ITC Limited

CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2026

Word version

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.
Read full terms of disclosure

.

09/21/2026, 06:01 am

Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☑ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

☑ INR

(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

ITC is one of India's foremost private sector companies with a diversified presence in FMCG, Packaging, Paperboards & Specialty Papers, Agri-Business, Fresh Food and Information Technology with gross revenues of ₹ 808.67 billion. India's leading FMCG marketer, with over 30 powerful mother brands, ITC's FMCG Businesses are present in Branded Packaged Foods, Education and Stationery Products, Personal Care Products, Incense Sticks and Safety Matches. ITC's Paperboards and Specialty Papers Business is a leader in the Value-Added Paperboards (VAP) segment. A pioneer in rural transformation, ITC is one of India's leading Agri business players and is also the largest exporters of Agri-commodities. During the year, ITC sustained its 'AA' rating from MSCI ESG for the eighth consecutive year and continued to feature in the Dow Jones Best-in-Class (DJ BIC) Emerging Markets Index. It also remained on CDP's 'A List' for Water for the third consecutive year and maintained a 'Leadership level' score of 'A-' for Climate for the fourth consecutive year. In addition, ITC achieved a 'Leadership Level' score of 'A' for CDP Forest, earning inclusion in the 'A List' in its first year of participation. Climate Resilience: The Company is strengthening its long-term sustainability agenda by its commitment to Net Zero Operations by 2050, working with value-chain partners to decarbonise operations, improve efficiency and progressively strengthen emissions coverage within the reporting boundary. Progressing on its decarbonisation efforts, ITC's share of renewable energy now exceeds 51%, surpassing the Sustainability 2.0 target for the second consecutive year, even as the businesses have expanded considerably. ITC also met 2030 goals on specific energy and water consumption ahead of time Water Security: ITC's Sustainability 2.0 approach centres on enabling water security for all stakeholders in its catchments. ITC actively works with farmers, a crucial part of its supply chain, in conserving and replenishing water by promoting water-efficient agronomic practices

like micro-irrigation techniques and working with them for creating infrastructure for rainwater harvesting. Additionally, ITC has redesigned its strategy to accelerate the achievement of scale and impact by working at the river basin level as river basins are independent hydrological units, and work done at the basin level is designed to be sustainable over a longer period. ITC units focus on improving water use efficiency by using water-efficient technologies and focusing on recycling/reusing of treated effluents. ITC's water stewardship interventions has covered over 1.98 million acres of land creating a total rainwater harvesting potential (RWH) of more than 67 million kl (till 31st March 26) > 6X net water consumed by ITC's operations in FY 2025-26. Forests: ITC recognises that the preservation and nurturing of biodiversity is crucial for long-term sustainability of its business, and is committed to conducting its operations in a manner that protects, conserves and enriches biodiversity in line with the Board-approved policies on Biodiversity Conservation and Deforestation. As part of ITC's Sustainability 2.0 Vision, ITC also recognises the potential of nature-based solutions for carbon sequestration and building climate resilience, and prioritises actions to minimise impacts across realms of land, freshwater, oceans and atmosphere, and manage dependencies in a sustainable manner. ITC's approach is also in line with the recommendations of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) including L.E.A.P. (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach which entails identification and management of material nature-related Dependencies, Impacts, Risks and Opportunities (DIRO). ITC's 2030 Targets – Net Zero Operations by 2050, Enhancing the share of renewable energy usage to 50% of total energy consumption by 2030. – Meeting 100% of purchased grid electricity requirements from renewable sources by 2030. – Reduction in specific energy consumption, specific water consumption and specific GHG emissions by 30%, 40% and 50% respectively by 2030 as compared to a FY 2018-19 baseline. – Sustain and enhance carbon sequestration by expanding forestry projects on wastelands through ITC's Social and Farm Forestry programme and other such initiatives over 1.5 million acres by 2030. – Creation of rainwater harvesting potential equivalent to over 5 times the net water consumption by 2030. – Certification of all sites in high water stressed areas as per the international water stewardship standard by Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) by 2035. -Revive and sustain Ecosystem Services provided by Nature and provisioning of products through adoption of Nature-based Solutions and Biodiversity Conservation over 1 million acres. - Promote Climate Smart Agricultural practices across 4 million acres.
[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.

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	03/31/2026	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

808674900000

(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

INE154A01025

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:

☑ No

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

335800WLOU3OFWFTMP43

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

862167769

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

☑ India

☑ Nepal

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

(1.8.1) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

Select from:

☑ Yes, for all facilities

(1.8.2) Comment

Similar to previous years, we have provided geolocation data for all facilities located in water stressed areas. These represent 40-50% of company-wide facilities.
[Fixed row]

(1.8.1) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities.

Row 1

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Facility 1

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

15.84

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

80.37

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Methodology for prioritizing locations for water stress, following multi-dimensional approach have been considered a. Ground Water Extraction Status based on Central Ground Water Board Data Threshold: CGWB's Ground water extraction level: semi-critical (70% - 90%), critical (90% - 100%), overexploited (100%+) b. Baseline Water Stress by WRI Aqueduct. Thresholds used: High (40% - 80%), Extremely High (80%+) c. Water Quality-related Aspects d. Future Drought Risk From Climate Models. Threshold: No. of months of SPEI (Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index) < -2 (high levels of meteorological drought): High (0.5 - 1month), Highest (1 month+) e. Social Aspects & Local Context 100% of owned locations have been assessed. For sites exposed to high water risk, ITC undertakes detailed hydrological, hydrogeological and stakeholder assessments to understand water resource conditions at the catchment, sub-catchment or micro-watershed level.

Row 2

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Facility 2

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

13.03

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

77.9

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Methodology for prioritizing locations for water stress, following multi-dimensional approach have been considered a. Ground Water Extraction Status based on Central Ground Water Board Data Threshold: CGWB's Ground water extraction level: semi-critical (70% - 90%), critical (90% - 100%), overexploited (100%+) b. Baseline Water Stress by WRI Aqueduct. Thresholds used: High (40% - 80%), Extremely High (80%+) c. Water Quality-related Aspects d. Future Drought Risk From Climate Models. Threshold: No. of months of SPEI (Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index) < -2 (high levels of meteorological drought): High (0.5 - 1month), Highest (1 month+) e. Social Aspects & Local Context 100% of owned locations have been assessed. For sites exposed to high water risk, ITC undertakes detailed hydrological, hydrogeological and stakeholder assessments to understand water resource conditions at the catchment, sub-catchment or micro-watershed level.

Row 3

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Facility 3

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

17.77

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

78.47

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Methodology for prioritizing locations for water stress, following multi-dimensional approach have been considered a. Ground Water Extraction Status based on Central Ground Water Board Data Threshold: CGWB's Ground water extraction level: semi-critical (70% - 90%), critical (90% - 100%), overexploited (100%+) b. Baseline Water Stress by WRI Aqueduct. Thresholds used: High (40% - 80%), Extremely High (80%+) c. Water Quality-related Aspects d. Future Drought Risk From Climate Models. Threshold: No. of months of SPEI (Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index) < -2 (high levels of meteorological drought): High (0.5 - 1month), Highest (1 month+) e. Social Aspects & Local Context 100% of owned locations have been assessed. For sites exposed to high water risk, ITC undertakes detailed hydrological, hydrogeological and stakeholder assessments to understand water resource conditions at the catchment, sub-catchment or micro-watershed level.

Row 4

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Facility 4

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

18.79

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

74.29

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Methodology for prioritizing locations for water stress, following multi-dimensional approach have been considered a. Ground Water Extraction Status based on Central Ground Water Board Data Threshold: CGWB's Ground water extraction level: semi-critical (70% - 90%), critical (90% - 100%), overexploited (100%+) b. Baseline Water Stress by WRI Aqueduct. Thresholds used: High (40% - 80%), Extremely High (80%+) c. Water Quality-related Aspects d. Future Drought Risk From Climate Models. Threshold: No. of months of SPEI (Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index) < -2 (high levels of meteorological drought): High (0.5 - 1month), Highest (1 month+) e. Social Aspects & Local Context 100% of owned locations have been assessed. For sites exposed to high water risk, ITC undertakes detailed hydrological, hydrogeological and stakeholder assessments to understand water resource conditions at the catchment, sub-catchment or micro-watershed level.

Row 5

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Facility 5

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

22.48

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

88.04

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Methodology for prioritizing locations for water stress, following multi-dimensional approach have been considered a. Ground Water Extraction Status based on Central Ground Water Board Data Threshold: CGWB's Ground water extraction level: semi-critical (70% - 90%), critical (90% - 100%), overexploited (100%+) b. Baseline Water Stress by WRI Aqueduct. Thresholds used: High (40% - 80%), Extremely High (80%+) c. Water Quality-related Aspects d. Future Drought Risk From Climate Models. Threshold: No. of months of SPEI (Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index) < -2 (high levels of meteorological drought): High (0.5 - 1month), Highest (1 month+) e. Social Aspects & Local Context 100% of owned locations have been assessed. For sites exposed to high water risk, ITC undertakes detailed hydrological, hydrogeological and stakeholder assessments to understand water resource conditions at the catchment, sub-catchment or micro-watershed level.

Row 6

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Facility 6

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

29.95

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

78.08

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Methodology for prioritizing locations for water stress, following multi-dimensional approach have been considered a. Ground Water Extraction Status based on Central Ground Water Board Data Threshold: CGWB's Ground water extraction level: semi-critical (70% - 90%), critical (90% - 100%), overexploited (100%+) b. Baseline Water Stress by WRI Aqueduct. Thresholds used: High (40% - 80%), Extremely High (80%+) c. Water Quality-related Aspects d. Future Drought Risk From Climate Models. Threshold: No. of months of SPEI (Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index) < -2 (high levels of meteorological drought): High (0.5 - 1month), Highest (1 month+) e. Social Aspects & Local Context 100% of owned locations have been assessed. For sites exposed to high water risk, ITC undertakes detailed hydrological, hydrogeological and stakeholder assessments to understand water resource conditions at the catchment, sub-catchment or micro-watershed level.

Row 7

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Facility 7

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.44

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

75.36

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Methodology for prioritizing locations for water stress, following multi-dimensional approach have been considered a. Ground Water Extraction Status based on Central Ground Water Board Data Threshold: CGWB's Ground water extraction level: semi-critical (70% - 90%), critical (90% - 100%), overexploited (100%+) b. Baseline Water Stress by WRI Aqueduct. Thresholds used: High (40% - 80%), Extremely High (80%+) c. Water Quality-related Aspects d. Future Drought Risk From Climate Models. Threshold: No. of months of SPEI (Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index) < -2 (high levels of meteorological drought): High (0.5 - 1month), Highest (1 month+) e. Social Aspects & Local Context 100% of owned locations have been assessed. For sites exposed to high water risk, ITC undertakes detailed hydrological, hydrogeological and stakeholder assessments to understand water resource conditions at the catchment, sub-catchment or micro-watershed level.

Row 8

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Facility 8

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

13.19

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

77.64

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Methodology for prioritizing locations for water stress, following multi-dimensional approach have been considered a. Ground Water Extraction Status based on Central Ground Water Board Data Threshold: CGWB's Ground water extraction level: semi-critical (70% - 90%), critical (90% - 100%), overexploited (100%+) b. Baseline Water Stress by WRI Aqueduct. Thresholds used: High (40% - 80%), Extremely High (80%+) c. Water Quality-related Aspects d. Future Drought Risk From Climate Models. Threshold: No. of months of SPEI (Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index) < -2 (high levels of meteorological drought): High (0.5 - 1month), Highest (1 month+) e. Social Aspects & Local Context 100% of owned locations have been assessed. For sites exposed to high water risk, ITC undertakes detailed hydrological, hydrogeological and stakeholder assessments to understand water resource conditions at the catchment, sub-catchment or micro-watershed level.

Row 9

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Facility 9

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

18.78

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

74.26

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Methodology for prioritizing locations for water stress, following multi-dimensional approach have been considered a. Ground Water Extraction Status based on Central Ground Water Board Data Threshold: CGWB's Ground water extraction level: semi-critical (70% - 90%), critical (90% - 100%), overexploited (100%+) b. Baseline Water Stress by WRI Aqueduct. Thresholds used: High (40% - 80%), Extremely High (80%+) c. Water Quality-related Aspects d. Future Drought Risk From Climate Models. Threshold: No. of months of SPEI (Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index) < -2 (high levels of meteorological drought): High (0.5 - 1month), Highest (1 month+) e. Social Aspects & Local Context 100% of owned locations have been assessed. For sites exposed to high water risk, ITC undertakes detailed hydrological, hydrogeological and stakeholder assessments to understand water resource conditions at the catchment, sub-catchment or micro-watershed level.

Row 10

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Facility 10

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

29.96

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

77.53

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Methodology for prioritizing locations for water stress, following multi-dimensional approach have been considered a. Ground Water Extraction Status based on Central Ground Water Board Data Threshold: CGWB's Ground water extraction level: semi-critical (70% - 90%), critical (90% - 100%), overexploited (100%+) b. Baseline Water Stress by WRI Aqueduct. Thresholds used: High (40% - 80%), Extremely High (80%+) c. Water Quality-related Aspects d. Future Drought Risk From Climate Models. Threshold: No. of months of SPEI (Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index) < -2 (high levels of meteorological drought): High (0.5 - 1month), Highest (1 month+) e. Social Aspects & Local Context 100% of owned locations have been assessed. For sites exposed to high water risk, ITC undertakes detailed hydrological, hydrogeological and stakeholder assessments to understand water resource conditions at the catchment, sub-catchment or micro-watershed level.

Row 11

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Facility 11

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

22.48

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

88.06

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Methodology for prioritizing locations for water stress, following multi-dimensional approach have been considered a. Ground Water Extraction Status based on Central Ground Water Board Data Threshold: CGWB's Ground water extraction level: semi-critical (70% - 90%), critical (90% - 100%), overexploited (100%+) b. Baseline Water Stress by WRI Aqueduct. Thresholds used: High (40% - 80%), Extremely High (80%+) c. Water Quality-related Aspects d. Future Drought Risk From Climate Models. Threshold: No. of months of SPEI (Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index) < -2 (high levels of meteorological drought): High (0.5 - 1month), Highest (1 month+) e. Social Aspects & Local Context 100% of owned locations have been assessed. For sites exposed to high water risk, ITC undertakes detailed hydrological, hydrogeological and stakeholder assessments to understand water resource conditions at the catchment, sub-catchment or micro-watershed level.

Row 12

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Facility 12

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

29.95

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

78.08

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Methodology for prioritizing locations for water stress, following multi-dimensional approach have been considered a. Ground Water Extraction Status based on Central Ground Water Board Data Threshold: CGWB's Ground water extraction level: semi-critical (70% - 90%), critical (90% - 100%), overexploited (100%+) b. Baseline Water Stress by WRI Aqueduct. Thresholds used: High (40% - 80%), Extremely High (80%+) c. Water Quality-related Aspects d. Future Drought Risk From Climate Models. Threshold: No. of months of SPEI (Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index) < -2 (high levels of meteorological drought): High (0.5 - 1month), Highest (1 month+) e. Social Aspects & Local Context 100% of owned locations have been assessed. For sites exposed to high water risk, ITC undertakes detailed hydrological, hydrogeological and stakeholder assessments to understand water resource conditions at the catchment, sub-catchment or micro-watershed level.

Row 13

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Facility 13

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

13.18

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

80.31

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Methodology for prioritizing locations for water stress, following multi-dimensional approach have been considered a. Ground Water Extraction Status based on Central Ground Water Board Data Threshold: CGWB's Ground water extraction level: semi-critical (70% - 90%), critical (90% - 100%), overexploited (100%+) b. Baseline Water Stress by WRI Aqueduct. Thresholds used: High (40% - 80%), Extremely High (80%+) c. Water Quality-related Aspects d. Future Drought Risk From Climate Models. Threshold: No. of months of SPEI (Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index) < -2 (high levels of meteorological drought): High (0.5 - 1month), Highest (1 month+) e. Social Aspects & Local Context 100% of owned locations have been assessed. For sites exposed to high water risk, ITC undertakes detailed hydrological, hydrogeological and stakeholder assessments to understand water resource conditions at the catchment, sub-catchment or micro-watershed level.

Row 14

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Facility 14

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

29.95

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

78.08

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Methodology for prioritizing locations for water stress, following multi-dimensional approach have been considered a. Ground Water Extraction Status based on Central Ground Water Board Data Threshold: CGWB's Ground water extraction level: semi-critical (70% - 90%), critical (90% - 100%), overexploited (100%+) b. Baseline Water Stress by WRI Aqueduct. Thresholds used: High (40% - 80%), Extremely High (80%+) c. Water Quality-related Aspects d. Future Drought Risk From

Climate Models. Threshold: No. of months of SPEI (Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index) < -2 (high levels of meteorological drought): High (0.5 - 1month), Highest (1 month+) e. Social Aspects & Local Context 100% of owned locations have been assessed. For sites exposed to high water risk, ITC undertakes detailed hydrological, hydrogeological and stakeholder assessments to understand water resource conditions at the catchment, sub-catchment or micro-watershed level.

Row 15

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Facility 15

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

11.25

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

76.88

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Methodology for prioritizing locations for water stress, following multi-dimensional approach have been considered a. Ground Water Extraction Status based on Central Ground Water Board Data Threshold: CGWB's Ground water extraction level: semi-critical (70% - 90%), critical (90% - 100%), overexploited (100%+) b. Baseline Water Stress by WRI Aqueduct. Thresholds used: High (40% - 80%), Extremely High (80%+) c. Water Quality-related Aspects d. Future Drought Risk From Climate Models. Threshold: No. of months of SPEI (Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index) < -2 (high levels of meteorological drought): High (0.5 - 1month), Highest (1 month+) e. Social Aspects & Local Context 100% of owned locations have been assessed. For sites exposed to high water risk, ITC undertakes detailed hydrological, hydrogeological and stakeholder assessments to understand water resource conditions at the catchment, sub-catchment or micro-watershed level.

Row 16

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Facility 16

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

17.69

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

80.86

(1.8.1.4) Comment

As per ITC's Water Risk Assessment Approach, the unit is not located in a water-stressed area. However, it has been included in the assessment due to its significant dependence on water for its manufacturing operations.

Row 17

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Facility 17

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

23.01

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

88.41

(1.8.1.4) Comment

As per ITC's Water Risk Assessment Approach, the unit is not located in a water-stressed area. However, it has been included in the assessment due to its significant dependence on water for its manufacturing operations.
[Add row]

(1.11) Are greenhouse gas emissions and/or water-related impacts from the production, processing/manufacturing, distribution activities or the consumption of your products relevant to your current CDP disclosure?

Production

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

☑ Value chain (excluding own land)

(1.11.2) Primary reason emissions and/or water-related impacts from this activity are not relevant

Select from:

☑ Do not own/manage land

(1.11.3) Explain why emissions and/or water-related impacts from this activity are not relevant

ITC does not own/manage land and does not engage in contract farming. All commodities are purchased.

Processing/ Manufacturing

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

Distribution

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

Consumption

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

☑ No

(1.11.2) Primary reason emissions and/or water-related impacts from this activity are not relevant

Select from:

☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(1.11.3) Explain why emissions and/or water-related impacts from this activity are not relevant

Use-phase related emissions for the products that ITC manufactures are not material.
[Fixed 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

☑ Processing

☑ 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)

2222354

(1.22.8) Of the total commodity volume, state how much is post-consumer recycled content (metric tons)

0

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.22.12) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Pulp

☑ Paper

☑ Softwood logs

☑ Primary packaging

☑ Tertiary packaging

☑ Secondary packaging

☑ Wood-based bioenergy

(1.22.13) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ 11-20%

(1.22.14) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ 81-90%

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, disclosing

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.22.20) Please explain

Timber is a key commodity for ITC. ITC has carefully managed timber and wood sourcing for its Paperboards and Specialty Papers and Agri businesses (Leaf Tobacco SBU) to ensure sustainability and compliance with legal and environmental standards. Overall, ITC sourced 2,222,354 MT of timber products in 2025-26, comprising locally sourced pulpwood and curing wood, imported pulp, and virgin paper-based packaging. Around ~86% of the disclosure volume of timber products is attributable to pulp and pulpwood sourced by ITC's Paperboards and Specialty Papers Division, mainly from farmers across multiple Indian states and Forest Development Corporations in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. Around ~12% of the disclosure volume is attributable to the curing wood used for tobacco sourced by ITC's Leaf Tobacco SBU. Supply is secured through energy plantations on tobacco farmers' own farmlands, plantations on fellow farmers' lands, and fuelwood vendors sourcing from plantation owners. While Pulp/Pulpwood and fuelwood contribute the majority (> 98%) of ITC's timber products usage, this year the disclosure volume also includes virgin paper-based packaging used in ITC's Printing & Packaging and FMCG businesses which constitute ~2% of the total disclosure volume. Other agri-commodities, each constituting less than 1% of overall procurement spend, were excluded from ITC's CDP response.
[Fixed row]

(1.23) Which of the following agricultural commodities that your organization produces and/or sources are the most significant to your business by revenue?

Cotton

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Dairy & egg products

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Farmed seafood / Aquaculture

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Fruit

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Maize/corn

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Nuts

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Other grain (e.g., barley, oats)

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Other oilseeds (e.g. rapeseed oil)

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Poultry & hog

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Rice

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Sugar

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Tea

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Tobacco

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

☑ 41-50%

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.23.4) Please explain

Percentage revenue contribution from tobacco is calculated as the share of revenue from FMCG Cigarette and Agri Business (for Unmanufactured Tobacco) Businesses to the total revenues from the sale of products and services for ITC. Leaf Tobacco is a key raw material for FMCG - Cigarettes and Agri Business (Leaf/unmanufactured Tobacco) segments of ITC's business.

Vegetable

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Wheat

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

☑ 31-40%

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.23.4) Please explain

Percentage revenue contribution from Wheat is calculated as the share of revenues from Branded Packaged Foods and Agri Businesses to the total revenues from the sale of products and services for ITC. Wheat is amongst the major raw materials consumed by ITC's Foods Business for branded packaged food products like Aashirvaad Atta (Wheat Flour) and Wheat flour for products such as Biscuits, Noodles etc.

Wild-capture seafood

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Other commodity

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

[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

☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.6) Smallholder inclusion in mapping

Select from:

☑ Smallholders relevant and included

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Wheat, pulpwood and leaf tobacco constitute the major agri-commodities sourced by ITC. For all three commodities, ITC has mapped its value chain including farms, sourcing locations, suppliers' and aggregators' locations, data on sustainable farming practices. In ITC's pulpwood value chain, the pulpwood supply right from agroforestry farmers to authorised aggregators / suppliers who harvest, billet, debark and transporters of transport pulpwood to the mill; is mapped. The Tier-1 primarily consists of agroforestry farmers, as well as, authorised aggregators and forest development corporation plantations. The growers who supply to aggregators and suppliers comprise the Tier-2 of pulpwood value-chain and the growers contributing to imported pulp comprise Tier-3. In ITC's tobacco value-chain, tobacco farmers use wood from the energy plantations grown on their own fields. And some tobacco farmers purchase wood from the energy plantations grown on fellow farmer fields. These farmers comprise tier-2 or tier-3 of the tobacco value-chains. These plantations are promoted by ITC to ensure long term wood sustainability. In addition, there are tobacco farmers who purchase wood from vendors to meet the fuelwood requirement for curing of tobacco. The curing wood procured from vendors has traceability till the region of sourcing as well. ITC's Paper Business Due Diligence System covers identification and tracking systems for farmers. It also verifies legality of land owned by the plantation growers. ITC is committed to Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®) principles. Entire pulpwood procured by Papers

business of ITC is from FSC® sources (either COC, FM, Controlled wood, or mix). ITC has also implemented a robust system to track the origin of timber volumes used in tobacco curing, ensuring compliance with sustainability standards and no deforestation. Simple Random Sampling method (at 95% confidence interval) is used to identify the farmers and establish their wood traceability. Documentations are obtained from these farmers on their wood source including own plantation, fellow farmers plantations and vendors. ITC is committed to collaborating with farmers to make them more sustainable and help build their adaptive capacity and resilience to emerging risks like climate change, water stress and other extreme weather events. ITC has successfully scaled up ITCMAARS – a crop-agnostic full stack AgriTech digital platform, together with a physical ecosystem, across ten states
[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 3 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:
☑ 100%

(1.24.2.4) % of tier 2 suppliers mapped

Select from:
☑ 100%

(1.24.2.5) % of tier 3 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)

2

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

For the short-term, ITC's risk management processes consider a period between 0-2 years which requires all its businesses to clearly identify their top risks and set out a mitigation plan with agreed timelines and accountabilities. Additionally, ITC Businesses are required to confirm periodically that all relevant risks have been identified, assessed, evaluated and that appropriate mitigation systems have been implemented.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

9

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

For the medium term, ITC's risk management processes consider a period extending up to periods beyond 3 years and less than 10 years i.e. 3-9 years. All ITC businesses are required to clearly identify their top risks and set out a mitigation plan with agreed timelines and accountabilities.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

10

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

For the long-term, ITC's risk management processes consider a period beyond 10 years. This is in line with the long-term Sustainability Commitments/Goals formulated by ITC, and the long-term time frames horizons considered for climate/water/forest risk assessments i.e. 2040-2060 and 2060-2080 under different scenarios. All ITC businesses are required to clearly identify their top risks and set out a mitigation plan with agreed timelines and accountabilities.
[Fixed row]

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

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*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

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(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
☑ Site-specific
☑ Local
☑ Sub-national
☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools
☑ EcoVadis
☑ ReCiPe
☑ SEDEX

Enterprise Risk Management
☑ Enterprise Risk Management
☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management
☑ Risk models

International methodologies and standards
☑ Environmental Impact Assessment
☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections
☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems
☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Other

☑ Desk-based research
☑ External consultants
☑ Materiality assessment
☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis
☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon
☑ Drought
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Heat wave
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Chronic physical

☑ Heat stress
☑ Sea level rise
☑ Changing wind patterns
☑ Temperature variability
☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
☑ Changes to national legislation
☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
☑ Changes to regulations of existing products and services
☑ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

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

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

Reputation

☑ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders

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

Technology

☑ Lack of access to data or monitoring systems

☑ Limited access to soil conservation and other sustainable techniques

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

☑ Indigenous peoples

☑ National and/or subnational governments

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Methodology for climate risk: ITC follows a 3-step approach: a. Portfolio-level Assessment for Identifying Vulnerable Sites: Analysing future forecasts of 20+ climate metrics that quantitatively illustrate the extent of impacts from numerous climate hazards such as rising heat, intense rainfall, floods, extreme wind, drought, and more across different climate change scenarios (SSP1 – 2.6 (1.8°C), SSP2-4.5 (2.7°C) & SSP5-8.5 (4.4°C)) and time horizons. Thresholds: For heat: Number of days in a year with WBGT > 35C: 65 days For floods / intense rain: Amount of rainfall (in mm) in 24 hours during a 100-year return period rain event: 385 b. Site-specific Climate Risk Assessments for Vulnerable Sites: → Detailed site-level and hazard specific studies are conducted along with climate experts. These studies include simulations to identify the sources of vulnerability at the site in different scenarios. → The influence of non-climatic / local factors are also considered. c. Locally Contextual Adaptation Plans for Vulnerable Sites. This includes: → Within the site: Physical adaptation measures (grey measures) such as hard engineering or nature-based solutions (green measures) or non-physical measures (soft measures) such as early warning systems, and extreme weather management practices. → In the local catchment: Engaging with local authorities and communities to build community-level resilience Around 140 sites assessed including value chain facilities. 100% of owned facilities assessed. For agri value chains, all three key agri value chains (100%) assessed: Wheat, leaf tobacco and pulpwood. Integration with ITC's Organization wide Risk Management Framework ITC's key businesses have adopted the ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard and, the Risk Management systems and processes prevalent in these Businesses have been independently assessed to be compliant. The Corporate Governance Policy approved by the Board, clearly lays down the roles and responsibilities of the various entities in relation to risk management covering a range of responsibilities, from strategic to the operational. The Risk Management Committee, constituted by the Board, monitors and reviews the strategic risk management plans including climate risk. The Corporate Risk Management Cell, through focused interactions with businesses, facilitates the identification and prioritization of strategic and operational risks, development of appropriate mitigation strategies and conducts periodic reviews of the progress on the management of identified risks. ITC conducts strategic planning exercise on an ongoing basis through the year which requires all its businesses to clearly identify their top risks (review takes place more frequently than quarterly) and set out a mitigation plan with agreed timelines and accountabilities. Businesses consider a combination of quantitative and qualitative aspects as part of their strategic planning exercise including sustainability aspects, regulatory environment, consumer trends, among others. - Each of the Business Plans are tested for various risks at the Business level. These include financial risks and strategic business risks such as market risks, operational risks and environment risks. - Corporate Sustainability function oversees the management of Sustainability related risks across the Company. - The Sustainability Compliance & Review Committee also provides oversight on management of Sustainability related risks.

Row 2

(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
☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:
☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 suppliers
☑ Tier 2 suppliers
☑ Tier 3 suppliers
☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:
☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:
☑ More than once a year

(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

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ WRI Aqueduct

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management

☑ Risk models

International methodologies and standards

☑ Life Cycle Assessment

☑ Environmental Impact Assessment

☑ SBTN Step 1 ‘Assess’ – Science-Based Targets for Nature

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections
☑ Alliance for Water Stewardship Standard
☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems

Databases
☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards, please specify :GROUND WATER EXTRACTION (Central Ground Water Board: CGWB): https://cgwb.gov.in
☑ Regional government databases, please specify :GROUND WATER EXTRACTION (Central Ground Water Board: CGWB): https://cgwb.gov.in

Other
☑ Scenario analysis
☑ Desk-based research
☑ External consultants
☑ Materiality assessment
☑ Internal company methods
☑ Source Water Vulnerability Assessment
☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.13) Have you validated your process for SBTN Step 1 'Assess'?

Select from:
☑ No, and we have not committed to seek validation from the Accountability Accelerator in the next two years

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical
☑ Drought
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Heat wave
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Pollution incident

Chronic physical
☑ Heat stress
☑ Soil erosion
☑ Soil degradation
☑ Groundwater depletion

☑ Water stress
☑ Sea level rise
☑ Saline intrusion
☑ Rationing of municipal water supply
☑ Inadequate water-related infrastructure
☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
☑ Declining water quality
☑ Temperature variability
☑ Declining ecosystem services
☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
☑ Seasonal supply variability/interannual variability
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Increased levels of environmental pollutants in freshwater or marine bodies

Policy

☑ Increased pricing of water
☑ Changes to national legislation
☑ Regulation of discharge quality/volumes
☑ Limited or lack of river basin management
☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
☑ Changes to regulations of existing products and services
☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining water withdrawals permits
☑ Statutory water withdrawal limits/changes to water allocation

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior
☑ Inadequate access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services (WASH)

Reputation

☑ Impact on human health
☑ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders
☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g., GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress, excessive bycatch)
☑ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

Technology

☑ Lack of access to data or monitoring systems
☑ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products
☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Other water users at the basin/catchment level

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

☑ Indigenous peoples

☑ Water utilities at a local level

☑ National and/or subnational governments

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Methodology for water risk:A multi-dimensional approach which considers: a.Ground Water Extraction Status based on Central Ground Water Board Data Threshold: CGWB's Ground water extraction level: semi-critical(70% - 90%),critical(90%-100%), overexploited (100%+)b.Baseline Water Stress by WRI Aqueduct.Thresholds used: High(40% -80%),Extremely High(80%+) c.Water Quality-related Aspects.d.Future Drought Risk From Climate Models. Threshold:No. of months of SPEI(Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index)<-2(high levels of meteorological drought):High(0.5 - 1 month), Highest (1 month+)e.Social Aspects&Local Context.100% of owned locations have been assessed.For agri value chains,all three key agri value chains (100%) assessed: Wheat, leaf tobacco & pulpwood.Integration with ITC's Organisation-wide Risk Management Framework.ITC's key businesses have adopted the ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard and accordingly, the Risk Management systems and processes prevalent in these Businesses have been independently assessed to be compliant with the said global Standard on Risk Management.The centrally anchored initiative of conducting external independent reviews of key business processes with high 'value at risk' continued during the year.The risk analysis process considers factors such as the likelihood of events & consequences, the nature and magnitude of consequences, complexity and connectivity, time-related factors and volatility, the effectiveness of existing controls, and sensitivity & confidence levels. Risk Management Committee, constituted by Board, monitors and reviews the strategic risk management plans of ITC as a whole and provides necessary directions on the same.Formulation of Risk Management Policy & review of implementation, effectiveness & adequacy of the risk management plans, systems & processes of ITC form part of the role of the Committee.It approves the strategic risk management framework of ITC, review the risk mitigation strategies and results of risk identification, prioritisation & mitigation plans for all businesses / corporate functions.The Corporate Risk Management Cell, through focused interactions with Businesses, facilitates the identification and prioritisation of strategic and operational risks, development of appropriate mitigation strategies and conducts periodic reviews of the progress

on management of identified risks.This includes water security which would impact crop cycles, output, productivity and disruption in supply chain & sourcing. ITC conducts planning exercise which requires all its Businesses to clearly identify their top risks (that are reviewed more frequently than quarterly) and set out a mitigation plan with agreed timelines and accountabilities.Each of Business' Plans are tested for various risks at the Business level that take into account financial risks, risks relating to strategic business risks, market risks, operational risks & environment risks.Businesses are required to confirm periodically that all relevant risks have been identified, assessed,evaluated & that appropriate mitigation systems have been implemented.The Business-level plans are then independently reviewed and assessed by Corporate Planning function to align plans to group goals as well as to test the robustness of these plans for various scenarios/stress-levels, & report to Corporate Management Committee.In 2025-26,double materiality assessment was reviewed & Water Stewardship continued to be material topic.

Row 3

(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

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

☑ Tier 4+ 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

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ SEDEX

☑ ENCORE

☑ EcoVadis

☑ WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter

☑ IBAT – Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool

☑ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

☑ SBTN Materiality Screening Tool – Science-Based Targets for Nature

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Field surveys

☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management

☑ Landscape-scale field surveys

International methodologies and standards

☑ Environmental Impact Assessment

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems

☑ Life Cycle Assessment

☑ SBTN Step 1 'Assess' – Science-Based Targets for Nature

Databases

☑ IUCN Red List of Ecosystems

☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards, please specify :Eco-Sensitive Zones (ESZs) and Ecologically Sensitive Areas (ESAs) notified by MoEFCC

Other

☑ Desk-based research
☑ External consultants
☑ Materiality assessment
☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis
☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Have you validated your process for SBTN Step 1 'Assess'?

Select from:

☑ No, and we have not committed to seek validation from the Accountability Accelerator in the next two years

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought
☑ Heat wave
☑ Invasive species
☑ Pollution incident
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

Chronic physical

☑ Heat stress
☑ Soil erosion
☑ Water stress
☑ Sea level rise
☑ Saline intrusion
☑ Declining ecosystem services
☑ Increased ecosystem vulnerability
☑ Change in land/freshwater/ocean use
☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
☑ Soil degradation
☑ Groundwater depletion
☑ Declining water quality
☑ Temperature variability
☑ Scarcity of land resources
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
☑ Seasonal supply variability/interannual variability
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability

☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Changes to national legislation

☑ Changes to regulations of existing products and services

☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits

☑ Protected area designation

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

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

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

Reputation

☑ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders

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

Technology

☑ Inability to increase yield of existing production areas

☑ Lack of access to data or monitoring systems

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

☑ Indigenous peoples

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ National and/or subnational governments

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Recognising the dependencies and as well as the impacts that operations may have on nature, ITC has embraced a comprehensive approach to manage its interactions with nature and ecosystem services, addressing both current and potential environmental impacts. This approach is also aligned with the recommendations of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). To identify and address forest and biodiversity-related risks, it is crucial to gain location-specific insights on nature and ecosystem services from a dependency-impact perspective, especially for locations near designated eco-sensitive zones. This is essential to design strategies that are tailored to the specific requirements of that location. ITC's step-by-step approach is summarised below: Step 1: Locating & Scoping Business-Nature Interface • Compilation of all business interactions with the natural environment for own operations and value chains • Identification of locations in proximity to ecologically sensitive areas such as Key Biodiversity Areas, Protected Areas, Tiger Corridors, and areas with IUCN Red List species • Portfolio-level screening of sites/locations for water and climate risks based on risk assessments carried out at site and catchment level Step 2: Evaluating & Assessing Nature-related Dependencies, Impacts, Risks & Opportunities (DIRO) • Sectoral analysis across ITC businesses for identification of key dependencies and impacts using available secondary information and TNFD recommended tools/ methodologies like ENCORE (Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks, and Exposure) and SBTN Materiality Screening Tool by the Science Based Targets Network. • Prioritisation of actions based on material risks and opportunities in consultation with internal and external stakeholders including multi-disciplinary experts. Step 3: Implementing Management Strategy in line with UN Mitigation Hierarchy • Planning mitigation actions for key risks and opportunities identified in line with the UN Mitigation Hierarchy: Step 1: Avoid Step, 2: Minimise/Reduce, Step 3: Restore/Regenerate, Step 4: Offset, Step 5: Positive Contribution/Transform. • Developing and implementing location-specific and locally contextual Biodiversity Management Plans & Initiatives Step 4: Setting time-bound, science-based targets including KPIs for tracking progress. ITC's double materiality-assessment identified biodiversity and forest-related risks as a material issue. This assessment included multi stakeholder survey representing sustainability experts, civil society organisations, B2B customers, community members, third party manufacturers, logistics partners, media and institutional investors. For deforestation specifically, ITC's Paper and Agri businesses ensure deforestation-free value chains through certifications like FSC® and adoption of sustainable farm practices Integration with ITC's Organisation-wide Risk Management Framework ITC's key businesses have adopted the ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard (entails independent assessment). The Risk Management Committee, constituted by the Board, monitors and reviews the strategic risk management plans of ITC as a whole. ITC conducts a planning exercise which requires all its businesses to clearly identify their top risks including environmental risks (that are reviewed more frequently than quarterly) and set out a mitigation plan with agreed timelines and accountabilities.

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(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

Context: ITC's Sustainability 2.0 strategy cognises for the close linkages and interdependencies between climate, water and nature. Especially in agri-catchments, ITC works to conserve and replenish all three natural capitals critical for agriculture: water, soil, and biodiversity, for sustaining agricultural livelihoods and environmental protection. ITC's approach also focusses on the potential of nature-based solutions for carbon sequestration and building resilience against climate and water-related stress. Therefore, ITC prioritises actions to minimise nature-related impacts across realms of land, freshwater, and atmosphere, while sustainably managing its dependencies. Frameworks/Methodologies Used As part of its governance structure, ITC has Board-approved policies on Biodiversity Conservation, Deforestation and Resource Efficiency. Guided by these policies, ITC operates in a manner that minimizes impact on nature across own operations as well as supply chain. ITC has also integrated the recommendations of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD), including the L.E.A.P (Locate, Evaluate, Assess, and Prepare) approach within its biodiversity and nature strategy, which entails the identification and management of material nature-related Dependencies, Impacts, Risks and Opportunities (DIRO).For developing a comprehensive sectoral understanding of nature-related impacts and dependencies across ITC businesses, multiple TNFD-recommended tools are utilized. These include: → ENCORE (Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks, and Exposure) Tool → WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter → SBTN Materiality Screening Tool by Science-Based Targets Network. → CDP-Water Impact Index The insights from the above tools are then supplemented with multi-stakeholder inputs from external subject matter experts and ITC's in-house biodiversity, forestry, and agri-experts. Examples: 1. ITC's Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) programme aims to make agriculture regenerative, productive, sustainable, remunerative & climate resilient. programme which is progressively being scaled up now spans nearly 3.2 million acres across 17 States in India, benefiting over 1.2 million farmers through regenerative and climate-resilient practices. Certification-led programmes have been introduced in major agricultural value chains. During FY 2025-26, certified acreage expanded to almost 63,000 acres, with organic acreage reaching more than 21,000 acres. 2.ITC large-scale afforestation programme has covered over 1.48 million acres, sequestering ~ 7.6 million tCO2 annually. 3.Community driven biodiversity programmes conserved more than 810,000 acres till date. 4.Coastal flood mitigation strategy at ITC's factory in Chirala, AP through large-scale mangrove conservation project for building coastal flood resilience. Initiated in Andhra Pradesh in 2023-24, the mangrove restoration prototype was scaled up to 400 acres in 2025-26 (cumulatively 1,900 acres).
[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

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas important for biodiversity

☑ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

☑ Areas of importance for ecosystem service provision

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

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

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

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

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Priority locations across operations and key value chains are identified using the following processes: 1. Nature & Biodiversity Risk: ITC's approach starts with undertaking a desk-based assessment covering owned sites spread across the country to gauge the proximity to any eco-sensitive area using public databases like those provided by IUCN and the Ministry of Environment, Forests, and Climate Change. A step wise proximity analysis is carried out that entails: a. Geospatial Mapping of ITC's Operational Activities including Buffer Delineation b. Identifying Proximity of ITC's Operations to Ecologically Sensitive Areas Such as Key Biodiversity Areas, Protected Areas, Tiger Corridors, and IUCN List of Threatened Species c. Identifying High Priority Sites based on Proximity Analysis. 2. Water Risk: A multi-dimensional approach which considers: a. Ground Water Extraction Status based on Central Ground Water Board Data Threshold: CGWB's Ground water extraction level: semi-critical (70% - 90%), critical (90% - 100%), overexploited (100%+) b. Baseline Water Stress by WRI Aqueduct. Thresholds used: High (40% - 80%), Extremely High (80%+) c. Water Quality-related Aspects d. Future Drought Risk From Climate Models. Threshold: No. of months of SPEI (Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index) < -2 (high levels of meteorological drought): High (0.5 - 1 month), Highest (1 month+) e. Social Aspects & Local Context 3. Climate Risk: ITC follows a 3-step approach: a. Portfolio-level Assessment for Identifying Vulnerable Sites: Analysing future forecasts of 20+ climate metrics that quantitatively illustrate the extent of impacts from numerous climate hazards such as rising heat, intense rainfall, floods, extreme wind, drought, and more across different climate change scenarios (SSP1 – 2.6 (1.8°C), SSP2-4.5 (2.7°C) & SSP5-8.5 (4.4°C)) and time horizons. Thresholds: For heat: Number of days in a year with WBGT > 35C: 65 days For floods / intense rain: Amount of rainfall (in mm) in 24 hours during a 100 year return period rain event: 385 b. Site-specific Climate Risk Assessments for Vulnerable Sites: → Detailed site-level and hazard specific studies are conducted along with climate experts. These studies include simulations to identify the sources of vulnerability at the site in different scenarios. → The influence of non-climatic / local factors are also considered. c. Locally Contextual Adaptation Plans for Vulnerable Sites. This includes: → Within the site: Physical adaptation measures (grey measures) such as hard engineering or nature-based

solutions (green measures) or non-physical measures (soft measures) such as early warning systems, and extreme weather management practices. → In the local catchment: Engaging with local authorities and communities to build community-level resilience

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

Select from:

☑ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

[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:

☑ Direct operating costs

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The substantial risks from climate change, water and forests-related aspects to ITC's Businesses include: - Extreme weather events like floods/cyclones resulting in business disruption is considered as significant - Any event disrupting 1 day of production is considered as low impact, 2-3 days is considered as medium impact, and more than 3 days is considered as high impact. - Chronic impacts of climate change such as high temperature, humidity, changes in rainfall pattern can cause adverse impacts to ITC's value chain, especially the farm value chain. Potential impact on yields of key agri-commodities in the sourcing areas is considered significant - Impacts on yield above 6% is considered as low impact, between 6-10% is considered as medium impact, and above 10% is considered as high impact. - Reputational damage to the Business arising from climate/water/forests related aspects is considered as significant - Any adverse news about ITC in regional media is considered as low impact, in national media is considered as medium impact, and in international media is considered as high impact. - Impact on revenue of the company/business unit/product category by less than 1% (low), between 1-10% (medium) and more than 10% (high). Specific to our water risk assessment methodology, for our direct operations and/or supply chain, the following key areas, any of which would result in the risk or opportunity, is considered as important to ITC. The substantial water related risks to ITC's Businesses include: Risk occurring due to changes in the parameters like extreme weather events, precipitation, temperature (acute physical) have a potential to impact ITCs productivity. These factors which can impact our productivity is considered as Strategic impact by ITC. Local significance - any location's water risk, if unaddressed, can affect Company's social license to operate. For instance, even if a location is not classified as high water risk as per government databases or tools such as WRI Aqueduct, in case WASH/ access to agricultural water is a major challenge for the stakeholders in the catchment, this could affect the Company's BAU operations in the area and creates short-term and long-term water risks. Therefore, the location is treated as high water risk by ITC. Operational disruption at a location that contributes to more than 5% of production volume for a business is considered as high impact.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The substantial opportunities from climate change, water and forests-related aspects to ITC's Businesses include: - Impact on revenue of the company/business unit/product category by less than 1% (low), between 1-10% (medium) and more than 10% (high). - Improvement in agricultural yields for key agri commodities like wheat, tobacco because of sustainable agriculture programmes: Impacts on yield above 6% is considered as low impact, between 6-10% is considered as medium impact, and above 10% is considered as high impact. - Reputational benefits to the Business arising from climate/water/forests related aspects is considered as significant - Any positive news about ITC in regional media is considered as low impact, in national media is considered as medium impact, and in international media is considered as high impact. Other qualitative metrics: - Any improvement in customer satisfaction scores pertaining to sustainability specific metrics - Minimising losses from extreme weather events like floods/cyclones compared to previous events. - Share of revenue or premium from customers demanding sustainable/deforestation-free products
[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) Details of policies and processes in place to identify and classify potential water pollutants

The identification on potential pollutants in operations is based on the relevant legislations on waste water quality & quantity (including sector specific requirements) specified by the concerned regulatory agencies, such as the regulatory limits on effluent parameters specified in the facility's Consent to Operate, by concerned State Pollution Control Board. It is ITC's policy to comply with the legal requirements for discharge of water pollutants at 100% of our sites. This is done through a combination of onsite and offsite treatment of wastewater. Our internal monitoring systems & EHS audits ensure this compliance with the legislation and take into account the sensitivity of the water course into which the discharge is going into. ITC's existing operations/offices comply with applicable environmental regulations of the Country, and operate as per CTO conditions from the Central and State Pollution Control Boards. The quality of the treated effluent from the units has been maintained at levels below the regulatory norms and relevant sectoral benchmarks. Following physical, chemical and biological parameters are periodically monitored for discharge-pH, BOD, COD, TSS, Phosphate, Oil and Grease, TDS, Chloride, Sulphate, Sulphide AOX as specified in the relevant regulatory water consents. ITC appropriately invests in pollution control equipment and a robust system of monitoring, measuring and reporting is in place to ensure conformity with environmental standards.
[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:

☑ Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Compared to other industrial sectors, food, beverage & tobacco sector wastewater is free from toxic substances and is readily degradable. The main pollutants from our operations and value chain are organic pollutants and nutrients that are measurable by COD (Chemical Oxygen Demand) and BOD (Biochemical Oxygen

Demand) which refers to the amount of oxygen that microorganisms in water will consume in breaking down waste. These organic pollutants if discharged into the final water ecosystem with inadequate /no treatment, could impact water related ecosystems by over saturating it with nutrients resulting to eutrophication (algal blooms & depletion of dissolved oxygen due to decomposition of dead algae by bacteria). Additionally, pollutants could affect the potability and general usability of water, thereby affecting the access to safe drinking water for the local population. The magnitude and scale of these impacts is site-specific and dependent on a variety of anthropogenic and geogenic parameters. ITC considers it a priority to manage water quality risks at the watershed level and return wastewater to natural ecosystems in the cleanest form possible, in order to not have an impact on the environment.

(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

☑ Water recycling

☑ Procedure(s) under development/ R&D

☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

☑ Improving wastewater treatment processes/capacity

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes

☑ Provision of best practice instructions on product use

☑ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems

☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

☑ Implementation of Best Available Techniques (BATs) for pollution control

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

(2.5.1.5) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

Select all that apply

☑ 100% of wastewater treated

☑ Third-party audits and/or certification

☑ Reduction in pollutant concentration or load against a baseline

☑ % of wastewater reused or recycled, please specify **:Treated wastewater streams recycled/reused within the processes and irrigation considered under the indicator: In FY 2025-26, more than 20% of treated waste water was reused/ recycled.**

☑ Receiving water body quality maintained or improved

☑ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits

☑ Zero incidents (spills, exceedances, waterborne disease cases)

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

All ITC units met their effluent discharge quality and quantity regulatory norms in 2025-26. Close monitoring of wastewater quality parameters is critical in maximizing recycle and reuse of water in processes and/or utilities, thereby minimizing freshwater withdrawal/consumption. During 2025-26, total volume of water recycled by ITC was 59,62,673 KL. State-of-art effluent treatment facilities in ITC units maintain pollutant levels in treated effluent below the permissible limits by adopting various methods like aerobic treatment process in Primary clarifier followed by MBBR, DAS Aeration lagoon and secondary clarifier. In-house & 3rd party effluent analysis reports from NABL accredited labs at regular intervals. The quality of the treated effluent from the units has been maintained at levels below the regulatory norms and relevant sectoral benchmarks. Physical, chemical and biological parameters as specified in regulatory water consents are periodically monitored for discharge. This include pH, BOD/COD, TSS/TDS, Phosphate, Oil/Grease, AOX etc. Success measure: Specific treated effluent discharge performance of Bhadrachalam Paper Unit (~90% of ITC's discharge in 2025-26): Y-O-Y performance and comparison with global benchmark: - 23.6 m3/tonne in 2024-25 and 21.58 m3/tonne in 2025-26 (vs. annual target of 21.58 m3/ tonne in 2025-26) - Specific treated effluent 23.14 kl/BDMT (Bone dry basis) benchmarked against European pulp &paper industry's 47 kl/BDMT

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Pesticides

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Currently prevalent agricultural practices discharge large quantities of agrochemicals, organic matter sediments etc. into surface water bodies and soil. Crop production involves inputs such as pesticides and chemical fertilizers which when combined with the method of irrigation, causes chemical pollution natural ecosystems. Excess nutrients from fertilizers and manure can also release of nitrogen and phosphorus into water ecosystems leading to eutrophication, which can in turn smother aquatic ecosystems. The reduction in dissolved Oxygen can cause death of aquatic organisms. As per WRI, globally, the eutrophication of coastal systems has risen from fewer than 75 systems in 1960 to more than 800 systems today, of which more than 500 have experienced dead zone areas. This degradation of surface water bodies can have direct and indirect impacts on ITC's value chain & operations. The reduction in availability of clean surface water due to aquatic ecosystems being affected by will in turn affect the availability of water required for ITC's manufacturing operations as well as production of agri-commodities which serve as our key raw material. Farmers constitute a vital part of ITC's supply chain. Accordingly, the Company focuses extensively on enhancing the sustainability of its agri-based supply chain. ITC works extensively for promoting sustainable agronomical practices that help reduce/eliminate use of pesticides.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Implementation of Best Available Techniques (BATs) for pollution control

☑ Provision of best practice instructions on product use

☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

(2.5.1.5) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

Select all that apply

☑ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits

☑ Reduction in pollutant concentration or load against a baseline

☑ Third-party audits and/or certification

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

The approach includes: 1.Promotion of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and natural control measures, including biological, cultural and physical methods, to prevent and manage pest incidence while reducing reliance on chemical interventions. 2Comprehensive farm monitoring through field teams, enabling early detection of pest pressures and timely implementation of preventive and corrective actions based on actual field conditions. 3.Responsible and need-based use of approved CPAs only as a last resort, where pest management cannot be adequately achieved through IPM measures, farmers are advised to use only recommended products. Applications are undertaken under the guidance of Field Technicians, ensuring the usage of recommended chemicals only at the right dosage, appropriate timing and safe application practices.These measures are further strengthened through a range of farm-level safety initiatives: •Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): TSBU provided PPE kits to 24,382 farmers, supporting the safe handling and application of CPAs wherever necessary. •Safe Chemical Storage: Secure storage boxes were distributed to 5,442 farmers to promote safe storage, beyond reach of children - minimising risk of accidental exposure to crop protection products. •Safe collection and disposal: TSBU continued effort has reached out to approximately 16,000 farmer via facilitating the collection and safe disposal of used/empty CPA containers Drone-based spraying expanded to cover 42.5k+ acre
[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

[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

Acute physical

☑ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(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

ITC's operational footprint includes: - Capital intensive factories like the Paper Mill in Bhadrachalam and 11 large operational Integrated Consumer Goods Manufacturing and Logistics facilities (ICML) located across the country. - Assets located close to eastern as well as western coast of India - leaf threshing unit in Chirala, printing and packaging unit in Tiruvottiyur near Chennai. These assets including factories and warehouses, especially the capital intensive paper mills, are vulnerable to climate change risks like operational disruptions or damages to plant, property and machinery from extreme weather events like floods and cyclones. In recent years, floods in Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh), Cyclone Fengal & Remal resulted impacted ITC's operations and assets. In 2022, operations were disrupted at ITC's Paper Mill in Bhadrachalam because of unprecedented floods. ITC has also experienced cyclones - Amphan, Tauktae, Gulab and Yaas in earlier years impacting ITC's assets (damages of about INR 130 million). Cyclone Amphan was the first super tropical cyclone formed over the Bay of Bengal with windspeeds reaching as high as 260km/hr,. In recent years, a flood incidence (once in a hundred year event) resulted in damages between INR 1-1.2 billion resulting primarily from loss of inventory. Such events are becoming more common due to impacts of climate change. Therefore, this necessitated the need to develop strategies for mitigating and adapting to such climate risks.

(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

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

☑ The risk has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(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-low

(3.1.1.15) Effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting year

Extreme weather events such as floods, cyclones etc. disrupt day-to-day operations with potential impact on production and may cause damage to the physical asset itself. With increase in frequency and intensity of these extreme weather events driven by climate change, may result in higher losses in terms of asset-level damage as well as reduced revenues from loss in production, if not addressed properly through site-level risk assessments as well locally contextual climate adaptation plans. In recent years, floods in Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh), Cyclone Fengal & Remal resulted impacted ITC's operations and assets.

(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

Extreme weather events are exacerbated by the rising concentration of GHG emissions in the atmosphere. ITC has assessed around 140 sites covering owned assets, key third-party manufacturing Units and potential sites using a contemporary AI-based climate modelling tool. The tool provides future forecasts of 20+ climate metrics that quantitatively illustrate the extent of impacts from numerous climate hazards such as rising heat, intense rainfall, floods, extreme wind, drought and more, across different climate change scenarios (SSP1 – 2.6 (1.8°C), SSP2-4.5 (2.7°C) & SSP5-8.5 (4.4°C)) and time horizons. The climate tool was used to assess upcoming / strategic sites to screen for physical climate risks. Based on the results, sites have been prioritised for further assessment. Extreme weather events such as floods, cyclones etc. disrupt day-to-day operations with potential impact on production and may cause damage to the physical asset itself. With increase in frequency and intensity of these extreme weather events driven by climate change, may result in higher losses in terms of asset-level damage as well as reduced revenues from loss in production, if not addressed properly through site-level risk assessments as well locally contextual climate adaptation plans.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.18) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

31000000

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

1190000000

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

1490000000

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

1650000000

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

1950000000

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

2700000000

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

3010000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

ITC has assessed around 140 sites covering owned assets, key third-party manufacturing Units and potential sites using a contemporary AI-based climate modelling tool. The tool provides future forecasts of 20+ climate metrics that quantitatively illustrate the extent of impacts from numerous climate hazards such as rising heat, intense rainfall, floods, extreme wind, drought and more, across different climate change scenarios (SSP1 – 2.6 (1.8°C), SSP2-4.5 (2.7°C) & SSP5-8.5 (4.4°C)) and

time horizons. In FY 2025-26, the tool was used to assess upcoming / strategic sites to screen for physical climate risks. Based on the results, sites have been prioritised for further assessment. Based on the results of climate modelling for priority locations, risks have been quantified using the below approach: 1. Site level exposure to the climate hazards like extreme precipitation and flooding (using climate risk parameters like number of days with precipitation exceeding pre-defined thresholds like 80/90th percentile) was assessed over multiple time horizons and scenarios, and the change in risk over time was used to assess the site-level risk. The change in risk was further bucketed into qualitative thresholds of high, medium and low. 2. These qualitative results were quantified based on the definitions of substantive risk considered, and value at risk for each site was arrived at considering factors such as production capacities, contribution to revenue, alternate capacities available at other factories, insurance coverage of the site, early warning systems available to reduce the impact etc.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Increase insurance coverage

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1307200000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost provided above includes the annual premium paid for purchasing insurance that covers natural calamity risks like floods and cyclones. The premium paid is INR 1,307 Million for insuring ITC's assets worth INR 541.09 Billion. The costs for conducting climate risk assessments is negligible in comparison to insurance premium paid, and is therefore not included above. The costs associated with site-specific measures for improving resilience are part of the capex plan of individual units and are not considered here.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Appropriate investments have been made towards climate resilience covering ITC’s Units. Business continuity plans and emergency procedures are also in place to mitigate any operational interruption due to extreme weather events. Physical assets have been covered under appropriate insurance scheme(s). Case Study: In recent years, floods in Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh), Cyclone Fengal & Remal resulted impacted ITC's operations and assets. These incidents resulting in an estimated loss of about INR 640 million, in addition to the production loss in the current year. Based on the climate risk assessments carried out, adaptation strategies for mitigating such climate risks are being/have been implemented across locations. Short-term measures: Firstly, the physical structures such as buildings are appropriately strengthened along with necessary emergency response plans and business continuity plans. Secondly, comprehensive insurance is taken covering events like floods and cyclones (INR 1,307 Million premium paid for insuring ITC's assets worth INR 541.09 Billion in 2025-26). Long-term measures: A detailed site specific risks to be carried out to take into account local hydrogeology, topography, rivers and local drainages including factory layout and presence of critical infrastructure etc. One such study is being carried out at ITC's paper Unit at Tribeni. This study highlights the risks and appropriate site specific risk mitigation and adaptation measures to be taken at the site. The adaptation strategies include storm water management measures such as resizing of existing drains, deepening

existing storm water ponds and constructing new storm water ponds, development of bio swales within the factory that direct and retain flood water and flood response plans, amongst others.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Forests commodity

☑ Timber products

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☑ Uncertainty about commodity origin and/or legality

(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

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

ITC's Paperboards and Specialty Papers, Packaging and Printed Materials, and Agri businesses (Leaf Tobacco SBU) derive a portion of their revenues from customers that seek only conversion free and deforestation free commodities/products. Physical risks related to forests include impact on water, soil, land-use change, yields and transition risks related to forests include stringent regulations (like EU Deforestation Regulation) and increase in demand from consumers for conversion free and deforestation free commodities/products. Overall, these businesses contribute close to INR 105 billion of ITC's overall revenues of INR 808.67 billion in 2025-26. Non- compliance with these requirements can lead to loss of revenue from such customers who pay a premium for sourcing conversion free and deforestation free commodities/products. This premium can range between 2-5%, and can be expected to increase in the future in response to increased demand and supply affected by forest-related risks. To address this risk, ITC ensures the timber comes from legal origin, and is sustainably sourced, as mentioned in its board-approved policy on Deforestation.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

(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

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

☑ The risk has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

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

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.1.1.15) Effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting year

To address this risk, ITC ensures the timber comes from legal origin, and is sustainably sourced, as mentioned in its board-approved policy on Deforestation. To ensure sustainably sourced timber for curing, ITC has implemented a three-pronged approach towards ensuring sustainable fuel management and conserving energy in tobacco curing. This entails the introduction of fuel-efficient technologies, promotion of self-sustenance in meeting fuel requirement through energy plantations and use of alternative fuels. The energy plantations programme is also being reinforced by establishing Chain of Custody from the wood production source to consumption at farm level. To ensure the timber ITC uses originates from sustainable and legal sources, multiple interventions have been undertaken in the reporting year including FSC certification for pulpwood. These programs where long-term farmer engagement is present are covered under "Mission Sunehra Kal" which is ITC's Social Investments Programme. In the reporting year, ITC, through the above initiatives was able to mitigate the risk and secure the demand from premium paying customers who seek conversion free and deforestation free commodities/products

(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

Non-compliance with customer requirements may result in reduced demand of ITC-supplied products and possible loss of Customers. For having a differentiated approach on Social Forestry/ Farm Forestry and third-party certified plantation programs, ITC is able to command premium pricing. However, in the absence of these systems or due to any other non-compliance there can be a potential loss of revenue from premium paying customers. This premium can range between 2-5%, and can be expected to increase (say, by 1 percentage point over both medium and long term) in the future in response to increased demand and supply affected by forest-related risks.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.18) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

2100000000

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

2100000000

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

5200000000

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

4200000000

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

8400000000

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

6800000000

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

11900000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

ITC earns a premium of 2-5% from customers who source conversion free and deforestation free commodities/products. The financial effect figures represent the estimated total premium earned which is calculated by multiplying the gross revenue of ITC's Paperboards and Specialty Papers, Packaging and Printed Materials Business and Agri businesses (Leaf Tobacco SBU). Inability to supply certified conversion free and deforestation free commodities/products may result in loss of this premium. Overall, these businesses contribute close to INR 105 billion of ITC's overall revenues of INR 808.67 billion in 2025-26. For estimating the minimum and maximum financial effect figure over short, medium and long term, it is assumed that premiums may rise by 1 percentage point each over both medium (from 2-5% to 3-6%) and long term (4-7%) and the overall potential premium expected is estimated by multiplying the average gross revenue of ITC's Paperboards and Specialty Papers and Agri businesses (Leaf Tobacco SBU) expected over short, medium and long term (assuming industry average growth rate) with the lower and upper bound of expected premium in the respective time horizon.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Greater traceability of commodities

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

50000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

To ensure the timber ITC uses originates from sustainable sources, multiple interventions have been undertaken in the reporting year including FSC certification for pulpwood, Social and Farm Forestry and Grow Own Fuel for energy plantations for curing wood. These interventions help in enhancing traceability of the timber commodity that is procured by Papers and Agri business. Social Forestry programme is a part of the investments made under "Mission Sunehra Kal" which is ITC's Social Investments Programme. The cost is estimated to be over INR 50 million which includes overall spends on ITC's social investments programme, a portion of which is spent on Social Forestry programme and the cost of obtaining third party certifications (FSC) during 2025-26.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

ITC ensures the sustainable sourcing and deforestation-free status of its products, as mentioned in its board-approved policy on Deforestation. To ensure sustainably sourced timber for curing, ITC has implemented a three-pronged approach towards ensuring sustainable fuel management and conserving energy in tobacco curing. This entails the introduction of fuel-efficient technologies, promotion of self-sustenance in meeting fuel requirement through energy plantations and use of alternative fuels. The energy plantations programme is also being reinforced by establishing Chain of Custody from the wood production source to consumption at farm level.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Statutory water withdrawal limits/changes to water allocation

(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

Select all that apply

☑ Indus

☑ Krishna

☑ Godavari

☑ Cauvery River

☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

☑ Other, please specify **:South Pennar, Kosasthalaiyar**

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Several ITC Units are located in high water stress catchments including the Gangetic basin (including Brahmaputra). These Units also face water quality issues. With overall water stress projected to worsen with climate change, regulatory authorities can restrict/regulate water withdrawals and discharges in the region. For e.g. Paperboards factory at Tribeni is located on the banks of one of the tributaries of Ganga and discharges part of its treated effluent into the river and therefore faces additional stringent regulations in terms of monitoring effluent volumes and quality. In the past, Central Pollution Control Board issued directions to the State Pollution Control Boards and Pollution Control Committees for directing the 17 categories of highly polluting industries such as Pulp & Paper, Distillery, Sugar, Tanneries, Power Plants, Cement, Oil Refineries etc. for installation of online effluent quality and common emission monitoring systems to help track the discharges of pollutants from these units. While ITC strives to improve its water use efficiency in operations to minimise freshwater withdrawal and maximise recycle and reuse, and ensure that effluent discharge standards are in line with industry benchmarks, regulatory restrictions on withdrawal and stringent discharge requirements can result increased CAPEX/ OPEX as well as affect the facility's day-to-day operations.

(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

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

☑ The risk has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(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-low

(3.1.1.15) Effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting year

For Units located in water stressed regions, local regulators may impose restrictions on withdrawing groundwater on account of annual variations in water availability. Such variations affect industrial water withdrawal. Therefore, this results in reduced availability of water resulting in additional expenses related to alternate sources of water. To calculate the financial impact in the reporting year, the total water obtained from alternative sources like tanker water is multiplied with additional spend on that source. Additional spend is calculated as the difference between the actual money spent on alternate source and regulatory price of water. The list of water conservation measures undertaken are as follows: 1 Hot Water Overflow Diversion into SBL (Pulp Mill) 2 HPRB Sand Filter Backwash to Pump House 3 Hard Blown Down Concept for Evp-4 & 5 4 Sealing Water Recirculation in SBL (Pulp Mill) 5 Robotic Showers for PM4 Process 6 Sealing Water Recirculation in Paper Machine-4 7 ETP Backwater usage in Place of Fresh Water for Cleaning in Paper Machine-4 8 Realising the benefits from UF & RO Plant 9 Realising the benefits from Rain water collection system (based on Rain Fall) 10 ETP Upgradation to increase the recycling of treated effluent 11 Proposal of ETP water to RO water plant 12 Optimization of fresh water top up in Dynasand tank in PM#3 13 CCK chemical preparation tank cleaning with ETP water and ETP water usage through Dynasand water tank in PM#3

(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

Rising population, urbanization, and economic growth coupled with climate change significantly affect the availability, quality, and access to water in the world. In India, added dimensions of reliance on an increasingly unpredictable monsoon, diminishing groundwater resources, and changes in land use patterns further accentuate the water crisis. This poses both physical and transition risks related to water stress. In order to understand the risk, ITC developed its own water risk assessment methodology. This methodology considers inputs from WRI Aqueduct's Baseline Water Stress (data set used was Aqueduct Aqueduct 4.0) to account for physical water risks, Central Ground Water Board's (India) groundwater block classification to account for physical and regulatory risks, and through local stakeholder engagement for identifying water-related social and reputational risks. Water quality-related aspects and future drought risk (based on climate modelling) are also considered while assessing site-level water risks. For sites exposed to high water risk, ITC's approach entails developing an in-depth understanding of the environmental and social aspects of water resources at the catchment/sub-catchment or micro-watershed level where it is located, which is achieved through detailed hydrological and hydrogeological studies and stakeholder engagement processes, respectively.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.18) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

9000000

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

80000000

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

201000000

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

201000000

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

281000000

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

281000000

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

402000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Reduced availability of water at ITC Units may result in contraction in output as a result of shortage or may require sourcing water from alternate sources which may be expensive. In order to understand the risk, ITC developed its own water risk assessment methodology. This methodology considers inputs from WRI Aqueduct's Baseline Water Stress (data set used was Aqueduct 4.0) to account for physical water risks, Central Ground Water Board's (India) groundwater block classification to

account for physical and regulatory risks, and through local stakeholder engagement for identifying water-related social and reputational risks. Water quality-related aspects and future drought risk (based on climate modelling) are also considered while assessing site-level water risks. For sites exposed to high water risk, ITC's approach entails developing an in-depth understanding of the environmental and social aspects of water resources at the catchment/sub-catchment or micro-watershed level where it is located, which is achieved through detailed hydrological and hydrogeological studies and stakeholder engagement processes, respectively. Based on the risks level identified from the above methodology, reduced water availability is projected for ITC Units for short-, medium- and long-term ranges. The risk is quantified using the substantive impact thresholds for water-related risks, In case of unavailability of water from primary source, alternate source will be used. The cost is calculated as the difference between cost of water from primary source (sat ground water) and alternate source (third party or tanker water)

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Nature based solutions, restoration and conservation

☑ Implement ecosystem restoration and long-term protection

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

634900000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

In 2025-26, the planned investments of INR 634.9 million for watershed development (soil and moisture conservation) programmes covering both supply side and demand side water management initiatives. The water stewardship actions laid out in the CSR Action Plan are directly correlated to the water-related risks and opportunities identified by the Company.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In order to address the water risks, ITC is investing in reducing water demand in the Unit as well as other stakeholders in the catchment along with augmenting water supply. In the agri-catchments, the focus is on drought-proofing agriculture by reducing crop-water demand through agronomic practices for improving soil water-holding capacities and improved irrigation techniques (drip irrigation, augmenting water supply through rejuvenation and / or the creation of water harvesting and recharge structures). Water-efficient agri-practices promoted by ITC have been adopted by farmers across 2.01 million acres during the year covering 15 major crops. These practices have potentially saved ~ 1,520 million kl during the year as compared to conventional practices. Over the years, ITC has created rainwater harvesting potential through extensive investments in its Integrated Watershed Development Projects. The programme promotes the development and management of local water resources in moisture-stressed areas by facilitating community participation in planning and implementing such measures while building, reviving, and maintaining water-harvesting structures. Furthermore, considering the escalating water stress in urban catchments, ITC has also directed its attention towards comprehending the complexities of urban water stress. As a result, measures have been put into action to manage water stress in two of ITC's urban catchments (Bengaluru and Tiruvottiyur), where the Company's Units are situated. The coverage of the Integrated Watershed Development projects extends to over 1.98 million acres of land. As of March 31, 2026, a total rainwater harvesting potential (RWH) of 66.31 million kl million kl has been created. In addition, ITC also strives to

maximise the water recharge capacity within its own premises. Through various rainwater harvesting initiatives, ITC has established an annual rainwater harvesting potential of ~ 944,000 kl within its Units.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Heat wave

(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

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Wheat is a strategically important crop for ITC, serving as a key raw material for its packaged foods and agri-business operations.Wheat is procured from ~120 districts across 17 States/ UT.Through its extensive agri-sourcing network,ITC procures quality wheat directly from farmers, supporting supply security, product quality, traceability, and farmer livelihoods. Given wheat's significant contribution to ITC's value chain and its importance in Indian diets, ensuring the long-term sustainability of wheat production is critical. However, wheat cultivation in India faces growing climate risks. Rising temperatures during the grain-filling stage, frequent heatwaves, erratic winter conditions, unseasonal rainfall, hailstorms, and changing precipitation patterns can reduce yields and affect grain quality. Water stress in major wheat-growing regions, driven by declining groundwater availability and changing monsoon patterns, further threatens production. Climate change may also increase pest and disease pressures, leading to higher crop losses and input costs. These risks can result in supply disruptions, quality variability, and increased procurement costs for ITC. Strengthening climate resilience through climate-smart agriculture, improved crop varieties, efficient water management, precision

farming, and farmer capacity building is therefore essential to secure wheat supplies, enhance farmer resilience, and support the long-term sustainability of ITC's food and agri value chains.

(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

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

☑ The risk has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

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

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.1.1.15) Effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting year

Climate-related risks impact wheat production in India impacting ITC's upstream value chain. Reduced yields and deterioration in grain quality due to heat stress, water scarcity, unseasonal rainfall, and pest outbreaks may constrain the availability of quality wheat, leading to supply disruptions and increased procurement costs. Greater volatility in wheat production can also result in price fluctuations, affecting input costs for ITC's foods and agri-business segments. In addition, disruptions in sourcing regions may require procurement from alternate geographies, potentially increasing logistics costs and supply chain complexity. These challenges could impact operational efficiency and margins. Strengthening climate resilience across the wheat value chain through climate-smart agriculture, sustainable water

management, resilient crop varieties, and farmer capacity building is therefore critical for securing long-term raw material availability and maintaining the sustainability of ITC's food and agri-business operations.

(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

Wheat production in India continued to face climate-related challenges, particularly rising temperatures and heat stress during critical crop growth stages. Elevated temperatures in key wheat-growing regions increased the risk of lower yields, reduced grain quality, and supply volatility. These conditions highlighted the growing vulnerability of wheat value chains to climate change and the potential for higher procurement costs, supply disruptions, and increased sourcing challenges for wheat-dependent businesses such as ITC. As per the down-to-earth estimates, Wheat production was below 3 million tonnes against estimate of 113 million tonnes. The reduction in wheat production would result in lower revenues. For ITC, the impact was much lower due to long term agreement with farmers and training farmers on climate smart agricultural practice like zero tillage, heat ameliorating sprays and climate tolerant varieties. It is assumed that the impact is 0.01% of revenues of Agri Business (other than tobacco) in the current year.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.18) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

8700000

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

8700000

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

26000000

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

40000000

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

60000000

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

80000000

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

130000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Climate-related risks impact wheat production in India impacting ITC's upstream value chain. Reduced yields and deterioration in grain quality due to heat stress, water scarcity, unseasonal rainfall, and pest outbreaks may constrain the availability of quality wheat, leading to supply disruptions and increased procurement costs. Greater volatility in wheat production can also result in price fluctuations, affecting input costs for ITC's foods and agri-business segments. In addition, disruptions in sourcing regions may require procurement from alternate geographies, potentially increasing logistics costs and supply chain complexity. These challenges could impact operational efficiency and margins. Strengthening climate resilience across the wheat value chain through climate-smart agriculture, sustainable water management, resilient crop varieties, and farmer capacity building is therefore critical for securing long-term raw material availability and maintaining the sustainability of ITC's food and agri-business operations. ITC has conducted climate risk studies in its wheat value chain to understand the risks and accordingly investing in measures to improve resilience. These include helping farmers adopt climate smart agricultural practices like zero tillage, heat ameliorating sprays etc. ITC is also developing climate tolerant varieties that help improve resilience. As a business, ITC has invested in developing grain storage facilities to reduce short term impacts. However, the business is also buying wheat from other farmers who may not have adopted these practices and are vulnerable to climate related impacts. Based on the estimates, it is estimated that in the short term the yield drop may impact the business by 0.01% to 0.03%. In the medium term, the yield drop may impact business by 0.05% to 0.07%. And in the long term, the yield drop may impact by 0.1% to 0.15%. This will happen if no further investments were made in increasing the climate smart agriculture programme and the development of climate tolerant varieties.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Agricultural practices

☑ Use drought resistant crop varieties

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

5000000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

ITC's CSA programme aims to strengthen resilience to climate risks change by building farmer's capabilities through skills, technologies and institutional linkages, with the intended outcomes of sustainably improving yields and incomes. ITC builds farmer capabilities by training them through Farmer Field Schools and Choupal Pradarshan Khets on identified technologies and practices. Digital platforms like ITCMAARS and WhatsApp support continuous learning and dissemination of localised and customised information including weather advisories. Post awareness, ITC ensures sustained adoption through on-field technical assistance, year-round engagement, and enabling convergence with relevant Government programmes & schemes and with local farmer collectives. The cost is estimated to be over INR 50 billion which includes overall spends on ITC's social investments programme, a portion of which is spent on climate smart agriculture programme during 2025-26.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

ITC's Programme has facilitated the shift from high-input, risk-prone wheat cultivation to a precision-managed, climate-resilient agricultural system across the primary wheat-producing regions of Rajasthan, Gujarat, and Punjab. The programme promotes advanced practices including Zero Tillage, precision nutrient management (utilising nano fertilisers and Leaf Colour Charts), Karnal Bunt disease mitigation, and the application of heat ameliorating sprays. The programme engaged more than 8,000 farmers across 787 villages, organised through 96 Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs), with climate-smart techniques implemented on over 44,200 acres. These measures resulted in improved soil moisture retention, reduced chemical usage, preservation of grain quality, and strengthened crop resilience. These practices delivering 10–15% yield gains, 30–40% income increase along with other environmental benefits. The programme leveraged ITCMAARS' phygital advisory, monitoring, and traceability platforms, FPO led aggregation, and independent third party verification to ensure compliance across environmental, social, and economic indicators.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk5

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Forests commodity

☑ Timber products

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits

(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

Changes in regulations related to water, biodiversity, and ecosystem management are increasing compliance requirements for businesses. To address these evolving expectations, ITC undertakes resource efficiency initiatives within its operations and ecosystem restoration efforts such as watershed development and afforestation in surrounding landscapes. These measures support regulatory compliance and environmental stewardship. In their absence, operations may face challenges in securing necessary permits and approvals, leading to increased compliance risks and associated liabilities.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased compliance 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

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

☑ The risk has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

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

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.1.1.15) Effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting year

In FY2025-26, ITC business units have taken all the necessary measures to ensure business continuity and compliance, mitigating current operational risks. Further in order to address the risk, ITC's relevant units have undertaken several measures. For example one of the units of ITC Paper and Paperboards has established systems and processes to manage environmental impacts related to air, water, waste, noise, soil, and dust. To promote sustainable wood sourcing, the business' social and farm forestry programme supports sustainable forest management, has greened ~1.5 million acres of wasteland, and deliverse significant carbon sequestration benefits. Biodiversity conservation efforts include the ~440-hectare Sarapaka Biodiversity Conservation and Development Plot in Telangana's Kistasagar Reserve Forest, developed in partnership with the Forest Department to restore native flora and fauna. The Unit is India's first pulp and paper plant to achieve Platinum-level certification under the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) Standard, reflecting its strong performance in energy efficiency, renewable energy, water stewardship, and waste management. With these efforts ITC's business operations are ensuring no compliance related disruptions.

(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

Failure to effectively manage environmental impacts related to air, water, waste, biodiversity, and ecosystem conservation could increase the Company's exposure to regulatory non-compliance, resulting in fines, penalties, remediation costs, and enhanced regulatory scrutiny. In addition, inadequate environmental performance may create challenges in obtaining, renewing, or maintaining statutory permits, licences, and approvals necessary for business operations and expansion. Such disruptions could adversely affect operational continuity and increase compliance-related liabilities. ITC through its Social Investments Programme takes several sustainable forestry initiatives, biodiversity conservation programmes, and internationally recognised certifications such as Alliance for Water Stewardship, with an expense of ~ INR 1.76 billion on Natural Resource Management related projects. With increasing compliance burden, this expense may increase by 1-2% in short-term, 2-3% in medium term and 3-4% in long-term.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.18) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

1756800000

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

1770000000

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

1800000000

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

1800000000

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

1810000000

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

1810000000

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

1830000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

ITC undertakes a range of sustainable forestry, biodiversity conservation, and natural resource management initiatives under its Social Investments Programme, complemented by internationally recognized certifications such as the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS). During the reporting year, ITC invested approximately INR 1.76 billion in Natural Resource Management (NRM) projects, which form part of its overall Social Investments Programme expenditure of around INR 5 billion. As regulatory expectations and compliance requirements related to environmental stewardship, biodiversity conservation, and natural resource management continue to evolve, the Company anticipates a gradual increase in related expenditure. Associated investments are expected to rise by approximately 1-2% in the short term, 2-3% in the medium term, and 3-4% in the long term to maintain compliance, strengthen ecosystem resilience, and mitigate emerging environmental risks.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Nature based solutions, restoration and conservation

☑ Implement ecosystem restoration and long-term protection

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1756800000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

ITC focuses on conserving and restoring critical natural resources, such as water, soil, and biodiversity, These initiatives are implemented under ITC's Natural Resource Management (NRM) Programme, one of the key pillars of its Social Investment Programme, with an annual investment of approximately INR 5 billion. The NRM Programme encompasses a broad range of interventions related to natural resource conservation, restoration, and biodiversity enhancement.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

ITC adopts an integrated approach to conserving and restoring critical natural resources, including water, soil, and biodiversity, with the objective of strengthening ecosystem health and enhancing climate resilience. The Company also implements landscape-level biodiversity conservation initiatives focused on restoring degraded village commons, promoting native species-based plantations, and reducing pressure on natural forests.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk6

(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:

☑ Upstream value chain

(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

Select all that apply

☑ Indus
☑ Krishna
☑ Narmada
☑ Godavari
☑ Penner River
☑ Tapti River
☑ Cauvery River
☑ Damodar River
☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra
☑ Mahanadi River (Mahahadi)

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Wheat is a strategically important crop for ITC, serving as a key raw material for its packaged foods and agri-business operations. Wheat is procured from ~120 districts across 17 different states and Union Territories of India. Through its extensive agri-sourcing network, ITC procures quality wheat directly from farmers, supporting supply security, product quality, traceability, and farmer livelihoods. Given wheat's significant contribution to ITC's value chain and its importance in Indian diets, ensuring the long-term sustainability of wheat production is critical. However, wheat cultivation in India faces growing climate risks. Water stress in major wheat-growing regions, driven by declining groundwater availability and changing monsoon patterns, further threatens production. Climate change may also increase pest and disease pressures, leading to higher crop losses and input costs. These risks can result in supply disruptions, quality variability, and increased procurement costs for ITC. Strengthening climate resilience through climate-smart agriculture, improved crop varieties, efficient water management, precision farming, and farmer capacity building is therefore essential to secure wheat supplies, enhance farmer resilience, and support the long-term sustainability of ITC's food and agri value chains.

(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

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

☑ The risk has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

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

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.1.1.15) Effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting year

Climate-related risks impact wheat production in India impacting ITC's upstream value chain. Reduced yields and deterioration in grain quality due to water scarcity, unseasonal rainfall, and pest outbreaks may constrain the availability of quality wheat, leading to supply disruptions and increased procurement costs. Greater volatility in wheat production can also result in price fluctuations, affecting input costs for ITC's foods and agri-business segments. In addition, disruptions in sourcing regions may require procurement from alternate geographies, potentially increasing logistics costs and supply chain complexity. These challenges could impact operational efficiency and margins. Strengthening climate resilience across the wheat value chain through climate-smart agriculture, sustainable water management, resilient crop varieties, and farmer capacity building is therefore critical for securing long-term raw material availability and maintaining the sustainability of ITC's food and agri-business operations.

(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

Wheat production in India continued to face climate-related challenges. These conditions highlighted the growing vulnerability of wheat value chains to climate change and the potential for higher procurement costs, supply disruptions, and increased sourcing challenges for wheat-dependent businesses such as ITC. As per the down-to-earth estimates, Wheat production was below 3 million tonnes against estimate of 113 million tonnes. The reduction in wheat production would result in lower revenues. For ITC, the impact was much lower due to long term agreement with farmers and training farmers on climate smart agricultural practice like zero

tillage, heat ameliorating sprays and climate tolerant varieties. It is assumed that the impact is 0.01% of revenues of Agri Business (other than tobacco) in the current year.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.18) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

8700000

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

8700000

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

26000000

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

40000000

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

60000000

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

80000000

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

130000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Water -related risks impact wheat production in India impacting ITC's upstream value chain. Reduced yields and deterioration in grain quality due to water scarcity, unseasonal rainfall, and pest outbreaks may constrain the availability of quality wheat, leading to supply disruptions and increased procurement costs. Greater volatility in wheat production can also result in price fluctuations, affecting input costs for ITC's foods and agri-business segments. In addition, disruptions in sourcing regions may require procurement from alternate geographies, potentially increasing logistics costs and supply chain complexity. These challenges could impact operational efficiency and margins. Strengthening climate and water resilience across the wheat value chain through climate-smart agriculture, sustainable water management, resilient crop varieties, and farmer capacity building is therefore critical for securing long-term raw material availability and maintaining the sustainability of ITC's food and agri-business operations. ITC has conducted climate risk studies which also includes aspects on water sustainability in its wheat value chain to understand the risks and accordingly investing in measures to improve resilience. These include helping farmers adopt climate smart agricultural practices like zero tillage, heat ameliorating sprays etc. ITC is also developing climate tolerant varieties that help improve resilience. As a business, ITC has invested in developing grain storage facilities to reduce short term impacts. However, the business is also buying wheat from other farmers who may not have adopted these practices and are vulnerable to climate related impacts. Based on the estimates, it is estimated that in the short term the yield drop may impact the business by 0.01% to 0.03%. In the medium term, the yield drop may impact business by 0.05% to 0.07%. And in the long term, the yield drop may impact by 0.1% to 0.15%. This will happen if no further investments were made in increasing the climate smart agriculture programme and the development of climate tolerant varieties.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Agricultural practices

☑ Adopt sustainable irrigation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

5000000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

ITC's CSA programme aims to strengthen resilience to climate risks change by building farmer's capabilities through skills, technologies and institutional linkages, with the intended outcomes of sustainably improving yields and incomes. ITC builds farmer capabilities by training them through Farmer Field Schools and Choupal Pradarshan Khets on identified technologies and practices. Digital platforms like ITCMAARS and WhatsApp support continuous learning and dissemination of localised and customised information including weather advisories. Post awareness, ITC ensures sustained adoption through on-field technical assistance, year-round engagement, and enabling convergence with relevant Government programmes & schemes and with local farmer collectives. The cost is estimated to be over INR 50 billion which includes overall spends on ITC's social investments programme, a portion of which is spent on climate smart agriculture programme during 2025-26.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

ITC's Programme has facilitated the shift from high-input, risk-prone wheat cultivation to a precision-managed, climate-resilient agricultural system across the primary wheat-producing regions of Rajasthan, Gujarat, and Punjab. The programme promotes advanced practices including Zero Tillage, precision nutrient management (utilising nano fertilisers and Leaf Colour Charts), Karnal Bunt disease mitigation, and the application of heat ameliorating sprays. The programme engaged more than 8,000 farmers across 787 villages, organised through 96 Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs), with climate-smart techniques implemented on over 44,200 acres. These measures resulted in improved soil moisture retention, reduced chemical usage, preservation of grain quality, and strengthened crop resilience. These practices delivering 10–15% yield gains, 30–40% income increase along with other environmental benefits. The programme leveraged ITCMAARS' phygital advisory, monitoring, and traceability platforms, FPO led aggregation, and independent third party verification to ensure compliance across environmental, social, and economic indicators.
[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)

9097500000

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

Select from:
☑ 1-10%

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

1307200000

(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

Global agreements like the Paris Agreement create a framework for national climate targets (Nationally Determined Contributions), signalling a global shift towards a low-carbon economy. These top-down drivers are amplified by civil society, including NGOs and grassroots movements, who expect governments and corporations to adopt more ambitious renewable energy policies and plans. Over the years, this has led to newer regulations (like India's Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS)) aimed at decarbonization. Therefore, company's expenditure on power and fuels including fossil fuels will be at risk. In addition to the transition risks, physical impacts of climate change are already visible with increasing frequency and severity of severe droughts, intense rainfall and other extreme weather events like cyclones etc.. Recent IPCC AR6 findings also highlight such risks for South Asia that includes India where ITC primarily operates. The data on financial metric vulnerable to transition risk of climate change includes ITC's expenditure (OPEX) in 2025-26 on power and fuel covering fossil fuels like coal, diesel and renewable sources (INR 9 billion). Currently, 51% of ITC's energy is met from renewable sources. The data on financial metric vulnerable to physical risks of climate change covers ITC's expenditure (OPEX) on insurance premium (INR 1.3 billion) for 2025-26 which includes coverage from extreme weather events related damages across ITC's assets. ITC's total OPEX for 2025-26 is INR 580 billion.

Forests

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

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

105400000000

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

Select from:

☑ 11-20%

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

105400000000

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

Select from:

☑ 11-20%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

ITC's Paperboards and Specialty Papers, Packaging Printed Materials and Agri businesses (Leaf Tobacco SBU) derive a portion of their revenues from customers that seek only conversion free and deforestation free commodities/products. Physical risks related to forests include impact on water, soil, land-use change, yields and transition risks related to forests include stringent regulations (like EU Deforestation Regulation) and increase in demand from consumers for conversion free and deforestation free commodities/products. The data on financial metric vulnerable to both physical and transition risks related to forests includes the revenue of ITC's paper and paperboard and Agri businesses (Leaf Tobacco SBU), a portion of which comes from customers that seek only deforestation free commodities/products. Overall, these businesses contribute close to INR 105 billion of ITC's overall revenues of INR 809 billion in 2025-26.

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)

500000000

(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)

500000000

(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

Several ITC Units are located in high water stress catchments including the Gangetic basin. These Units also face water quality issues. With overall water stress projected to worsen with climate change, regulatory authorities can restrict/regulate water withdrawals and discharges in the region. These represent transition risks of water. Rising population, urbanization, and economic growth coupled with climate change significantly affect the availability, quality, and access to water in the world. In India, added dimensions of reliance on an increasingly unpredictable monsoon, diminishing groundwater resources, and changes in land use patterns further accentuate the water crisis. These represent physical risks related to water. The financial metric vulnerable to transition and physical risks related to water includes water-related OPEX for ITC's Paperboards and Specialty Papers Division (PSPD) units that represent over 90%of the water withdrawal ITC's Total Water Consumption in owned Units. This expenditure (~INR 500 million) includes tariffs, charges/fees related to water and also wastewater treatment related expenses across these locations. ITC's total OPEX for 2025-26 is INR 580 billion.
[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

India

☑ 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

7

(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

Select from:

☑ 11-20%

(3.2.11) Please explain

1. % Company-wide facilities this represents number of facilities in the river basin exposed to water risks that could generate a substantive change/ total number of Company facilities. 2 % Company's total global revenue that could be affected = Sales or Value of production in the Unit/Total Gross Revenue from Sale of Products and Services of the Company. 3. ITC defines a facility as a distinct manufacturing unit or hotel located at a unique geographical site, identified by its specific coordinates.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Godavari

(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

2

(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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

1. % Company-wide facilities this represents number of facilities in the river basin exposed to water risks that could generate a substantive change/ total number of Company facilities. 2 % Company's total global revenue that could be affected = Sales or Value of production in the Unit/Total Gross Revenue from Sale of Products and Services of the Company. 3. ITC defines a facility as a distinct manufacturing unit or hotel located at a unique geographical site, identified by its specific coordinates.

Row 3

(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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

1. % Company-wide facilities this represents number of facilities in the river basin exposed to water risks that could generate a substantive change/ total number of Company facilities. 2 % Company's total global revenue that could be affected = Sales or Value of production in the Unit/Total Gross Revenue from Sale of Products and Services of the Company. 3. ITC defines a facility as a distinct manufacturing unit or hotel located at a unique geographical site, identified by its specific coordinates.

Row 4

(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

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

1. % Company-wide facilities this represents number of facilities in the river basin exposed to water risks that could generate a substantive change/ total number of Company facilities. 2 % Company's total global revenue that could be affected = Sales or Value of production in the Unit/Total Gross Revenue from Sale of Products and Services of the Company. 3. ITC defines a facility as a distinct manufacturing unit or hotel located at a unique geographical site, identified by its specific coordinates.

Row 5

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Krishna

(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

3

(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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

1. % Company-wide facilities this represents number of facilities in the river basin exposed to water risks that could generate a substantive change/ total number of Company facilities. 2 % Company's total global revenue that could be affected = Sales or Value of production in the Unit/Total Gross Revenue from Sale of Products and Services of the Company. 3. ITC defines a facility as a distinct manufacturing unit or hotel located at a unique geographical site, identified by its specific coordinates.

Row 6

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Kosasthalaiyar

(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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

1. % Company-wide facilities this represents number of facilities in the river basin exposed to water risks that could generate a substantive change/ total number of Company facilities. 2 % Company's total global revenue that could be affected = Sales or Value of production in the Unit/Total Gross Revenue from Sale of Products and Services of the Company. 3. ITC defines a facility as a distinct manufacturing unit or hotel located at a unique geographical site, identified by its specific coordinates.

Row 7

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :South Pennar

(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

2

(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

Select from:
☑ 11-20%

(3.2.11) Please explain

1. % Company-wide facilities this represents number of facilities in the river basin exposed to water risks that could generate a substantive change/ total number of Company facilities. 2 % Company's total global revenue that could be affected = Sales or Value of production in the Unit/Total Gross Revenue from Sale of Products and Services of the Company. 3. ITC defines a facility as a distinct manufacturing unit or hotel located at a unique geographical site, identified by its specific coordinates.
[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	*ITC was not subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violation*

[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:
☑ No, but we anticipate being regulated in the next three years

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

India remains committed to achieving Net Zero emissions by 2070. Its updated Nationally Determined Contribution targets a 45% reduction in the emissions intensity of GDP from the 2005 level and about 50% cumulative installed electric-power capacity from non-fossil sources by 2030. India already crossed the 50% non-fossil installed-capacity threshold in June 2025; however, policy action is expected to be continued to deliver economy-wide decarbonisation. India has introduced Carbon Credit Trading Scheme, or CCTS aims to reduce carbon intensity through market-based measures. This is divided into two parts - a mandatory compliance mechanism for obligated entities and a voluntary offset mechanism for select areas that need support. Obligated entities are energy intensive sectors including pulp and paper where intensity targets are notified by Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC). This entire scheme – both compliance and voluntary schemes – is administered by Bureau of Energy Efficiency. While the scheme is notified, the MRV phase is likely to get delayed as key procedures like auditing templates, portal for reporting etc. are still being prepared. ITC's Paperboards and Specialty Papers Business Division (PSPD) will be under the compliance obligation. ITC's PSPD Units invests significantly on reducing its emissions. ITC's PSPD Units have performed substantially better than their prescribed energy-efficiency targets in the erstwhile scheme of Perform Achieve and Trade (PAT), scheme like CCTS but on energy efficiency. Additionally, ITC's PSPD Unit at Bhadrachalam is the first pulp and paper plant in India to receive CII GreenCo Platinum+ rating that covers renewable energy, and resource efficiency, among others. Same Unit also holds Alliance for Water Stewardship platinum-level certification. ITC is pursuing decarbonisation through energy conservation, renewable energy, green buildings, logistics optimisation and value-chain engagement. In FY 2025-26, renewable sources accounted for 51% of ITC's total energy consumption, indicating that its earlier 2030 ambition of exceeding 50% had already been achieved. ITC had commissioned 177 MW of solar and wind capacity, while energy-efficiency investments during the year delivered savings exceeding 50 TJ, equivalent to nearly 6,000 tonnes of GHG emissions. ITC has retained its ambition to reduce specific Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions by 50% by 2030 and achieve Net Zero Operations by 2050. ITC's Social and Farm Forestry programmes had greened approximately 1.5 million acres by 31 March 2026 and sequestered approximately 7.6 million tonnes of CO_2 during FY 2025-26. These programmes primarily support sustainable fibre sourcing, rural livelihoods and carbon sequestration; any issuance of credits under CCTS would remain subject to applicable offset methodologies, additionality, validation, verification and registration requirements.

(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
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

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☑ Participation in carbon market

(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

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

ITC has large-scale Social and Farm Forestry programme primarily driven by its Paper Business. This programme was started for promoting sustainable forests management with practices in the value chain, and securing the supply of pulpwood for its paper mills. This programme sequesters carbon from the atmosphere and stores it, thereby creating negative emissions. This programme has sequestered 7,567 kilo tonnes of CO2 in FY 2025-26 which was assured by KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP to reasonable level. Apart from sequestering carbon, this programme also provides significant other environmental benefits such as improving productivity of wasteland at the same time several social benefits such as de-risking poor rural households by diversifying farm portfolios through promotion

of tree-based farming. With the ongoing rise in corporate Net Zero commitments, the Taskforce on Scaling Voluntary Carbon Markets (TSVCM), sponsored by the Institute of International Finance (IIF) with knowledge support from McKinsey, estimates that demand for carbon credits could increase by a factor of 15 or more by 2030 and by a factor of up to 100 by 2050. Overall, the market for carbon credits could be worth upward of $50 billion in 2030. In addition, India is also developing its own carbon market spearheaded by Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE). Once operationalized, this market can also offer opportunity to sell carbon credits from ITC's afforestation programme.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

(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

☑ Long-term

☑ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

ITC has large-scale Social and Farm Forestry programme primarily driven by its Paper Business. This programme was started for promoting sustainable forests management with practices in the value chain, and securing the supply of pulpwood for its paper mills. This programme sequesters carbon from the atmosphere and

stores it, thereby creating negative emissions. ITC has requested a small portion this project for registration at VERRA (Ref: 4031), Saving for this year was estimated based on the average credit price of USD 5 and assume exchange rate of INR 90/USD.

(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

Anticipated effect: Positive impact through additional stream of potential cashflows via sale of carbon credits, a new market for ITC considering current business portfolio. ITC has large-scale Social and Farm Forestry programme primarily driven by its Paper Business. This programme was started for promoting sustainable forests management with practices in the value chain, and securing the supply of pulpwood for its paper mills. This programme sequesters carbon from the atmosphere and stores it, thereby creating negative emissions. This programme has sequestered 7,567 kilo tonnes of CO2 in FY 2025-26 which was assured by KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP to reasonable level. Apart from sequestering carbon, this programme also provides significant other environmental benefits such as improving productivity of wasteland at the same time several social benefits such as de-risking poor rural households by diversifying farm portfolios through promotion of tree-based farming. India has also taken Net Zero by 2070 commitment in that direction, and in this context, Government of India is also developing carbon market to reduce emissions and to pursue a low carbon path more vigorously, as most of the economic sectors are still developing (or yet to develop). In this regard, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) entrusted this important task to Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) for implementation. BEE has initiated the process for developing National Carbon Market. With the ongoing rise in corporate Net Zero commitments, the Taskforce on Scaling Voluntary Carbon Markets (TSVCM), sponsored by the Institute of International Finance (IIF) with knowledge support from McKinsey, estimates that demand for carbon credits could increase by a factor of 15 or more by 2030 and by a factor of up to 100 by 2050. Overall, the market for carbon credits could be worth upward of $50 billion in 2030. In addition, India is also developing its own carbon market spearheaded by Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE). Once operationalized, this market can also offer opportunity to sell carbon credits from ITC's social and farm forestry programme.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

171000

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

910000000

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

3160000000

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

1700000000

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

11920000000

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

1960000000

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

13710000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The above is estimated as the product of total GHG removals from ITC's Social and Farm Forestry programme with approximate price of a carbon credit. Total amount of GHG removals from ITC's Social and Farm Forestry programme in 2025-26 is 7,567 kilo tonnes of CO2. This figure is assured by KPMG Assuance and Consulting Services LLP. It is also assumed that benefits from this project will be equally (50:50) distributed between ITC and farmers. Price of carbon credit is expected to vary significantly over short-, medium- and long-term. For the short-term, average price of voluntary carbon credit available is published in 'State of Voluntary Carbon Market 2025' for the year 2024 was taken. During the year, minimum price was USD 2.67 to maximum price was USD 9.27. For the medium-term, price of carbon credit is estimated to between USD 5 to USD 35 as per the "Future Size of the Voluntary Carbon Market" report published by Trove Research. The Taskforce on Scaling Voluntary Carbon Markets (TSVCM), sponsored by the Institute of International Finance (IIF) with knowledge support from McKinsey, estimates that demand for carbon credits could increase by a factor of 15 or more by 2030 and by a factor of up to 100 by 2050. Price of carbon credit would also increase by the same factor based on demand supply gap. Hence, the long-term price was made proportional to this increase in market size. In addition, India is also developing its own carbon market spearheaded by Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE). Once operationalized, this market can also offer opportunity to sell carbon credits from ITC's social and farm forestry programme. However, no estimates are available on the carbon price in this market and hence, it has been ignored for the time being. Exchange rate is assumed to be 90 INR/USD for calculations.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

5000000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

With the ongoing rise in corporate Net Zero commitments, the Taskforce on Scaling Voluntary Carbon Markets (TSVCM), sponsored by the Institute of International Finance (IIF) with knowledge support from McKinsey, estimates that demand for carbon credits could increase by a factor of 15 or more by 2030 and by a factor of up to 100 by 2050. Overall, the market for carbon credits could be worth upward of 50 billion in 2030. ITC is pioneering afforestation initiative through its Forestry programmes greened over 1,63,000 acres during the year. Together, with ITC's Farm Forestry programme this initiative has greened 1.48 million acres till date. Therefore, ITC is well positioned to leverage the carbon market opportunity by virtue of its large-scale forestry programmes. In order to realise this opportunity, ITC is targeting to sustain and enhance carbon sequestration by expanding forestry projects on wastelands through ITC's Social and Farm Forestry programmes and other such initiatives to over 1.5 million acres by 2030. Further, fast growing, high yielding and disease resistant hybrid clones and saplings of eucalyptus pulpwood developed by ITC deliver significantly higher productivity vis-a-vis earlier clones. The clones have been developed to grow under varying ecological conditions, thereby building resilience and contributing towards increasing income for the farming community. Besides enhancing farm level employment, generating incomes and increasing green cover, this large-scale initiative also contributes meaningfully to India's target to create additional carbon sinks for tackling climate change. ITC also supports the adoption of carbon market in India that will benefit afforestation and tree-based farming practices. ITC is also participating in the consultations held by Government for developing carbon markets in India. Cost: The reported cost includes the annual expense for 2025-26 on CSR expense that also includes costs related to the Social Forestry Programme. This programme includes cost of clones and saplings, training and extension services provided to farmers for promotion of climate resilient practices including tree-based farming, soil health management and intercropping etc.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

ITC is pioneering afforestation initiative through its Forestry programmes greened 163,000 acres during the year. Together, with ITC's Farm Forestry programme this initiative has greened 1.48 million acres till date. Therefore, ITC is well positioned to leverage the carbon market opportunity by virtue of its large-scale forestry programmes. In order to realise this opportunity, ITC is targeting to sustain and enhance carbon sequestration by expanding forestry projects on wastelands through ITC's Social and Farm Forestry programmes and other such initiatives to over 1.5 million acres by 2030. Further, fast growing, high yielding and disease resistant hybrid clones and saplings of eucalyptus pulpwood developed by ITC deliver significantly higher productivity vis-a-vis earlier clones. The clones have been developed to grow under varying ecological conditions, thereby building resilience and contributing towards increasing income for the farming community. Besides enhancing farm level employment, generating incomes and increasing green cover, this large-scale initiative also contributes meaningfully to India's target to create additional carbon sinks for tackling climate change. ITC also supports the adoption of carbon market in India that will benefit afforestation and tree-based farming practices. ITC is also participating in the consultations held by Government for developing carbon markets in India. With ongoing focus on climate change including corporate Net Zero commitments, this opportunity is significant. Taskforce on Scaling Voluntary Carbon Markets (TSVCM), sponsored by the Institute of International Finance (IIF) with knowledge support from McKinsey, estimates that demand for carbon credits could increase by a factor of 15 or more by 2030 and by a factor of up to 100 by 2050. Overall, the market for carbon credits could be worth upward of $50 billion in 2030.

Forests

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Forest commodity

☑ Timber products

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☑ Increased demand for certified and sustainable materials

(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

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

ITC's Paperboards and Specialty Papers and Agri businesses (Leaf Tobacco SBU) derive a portion of their revenues from customers that seek only conversion free and deforestation free commodities/products. This presents opportunity for ITC through building resilience in the supply chain by mitigating physical risks related to forests include impact on water, soil, land-use change, yields and transition risks related to forests include stringent regulations (like EU Deforestation Regulation) and increase in demand from consumers for conversion free and deforestation free commodities/products. Overall, these businesses contribute close to INR 105.4 billion of ITC's overall revenues of INR 808.67 billion in 2025-26. Ability to service these customers through appropriate strategies can secure revenue from such customers who pay a premium for sourcing conversion free and deforestation free commodities/products. This premium can range between 2-5%, and can be expected to increase in the future in response to increased demand and supply affected by forest-related risks. To address this opportunity, ITC ensures the timber comes from legal origin, and is sustainably sourced, as mentioned in its board-approved policy on Deforestation. To ensure sustainably sourced timber for curing, ITC has implemented a three-pronged approach towards ensuring sustainable fuel management and conserving energy in tobacco curing.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenue resulting from price premiums

(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

☑ Long-term

☑ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

To realise this opportunity, ITC ensures the timber comes from legal origin, and is sustainably sourced, as mentioned in its board-approved policy on Deforestation. To ensure sustainably sourced timber for curing, ITC has implemented a three-pronged approach towards ensuring sustainable fuel management and conserving energy in tobacco curing. This entails the introduction of fuel-efficient technologies, promotion of self-sustenance in meeting fuel requirement through energy plantations and use of alternative fuels. The energy plantations programme is also being reinforced by establishing Chain of Custody from the wood production source to consumption at farm level. To ensure the timber ITC uses originates from sustainable and legal sources, multiple interventions have been undertaken in the reporting year including FSC certification for pulpwood. These programs where long-term farmer engagement is present are covered under "Mission Sunehra Kal" which is ITC's Social Investments Programme. In the reporting year, ITC, through the above initiatives was able to secure the revenue from premium paying customers who seek conversion free and deforestation free commodities/products.

(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

Through building resilience in the supply chain from both physical and transition risks that are forests-related, ITC can become the preferred supplier to customers who seek conversion free and deforestation free commodities/products. For having a differentiated approach on Social Forestry/ Farm Forestry and third-party

certified plantation programs, ITC is able to command premium pricing. This will result in increased revenues from both increase in demand from premium paying customers. This premium can range between 2-5%, and can be expected to increase (say, by 1 percentage point over both medium and long term) in the future in response to increased demand from such customers and supply affected by forest-related risks in other growing regions (non-ITC).

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

2100000000

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

2100000000

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

5250000000

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

4200000000

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

8400000000

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

6800000000

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

11900000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

ITC earns a premium of 2-5% from customers who source conversion free and deforestation free commodities/products. The financial effect figures represent the estimated total premium earned which is calculated by multiplying the gross revenue of ITC's Paperboards and Specialty Papers, ITC's Packaging business and Agri businesses (Leaf Tobacco SBU). Ability to supply certified conversion free and deforestation free commodities/products will result in increased revenue through premium pricing. Overall, these businesses contribute close to INR 105.4 billion of ITC's overall revenues of INR 808.67 billion in 2025-26. For estimating the minimum and maximum financial effect figure over short, medium and long term, it is assumed that premiums may rise by 1 percentage point each over both medium (from 2-5% to 3-6%) and long term (4-7%) and the overall potential premium expected is estimated by multiplying the average gross revenue of ITC's Paperboards and Specialty Papers and Agri businesses (Leaf Tobacco SBU) expected over short, medium and long term (assuming industry average growth rate) with the lower and upper bound of expected premium in the respective time horizon

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

56000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

To ensure the timber ITC uses originates from sustainable sources, multiple interventions have been undertaken in the reporting year including FSC certification for pulpwood, Social and Farm Forestry and Grow Own Fuel for energy plantations for curing wood. These interventions help in enhancing traceability of the timber commodity that is procured by Papers and Agri business. Social Forestry programme is a part of the investments made under "Mission Sunehra Kal" which is ITC's Social Investments Programme. The cost is estimated to be more than INR 50 million which includes overall spends on ITC's Social Forestry programme under ITC's Social Investments Programme, and the cost of obtaining third party certifications (FSC) during 2025-26.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Deforestation-free Pulpwood Value Chain: ITC's Paperboards and Specialty Papers Business is committed to Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®) principles. Till date, ITC has received Forest Stewardship Council® - Forest Management (FSC®-FM) certification for over 165,000 acres of plantations involving over 26,436 farmers, as per which all rare, threatened and endangered species are conserved in the areas considered under the scope of certification. It also provides assurance that methods for enhancing the biodiversity potential of the planted areas like retention of old growth / snag trees, retention of large woody debris, creation of water bodies, and agro-chemical management, etc., are being practiced. During the year, 317,000 tonnes of FSC® certified wood was procured from these certified plantations. Enabling a 'Deforestation free' Leaf Tobacco Value Chain: ITC Agri-Business is committed to ensuring 'Zero Deforestation' across the leaf tobacco value chain. The Business has focused on the twin strategy of a) reducing fuel wood requirement in tobacco curing by promoting Energy Conservation barns and b) promoting energy planation in the supply chain by engaging with the farming community, Community Based Organisations (CBOs), Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), research institutions and Government departments. These initiatives have reduced the total wood requirement for tobacco curing and has also enhanced wood sustainability in tobacco growing area. Resource efficiency is driven through improvements in barn energy performance. Energy Conservation Barns, equipped with roof insulation and turbo ventilators, reduce fuelwood consumption by 27% and have been scaled to 43,511 barns across Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. In parallel, 146 SMART curing barns have been deployed, achieving up to 40% reduction in fuelwood use. Third party study undertaken in Karnataka through Indian

Council of Forest Research & Education (ICFRE) - Institute of Wood Science & Technology (IWST) has substantiated that that the forest cover is either stable or increased in the Tobacco Growing Areas, indicating the Deforestation Free Status in Tobacco Growing Districts.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Reduced water usage and consumption

(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

☑ Indus

☑ Krishna

☑ Godavari

☑ Cauvery River

☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

☑ Other, please specify **:Kosasthalaiyar, South Pennar**

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Many ITC Units are located in high water stress catchments (groundwater/ surface water), where in the immediate/ medium term, water availability could be a significant challenge. Therefore, by optimizing water use in the operations by maximizing recycle/ reuse of process water to the extent possible and by arresting water wastages (major and minor), retrofitting equipment and systems, our facilities are able to attain continual improvement of water efficiency in operations, which would help in reducing our dependency on freshwater withdrawals from already water stressed catchments e.g. paper mills at Bhadrachalam (BCM) and Tribeni accounted for ~99% of ITC's total treated wastewater discharged outside the premises.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced direct 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

☑ Long-term

☑ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

ITC's manufacturing locations, spread across the country, rely on continuous availability of water for uninterrupted operations. Recognising the importance of water availability for its operations and the catchments from where agricultural commodities are sourced, ITC's Sustainability 2.0 approach centres on enabling water security for all stakeholders in its catchments. While ITC strives to improve its water use efficiency in operations to minimise freshwater withdrawal and maximise recycle and reuse, and ensure that effluent discharge standards are followed to the highest capacity possible, beyond a point, regulatory restrictions on discharge can result increased CAPEX/ OPEX as well as affect the facility's BAU operations. In line with Sustainability 2.0 ambitions, ITC Businesses are implementing various measures to enhance water use efficiency, aiming for a 40% reduction in specific water consumption by 2030 compared to FY 2018-19. As a result, ITC's Specific Water Consumption per rupee of turnover has reduced by ~42% to ~369 kl/INR crore compared to FY 2018-19 baseline. In order to achieve this target, ITC's Businesses are regularly investing in water saving measures. The opportunity cost for the reporting year is calculated by multiplying the amount of water saved during the year with the cost of water. The indicative figures represents the three of our Paperboards division factories, which account for ~93% of ITC's annual water withdrawal in the reporting year. The list of water conservation measures undertaken are as follows: 1 Hot Water Overflow Diversion into SBL (Pulp Mill) 2 HPRB Sand Filter Backwash to Pump House 3 Hard Blown Down Concept for Evp-4 & 5 4 Sealing Water Recirculation in SBL (Pulp Mill) 5 Robotic Showers for PM4 Process 6 Sealing Water Recirculation in Paper Machine-4 7 ETP Backwater usage in Place of Fresh Water for Cleaning in Paper Machine-4 8 Realising the benefits from UF & RO Plant 9 Realising the benefits from Rain water collection system (based on Rain Fall) 10 ETP Upgradation to increase the recycling of treated effluent 11 Proposal of ETP water to RO water plant 12 Optimization of fresh water top up in Dynasand tank in PM#3 13 CCK chemical preparation tank cleaning with ETP water and ETP water usage through Dynasand water tank in PM#3

(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

Anticipated effect: Anticipated reduction opex through water savings achieved in line with ITC's target of reducing specific water consumption by 40% by 2030. The indicative financial impact refers to the capex and opex cost undertaken in the three of our Paperboards division factories, which account for ~93 % of ITC's annual water withdrawal in the reporting year. CAPEX includes investments in rain water harvesting, water saver nozzles, auto controls, ETP Scada, TDS Reduction of RO, plant upgradation, Ultrasonic portable water flowmeter etc. OPEX includes effluent treatment costs, operation & maintenance of ETP, WTP, RO Plant, repairs, water related payroll, water cess etc.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

150000000

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

5200000

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

40000000

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

12000000

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

90000000

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

18000000

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

130000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

While investments in water savings, aim to reduce the risks of impact from reduced water availability, it also helps in reducing the costs. The opportunity is currently estimated from the reduction in costs associated with water from the water efficiency improvement activities. Estimation has focused on three Units of ITC's Paperboards Business, i.e. Bhadrachalam, Tribeni and Kovai, that accounts for ~93% of ITC's total water withdrawal. ITC's S2.0 target for reducing specific water consumption by 40% (2018-19 vs 2030-31) was taken as a basis for arriving the estimation. This reduction in water consumption (based on specific water consumption targets) is multiplied with the total water cost. For the short-term, actual reduction in water consumption achieved by FY 2025-26 was used. For medium-term, it is assumed that S2.0 target on reduction in water consumption will be achieved. (40% reduction) And for the long-term, it is assumed that an additional 10% reduction (above the target) will be achieved.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

710000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The indicative financial impact refers to the total water capex and opex cost undertaken in the three of our Paperboards division factories, which account for ~93% of ITC's annual water withdrawal in the reporting year. CAPEX includes investments in rain water harvesting, water saver nozzles, auto controls, ETP Scada, TDS Reduction of RO, plant upgradation, Ultrasonic portable water flowmeter etc. OPEX includes effluent treatment costs, operation & maintenance of ETP, WTP, RO Plant, repairs, water related payroll, water cess etc.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Many ITC Units are located in high water stress catchments (groundwater/ surface water), where in the immediate/ medium term, water availability could be a significant challenge. Therefore, by optimizing water use in the operations by maximizing recycle/ reuse of process water to the extent possible and by arresting water wastages (major and minor), retrofitting equipment and systems, our facilities are able to attain continual improvement of water efficiency in operations, which would help in reducing our dependency on freshwater withdrawals from already water stressed catchments.
[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

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

4290000000

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

Select from:
☑ 11-20%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

While climate change poses both physical and transition risks, it also presents multiple opportunities in the form of access to new customers and new markets, efficiently meeting compliances ahead of peer companies, improving resilience, and demonstrating sustainability leadership through achievement of decarbonisation targets. In order to realise these opportunities, ITC makes capital investments (CAPEX) on an ongoing basis. The financial metric aligned to the opportunities related to climate change includes specific Capex (INR 4.29 billion) for 2025-26 covering investments in the areas of renewable energy, green buildings, energy efficient equipment, pollution control equipment, water management and treatment system (including rain water harvesting) etc. ITC's total CAPEX for 2025-26 is INR 25.54 billion.

Forests

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

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

105400000000

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

Select from:

☑ 11-20%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

ITC's Paperboards and Specialty Papers, Packaging business and Agri businesses (Leaf Tobacco SBU) derive a portion of their revenues from customers that seek only conversion free and deforestation free commodities/products. The opportunities related to forests include increase in revenue from customers seeking conversion free and deforestation free commodities/products including premium on products that meet these requirements, and access to new markets with deforestation-related regulations. The data on financial metric aligned to forests related opportunities includes the revenue of ITC's Paper and Paperboard and Agri businesses (Leaf Tobacco SBU), a portion of which comes from customers that seek only deforestation free commodities/products. Overall, these businesses contribute close to INR 105.4 billion of ITC's overall revenues of 808.67 INR billion in 2025-26

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)

4290000000

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

Select from:

☑ 11-20%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

While water stress poses both physical and transition risks, it also presents multiple opportunities in the form of access to new customers and new markets, efficiently meeting compliances ahead of peer companies, building resilience, and demonstrating sustainability leadership through achievement of decarbonisation targets. In order to realise these opportunities, ITC makes capital investments (CAPEX) on an ongoing basis. The financial metric aligned to the opportunities related to water includes specific Capex (INR 4.29 billion) for 2025-26 covering investments in the areas of renewable energy, green buildings, energy efficient equipment, pollution control equipment, water management and treatment system (including rain water harvesting) etc. ITC's total CAPEX for 2025-26 is INR 25.54 billion.
[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:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(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

ITC's Policy is:(a) the Board shall have an optimum combination of Executive, Non-Executive and Independent Directors. Such combination shall also comply with all the applicable statutory requirements with regard to the composition and diversity of the Board. The Committee shall identify persons who are qualified to be appointed as Directors, based on the criteria formulated for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of Directors (including Independent Directors), and recommend such appointments to the Board;(b) the Board shall have balance of skills, competencies, experience and diversity of perspectives appropriate to the Company. For this purpose, diversity shall be considered from a number of aspects including, but not limited to, educational & cultural background,

nature of professional, administrative & industry experience, skills, knowledge, and gender representation;(c) for appointment as a Director on the Board, no person shall be discriminated based, inter alia, on the grounds of age, gender, gender identity, marital status, caste, race, colour, religion, ethnicity, sexual orientation, or any other personal or physical traits;(d) gender is a significant contributor to diversity of perspectives. Inclusion of women with the right skills and experience offers the opportunity to enrich the quality of discourse in the Boardroom. Refer: https://www.itcportal.com/about-itc/policies/policy-on-board-diversity.pdf

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

4.1_policy-on-board-diversity.pdf
[Fixed row]

(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 chair

☑ Director on board

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

☑ 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 Terms of Reference

☑ 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

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
☑ 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 Chairman of the Company is Board chair and the Chief Executive (CEO) of the Company. He also chairs the CSR & Sustainability Committee of the Board and the Risk Management Committee. Primary role of Chairman, as Chair to the above committees, is to provide leadership and strategic directions including on matters related to ESG/sustainability issues like climate change, forests, water, plastics and biodiversity. Significant investments above a defined threshold are approved by the Board. E.g., Over the last few years, significant investment plans (of > INR 2 billion) for achieving sustainability targets were reviewed and approved by the Board. This includes the High-Pressure Soda Recovery Boiler and turbo-generator system at Bhadrachalam paper mill aimed at reducing coal consumption was earlier approved by the Board. This investment enabled the share of renewable energy to rise from 43% in 2022-23 to 51% in 2025-26. Recently, ITC's acquisition of Sresta Natural Bioproducts Private Limited ('SNBPL'), an organic packaged food company under the '24 Mantra Organic' brand was approved. SNBPL through its network of appx. 27,500 farmers spread across appx. 140,000 acres of certified organic land in 10 states promotes organic farming which entails positive environmental impacts in terms of climate, water and biodiversity. Company's ESG/sustainability disclosures covering materiality assessment, management approach, targets/KPIs, performance and plans on topics covering climate change, forests, water, plastics and biodiversity are also reviewed and approved by the Board. Responsibility of CSR & Sustainability Committee is to review, monitor and provide strategic direction to Company's CSR/Social Investments Programme and sustainability practices and policies. During the year, the Committee approved and reviewed investments of INR 5 billion covering large scale programmes on climate smart agriculture, social forestry, water stewardship, livestock development and waste management. Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board evaluates the sustainability performance of the Company including achievement of targets related to climate, forests, water, biodiversity and plastics for sustainability-related incentives for senior management. These include 2030 climate targets:50% renewable energy share, 100% RE electricity, 30% reduction in specific energy, 50% reduction in specific emissions, social and farm forestry over 1.5 million acres, and climate smart agriculture over 4 million acres. Responsibility of Risk Management Committee (RMC) is to provide strategic risk management framework and review of risk mitigation strategies including prioritisation and mitigation plan. RMC has reviewed the work on physical risk and transition risk for various scenarios (SSP1 – 2.6 (1.8°C), SSP2-4.5 (2.7°C) & SSP5-8.5 (4.4°C)) and time horizons, and risk management approach for water, biodiversity and forests as well.

Forests

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board chair

☑ Director on board

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

☑ 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 Terms of Reference

☑ 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

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
☑ 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 Chairman of the Company is Board chair and the Chief Executive (CEO) of the Company. He also chairs the CSR & Sustainability Committee of the Board and the Risk Management Committee. Primary role of Chairman, as Chair to the above committees, is to provide leadership and strategic directions including on matters related to ESG/sustainability issues like climate change, forests, water, plastics and biodiversity. Significant investments above a defined threshold are approved by the Board. E.g., Over the last few years, significant investment plans (of > INR 2 billion) for achieving sustainability targets were reviewed and approved by the Board. Recently, ITC's acquisition of Sresta Natural Bioproducts Private Limited ('SNBPL'), an organic packaged food company under the '24 Mantra Organic' brand was approved. SNBPL through its network of appx. 27,500 farmers spread across appx. 140,000 acres of certified organic land in 10 states promotes organic farming which entails positive environmental impacts in terms of climate, water and biodiversity. Company's ESG/sustainability disclosures covering materiality assessment, management approach, targets/KPIs, performance and plans on topics covering climate change, forests, water, plastics and biodiversity are also reviewed and approved by the Board. Responsibility of CSR & Sustainability Committee is to review, monitor and provide strategic direction to Company's CSR/Social Investments Programme and sustainability practices and policies. During the year, the Committee approved and reviewed investments of INR 5 billion covering large scale programmes on climate smart agriculture, social forestry, water stewardship, livestock development and waste management. Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board evaluates the sustainability performance of the Company including achievement of targets related to climate, forests, water, biodiversity and plastics for sustainability-related incentives for senior management. These include 2030 nature targets like social and farm forestry over 1.5 million acres, biodiversity conservation over 1 million acres, watershed development over 2.2 million acres, and climate smart agriculture over 4 million acres. Responsibility of Risk Management Committee (RMC) is to provide strategic risk management framework and review of risk mitigation strategies including prioritisation and mitigation plan. RMC has reviewed the work on physical risk and transition risk for various scenarios (SSP1 – 2.6 (1.8°C), SSP2-4.5 (2.7°C) & SSP5-8.5 (4.4°C)) and time horizons, and risk management approach for water, biodiversity and forests as well.

Water

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

Select all that apply
☑ Board chair
☑ Director on board

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
☑ 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 Terms of Reference
☑ 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
☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement
☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements

☑ 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 Chairman of the Company is Board chair and the Chief Executive (CEO) of the Company. He also chairs the CSR & Sustainability Committee of the Board and the Risk Management Committee. Primary role of Chairman, as Chair to the above committees, is to provide leadership and strategic directions including on matters related to ESG/sustainability issues like climate change, forests, water, plastics and biodiversity. Significant investments above a defined threshold are approved by the Board. E.g., recently, ITC's acquisition of Sresta Natural Bioproducts Private Limited ('SNBPL'), an organic packaged food company under the '24 Mantra Organic' brand was approved. SNBPL through its network of appx. 27,500 farmers spread across ~~1.4 lakh acres of certified organic land in 10 states promotes organic farming which entails positive environmental impacts in terms of climate, water and biodiversity. The Company's ESG/sustainability disclosures covering materiality assessment, management approach, targets/KPIs, performance and plans on topics covering climate change, forests, water, plastics and biodiversity are also reviewed and approved by the Board. Responsibility of CSR & Sustainability Committee is to review, monitor and provide strategic direction to Company's CSR/Social Investments Programme and sustainability practices and policies. During the year, the Committee approved and reviewed investments of INR 5 billion covering large scale programmes on climate smart agriculture, social forestry, water stewardship, livestock development and waste management. Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board, under the nomenclature 'Nomination & Compensation Committee', evaluates the sustainability performance of the Company including achievement of targets related to climate, forests, water, biodiversity and plastics for sustainability-related incentives for senior management. These include 2030 water targets: 40% reduction in specific water consumption, creation of rainwater harvesting potential equivalent to over 5 times the net water consumption, certification of all sites in high water stressed areas as per the international water stewardship standard by Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) by 2035, demand side management interventions in agriculture enabling savings of 2,000 million kilolitres, creating a watershed area of 2,200,000 acres, 50,000 storage structures and 60 million kl water storage potential. Responsibility of Risk Management Committee (RMC) is to provide strategic risk management framework and review of risk mitigation strategies including prioritisation and mitigation plan. RMC has reviewed the work on physical risk and transition risk for various scenarios (SSP1 – 2.6 (1.8°C), SSP2-4.5 (2.7°C) & SSP5-8.5 (4.4°C)) and time horizons, and risk management approach for water, biodiversity and forests as well.

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board chair

☑ Director on board

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

☑ 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 Terms of Reference

☑ 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

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ 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 Chairman of the Company is Board chair and the Chief Executive (CEO) of the Company. He also chairs the CSR & Sustainability Committee of the Board and the Risk Management Committee. Primary role of Chairman, as Chair to the above committees, is to provide leadership and strategic directions including on matters related to ESG/sustainability issues like climate change, forests, water, plastics and biodiversity. Significant investments above a defined threshold are approved by the Board. E.g., Over the last few years, significant investment plans (of > INR 2 billion) for achieving sustainability targets were reviewed and approved by the Board. Recently, ITC's acquisition of Sresta Natural Bioproducts Private Limited ('SNBPL'), an organic packaged food company under the '24 Mantra Organic' brand was approved. SNBPL through its network of appx. 27,500 farmers spread across appx. 140,000 acres of certified organic land in 10 states promotes organic farming which entails positive environmental impacts in terms of climate, water and biodiversity. Company's ESG/sustainability disclosures covering materiality assessment, management approach, targets/KPIs, performance and plans on topics covering climate change, forests, water, plastics and biodiversity are also reviewed and approved by the Board. Responsibility of CSR & Sustainability Committee is to review, monitor and provide strategic direction to Company's CSR/Social Investments Programme and sustainability practices and policies. During the year, the Committee approved and reviewed investments of INR 5 billion covering large scale programmes on climate smart agriculture, social forestry, water stewardship, livestock development and waste management. Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board evaluates the sustainability performance of the Company including achievement of targets related to climate, forests, water, biodiversity and plastics for sustainability-related incentives for senior management. These include 2030 nature targets like social and farm forestry over 1.5 million acres, biodiversity conservation over 1 million acres, watershed development over 2.2 million acres, and climate smart agriculture over 4 million acres. Responsibility of Risk Management Committee (RMC) is to provide strategic risk management framework and review of risk mitigation strategies including prioritisation and mitigation plan. RMC has reviewed the work on physical risk and transition risk for various scenarios (SSP1 – 2.6 (1.8°C), SSP2-4.5 (2.7°C) & SSP5-8.5 (4.4°C)) and time horizons, and risk management approach for water, biodiversity and forests as well.
[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
☑ 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
☑ Undergraduate education (e.g., BSc/BA in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, environmental engineering, forestry, etc.), please specify :B.Tech from IIT Kanpur, Under graduate degree in Economics,
☑ Postgraduate education (e.g., MSc/MA/PhD in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, forestry, etc.), please specify :Masters in Climate Change, Management & Finance Master of Public Administration in Finance and Fiscal Policy Post Graduate in International Relations M. Phil in Life Sciences Masters in Development Finance, Development Planning, Political Science

Experience
☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization
☑ Experience in an academic role focused on environmental issues
☑ Staff-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
☑ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
☑ Experience in the environmental department of a government (national or local)
☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

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

☑ 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

☑ 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

☑ Undergraduate education (e.g., BSc/BA in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, environmental engineering, forestry, etc.), please specify :B.Tech from IIT Kanpur, Under graduate degree in Economics

☑ Postgraduate education (e.g., MSc/MA/PhD in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, forestry, etc.), please specify :Masters in Climate Change, Management & Finance Master of Public Administration in Finance and Fiscal Policy Post Graduate in International Relations M. Phil in Life Sciences Masters in Development Finance, Development Planning, Political Science

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Staff-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Experience in the environmental department of a government (national or local)

☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

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

☑ 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

☑ Undergraduate education (e.g., BSc/BA in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, environmental engineering, forestry, etc.), please specify :B.Tech from IIT Kanpur, Under graduate degree in Economics

☑ Postgraduate education (e.g., MSc/MA/PhD in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, forestry, etc.), please specify :Masters in Climate Change, Management & Finance Master of Public Administration in Finance and Fiscal Policy Post Graduate in International Relations M. Phil in Life Sciences Masters in Development Finance, Development Planning, Political Science

Experience

☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

☑ Experience in an academic role focused on environmental issues

☑ Staff-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Experience in the environmental department of a government (national or local)

☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

[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

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement
☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

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
☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning
☑ Developing a climate transition plan
☑ Implementing a climate transition plan
☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to 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)

Other
☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(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:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Executive (CEO) is Chairman of the Company and Board chair. He also chairs the Corporate Management Committee (CMC). Responsibility of CMC is to provide strategic management including on matters related to ESG/sustainability issues like climate change, forests, water, plastics and biodiversity. Committee reviews and approves investment plans including those aimed at sustainability targets. E.g., Over the last few years, significant investment plans (of > INR 2 billion) for achieving climate targets were reviewed and approved by the CMC. This includes the High-Pressure Soda Recovery Boiler and turbo-generator system at Bhadrachalam paper mill aimed at reducing coal consumption. This investment enabled the share of renewable energy to rise from 43% in 2022-23 to 51% in 2025-26. CMC has constituted the Sustainability Compliance Review Committee (SCRC), with its chairman being a member of the CMC. Its role includes monitoring and evaluating compliance with the Sustainability Policies including policies on resource efficiency (covering climate, water and plastics-related aspects), conservation of biodiversity, nature and deforestation. The SCRC meets at least four times a year. The CMC reviews the performance of ITC businesses towards achievement of 2030 climate goals::50% renewable energy share, 100% RE electricity etc. The CMC reviews physical risk and transition risk for various scenarios (SSP1 – 2.6 (1.8°C), SSP2-4.5 (2.7°C) & SSP5-8.5 (4.4°C)) and time horizons, and risk management approach for water, biodiversity and forests as well. The adaptation measures for the climate risks identified from risk studies are planned and deployed by respective businesses after CMC's approval. Company's ESG/sustainability disclosures covering materiality assessment, management approach, targets/KPIs, performance and plans on topics covering climate change, forests, water, plastics and biodiversity are also reviewed and approved by the SCRC and CMC

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

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement
☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

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
☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning
☑ Developing a climate transition plan
☑ Implementing a climate transition plan
☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to 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)

Other
☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(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:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Executive (CEO) is Chairman of the Company and Board chair. He also chairs the Corporate Management Committee (CMC). Responsibility of CMC is to provide strategic management including on matters related to ESG/sustainability issues like climate change, forests, water, plastics and biodiversity. Committee reviews and approves investment plans including those aimed at sustainability. E.g., recently, ITC's acquisition of Sresta Natural Bioproducts Private Limited ('SNBPL'), an organic packaged food company under the '24 Mantra Organic' brand was approved. SNBPL through its network of appx. 27,500 farmers spread across appx. 140,000 acres of certified organic land in 10 states promotes organic farming which entails positive environmental impacts in terms of climate, water and biodiversity. CMC has constituted the Sustainability Compliance Review Committee (SCRC), with its chairman being a member of the CMC. Its role includes monitoring and evaluating compliance with the Sustainability Policies including policies on resource efficiency (covering climate, water and plastics-related aspects), conservation of biodiversity, nature and deforestation. The SCRC meets at least four times a year. SCRC guided the development and review of ITC's first nature report aligned to TNFD recommendations. The CMC reviews physical risk and transition risk for various scenarios (SSP1 – 2.6 (1.8°C), SSP2-4.5 (2.7°C) & SSP5-8.5 (4.4°C)) and time horizons, and risk management approach for water, biodiversity and forests as well. The adaptation measures for the climate risks identified from risk studies are planned and deployed by respective businesses after CMC's approval. Company's ESG/sustainability disclosures covering materiality assessment, management approach, targets/KPIs, performance and plans on topics covering climate change, forests, water, plastics and biodiversity are also reviewed and approved by the SCRC and CMC.

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

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

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

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to 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)

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(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:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Executive (CEO) is Chairman of the Company and Board chair. He also chairs the Corporate Management Committee (CMC). Responsibility of CMC is to provide strategic management including on matters related to ESG/sustainability issues like climate change, forests, water, plastics and biodiversity. Committee reviews and approves investment plans including those aimed at sustainability targets. These include 2030 water targets: 40% reduction in specific water consumption, rainwater harvesting potential equivalent to 5X net water consumption, AWS certification of sites in high water stressed areas by 2035, demand side management in agriculture for annual savings 2,000 million kilolitres, creating a watershed area of 2,200,000 acres, 50,000 storage structures and 60 million kl water storage potential. CMC has constituted the Sustainability Compliance Review Committee (SCRC), with its chairman being a member of the CMC. Its role includes monitoring and evaluating compliance with the Sustainability Policies including policies on resource efficiency (covering climate, water and plastics-related aspects), conservation of biodiversity, nature and deforestation. The SCRC meets at least four times a year. SCRC guided the development and review of ITC's first nature report aligned to TNFD recommendations. The CMC reviews physical risk and transition risk for various scenarios (SSP1 – 2.6 (1.8°C), SSP2-4.5 (2.7°C) & SSP5-8.5 (4.4°C)) and time horizons, and risk management approach for water, biodiversity and forests as well. The adaptation measures for the climate risks identified from risk studies are planned and deployed by respective businesses after CMC's approval. Company's ESG/sustainability disclosures covering materiality assessment, management approach, targets/KPIs, performance and plans on topics covering climate change, forests, water, plastics and biodiversity are also reviewed and approved by the SCRC and CMC.

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

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

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

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to 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)

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(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:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Executive (CEO) is Chairman of the Company and Board chair. He also chairs the Corporate Management Committee (CMC). Responsibility of CMC is to provide strategic management including on matters related to ESG/sustainability issues like climate change, forests, water, plastics and biodiversity. Committee reviews and approves investment plans including those aimed at sustainability. E.g., recently, ITC's acquisition of Sresta Natural Bioproducts Private Limited ('SNBPL'), an organic packaged food company under the '24 Mantra Organic' brand was approved. SNBPL through its network of appx. 27,500 farmers spread across appx. 140,000 acres of certified organic land in 10 states promotes organic farming which entails positive environmental impacts in terms of climate, water and biodiversity. CMC has constituted the Sustainability Compliance Review Committee (SCRC), with its chairman being a member of the CMC. Its role includes monitoring and evaluating compliance with the Sustainability Policies including policies on resource efficiency (covering climate, water and plastics-related aspects), conservation of biodiversity, nature and deforestation. The SCRC meets at least four times a year. SCRC guided the development and review of ITC's first nature report aligned to TNFD recommendations. The CMC reviews physical risk and transition risk for various scenarios (SSP1 – 2.6 (1.8°C), SSP2-4.5 (2.7°C) & SSP5-8.5 (4.4°C)) and time horizons, and risk management approach for water, biodiversity and forests as well. The adaptation measures for the climate risks identified from risk studies are planned and deployed by respective businesses after CMC's approval. Company's ESG/sustainability disclosures covering materiality assessment, management approach, targets/KPIs, performance and plans on topics covering climate change, forests, water, plastics and biodiversity are also reviewed and approved by the SCRC and CMC.
[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

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

As per ITC's Remuneration Policy, Remuneration is linked to stakeholder value creation, financially favourable business results and ESG objectives of the enterprise including achievement of targets related to climate, forests, water, biodiversity and plastics. Accordingly, Annual Performance Bonuses (short term) and Long-Term Incentives of senior management and managers are linked to the achievement of ITC's sustainability goals. This includes 2030 climate targets:50% renewable energy share, 100% RE electricity, 30% reduction in specific energy, 50% reduction in specific emissions, social and farm forestry over 1.5 million acres, and climate smart agriculture over 4 million acres. Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board evaluates the sustainability performance of the Company including achievement of targets for sustainability-related incentives for senior management.

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

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

As per ITC's Remuneration Policy, Remuneration is linked to stakeholder value creation, financially favourable business results and ESG objectives of the enterprise including achievement of targets related to climate, forests, water, biodiversity and plastics. Accordingly, Annual Performance Bonuses (short term) and Long -Term Incentives of senior management and managers are linked to the achievement of ITC's sustainability goals. This includes 2030 targets: Social and farm forestry over 1.5 million acres, biodiversity conservation over 1 million acres, watershed development over 2.2 million acres, and climate smart agriculture over 4 million acres.

Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board evaluates the sustainability performance of the Company including achievement of targets for sustainability-related incentives for senior management.

Water

(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

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

As per ITC's Remuneration Policy, Remuneration is linked to stakeholder value creation, financially favourable business results and ESG objectives of the enterprise including achievement of targets related to climate, forests, water, biodiversity and plastics. Accordingly, Annual Performance Bonuses (short term) and Long -Term Incentives of senior management and managers are linked to the achievement of ITC's sustainability goals. These include 2030 targets: 40% reduction in specific water consumption, rainwater harvesting potential equivalent to 5X net water consumption, AWS certification of sites in high water stress areas by 2035, demand side management in agriculture for annual savings 2 billion kl, creating a watershed area of 2,2 million acres, and 60 million kl water storage. Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board evaluates the sustainability performance of the Company including achievement of targets for sustainability-related incentives for senior management.
[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

☑ Bonus – set figure

☑ Salary increase

☑ Shares

(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

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

☑ 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

As per ITC's Remuneration Policy, Remuneration is linked to stakeholder value creation, financially favourable business results and ESG objectives of the enterprise including achievement of targets related to climate, forests, water, biodiversity and plastics. Accordingly, Annual Performance Bonuses (short term) and Long-Term Incentives of senior management and managers are linked to the achievement of ITC's sustainability goals. These include 2030 climate targets: 50% renewable energy share, 100% RE electricity, 30% reduction in specific energy, 50% reduction in specific emissions, social and farm forestry over 1.5 million acres, and climate smart agriculture over 4 million acres. Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board evaluates the sustainability performance of the Company including achievement of targets for sustainability-related incentives for senior management. Performance is evaluated on both short- term i.e., current year's performance and performance over three-year period, as well as long-term, i.e., execution of strategy and direction for meeting long-term/2030 goals (ITC's 2030 Goals). Achievement of sustainability goals including climate change carries a weightage of 10% in the long-term incentives. Apart from fixed elements of remuneration and benefits / perquisites, the Chairman & Managing Director, Executive Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management are eligible for Performance Bonus which is linked to their individual performance and overall performance of Company which also includes ESG milestones covering water stewardship related targets and plans. Achievement of sustainability goals including climate change carries a weightage of 10% in the annual performance bonus of senior management across ITC Businesses. These incentives are linked to the achievement of ITC's 2030 goals including those on climate change: 50% renewable energy share, 100% RE electricity, 30% reduction in specific energy, 50% reduction in specific emissions, social and farm forestry over 1.5 million acres, and climate smart agriculture over 4 million acres. Businesses are also evaluated on compliance to Company's Sustainability Policies including policies on resource efficiency (covering climate, water and plastics-related aspects), conservation of biodiversity, nature and deforestation.

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

As per ITC's Remuneration Policy, Remuneration is linked to stakeholder value creation, financially favourable business results and ESG objectives of the enterprise including achievement of targets related to climate, forests, water, biodiversity and plastics. Accordingly, Annual Performance Bonuses (short term) and Long-Term Incentives of senior management and managers are linked to the achievement of ITC's sustainability goals. These include 2030 climate targets: 50% renewable energy share, 100% RE electricity, 30% reduction in specific energy, 50% reduction in specific emissions, social and farm forestry over 1.5 million acres, and climate smart agriculture over 4 million acres. Businesses are also evaluated on compliance to Company's Sustainability Policies including policies on resource efficiency (covering climate, water and plastics-related aspects), conservation of biodiversity, nature and deforestation.

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

☑ Bonus – set figure

☑ Salary increase

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction of virgin wood fiber used in paper and packaging products (e.g., by reducing material input, or using recycled content/alternative fibers)

☑ Eliminating deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems in direct operations and/or other parts of the value chain

Policies and commitments

☑ Restoration and compensation to address past deforestation and conversion

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

☑ Increased engagement with smallholders on environmental issues

☑ Increased engagement with customers on environmental issues

☑ Increased engagement in landscape (including river basin) and jurisdictional initiatives

☑ Increased value chain visibility (traceability, mapping)

(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

As per ITC's Remuneration Policy, Remuneration is linked to stakeholder value creation, financially favourable business results and ESG objectives of the enterprise including achievement of targets related to climate, forests, water, biodiversity and plastics. Accordingly, Annual Performance Bonuses (short term) and Long-Term Incentives of senior management and managers are linked to the achievement of ITC's sustainability goals. These include 2030 nature, forests and biodiversity conservation targets: social and farm forestry over 1.5 million acres, biodiversity conservation over 1 million acres, watershed development over 2.2 million acres, and climate smart agriculture over 4 million acres. Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board evaluates the sustainability performance of the Company including achievement of targets for sustainability-related incentives for senior management. Performance is evaluated on both short- term i.e., current year's performance and performance over three-year period, as well as long-term, i.e., execution of strategy and direction for meeting long-term/2030 goals (ITC's 2030 Goals). Achievement of sustainability goals including nature, forests and biodiversity conservation carries a weightage of 10% in the long-term incentives. Apart from fixed elements of remuneration and benefits / perquisites, the Chairman & Managing Director, Executive Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management are eligible for Performance Bonus which is linked to their individual performance and overall performance of Company which also includes ESG milestones covering water stewardship related targets and plans. Achievement of sustainability goals including nature, forests and biodiversity conservation carries a weightage of 10% in the annual performance bonus of senior management across ITC Businesses. These incentives are linked to the achievement of ITC's 2030 goals including those on nature, forests and biodiversity conservation: social and farm forestry over 1.5 million acres, biodiversity conservation over 1 million acres, watershed development over 2.2 million acres, and climate smart agriculture over 4 million acres. Businesses are also evaluated on compliance to Company's Sustainability Policies including policies on resource efficiency (covering climate, water and plastics-related aspects), conservation of biodiversity, nature and deforestation.

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

As per ITC's Remuneration Policy, Remuneration is linked to stakeholder value creation, financially favourable business results and ESG objectives of the enterprise including achievement of targets related to climate, forests, water, biodiversity and plastics. Accordingly, Annual Performance Bonuses (short term) and Long-Term Incentives of senior management and managers are linked to the achievement of ITC's sustainability goals. These include 2030 nature, forests and biodiversity conservation targets: social and farm forestry over 1.5 million acres, biodiversity conservation over 1 million acres, watershed development over 2.2 million acres, and climate smart agriculture over 4 million acres. Businesses are also evaluated on compliance to Company's Sustainability Policies including policies on resource efficiency (covering climate, water and plastics-related aspects), conservation of biodiversity, nature and deforestation.

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

☑ Bonus – set figure

☑ Salary increase

☑ Shares

(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

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

☑ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations

☑ Improvements in emissions data, reporting, and third-party verification

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – upstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – downstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

☑ Reduction of water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes – upstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

☑ Reduction of water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes – downstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

Policies and commitments

☑ Implementation of water-related community project

☑ Increased access to workplace WASH – direct operations

☑ Increased access to workplace WASH – upstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

☑ Increased access to workplace WASH – downstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

(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

As per ITC's Remuneration Policy, Remuneration is linked to stakeholder value creation, financially favourable business results and ESG objectives of the enterprise including achievement of targets related to climate, forests, water, biodiversity and plastics. Accordingly, Annual Performance Bonuses (short term) and Long-Term Incentives of senior management and managers are linked to the achievement of ITC's sustainability goals. These include 2030 water targets: 40% reduction in specific water consumption, rainwater harvesting potential equivalent to 5X net water consumption, AWS certification of sites in high water stress areas by 2035, demand side management in agriculture for annual savings 2 billion kl, creating a watershed area of 2.2 million acres, and 60 million kl water storage. Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board evaluates the sustainability performance of the Company including achievement of targets for sustainability-related incentives for senior management. Performance is evaluated on both short- term i.e., current year's performance and performance over three-year period, as well as long-term, i.e., execution of strategy and direction for meeting long-term/2030 goals (ITC's 2030 Goals). Achievement of sustainability goals including water stewardship carries a weightage of 10% in the long-term incentives. Apart from fixed elements of remuneration and benefits / perquisites, the Chairman & Managing Director, Executive Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management are eligible for Performance Bonus which is linked to their individual performance and overall performance of Company which also includes ESG milestones covering water stewardship related targets and plans. Achievement of sustainability goals including water stewardship carries a weightage of 10% in the annual performance bonus of senior management across ITC Businesses. These incentives are linked to the achievement of ITC's 2030 goals including those on water security: 40% reduction in specific water consumption, rainwater harvesting potential equivalent to 5X net water consumption, AWS certification of sites in high water stress areas by 2035, demand side management in agriculture for annual savings 2 billion kl, creating a watershed area of 2.2 million acres, and 60 million kl water storage. Businesses are also evaluated on compliance to Company's Sustainability Policies including policies on resource efficiency (covering climate, water and plastics

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

As per ITC's Remuneration Policy, Remuneration is linked to stakeholder value creation, financially favourable business results and ESG objectives of the enterprise including achievement of targets related to climate, forests, water, biodiversity and plastics. Accordingly, Annual Performance Bonuses (short term) and Long-Term Incentives of senior management and managers are linked to the achievement of ITC's sustainability goals. These include 2030 water targets: 40% reduction in specific water consumption, rainwater harvesting potential equivalent to 5X net water consumption, AWS certification of sites in high water stress areas by 2035, demand side management in agriculture for annual savings 2 billion kl, creating a watershed area of 2.2 million acres, and 60 million kl water storage. Businesses are also evaluated on compliance to Company's Sustainability Policies including policies on resource efficiency (covering climate, water and plastics-related aspects), conservation of biodiversity, nature and deforestation.
[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

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

ITC has adopted a comprehensive set of Board approved Sustainability Policies that are being implemented across the organisation and its value chain (upstream and downstream) including sourcing areas of key commodities which are primarily spread across India. Policies pertaining to environmental issues of climate change, forests, water and biodiversity include: Policy on Sustainable Supply Chain and Responsible Sourcing Policy on Biodiversity Conservation Policy on Deforestation Policy on Resource Efficiency (issues addressed: climate change, water, waste, plastics) Policy on Environment, Health and Safety Code of Conduct for Suppliers and Service Providers Other relevant policies are Policy on Stakeholder Engagement, Policy on Responsible Advocacy, Policy on Product Stewardship and Policy on Responsible Marketing. The Policies are aimed at strengthening the mechanism of engagement with key stakeholders, identification of material sustainability issues and progressively monitoring and mitigating the impact along the value chain of each Business. The overall responsibility for ensuring implementation of these Policies resides with the Divisional / Strategic Business Unit Chief Executives and the Heads of Corporate Functions who work with their respective management teams. Various committees designated with specific responsibilities have also been constituted for operationalising the Sustainability Policies.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

☑ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems

☑ Commitment to engage in integrated, multi-stakeholder landscape (including river basin) initiatives to promote shared sustainability goals

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to 100% renewable energy

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

☑ Commitment to not invest in fossil-fuel expansion

☑ Commitment to not funding climate-denial or lobbying against climate regulations

☑ Other climate-related commitment, please specify :ITC's S2.0 Goals include commitment to reduce GHG emissions, water intensity, increase rainwater harvesting, among others. GHG reduction targets and renewable energy targets are ahead of the India's NDC commitments

Forests-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to best management practices for soils and peat

☑ Commitment to facilitate the inclusion of smallholders into the value chain

☑ Commitment to no-conversion of natural ecosystems by target date

☑ Commitment to no-deforestation by target date

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

☑ Commitment to reduce or phase out hazardous substances

☑ Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems

☑ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

☑ Other water-related commitment, please specify **:Improve Crop Water Use Efficiency in Agri Value Chains through Demand Side Management interventions: Potential Water Usage Saved (million kl): 2000**

☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

☑ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities

Social commitments

☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles

☑ Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

☑ Commitment to secure Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of commodities covered by the policy

☑ Description of environmental requirements for procurement

☑ Description of renewable electricity procurement practices

☑ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

☑ Description of dependencies on natural resources and ecosystems

☑ Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns

(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 the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

☑ Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :India's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

4.6.1_Sustainability Policies.pdf
[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

☑ Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS)

☑ Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Community Member

☑ Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)

☑ World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)

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

ITC is a member of Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) which is a global, multi-stakeholder membership alliance and international standard for responsible water use. As a member of AWS, ITC provides its feedback in shaping the standard in water stewardship is also committed to getting all of its Sites located in high water stressed areas certified as per the AWS standard. ITC is a member of Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) which is an independent and non-profit organization that aims to define/refine best practices on sustainability reporting. As a member of GRI's South Asia region, ITC strengthens the disclosures in the region and help shape the global standards on sustainability reporting. ITC is a member of WBCSD. As a member, ITC contributes to various working groups and participates in applicable India-focussed engagements especially in the areas of ESG disclosures, Net Zero, Climate Adaptation, Circularity and Regenerative Agriculture. ITC is an adopter of the TNFD framework, and is committed to disclose in line with the framework requirements and recommendations. ITC is a member of the India Business and Biodiversity Initiative (IBBI), which is a multi-stakeholder initiative with leading Indian businesses making commitment for biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource use. Through the IBBI, CII–ITC Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Development strengthened corporate engagement on biodiversity conservation and nature-related risks. IBBI contributed to national consultations on biodiversity targets and supported businesses in integrating nature considerations into decision-making and disclosures.. ITC is a founding member of India Plastics Pact - a Confederation of Indian Industry initiative, launched in September 2021, unites businesses, governments, NGOs, and citizens to create a circular plastics economy in India. The CII-ITC Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Development (CESD) anchors the India Plastics Pact, within CII. The India Plastics Pact's vision is to create a world where plastic is valued and doesn't pollute the environment. The Pact focuses on addressing the barriers to circularity in the plastic packaging sector through four ambitious time-bound targets. The India Plastics Pact is the first Plastics Pact in Asia and is part of the Plastics Pact Network convened by the Ellen MacArthur Foundation and WRAP.
[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

Yes

☑ Yes, 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

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

4.11_India Plastics Pact_Roadmap-to-2030-1.pdf

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, my organization is registered

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

☑ Mandatory government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

In line with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) requirements, the Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report 2025-26 maps performance against the nine principles of the National Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs including policy advocacy. Section 182(3), Companies Act statutorily requires disclosure of political contribution in financial statements. Corporate Identity Number (CIN) of the Company: L16005WB1910PLC001985

(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

ITC's Board approved policies on Responsible Advocacy and Stakeholder Engagement lay down the philosophy, approach and processes for ensuring that all engagements are in line with ITC's values and overall approach to sustainability including climate change. The Company works with apex industry institutions and various other forums that are engaged in policy advocacy including climate policy. Any engagement with such institutions/forums is governed by Board-approved policies of the Company including Policy on Responsible Advocacy, Policy on Stakeholder Engagement and Policy on Resource Efficiency. Compliance with Policies is regularly monitored and evaluated by the Sustainability Compliance Review Committee (SCRC) of the Corporate Management Committee (CMC). The report of the

SCRC is reviewed by the CMC. The CSR & Sustainability Committee of the Board supervises the implementation of Policies and annually reviews the progress of implementation. The Company's Policy on Responsible Advocacy approved by the Board provides the framework for necessary interface with Government/ Regulatory Authorities on matters concerning various sectors in which the Company operates. Sector-wise matters taken up including climate change are in line with national priorities to strengthen domestic industry, promoting sustainable agriculture and business practices. ITC has a Board-approved Policy on Resource Efficiency. It is ITC's policy to "strive to contribute to national objectives on climate change and attempt to align its strategic efforts of managing carbon footprint in line with India's Nationally Determined Contribution under Paris Agreement." Ensuring Alignment with Industry Associations: As part of its monitoring and reviewing process, ITC assesses alignment between its public policy positions and those of industry associations in which it participates. Where potential misalignment is identified or anticipated, the Company engages with the relevant association to communicate its position, understand the underlying rationale, seek alignment through constructive dialogue, and monitor progress on agreed actions. In the past, ITC has also submitted these commitments to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change as a part of the India CEO Forum on Climate Change.
[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
☑ Forests

☑ 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:

☑ 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

CII works to create and sustain an environment conducive to the growth of business, partnering business and government alike through training, advisory and consultative services. These services comprise capacity building and training programmes and workshops related to environment policies, management systems, management frameworks, performance assessment, sustainability reporting, stakeholder engagement, sustainability assurance, climate change, sustainable business portfolios and business model innovation. On climate change, CII supports the current policy framework in India. According to CII, the present policy instruments of Government of India to various low carbon technologies and strategies constitute one of the strongest responses to global climate change by any developing country. CII also established a Climate Change Council, that was created to strategize on implementation of the National Action Plan on Climate Change and to engage industry, policy makers and R&D institutes to formulate strategies to commit to accelerate deployment of clean energy technologies, build capacity to access and internalize cutting edge technologies. CII-ITC Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Development (CII-ITC CESD) looks at climate change as a strategic risk to business and offers services related to reducing business's vulnerability to climate change via, climate change risk and opportunity assessment services, GHG inventorization, carbon neutrality services and sequestration study. CII-ITC CESD is the secretariat to the Climate Change Council, a high-level industry body convened by CII to spearhead climate policy advocacy. Working groups are constituted within the council to study, discuss and build consensus on key emerging issues on climate change, with outcomes being communicated through white papers and working group reports. ITC is also a founding member of The India Plastics Pact, a collaboration between WWF India and CII—anchored at the CII-ITC Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Development (CESD), and supported by WRAP, a global NGO based in the UK. We do not disclosure funding figures.

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

150000000

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

The funding figure provided includes membership fees paid to multiple trade associations. The Company's Policy on Responsible Advocacy approved by the Board provides the framework for necessary interface with Government/ Regulatory Authorities on matters concerning various sectors in which the Company operates. Sector-wise matters taken up are in line with national priorities to strengthen domestic industry, promoting sustainable agriculture and business practices. The Company works with apex industry institutions that are engaged in policy advocacy, like the Confederation of Indian Industry, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India, and various other forums including regional Chambers of Commerce. The Company's engagement with the relevant authorities is guided by the values of commitment, integrity, transparency and taking into consideration interests of all stakeholders.

(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

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :India Plastic Pact (based on Ellen MacArthur Foundation and WRAP, UK)

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(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

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

☑ TCFD

☑ TNFD

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy
☑ Governance
☑ Commodity volumes
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Water-related targets
☑ Climate-related targets
☑ Water accounting figures
☑ Water pollution indicators
☑ Greenhouse gas emissions figures
☑ Content of environmental policies
☑ Value chain engagement
☑ Forest-related targets
☑ Dependencies & Impacts
☑ Biodiversity indicators
☑ Public policy engagement
☑ Deforestation and conversion footprint
☑ Deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status metrics

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

1.SUSTAINABILITY 2.0 Ambitions: Page 46, 2.Climate Change: Page 70-85, 3.Energy Conservation and Renewable Energy: page 73-74, 4.GHG and Carbon Sequestration: Page 75-78, 5.Water Security: page 108-119, 6.Towards Circularity: page 120-133, 7.Biodiversity Management: Page 98-107, 8. Stakeholder Engagement, Materiality & Risk Management: Page 23-43, 9. Sustainable Supply Chain: 137-149

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

itc-sustainability-report-2026.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

ITC has been reporting its sustainability performance annually, and the Sustainability Report 2026 covers the sustainability performance for the period April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026. ITC's Sustainability Report 2026 has been prepared in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards 2021. Reporting on sustainability topics continues to be on the basis of materiality. The Reporting Principles, Universal Standards and Topic Standards detailed in the GRI Standards have been considered while preparing the Report. In addition, the Report continues to be aligned to the requirements of the Integrated Reporting Framework. The Report also contains disclosures pertaining to the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) recommendations. During 2025, ITC published its first nature report in line with TNFD recommendations. https://www.itcportal.com/sustainability/itc-sustainability-report-2025/itc-nature-report.pdf

[Add row]

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:
☑ Annually

Forests

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually
[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

Climate transition scenarios
☑ IEA NZE 2050

(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
☑ Policy
☑ Market
☑ Acute physical
☑ Chronic physical

☑ Liability
☑ Reputation
☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2018

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply
☑ 2030
☑ 2040
☑ 2050
☑ 2070

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands
☑ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes
☑ Global regulation
☑ Level of action (from local to global)
☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

IEA NZE scenario with the principles of CBDR. Based on the principles of Common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR-RC) as outlined in the Paris Agreement, The Climate Equity Monitor (CEM) tool establishes remaining carbon budget and year by which a country must achieve net zero to align to the 1.5-degree pathway. For India, to be aligned to 1.5-degree trajectory, it must achieve Net-zero by 2074 as per the CEM tool. India has committed to be Net-Zero by 2070. India submitted its NDC as part of the Paris Climate Accords, and updated 2030 targets at COP26 that entails a 45% reduction in emission intensity, creating an additional carbon sink of 2.5-3 billion tonnes of CO2 and achieve ~50% cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources. It also includes adaptation strategies covering National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture. National Water Mission (NWM) and National Rural Livelihoods Mission. A thorough review of climate change scenarios, covering both mitigation strategies and adaptation strategies, as detailed out in India's NDC was conducted. In line with India's commitments, ITC has also set 2030 climate targets: 50% share of renewable energy, 100% of purchased grid electricity from renewable sources, reducing specific energy consumption by 30% and specific GHG emissions by 50% (2018-19 baseline), and sustain and enhance carbon sequestration by expanding forestry projects on wastelands through ITC's Social and Farm Forestry programme over 1.5 million acres. In 2025-26, CO2 removal and storage in the wood grown as a part of ITC's social and farm forestry programme is ~7.6 million tonnes of CO2. ITC has also submitted these commitments to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change as a part of the India CEO Forum on Climate Change. In line with the 2030 goals, ITC's Businesses have set voluntary targets on key performance indicators such as specific energy consumption, specific greenhouse gas emission, specific water intake, specific waste generation etc. to demonstrate continual improvement on their environmental performance. An organisation-wide integrated sustainability data management system supplemented by standard operating procedures for measurement and recording, provides the platform to monitor the performance of each business on resource utilisation and environmental impact vis-à-vis production.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Net Zero scenario has been selected which is the most desired one as per scientific literature.

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

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision
☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands
☑ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes
☑ Global regulation
☑ Level of action (from local to global)
☑ Global targets
☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Macro and microeconomy
☑ Domestic growth
☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

ITC has conducted sectoral evaluation of forest-related risks and opportunities, using tools recommended by leading nature frameworks like the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD), such as WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter, and ENCORE, which are aligned to global nature-related targets set by the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Multiple nature-related scenarios covering timescales - 2030, 2040 and 2050 are considered for both physical and transition risks.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The overall nature-related assessment, include forest-related risk assessments, are aligned to widely adopted nature frameworks such as Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD), WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(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

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2018

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Number of ecosystems impacted

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

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

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

ITC has considered the following scenarios: 1. India's Nationally determined contributions(NDCs) 2. In order to identify long term risks, ITC has worked with climate experts to conduct a comprehensive climate change risk and vulnerability assessment using climate models across its operating locations (factories, hotels, warehouses etc.).The assessment considers impact of climate and water related variables like temperature, precipitation, sea level rise, river/coast proximity and extreme weather events over long-term time frames (2040-2060 and 2060-2080) under Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs)-SSP-1 2.6 (1.8C), SSP2-4.5 (2.7C) and SSP5 8.5 (4.4C).In line with the findings of the assessment, detailed site-specific assessments are being undertaken for identifying site-specific risk mitigation and adaptation measures. 3. A multi-dimensional risk approach which considers: a. Ground Water Extraction Status based on Central Ground Water Board Data Threshold: CGWB's Ground water extraction level: semi-critical (70% - 90%), critical (90% - 100%), overexploited (100%+) b. Baseline Water Stress by WRI Aqueduct 4.0. Thresholds used: High (40% - 80%), Extremely High (80%+) c. Water Quality-related Aspects d. Future Drought Risk From Climate Models. Threshold: No. of months of SPEI (Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index) < -2 (high levels of meteorological drought): High (0.5 - 1 month), Highest (1 month+) e. Social Aspects & Local Context 100% of owned locations have been assessed. Future water risks are assessed under selected SSP-RCP climate and socioeconomic

scenarios. Business Plans are tested for various risks like financial, strategic business, market, operational and environment. They are tested on the robustness for scenarios/stress levels.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

ITC has selected Shared Socioeconomic Pathways of SSP1-2.6 (1.8C), SSP2-4.5 (2.7C) and SSP5-8.5 (4.4C). It covers SSP2-4.5 that is as per our current policy levels. This scenario is supported by the most desired one of SSP1-2.6. In addition, extreme scenario of SSP5-8.5 was carried out for stress testing the plans.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP2

(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

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:
☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply
☑ 2030
☑ 2040
☑ 2050
☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance
☑ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Insurance

Regulators, legal and policy regimes
☑ Global regulation
☑ Level of action (from local to global)
☑ Global targets
☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

ITC has used a contemporary AI-based climate modelling tool to assess ~140 operating sites, including all ITC own units and key value chain units for high level physical risks of climate change. The assessment included analysing future forecasts of 20+ climate metrics that quantitatively illustrate the extent of impacts from numerous climate hazards such as rising heat, intense rainfall, floods, extreme wind, drought and more, across different climate change scenarios (SSP1–2.6 (1.8°C), SSP2-4.5 (2.7°C) & SSP5-8.5 (4.4°C)) and time horizons. Based on the results, sites were prioritized for further assessment.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

ITC has selected Shared Socioeconomic Pathways of SSP1-2.6 (1.8C), SSP2-4.5 (2.7C) and SSP5-8.5 (4.4C). It covers SSP2-4.5 that is as per our current policy levels. This scenario is supported by the most desired one of SSP1-2.6. In addition, extreme scenario of SSP5-8.5 was carried out for stress testing the plans.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 1.9

(5.1.1.2) 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:

☑ Organization-wide

(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:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance
☑ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Insurance

Regulators, legal and policy regimes
☑ Global regulation
☑ Level of action (from local to global)
☑ Global targets
☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science
☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Direct interaction with climate
☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy
☑ Domestic growth
☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

ITC has used a contemporary AI-based climate modelling tool to assess ~140 operating sites, including all ITC own units and key value chain units for high level physical risks of climate change. The assessment included analysing future forecasts of 20+ climate metrics that quantitatively illustrate the extent of impacts from numerous climate hazards such as rising heat, intense rainfall, floods, extreme wind, drought and more, across different climate change scenarios (SSP1–2.6 (1.8°C), SSP2-4.5 (2.7°C) & SSP5-8.5 (4.4°C)) and time horizons. Based on the results, sites were prioritized for further assessment.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

ITC has selected Shared Socioeconomic Pathways of SSP1-2.6 (1.8C), SSP2-4.5 (2.7C) and SSP5-8.5 (4.4C). It covers SSP2-4.5 that is as per our current policy levels. This scenario is supported by the most desired one of SSP1-2.6. In addition, extreme scenario of SSP5-8.5 was carried out for stress testing the plans.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) 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:

☑ Organization-wide

(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:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Finance and insurance

☑ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Insurance

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

ITC has used a contemporary AI-based climate modelling tool to assess ~140 operating sites, including all ITC own units and key value chain units for high level physical risks of climate change. The assessment included analysing future forecasts of 20+ climate metrics that quantitatively illustrate the extent of impacts from numerous climate hazards such as rising heat, intense rainfall, floods, extreme wind, drought and more, across different climate change scenarios (SSP1–2.6 (1.8°C), SSP2-4.5 (2.7°C) & SSP5-8.5 (4.4°C)) and time horizons. Based on the results, sites were prioritized for further assessment.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

ITC has selected Shared Socioeconomic Pathways of SSP1-2.6 (1.8C), SSP2-4.5 (2.7C) and SSP5-8.5 (4.4C). It covers SSP2-4.5 that is as per our current policy levels. This scenario is supported by the most desired one of SSP1-2.6. In addition, extreme scenario of SSP5-8.5 was carried out for stress testing the plans.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 1.9

(5.1.1.2) 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:

☑ Organization-wide

(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:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Number of ecosystems impacted

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

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

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :Groundwater regulations

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

ITC has considered the following scenarios: 1. India's Nationally determined contributions(NDCs) 2. In order to identify long term risks, ITC has worked with climate experts to conduct a comprehensive climate change risk and vulnerability assessment using climate models across its operating locations (factories, hotels, warehouses etc.).The assessment considers impact of climate and water related variables like temperature, precipitation, sea level rise, river/coast proximity and extreme weather events over long-term time frames (2040-2060 and 2060-2080) under Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs)-SSP-1 2.6 (1.8C), SSP2-4.5 (2.7C) and SSP5 8.5 (4.4C).In line with the findings of the assessment, detailed site-specific assessments are being undertaken for identifying site-specific risk mitigation and adaptation measures. Business Plans are tested for various risks like financial, strategic business, market, operational and environment. They are tested on the robustness for scenarios/stress levels.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

ITC has selected Shared Socioeconomic Pathways of SSP1-2.6 (1.8C), SSP2-4.5 (2.7C) and SSP5-8.5 (4.4C). It covers SSP2-4.5 that is as per our current policy levels. This scenario is supported by the most desired one of SSP1-2.6. In addition, extreme scenario of SSP5-8.5 was carried out for stress testing the plans.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP2

(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

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Number of ecosystems impacted

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

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

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :Groundwater regulations

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

ITC has considered the following scenarios: 1. India's Nationally determined contributions(NDCs) 2. In order to identify long term risks, ITC has worked with climate experts to conduct a comprehensive climate change risk and vulnerability assessment using climate models across its operating locations (factories, hotels, warehouses etc.).The assessment considers impact of climate and water related variables like temperature, precipitation, sea level rise, river/coast proximity and extreme weather events over long-term time frames (2040-2060 and 2060-2080) under Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs)-SSP-1 2.6 (1.8C), SSP2-4.5 (2.7C) and SSP5 8.5 (4.4C).In line with the findings of the assessment, detailed site-specific assessments are being undertaken for identifying site-specific risk mitigation and adaptation measures. Business Plans are tested for various risks like financial, strategic business, market, operational and environment. They are tested on the robustness for scenarios/stress levels.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

ITC has selected Shared Socioeconomic Pathways of SSP1-2.6 (1.8C), SSP2-4.5 (2.7C) and SSP5-8.5 (4.4C). It covers SSP2-4.5 that is as per our current policy levels. This scenario is supported by the most desired one of SSP1-2.6. In addition, extreme scenario of SSP5-8.5 was carried out for stress testing the plans.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) 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:

☑ Organization-wide

(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:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Number of ecosystems impacted

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

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

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :Groundwater regulations

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

ITC has considered the following scenarios: 1. India's Nationally determined contributions(NDCs) 2. In order to identify long term risks, ITC has worked with climate experts to conduct a comprehensive climate change risk and vulnerability assessment using climate models across its operating locations (factories, hotels, warehouses etc.).The assessment considers impact of climate and water related variables like temperature, precipitation, sea level rise, river/coast proximity and extreme weather events over long-term time frames (2040-2060 and 2060-2080) under Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs)-SSP-1 2.6 (1.8C), SSP2-4.5 (2.7C)

and SSP5 8.5 (4.4C).In line with the findings of the assessment, detailed site-specific assessments are being undertaken for identifying site-specific risk mitigation and adaptation measures. Business Plans are tested for various risks like financial, strategic business, market, operational and environment. They are tested on the robustness for scenarios/stress levels.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

ITC has selected Shared Socioeconomic Pathways of SSP1-2.6 (1.8C), SSP2-4.5 (2.7C) and SSP5-8.5 (4.4C). It covers SSP2-4.5 that is as per our current policy levels. This scenario is supported by the most desired one of SSP1-2.6. In addition, extreme scenario of SSP5-8.5 was carried out for stress testing the plans. [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:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

To identify long-term physical risks, used a contemporary AI-based climate modelling tool (using CMIP6 with bias correction using satellite data) to assess physical climate risks in all ITC own units and key value chain units. ITC has carried out detailed scenario analysis as per IEA NZE and India's NDC to understand the long-term climate transition risks. Risks identified from above forms part of ITC's Risk Management System where factors such as the likelihood of events and consequences, the nature and magnitude of consequences, complexity and connectivity, time-related factors and volatility, the effectiveness of existing controls, and

sensitivity and confidence levels. The Corporate Governance Policy approved by the Board, clearly lays down the roles and responsibilities of the various entities in relation to risk management covering a range of responsibilities, from the strategic to the operational. The annual planning exercise requires all businesses to clearly identify their top risks and set out a mitigation plan with agreed timelines and accountabilities. Businesses are required to confirm periodically that all relevant risks have been identified, assessed, evaluated and that appropriate mitigation systems have been implemented. For instance, several assets will witness extended periods of extreme heat stress additional (WBGT beyond 35 degrees) of 30-60 days in a year. Extreme heat stress is caused by rising humidity along with temperature impacting the ability of the human body to regulate body temperature through perspiration deteriorates. For one of the key paper mills, the analysis suggested that by 2050, the no. of days in a year will increase by 50% under 2-degree scenario. Accordingly, adaptation strategies like climate-controlled factories, passive cooling techniques, adjusting outdoor working hours will need to be considered. Some examples of the decisions informed by scenario analysis are: 1.For a planned expansion at ITD factory in Pune, ITC's Projects team undertook an envelope optimisation study to minimise heat ingress that helped in reducing the active HVAC demand, and hence carbon emissions. Building Energy Modelling (BEM) tools were used to simulate and optimise roof assemblies, high performance wall light panels and external walling material. The results enabled a ~45% reduction in total peak heat gains, leading to downsizing of chiller capacity by approximately 50 TR (tons of refrigeration). The facility is expected to avoid around 360,000 kWh of electricity consumption annually under three shift operations, embedded over the building's lifecycle. 2. In previous years: In response to increasing consumer awareness and demand related to organic products, ITC recently completed the acquisition of Sresta Natural Bioproducts Private Limited ('SNBPL'), an organic packaged food company under the '24 Mantra Organic' brand was approved. SNBPL through its network of appx. 27,500 farmers spread across appx. 140,000 acres of certified organic land in 10 states promotes organic farming which entails positive environmental impacts in terms of climate, water and biodiversity.

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

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

ITC has conducted a high-level sectoral nature-related risk assessment which consists of inputs from TNFD recommended tools such as ENCORE, WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter, and has also assessed risk from proximity of operations to ecologically sensitive areas to account for any physical or regulatory risks through collaboration between internal stakeholders and external experts. For instance, Agribusiness conducted a geospatial analysis to identify any ecologically sensitive areas in proximity to for tobacco growing villages. Considering the prioritized nature of villages located in proximity of a KBA, ITC has planned to formulate a Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) for these villages as well as create awareness among the local community on importance of Biodiversity, Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), Integrated Pest Management (IPM) etc. ITC has also used contemporary AI-based climate modelling tool (using CMIP6 with bias correction using satellite data) to assess physical climate risks in all ITC own units and key value chain units. Detailed assessment of long-term climate impacts for our key-agri commodities has also been conducted which highlights impact on yield. Risks identified from above forms part of ITC's Risk Management System where factors such as the likelihood of events and consequences, the nature and magnitude of consequences, complexity and connectivity, time-related factors and volatility, the effectiveness of existing controls, and sensitivity and confidence levels. The Corporate Governance Policy approved by the Board, clearly lays down the roles and responsibilities of the various entities in relation to risk management covering a range of responsibilities, from the strategic to the operational. The annual planning exercise requires all businesses to clearly identify their top risks and set out a mitigation plan with agreed timelines and accountabilities. Businesses are required to confirm periodically that all relevant risks have been identified, assessed, evaluated and that appropriate mitigation systems have been implemented. Examples of decisions informed by scenario analysis in the reporting year: 1. In response to the risks related to soil health in agri value chains, ITC is developing organic farming clusters. Organic farming has emerged as a key pathway to sustainable agriculture in India, offering a strong alternative to conventional systems reliant on synthetic chemicals. By using natural pest control methods and biological inputs derived from plants and animals, organic farming protects the environment while enhancing soil fertility and biodiversity. For Indian farmers, this approach leads to healthier soils, reduced input costs, and access to premium markets that value certified organic produce. Recognizing these benefits, ITC's Agri Business Division (ABD) is developing organic farming clusters across five States—Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, and Jammu. The clusters are being developed under the National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) certification, which guarantees the authenticity of produce in domestic and export markets. Additionally, organic practices are contributing to improved soil organic carbon and overall soil health. 2. In response to increasing consumer awareness and demand related to organic products, ITC has a comprehensive organic foods portfolio under the '24 Mantra Organic' brand and Ashirwad Organic Products

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

☑ 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:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

Climate Scenarios: ITC has used contemporary AI-based climate modelling tool (using CMIP6 with bias correction using satellite data) to assess physical climate risks in all ITC own units and key value chain units. These physical risks also include impacts such as water stress, precipitations levels, floods among others under different climate scenarios for various periods. The study showed the probable risks of water-related climate change impacts such as changes in precipitation, increased frequency of droughts (both of which affect water availability), floods and sea-level rise on its physical assets. Detailed assessment of long-term climate impacts on water for our key-agri commodities has also been conducted which highlights impact on yield. ITC has also developed its own water risk assessment methodology, which considers inputs from WRI Aqueduct's Baseline Water Stress (Aqueduct 4.0) to account for physical water risks, Central Ground Water Board's (India) groundwater block classification to account for physical and regulatory risks, and through local stakeholder engagement for identifying water-related social and reputational risks. Risks identified from above forms part of ITC's Risk Management System where factors such as the likelihood of events and consequences, the nature and magnitude of consequences, complexity and connectivity, time-related factors and volatility, the effectiveness of existing controls, and sensitivity and confidence levels. The Corporate Governance Policy approved by the Board, clearly lays down the roles and responsibilities of the various entities in relation to risk management covering a range of responsibilities, from the strategic to the operational. The annual planning exercise requires all businesses to clearly identify their top risks and set out a mitigation plan with agreed timelines and accountabilities. Businesses are required to confirm periodically that all relevant risks have been identified, assessed, evaluated and that appropriate mitigation systems have been implemented. For instance, several assets will witness higher water stress (reduced availability in some periods and floods in another) which will be exacerbated by climate change and rapid urbanization leading to lower groundwater percolation. ITC has been working on integrated watershed management programme around its operating locations and key value chains to augment water supply. ITC has continued working on this approach in the reporting year as well. As of Mar 2026, the total rainwater harvesting potential created is nearly 67 million kl. Examples of decisions informed by scenario analysis in the reporting year: 1. In response to worsening water stress, ITC has evolved its approach. Over the years, ITC has created rainwater harvesting potential through extensive investments in its Integrated Watershed Development Projects. The programme promotes the development and management of local water resources in moisture-stressed areas by facilitating community participation in planning and implementing such measures, whilst building, reviving and maintaining water-harvesting structures. Furthermore, in light of the escalating water stress in urban catchments, ITC has also directed its attention towards comprehending the complexities of urban water stress. As a result, measures have been put into action in two of ITC's urban catchments which are Bengaluru and Tiruvottiyur (catchment in Chennai), where Company's Units are situated to address the challenges of urban water context related to flash floods, depleting groundwater tables, and water shortages. During the reporting year, ITC has expanded its focus to tackle severe water shortages and mitigate the risk of flash floods caused due to heavy rains at key urban centres. The programme is currently active in Bengaluru and Chennai, with targeted interventions in Chennai specifically designed to manage heavy rainfall flooding and water stagnation. These programmes facilitate the revival of urban water bodies including restoring inter-connectedness, strengthening of natural streams (drainage systems), roof-top water harvesting, and groundwater recharge including shallow aquifers - while also testing models for treatment and reuse of water for agriculture purposes. 2. In response to increasing consumer awareness and demand related to organic products, during the year, ITC acquired 100% of the share capital of Sresta Natural Bioproducts Private Limited (SNBPL). SNBPL is engaged in the business of manufacture and sale of organic packaged food products under the '24 Mantra Organic' brand which has strong brand equity in the domestic as well as international markets. SNBPL, a pioneer and leading player in the organic packaged staples category, has over the years built a strong network of ~27,500 farmers spread across ~1.4 lakh acres of certified organic land in 10 states which entails positive environmental impacts in terms of climate, water and biodiversity.
[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:

☑ Yes

(5.2.5) Description of activities included in commitment and implementation of commitment

ITC's Climate Transition Plan supports its commitment to achieve Net Zero Operations (Scope 1 and 2) by 2050 and is aligned with the Paris Agreement, the IEA Net Zero Emissions scenario, India's NDCs and the principle of CBDR-RC. The long-term commitment is translated into 2030 Sustainability 2.0 targets: 50% of total energy and 100% of purchased grid electricity from renewable sources; 30% reduction in specific energy consumption; and 50% reduction in specific Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions against FY2018-19. Businesses are also developing roadmaps for Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions, while systems for monitoring material Scope 3 sources are being strengthened. Implementation addresses transition risks from evolving regulation, technology availability, energy and carbon costs, customer preferences and supply-chain requirements. Actions include energy efficiency, renewable electricity and biofuels, green buildings, lower-emission logistics, sustainable packaging and life-cycle assessment. Value-chain action focuses on agriculture, logistics and third-party manufacturing through climate-smart farming, route and modal optimisation, EVs, renewable energy and technical support. In FY2025-26, about Rs 4.3 billion, or 16.8% of CAPEX, was invested in climate-related initiatives. Physical risks are addressed through a three-step process comprising portfolio screening, site- and hazard-specific assessment and locally contextual adaptation plans. About 140 owned, third-party and potential sites have been assessed across 20+ climate metrics, multiple hazards, scenarios and time horizons. Measures include resilient infrastructure, flood and heat-stress management, early-warning systems, weather-informed supply planning, business continuity, climate-smart agriculture, water stewardship and livelihood diversification. Social implications are integrated through farmer capacity-building, FPOs, ITCMAARS, sustainable forestry, resource conservation and Mission Sunehra Kal. These interventions seek to lower cultivation costs, improve productivity and incomes, protect livelihoods and strengthen the resilience of smallholders, women farmers, waste collectors and local communities. Oversight is provided by the Board and its CSR and Sustainability Committee, the CMC and SCRC, with implementation by Divisional management and units.

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

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.11) Description of feedback mechanism

Board-approved Stakeholder Engagement Policy establishes a Identify-Prioritise-Engage-Address process anchored in materiality, completeness, responsiveness, transparency and accountability. Inputs are captured through materiality assessments, surveys, digital and grievance channels, audits and consultations, and inform climate risks, targets, investments, implementation and monitoring. Value chain: Suppliers, third-party manufacturers, logistics partners and service providers are engaged through vendor and supplier meets, procurement discussions, ESG training, e-learning, assessments, audits, technical support and grievance channels. More than 1,000 Tier-1 suppliers, including all critical Tier-1 suppliers, have received capacity building, and more than 95% of critical Tier-1 suppliers have undergone third-party ESG assessment. Non-conformances lead to time-bound corrective action plans and reassessment. Farmers and FPOs are engaged continuously through Farmer Field Schools, demonstration farms, participatory rural appraisals, ITCMAARS, weather advisories and extension support. Customers are engaged through visits, key-account management, surveys, sustainability projects, social listening and the Consumer Response Cell; feedback supports product and packaging innovation, Scope 3 reduction and service improvement. Industry peers, associations and initiatives: ITC engages through CII, the CII-ITC Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Development, WBCSD, India Plastics Pact and other collaborative forums. Partnerships with CGIAR, IUCN, IITs, IISc and ICAR institutions provide research, climate modelling, technical inputs and impact validation. These engagements advance policy, technology, circularity and scalable climate solutions. Government, public sector and civil society: Engagement occurs through policy representations, industry forums, public-private partnerships, implementation partnerships, community consultations and local governance institutions. Mission Sunehra Kal has built over 200 partnerships, including 98 PPPs and more than 110 implementation partners. CAPP studies, participatory appraisals, focus groups, household surveys, community meetings and grievance channels capture needs and social impacts. In FY2025-26, follow-up surveys covered over 9,000 households. Inputs shape adaptation, water stewardship, climate-smart agriculture, waste management, livelihood and community-resilience programmes and support a just and inclusive transition.

(5.2.12) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ More frequently than annually

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

ITC's transition pathway assumes that decarbonisation and adaptation actions can be implemented broadly in line with the trajectory required for Net Zero Operations by 2050 and its 2030 Sustainability 2.0 targets. Key assumptions and dependencies are: • Competitive and reliable access to renewable electricity, including enabling regulations, grid connectivity, power purchase agreements and credible renewable attributes. • Commercial availability and scalability of technologies for round-the-clock zero-emission power, battery and thermal storage, process electrification, electric baking and boilers, large-scale biomass and compressed biogas, and other solutions for hard-to-abate thermal demand. • Adequate regional availability, quality and sustainable sourcing of biomass, biogas and other low-carbon fuels without adverse social or environmental impacts. • Stable policy and regulatory frameworks, including carbon markets, renewable-energy rules, environmental standards and

product and packaging regulations. • Availability of capital, climate finance and viable project economics to fund efficiency, renewable energy, resilient infrastructure and value-chain transition, particularly in a developing-country context. • Technology transfer, domestic manufacturing capability, skilled suppliers and service ecosystems, and collaboration with start-ups, academia and industry. • Continued participation of farmers, suppliers, third-party manufacturers, logistics partners, customers, government and communities, supported by capacity building, incentives and market demand for sustainable products and practices. • Robust activity data, representative emission factors and evolving standards to measure material Scope 3 emissions and verify the impact of interventions. • Availability of scalable, high-integrity mechanisms to address residual operational emissions after feasible abatement.

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

ITC is progressing towards Net Zero Operations (Scope 1 and 2) by 2050 through its 2030 Sustainability 2.0 targets and value-chain decarbonisation and adaptation programmes. In FY2025-26, 51% of total energy came from renewable sources, achieving the 2030 target; 56% of purchased grid electricity was renewable; renewable electricity capacity reached 177 MW; and 17 units met over 90% of their electricity requirements from renewables. Eight units sourced about 100% renewable electricity, and all Personal Care units transitioned to biomass boilers. ITC consumed 24,178 TJ of energy during the year. Energy-efficiency investments saved more than 50 TJ and avoided nearly 6 ktCO2e. Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 emissions were 1,207 ktCO2e, 4.5% lower than the previous year. Specific Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions intensity declined by about 53% and specific energy consumption by about 42% relative to FY2018-19, achieving the respective 2030 targets. About Rs 430 crore, or 16.8% of CAPEX, was invested in climate-related initiatives. ITC also has 17 Platinum-rated green buildings. Value-chain emissions are being addressed through agriculture, logistics, third-party manufacturing and packaging. Climate Smart Agriculture covered 3.19 million acres across 17 States against the 2030 target of 4 million acres. The Agri Business reduced logistics Scope 3 emissions by 54% through rail and coastal shipping; EV deployments exceeded 48,600 trips across 20+ locations; and renewable-energy installations at stationery partner facilities reduce about 1,150 tCO2e annually. Scope 3 measurement coverage and methodologies were expanded. For physical risk, climate-risk assessments now cover about 140 owned, key third-party and potential sites across 20+ metrics, multiple hazards, scenarios and time horizons, with detailed studies and locally contextual plans for priority locations. Adaptation includes heat and flood resilience, high-resolution weather forecasting, water stewardship, climate-smart agriculture and business continuity measures. The transition also supports a just transition by strengthening farmer resilience, incomes and market access through FPOs, ITCMAARS and capacity building, while Mission Sunehra Kal integrates community needs and vulnerable groups into programme design. Progress is monitored by management and governance bodies and disclosed annually.

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

itc-sustainability-report-2026.pdf,itc-sustainability-report-2026.pdf,itc-sustainability-report-2026.pdf,itc-sustainability-report-2026.pdf

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

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

☑ Plastics

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

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

ITC's Climate Transition Plan is embedded in its Sustainability 2.0 strategy and recognises the interdependence of climate, water, biodiversity, materials, pollution, agriculture and livelihoods. Climate and nature-related risks, dependencies and impacts are considered through enterprise risk management, double materiality, climate scenario analysis, site and catchment assessments, life-cycle assessments and ITC's TNFD-aligned LEAP approach. Actions are prioritised to avoid or reduce impacts, restore and regenerate ecosystems, and deliver positive contributions. Water stewardship supports mitigation and adaptation by improving operational efficiency, rainwater harvesting, recharge, recycling and catchment-level water security. In FY2025-26, specific water consumption was about 42% below FY2018-19; rainwater-harvesting potential exceeded six times net operational water consumption; water-efficient agriculture potentially saved 1,520 million kl; and nine sites held AWS Platinum certification. Nature and biodiversity are addressed through regenerative agriculture, watershed and soil-health work, biodiversity conservation and social and farm forestry. Climate Smart Agriculture covered 3.19 million acres, biodiversity interventions 0.81 million acres and social and farm forestry 1.48 million acres. Forestry programmes sequester carbon while restoring degraded land and supporting rural livelihoods. Location-specific nature assessments inform biodiversity management and responsible and deforestation-free sourcing. Circularity reduces life-cycle emissions and transition risk through packaging optimisation, recycled and renewable materials, plastic substitution, collection and recycling. In FY2025-26, 71% of packaging was from recycled or renewable materials, 12,000 tonnes of virgin plastic had been cumulatively avoided, and more than 72,500 tonnes of plastic waste was sustainably managed. Nearly 99% of operational waste was recycled. Air emissions, effluents and chemical safety are managed through environmental management systems, cleaner fuels, pollution controls and safer alternatives. Social considerations are integrated by assessing impacts on farmers, workers, waste collectors and communities and by supporting skills, resource access, resilient livelihoods and inclusive participation. ITC is the founding member of SAARTH – Sustainable Action Alliance for Resilient Tomorrow is a multi-stakeholder industry coalition launched by CII.

(5.2.18) Adaptation-specific objectives included within your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.2.19) Describe the adaptation objectives included in your climate transition plan or standalone adaptation plan

ITC's adaptation objective is to identify, assess and reduce exposure and vulnerability to acute risks such as floods, cyclones, extreme wind and heatwaves, and chronic risks such as rising temperatures, drought, water stress and changing rainfall. The aim is to protect people, physical assets, agriculture-dependent sourcing, supply continuity and livelihoods, and to integrate climate resilience into investment, design, operations and business continuity decisions. For physical assets, ITC follows a three-step approach: portfolio-level screening to identify vulnerable locations; detailed site- and hazard-specific assessments; and locally contextual adaptation plans based on vulnerability, local conditions and business criticality. About 140 owned assets, key third-party manufacturing units and potential sites have been assessed using AI-enabled models across 20+ climate metrics, multiple time horizons and SSP1-2.6, SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5 scenarios. New and prospective sites are assessed annually. Measures include engineered and nature-based flood protection, drainage and water storage, passive cooling and heat-stress management, early-warning systems, emergency protocols and resilient infrastructure design. ITC Foods also uses high-resolution weather forecasts to improve procurement, inventory, warehousing and supply continuity. For agri value chains, objectives are to strengthen resilience of crops, farmers and sourcing landscapes through farm-level vulnerability studies, stress-tolerant varieties, regenerative and climate-smart practices, water stewardship, soil and biodiversity restoration, early warnings and crop- and region-specific advisories through ITCMAARS. The Climate Smart Agriculture programme covered 3.19 million acres and over 1.2 million farmers across 17 States in FY2025-26. Livelihood diversification, FPO strengthening, market and scheme linkages and farmer capacity building help protect incomes

and support a just transition, including targeted engagement with women and vulnerable smallholders. Adaptation plans are informed by suppliers, farmers, implementation partners, local communities, knowledge institutions and governments through consultations, participatory assessments, surveys and partnerships. Community and catchment measures are coordinated with local authorities. ITC is the founding member of SAARTH – Sustainable Action Alliance for Resilient Tomorrow is a multi-stakeholder industry coalition launched by CII.
[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
☑ Physical risks
☑ Transition 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

With growing consumer awareness and concern around sustainability issues, ITC is constantly working on innovating and improving the sustainability attributes of its products and services. Time Horizon: Short-Medium Term Example 1: Plastic waste management is a growing global concern. To address this issue, ITC is actively developing suitable paper/paperboards as well as barrier-coated substrates that can replace single use plastics. It offers products like antifungal soap packaging paper designed to replace single use plastics. 'Filo' series is certified as recyclable and 'Omega' series is certified as 'Bio-degradable under compostable environment'. These products, which serve as alternatives to plastic coated containers, cups and other deep freeze applications, registered robust growth during the year and continue to gain popularity with increasing awareness levels amongst customers. ITC also launched Specialty paper for e-commerce/courier envelopes and paper tapes which again aimed at replacing plastics. Example 2:ITC's Savlon powdered handwash has a much lower footprint compared to conventional liquid handwash. This handwash comes in concentrated form and hence requires less packaging. This format also results in lower transportation related emissions as compared to equivalent liquid handwash. As per LCA studies carried out with third party experts, the lifecycle emissions of powdered handwash are only one third of the equivalent liquid handwash, thereby representing a two-thirds reduction in footprint on a lifecycle basis. Example 3: ITC is developing adjacencies in the Agri Business through value additions, like ensuring traceability and certifications, implementing organic processes, training farmers in sustainable practices, and enabling export-led value additions. Focus crops include Certified Shrimp and Coffee, Organic Fruit Pulp, and Food-safe Spices.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Physical risks

☑ Transition 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

To address climate change impacts in the value chain, following strategies are deployed: - Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) studies for key products. - Engaging with major supply chain partners for monitoring and improving energy performance and including them in sustainability reporting boundary. - Reducing energy consumed in transportation of raw materials, finished goods and waste. ITC has strategically located its Integrated Consumer Goods Manufacturing and Logistics (ICML) facilities for FMCG businesses closer to the market. This allows for making direct shipments to customers, thereby avoiding intermediate movements and optimising distribution logistics. - Regenerative and sustainable agriculture interventions across key crops like leaf tobacco, wheat and pulpwood help straddle the value chains supporting ITC's leading brands. Time Horizon: Short-Medium Term Example 1: Ensuring Zero Deforestation and Climate Friendly Operations in Tobacco Value Chain ITC Agri Business is committed to ensuring 'Zero Deforestation' across the leaf tobacco value chain. ITC has implemented structured three-pronged wood sustainability strategy focused on resource efficiency, sustainable fuelwood sufficiency and end to end traceability. This approach ensures responsible sourcing exclusively from deforestation free and deforestation and conversion free (DF/DCF) sources, aligned with global ESG standards and customer sustainability expectations. This entails the introduction of fuel-efficient technologies, promotion of self sustenance through energy plantations and use of alternative fuels. Resource Efficiency: Energy Conservation Barns, equipped with roof insulation and turbo ventilators, reduce fuelwood consumption by 27% and have been scaled to 43,511 barns across Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. In parallel, 146 SMART curing barns have been deployed, achieving up to 40% reduction in fuelwood use. Example 2: To promote a self-sustaining model for wood sourcing, an initiative for behavioural change among farming community to Grow Own Fuel (GOF) in their own fields following agroforestry models is being carried out. This is part of an overall programme on Energy Plantations. The initiative has been cumulatively scaled up to 288,500 acres till date through Energy Plantations. Example 3: End to end Traceability For fuelwood traceability, the ITCMAARS platform is being customised to capture farm level monitoring data, including geotagging of tobacco farms and precise geo location mapping of energy plantations. This strengthens data accuracy, transparency and end to end traceability across the fuelwood value chain. Third Party Independent Validation To further reinforce sustainability outcomes, ITC has undertaken collaborative studies with leading forestry institutions- ICFRE IWST Bengaluru, IFB Hyderabad and UAHS–College of Forestry, Ponnampet, to assess forest cover change, wood sustainability, traceability and farmer profitability in tobacco growing areas.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Physical risks

☑ Transition 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

ITC's state-of-the-art Life Sciences and Technology Centre (ITC LSTC) in Bengaluru is the hub of science-led product innovation, driving the development of ITC's portfolio of world-class products and brands. Backed by five decades of industrial R&D, the Centre reflects a strong legacy of scientific excellence. LSTC brings together over 400 highly qualified scientists with more than 4,000 cumulative years of R&D and innovation experience, working across future-ready scientific platforms. Centres of Excellence in Biosciences, Agrisciences and Materials, and robust research platforms such as Beauty & Hygiene, Heath & Wellness, Agroforestry & Crop Sciences, Sustainable Packaging materials continue to drive world-class innovation. Time Horizon: Medium-Long Term Example 1: LSTC, with the Agri and Branded Packaged Foods Businesses, works to integrate contemporary science across key agri value chains from farm to fork, including wheat, potato, medicinal and aromatic plants, and spices. LSTC's agro-forestry division develops productive plantations and technologies to secure raw material supply, build climate resilience, sequester CO2, and improve farmer incomes. Over the past five years, LSTC has introduced highyield clones in Eucalyptus, Subabul, Casuarina and Corymbia, raising productivity by over 20%. Last year, it distributed over 10 million clone saplings, sequestering about 237,000 MT of CO2 over four years and improving farmer incomes. Example 2: LSTC's Personal Care Product Development R&D continues to advance responsible innovation through green formulations that reduce lifecycle energy and water use while ensuring the highest standards of ingredient safety and regulatory compliance. Under Sustainable Materials & Packaging, LSTC's patented technology introduces gas cells into plastic film, reducing material use by at least 40% by weight without compromising thickness or performance. It also works with films containing over 30% recycled content, lowering virgin plastic use and improving circularity. LSTC has developed a cellulosic, water-based coating that replaces PE coatings while providing sealability, oil and grease resistance, water resistance and gloss for diverse paper packaging needs. LSTC and IIT Delhi have developed a novel enzyme to degrade polypropylene and a modified version that works efficiently at room temperature.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Physical risks

☑ Transition 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

ITC is pursuing a low carbon growth strategy through extensive decarbonisation programmes across its operations. These include increasing the share of renewable energy, continuous reduction of specific energy, construction of green buildings, greening logistics and optimising 'distance-to-market', ITC is also working towards climate proofing its operations including factories, and warehouses. ITC has set 2030 climate targets: 50% share of renewable energy, 100% of purchased grid electricity from renewable sources, reducing specific energy consumption by 30% and specific GHG emissions by 50% (2018-19 baseline). Time Horizon: Medium Long Term Example 1: ITC has taken a target to increase its renewable energy share to 50% by 2030. Towards this, ITC has been gradually increasing the share of renewable energy and in FY 2025-26, it has sustained renewable energy share of 51%. This has been achieved through its investments in energy efficiency and renewable energy. In FY 2025-26, ITC has invested INR 78.5 million, saving of over 50 TJ of energy and nearly 6,000 tCO2e of GHG emissions. For renewable energy, ITC is investing in renewable power plants – wind and solar, and building renewable biomass-based boilers. With investments over the years, ITC renewable electricity capacity has reached 177 MWp securing renewable electricity for ITC Units. Example 2: ITC's Paper Business accounts for 86% of ITC's total energy consumption. Over the years, the business has implemented several initiatives including investments in a green boiler, soda recovery boilers, high pressure & efficiency circulating fluidised bed boiler, solar & wind energy and increased usage of bio-fuel. With these initiatives, renewable sources presently account for 51% of total energy consumed at the four manufacturing units of the paper business. During the year, specific GHG emissions and specific energy consumption (per unit of production) fell by 31% and 19% (compared to 2018-19). Improvement in RE, specific energy and specific GHG is driven by pioneering initiative of High-Pressure Recovery Boiler at its paper mill in Bhadrachalam. Along with pulp capacity augmentation, this has reduced carbon footprint of operations through lower coal consumption. Example 3: Three major Paperboards factories and all Cigarette factories are ISO 50001 certified, underscoring the Company's commitment to global best practices in energy efficiency. These certifications reflect a structured approach to improving energy performance through robust monitoring, measurement, adoption of advanced energy conservation technologies, and use of digital tools for data-driven decision-making.
[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

☑ Capital expenditures

☑ Capital allocation

☑ Assets

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Physical risks

☑ Transition 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

Capital Allocation, Capital Expenditure, Direct and Indirect Cost (Time Horizon: Short-Medium Term): In line with ITC's low carbon transition plan and 2030 climate targets, capital allocation and capital expenditure in renewable energy assets and energy conservation equipment will be undertaken. Given this relevant capital allocation was made towards it. For example, in 2025-26, ITC made capital investment of INR 78.5 million on energy conservation equipment. During the year, ITC acquired 100% of the share capital of Sresta Natural Bioproducts Private Limited. SNBPL is engaged in the business of manufacture and sale of organic packaged food products under the '24 Mantra Organic' brand. SNBPL, a pioneer and leading player in the organic packaged staples category, has over the years built a strong network of ~27,500 farmers spread across ~140,000 acres of certified organic land in 10 states which entails positive environmental impacts in terms of climate, water and biodiversity. Assets (Time Horizon: Medium-Long Term) Based on ITC's low carbon transition plan and capital allocation, such low carbon assets are being added every year. For example, due to investment made over the years, ITC's renewable electricity capacity has now reached 177MWp. This not only hedges electricity costs but also ensure continuous supply of renewable energy. Access to Capital (Time Horizon: Medium Term): ITC has been transparently disclosing its climate/environmental performance aligned to global frameworks such as GRI as well as to ESG raters. During the year, ITC sustained its 'AA' from MSCI ESG for eighth consecutive year, continued to feature in the Dow Jones Best-in-Class Emerging Markets Index, remained on CDP's 'A List' for Water for the third consecutive year and maintained a 'Leadership level' score of 'A-' for Climate for the fourth consecutive year. ITC achieved 'Leadership Level' score of 'A' for CDP Forest. ITC continuously engages with its investors through conferences/ presentations on material ESG issues including climate change and other sustainability topics. Revenues (Time Horizon: Short-Medium): ITC is constantly working on improving environmental attributes of its products/services and launching innovative products. This include offering certified products - FSC Certified paper, STP certified tobacco etc. Forex earnings of the ITC Group over last 10 years aggregated ~US$ 10.1 billion, including revenues from customers seeking sustainable products.
[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 :Investment in Renewable energy

(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)

4290000000

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

16.8

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

16.8

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2035 (%)

16.8

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

While climate change poses both physical and transition risks, it also presents multiple opportunities in the form of access to new customers and new markets, efficiently meeting compliances ahead of peer companies, improving resilience, and demonstrating sustainability leadership through achievement of decarbonisation targets. In order to realise these opportunities, ITC makes capital investments (CAPEX) on an ongoing basis. The financial metric aligned to the climate transition includes specific Capex (INR 4.29 billion) for 2025-26 covering investments in the areas of renewable energy, green buildings, energy efficient equipment, pollution control equipment, water management and treatment system (including rain water harvesting) etc. ITC's total CAPEX for 2025-26 is INR 25.53 billion. For 2030 and 2035, it is difficult to estimate the share. Therefore, the share for 2025-26 has been provided. The metric reported above also includes capital investment on energy conservation equipment. This is reported annually in ITC's Annual Report. All business units continued their efforts to improve energy usage efficiencies and increase the share of renewable energy in line with ITC’s 2030 Goals. These goals include reduction in specific energy by 30% and specific GHG by 50% along with increasing renewable energy share to 50% and sourcing 100% of purchased electricity from renewables. The Company regularly tracks its performance against these key performance indicators. The Company invests in energy conservation and renewable energy projects along with exploring innovative technologies to bring alignment with the goals. These investments are done in phases by taking into account future expansion plans, evolving regulatory frameworks, techno-commercial feasibility and socio-political aspects. Capital investment on energy conservation equipment: INR 78.5 Million. Some of the energy conservation measures adopted across the Company are outlined below: I. Installation of Upflow Anaerobic Sludge Blanket Reactor (UASBR) for efficient effluent treatment and utilization of gas as fuel in Foods Business. II. Installation of high-efficiency screw chillers in Paper Business. III. Installation of Pressure Reduction Station (PRS) and multi-pass steam injection systems to optimise steam consumption in Foods Business. IV. Installation of closed loop condensate recovery system in Foods Business. V. Integration of process equipment with sensors and automation systems (e.g., dissolved oxygen sensors, thermal energy meters) for real-time optimisation in Foods and Personal Care Businesses. VI. Installation of flow booster system and deaeration system to enhance heat transfer efficiency in thermic fluid heaters in Packaging Business. VII. Installation of Variable Frequency Drives (VFDs) for various pumps, agitators, blowers, and chillers across Businesses. VIII. Replacement of air conditioners, chiller, compressor, motors, water coolers, pumps and heat exchangers with higher efficiency ones across Businesses. IX. Improvement in energy usage efficiency in lighting systems by changing over to efficient lighting solutions such as Light Emitting Diodes (LEDs) across Businesses. X. Process improvements to enhance productivity and reduce specific energy consumption across Businesses.
[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)

16

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

828

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

27

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

4

(5.9.5) Please explain

Water-related CAPEX and OPEX in FY 2025-26 increased over FY 2024-25. The increase in CAPEX reflects continued investments in water-use optimisation and conservation initiatives, while the rise in OPEX was primarily driven by business expansion and higher operating requirements. The details cover select units of the Paperboards and Specialty Papers Division, representing ~93% of ITC's total water consumption. In FY 2026-27, CAPEX is expected to increase due to planned investments in ETP augmentation, water conservation measures, and water-use optimisation projects. Specific CAPEX investments in the areas of renewable energy, green buildings, energy efficient equipment, pollution control equipment, water management and treatment system (including rain water harvesting) etc, represented 16.8% (Rs 4.29 billion) of total CAPEX in FY 2025-26.
[Fixed row]

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

	Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality
Carbon	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Other	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Navigate regulations

☑ Drive energy efficiency

☑ Drive low-carbon investment

☑ Conduct cost-benefit analysis

☑ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

☑ Influence strategy and/or financial planning

☑ Setting and/or achieving of climate-related policies and targets

☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making

☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in risk assessment

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Scenario analysis
☑ Benchmarking against peers
☑ Existing or pending legislation
☑ Alignment to international standards
☑ Alignment with the price of a carbon tax
☑ Price/cost of renewable energy procurement
☑ Price/cost of voluntary carbon offset credits
☑ Price with substantive impact on business decisions
☑ Cost of required measures to achieve climate-related targets

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

Operational decisions is aimed at aligning to the ITC's Sustainability 2.0 Goals on reducing emissions intensity, increasing share of renewable energy, and shifting grid equivalent electricity to renewables. The prices will be impacted by the maturity of renewable and carbon markets in India.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

ITC Units have been paying an additional charge to the electricity distribution company for supplying renewable electricity (green tariff). This includes additional fee paid to the electricity distribution company for renewable electricity over and above the price of conventional electricity.

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

0

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

900

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Procurement

☑ Risk management

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☑ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :This pertains to renewable electricity procurement

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

100

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

This pertains to renewable energy procurement via payment of green tariffs to either relevant distribution companies or purchase of renewable energy certificate. This carbon price will also help in making investments decisions.
[Add row]

(5.10.2) Provide details of your organization’s internal price on water.

Row 1

(5.10.2.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Implicit price

(5.10.2.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Drive water efficiency

☑ Conduct cost-benefit analysis

☑ Drive water-related investment

☑ Influence strategy and/or financial planning

☑ Setting and/or achieving of water-related policies and targets

☑ Incentivize consideration of water-related issues in risk assessment

(5.10.2.3) Factors beyond current market price are considered in the price

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.2.4) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Cost of required measures to achieve water-related targets

☑ Costs of treating water

☑ Existing water tariffs

☑ Price with substantive impact on business decisions

☑ Scenario analysis

(5.10.2.5) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

As a part of Sustainability 2.0 Agenda, ITC has taken a target of 40% in specific water consumption. Action plan has been prepared including the projects required for reducing water requirements. Special attention is given to the projects located in high-water stress regions with ITC has taken a target to certify all sites located in water stressed with international water stewardship standard by 2035. Water stewardship not only focusses on action within the operating unit but also in the catchment to reduce demand and augment supply. Investment decisions in such water conservation measures takes into account the water savings basis the commercial price of water that is applicable at the site. The same is used to create the business case for such investments. The analysis accounts for project wise investment under revenue (OPEX)and capital expenditure (CAPEX) model, potential annual water saving and its equivalent monetary savings over lifespan of the project. For understanding the true cost of water, relevant water related expenses are closely monitored and tracked. These include: water procurement/withdrawal cost, waste water treatment cost and applicable water cess. In addition to above cost of water, additional risk of lower water availability in the catchment is also accounted for the units located in water stress sites. This drives the investment in water stewardship activities in the catchment.

(5.10.2.6) Stages of the value chain covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Project/site specific coverage

(5.10.2.7) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Differentiated

(5.10.2.8) Indicate how and why the price is differentiated

As a part of Sustainability 2.0 Agenda, ITC has taken a target of 40% in specific water consumption. Action plan has been prepared including the projects required for reducing water requirements. Special attention is given to the projects located in high-water stress regions with ITC has taken a target to certify all sites located in water stressed with international water stewardship standard by 2035. Water stewardship not only focusses on action within the operating unit but also in the catchment to reduce demand and augment supply. Investment decisions in such water conservation measures takes into account the water savings basis the commercial price of water that is applicable at the site. The same is used to create the business case for such investments. The analysis accounts for project wise investment under revenue (OPEX)and capital expenditure (CAPEX) model, potential annual water saving and its equivalent monetary savings over lifespan of the project. For understanding the true cost of water, relevant water related expenses are closely monitored and tracked. These include: water procurement/withdrawal cost, waste water treatment cost and applicable water cess. In addition to above cost of water, additional risk of lower water availability in the catchment is also accounted for the units located in water stress sites. This drives the investment in water stewardship activities in the catchment.

(5.10.2.9) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Evolutionary

(5.10.2.10) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

Climate change and rapid urbanization will negatively impact water supply and this risks may increase over time.

(5.10.2.11) Minimum actual price used (currency per cubic meter)

0.66

(5.10.2.12) Maximum actual price used (currency per cubic meter)

145

(5.10.2.13) Business decision-making processes the internal water price is applied to

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies management

☑ Impact management

☑ Risk management

(5.10.2.14) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☑ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :Investments in water-related capex, opex

(5.10.2.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.2.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

Minimum and maximum price is the range of the actual cost incurred for water across ITC sites. ITC regularly report on its S2.0 targets including on water. Investments in water conservation measures reduces specific water consumption and therefore, is reflected in the performance data given for all divisions. Water stewardship standard requires action to be taken in the catchment. Audit against water stewardship standard including the certification helps in monitoring the improvements. ITC also has an additional programme on evaluating impacts separately.

[Add row]

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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Forests ☑ Water
Smallholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Forests ☑ Water
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Forests ☑ Water
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Forests ☑ Water

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

The supply chains of ITC's businesses are vertically integrated. Farmers constitute a vital part of ITC's supply chain. Accordingly, the Company focuses extensively on enhancing the sustainability of its agri-based supply chain. Agriculture is significantly impacted by climate change and availability of water. Resilient agriculture is crucial. Therefore, all suppliers of leaf tobacco and pulpwood/timber have been considered here as meeting the threshold.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Forests

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Basin/landscape/marine ecosystem condition

☑ Dependence on commodities

☑ Dependence on ecosystem services/environmental assets

☑ Impact on deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

☑ Impact on pollution levels

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

In line with the High Level Sectoral Dependency-Impact Map developed for ITC businesses based on ENCORE (Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks, and Exposure) Tool, Agri and paperboard sector have substantive dependency (like direct physical inputs, ecosystem services) and impact (like resource utilisation, emissions) on the environment. Therefore, all suppliers of timber (commodity being disclosed for CDP Forest) have been considered here as meeting the threshold.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

155

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Impact on habitats

☑ Dependence on water

☑ Impact on pollution levels

☑ Impact on water availability

☑ Basin/landscape/marine ecosystem condition

☑ Dependence on ecosystem services/environmental assets

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

The supply chains of ITC's businesses are vertically integrated. Farmers constitute a vital part of ITC's supply chain. Accordingly, the Company focuses extensively on enhancing the sustainability of its agri-based supply chain. Agriculture is significantly impacted by climate change and availability of water. Resilient agriculture is crucial. Therefore, all suppliers of leaf tobacco and pulpwood have been considered here as meeting the threshold.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

156
[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
☑ Material sourcing
☑ Procurement spend
☑ Regulatory compliance
☑ Business risk mitigation
☑ Leverage over suppliers
☑ Strategic status of suppliers
☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

ITC has been working with farmers on both pulpwood and tobacco value chain to improve climate resilience and reduce emission. Tobacco: LSTC's agro-forestry division develops productive plantations and technologies to secure raw material supply, build climate resilience, sequester CO2, and improve farmer incomes.

Pulpwood: Agroforestry, one of LSTC's key expertise, involves working on productivity improvement of trees by using contemporary research tools for Eucalyptus, Casuarina, Corymbia, and Subabul species. LSTC has established different cutting-edge tools and platforms for improving tree and crop species of interest to ITC for desired traits like yield, quality, abiotic and biotic stress for securing the raw material to various Businesses of ITC given the rising challenges of climate change and depleting resources. Ongoing research has major emphasis on developing climate resilient crops and pulp wood species. Over the past five years, LSTC has introduced highyield clones in Eucalyptus, Subabul, Casuarina and Corymbia, raising productivity by over 20%. Last year, it distributed over 10 million clone saplings, sequestering about 237,000 MT of CO2 over four years and improving farmer incomes

Forests

(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

☑ Material sourcing

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Regulatory compliance

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Leverage over suppliers

☑ Strategic status of suppliers

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to forests

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Besides engaging with farmers across key agri value chains, for focussed engagement with key suppliers, ITC has created a framework for identifying its Critical Tier-1 suppliers based on multiple criteria like the value of the business with these suppliers, business relevance, ESG risk exposure of the sector/ country/ region/ commodity type (as applicable), and substitutability of the supplier, among others. ITC's Supplier Sustainability Assessment Framework is based on four pillars: Environment (including climate and water); Health & Safety; Labour practices & Human Rights; and Governance & Fair Business. Each pillar is composed of essential and advanced indicators. Essential indicators reflect the latest compliance requirements, ITC's Codes / Policies, and other established norms in the industry. On the other hand, advanced indicators are based on best practices and requirements emanating from global sustainability standards and frameworks such as ISO Standards, GRI Standards, amongst others. Adherence to advanced indicators signifies a higher level of supplier maturity in terms of sustainability. For Critical Tier-1 suppliers, the above framework is applied for conducting structured ESG assessments by a third party.

Water

(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

☑ Material sourcing

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Product lifecycle

☑ Regulatory compliance

☑ Reputation management

☑ Suppliers' exposure or vulnerability to physical risks

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Leverage over suppliers

☑ Strategic status of suppliers

☑ Product safety and compliance

☑ Supplier performance improvement

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to water

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

ITC has been working with farmers on both pulpwood and tobacco value chain to improve climate resilience and reduce emission. Tobacco: LSTC's agro-forestry division develops productive plantations and technologies to secure raw material supply, build climate resilience, sequester CO2, and improve farmer incomes. Pulpwood: Agroforestry, one of LSTC's key expertise, involves working on productivity improvement of trees by using contemporary research tools for Eucalyptus, Casuarina, Corymbia, and Subabul species. LSTC has established different cutting-edge tools and platforms for improving tree and crop species of interest to ITC for desired traits like yield, quality, abiotic and biotic stress for securing the raw material to various Businesses of ITC given the rising challenges of climate change and depleting resources. Ongoing research has major emphasis on developing climate resilient crops and pulp wood species. Over the past five years, LSTC has introduced highyield clones in Eucalyptus, Subabul, Casuarina and Corymbia, raising productivity by over 20%. Last year, it distributed over 10 million clone saplings, sequestering about 237,000 MT of CO2 over four years and improving farmer incomes
[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:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

ITC code of conduct for suppliers and service providers requires all suppliers to comply to all environmental regulations. In addition, they are encouraged to adopt environment friendly technologies. ITC expects code of conduct to be adhered by all suppliers. In addition, ITC conducts assessment of key supply chain partners on multiple environmental aspects including on climate change. ITC's code of conduct for suppliers and service providers is available at https://www.itcportal.com/about-itc/policies/sustainability-policy.aspx In addition, For making agriculture sustainable and future-ready, ITC adopts a variety of practices with the aim of making agriculture regenerative, productive, sustainable, remunerative, and climate-resilient. These practices promote optimal use of resources resulting in reduced costs and improved yields, and thereby enhancing incomes of farmers, whilst also building resilience to climate change. With reduced requirement of external inputs, 'regenerative agriculture' empowers farmers and local communities. Among other benefits, regenerative agriculture also helps in decarbonisation of agriculture by rebuilding soil organic matter and restoring degraded soil biodiversity – resulting in both carbon sequestration and improving the water cycle.

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:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

ITC code of conduct for suppliers and service providers requires all suppliers to comply to all environmental regulations. In addition, they are encouraged to adopt environment friendly technologies. ITC expects code of conduct to be adhered by all suppliers. In addition, ITC conducts assessment of key supply chain partners on multiple environmental aspects including on climate change. ITC's code of conduct for suppliers and service providers is available at https://www.itcportal.com/about-itc/policies/sustainability-policy.aspx

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:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

ITC code of conduct for suppliers and service providers requires all suppliers to comply to all environmental regulations. In addition, they are encouraged to adopt environment friendly technologies. ITC expects code of conduct to be adhered by all suppliers. In addition, ITC conducts assessment of key supply chain partners on multiple environmental aspects including on climate change. ITC's code of conduct for suppliers and service providers is available at https://www.itcportal.com/about-itc/policies/sustainability-policy.aspx In addition, For making agriculture sustainable and future-ready, ITC adopts a variety of practices with the aim of making agriculture regenerative, productive, sustainable, remunerative, and climate-resilient. These practices promote optimal use of resources resulting in reduced costs and improved yields, and thereby enhancing incomes of farmers, whilst also building resilience to climate change. With reduced requirement of external inputs, 'regenerative agriculture' empowers farmers and local communities. Among other benefits, regenerative agriculture also helps in decarbonisation of agriculture by rebuilding soil organic matter and restoring degraded soil biodiversity – resulting in both carbon sequestration and improving the water cycle.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ On-site third-party audit

☑ Second-party verification

☑ Off-site third-party audit

☑ Community-based monitoring

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Ground-based monitoring system

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ All suppliers compliant during the reporting period

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

☑ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

For climate change, pulpwood/timber and leaf tobacco farmers have been considered based on materiality of impact. ITC engages directly with the farmers in the value chain. For timber value chain, there is 100% DF/DCF status maintained in line with science based emission target recommendations for land-use related aspects. Similarly for leaf tobacco value chain, roadmap in line with science based target for FLAG emissions is being implemented. Board-approved policies on Biodiversity Conservation and Zero Deforestation. Align to this policy, ITC tracks the wood value chain for its Paperboards and Specialty Papers Business. Business has established systems for traceability of wood sourced.100% of the fibre used by ITC's PSPD is of known and legal origin. All four manufacturing Units of the PSPD have obtained the FSC® Chain of Custody certification and have complied with all the requirements during the year, thereby sustaining ITCs position as the leading supplier of FSC®– certified paper and paperboards in India. The Company will continue to collaborate with its extended ecosystem including agriculture for facilitating decarbonisation of emissions across the value chain (Scope 3 emissions) as well as setting up systems for monitoring Scope 3 emissions in line with emerging

standards. In addition, ITC uses data from wood value chain as a part of its Scope 3 emissions inventory. In coming years, ITC will extend Scope 3 monitoring in other agri value chains as well.

Forests

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ No deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ On-site third-party audit

☑ Second-party verification

☑ Geospatial monitoring tool

☑ Off-site third-party audit

☑ Community-based monitoring

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Ground-based monitoring system

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ All suppliers compliant during the reporting period

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

☑ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

For forests, timber farmers have been considered in the value chain of both pulpwood and leaf tobacco. ITC engages directly with the farmers in the value chain. For timber value chain, there is 100% DF/DCF status maintained in line with science based emission target recommendations for land-use related aspects. Board-approved policies on Biodiversity Conservation and Zero Deforestation. Aligned to this policy, ITC tracks the wood value chain for its Paperboards and Specialty Papers Business. Business has established systems for traceability of wood sourced. Based on this, 100% of the fibre used by ITC's PSPD is of known and legal origin. All four manufacturing Units of the PSPD have obtained the FSC® Chain of Custody certification and have complied with all the requirements during the year, thereby sustaining ITCs position as the leading supplier of FSC®– certified paper and paperboards in India. ITC's Paperboards and Specialty Papers Business is also committed to Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®) principles. Till date, ITC has received Forest Stewardship Council® - Forest Management (FSC®-FM) certification for over 165,000 acres of plantations involving over 26,436 farmers, as per which all rare, threatened and endangered species are conserved in the areas considered under the scope of certification.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ On-site third-party audit

☑ Second-party verification

☑ Community-based monitoring

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Ground-based monitoring system

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ All suppliers compliant during the reporting period

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

☑ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

For water, pulpwood/timber and leaf tobacco farmers have been considered based on materiality of impact. ITC engages directly with these farmers based on water risk in the agri catchments on both supply side and demand side initiatives (reducing water use). Growing regions subject to water risk are covered. ITC has embarked on a mission to create positive water footprint across its key agri value chains including Tobacco, and Pulpwood, which together account for majority of ITC's total embedded water consumption from agri-based raw materials. For example, In the Northern Light Soils (NLS) region of Andhra Pradesh, over 44,500 acres of crop have been brought under drip irrigation systems. The Water-soluble fertilisers are applied as foliar sprays covering up to 300,000 acres of crop area and a portion of this area is being sprayed using drones.
[Add 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 mitigate environmental impact

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets

☑ Support suppliers to develop public time-bound action plans with clear milestones

☑ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Information collection

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts on products and services

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

1209000

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

ITC's Agri Business (Tobacco) has engaged with farmers on weather resilient tobacco production (WRTP) programme that include initiatives like weather forecasting and crop advisory which are tailored for each region, channelizing seedlings and supply of inputs etc. to minimise the impact of varying rainfall etc. to farmers. In addition, ITC has climate smart agri practices programme covering around 1.2 million farmers. 100% farmers are covered in WLTP.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :emission reduction, water savings

(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:

☑ No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

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

☑ Support suppliers to develop public time-bound action plans with clear milestones

☑ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Financial incentives

☑ Pay higher prices linked to best agricultural practices

☑ Provide financial incentives for certified products

Information collection

☑ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

147213

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

In FY 2025-26, ITC has engaged with around ~147,000 farmers, including engagement through farm forestry for pulpwood and social forestry for both pulpwood and curing wood.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :FSC certified Pulpwood supply and sourcing deforestation free curing wood

(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

☑ Support suppliers to develop public time-bound action plans with clear milestones

☑ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Information collection

☑ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect water quality information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., discharge quality, pollution incidents, hazardous substances)

☑ Collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes)

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

1209000

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

1. Guided by the Policy on Sustainable Supply Chain and Responsible Sourcing, ITC has actively tracked supply chain water withdrawals since FY 2014–15, continually empowering its extended value chain to adopt robust sustainability practices. In FY 2025–26, total water withdrawal by select supply-chain members stood at ~440,000 kl. Moving forward, ITC is committed to progressively broadening this reporting boundary to encompass additional partners. This expansion will be driven through targeted capacity-building initiatives and rigorous, regular performance reviews with key supply chain members. Coverage for response: ITC is a multi-business conglomerate. The response focusses on Manufacturing partners of FMCG Cigarettes Business where Water is a material topic. Overall, 100% critical tier 1 suppliers are engaged on various ESG topics including water management. 2. Water is material for leaf tobacco farmers. ITC continues to implement a comprehensive water-stewardship programme across its tobacco value chain, with a focus on improving crop water-use efficiency and enhancing climate resilience. Key interventions include: • Development and promotion of climate-resilient tobacco varieties tolerant to biotic and abiotic stresses. • Sub-soiling and soil-health management practices to improve soil moisture retention and water-holding capacity. • Adoption of green manuring, mulching and vermicomposting to enhance soil organic carbon and reduce moisture loss. • Tray-seedling technology in nurseries, enabling water savings of up to 45%. • Promotion of drip irrigation and fertigation for precision water and nutrient application. • Deployment of smart-irrigation systems using soil-moisture sensors and cloud-based decision support tools, with potential to reduce water use by up to 50%. • Scaling up drone-based application technologies, which can reduce water consumption for spraying operations by up to 90% compared to conventional methods. In parallel, ITC is undertaking a detailed assessment of water-stressed sourcing regions to further strengthen water-risk management and target interventions in high-risk geographies.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :emission reduction, water savings

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to make credible renewable energy usage claims

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

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

Information collection

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovative business models and corporate renewable energy sourcing mechanisms

(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:

☑ 100%

(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

ITC's Agri Business (Tobacco) has engaged with farmers on climate smart agri practices that include initiatives like crop advisory, drip irrigation, fertigation, integrated crop engagement which are tailored for each region, channelizing seedlings and supply of inputs etc. to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions in agriculture for farmers. ITC has climate smart agri practices programme covering around 1.05 million farmers.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :emission reduction, water savings

(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]

(5.11.8) Provide details of any environmental smallholder engagement activity

Row 1

(5.11.8.1) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Timber products

(5.11.8.2) Type and details of smallholder engagement approach

Capacity building

☑ Organize capacity building events

☑ Offer on-site technical assistance and extension services

☑ Support smallholders to adhere to regenerative agriculture principles

☑ Support smallholders to adopt best practices which protect biodiversity

☑ Prioritize support for smallholders in regions with high exposure or vulnerability to physical risks

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on sustainable agriculture practices and nutrient management

(5.11.8.3) Number of smallholders engaged

198000

(5.11.8.4) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Social Forestry: Pulp, Energy and Agarbatti Bamboo wood plantations are promoted at scale to help farmers realise the market opportunities available in their catchments and to meet their own wood requirements. Considering the interests of small farmers, plantations are done through agro-forestry and bund plantation models, both of which enable cultivation of trees and crops together, thus ensuring incomes, and also contributing to food & wood security for the nation. The Social Forestry programme has greened over 44,000 acres in FY25-26, cumulatively covering over 528,000 acres impacting 198,000 households, most of whom are small and tribal community farmers. ITC's Farm and Social forestry programmes have together covered over 1.483 million acres till date. Farmers are also helped in getting their plantations certified under Forest Stewardship Council Certification (FSC®), wherein during the year, 425 farmers got about ₹ 2.626 million as FSC® premium in addition to regular wood income.
[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:
☑ Customers

(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 about your products and relevant certification schemes
☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration
☑ Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions
☑ Collaborate with stakeholders in creation and review of your climate transition plan
☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services
☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ None

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

ITC's Agri Business supplies leaf tobacco to global tobacco companies and accordingly, ITC engages with its customers on key sustainability issues including climate change & water driven by their sustainable supply chain compliances and requirements in line with their sourcing policies. In 2025-26, ITC's leaf tobacco business contributed to around 30 % of ITC's Agri Business' revenues.ITC engages with all of its of its key customers (i.e.100% coverage) on sustainability – BAT, Philip Morris and Imperial Brands etc.The Sustainable Tobacco Programme (STP) is an industry initiative to enhance agricultural supply chain due diligence and accelerate positive impacts on social and environmental footprints. The programme is managed by an independent Secretariat and is supported by participating tobacco manufacturers which also form the Steering Committee. The Steering Committee comprises British American Tobacco, Imperial Brands, KT&G, Swedish Match, Von Eicken, Altria, Scandinavian Tobacco Group and JT International.It brings together companies in a collaborative effort to develop innovative solutions that benefit all stakeholders. ITC's customers like BAT, as part of their policy, has commitments to ensure that all their leaf tobacco suppliers participate in STP.ITC supports its customers in meeting this commitment. An updated version, Sustainable Tobacco Programme 2.0 (STP 2.0), was introduced in 2020, placing a stronger emphasis on local risk assessment, risk classification and targeted mitigation measures.As part of the programme, ITC completes a comprehensive annual self-assessment followed by Desk-top verification against the STP themes and alternate year on-site In-Depth Assessments through external agencies.ITC's farm-monitoring procedures are leveraged for submitting information for the farm-level criteria as required by ITC's customers.Results of such self-assessments and onsite reviews form the foundation for a dialogue between ITC and its customers. STP programme is aligned to UN SDGs with a stronger focus on impact, risk and continual improvement.ITC-TSBU's reporting under STP 2.0 covered 13 tobacco crop types encompassing a wide range of curing methods and production systems, including flue-cured, air-cured, semi-air-cured, dark air-cured, sun-cured and other tobacco categories across multiple geographies. The reporting across 8 themes: Water, Human Rights, Crop, Soil health, Climate Change, Natural Habitat, Livelihoods and Governance.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

1. STP Compliance: ITC successfully deployed the required systems, process and monitoring tool in fulfilling the tobacco customers' requirement in the farm supply chain. 2. Human Right (HR) Impact Assessment: In 2021-22, ITC coordinated a HR impact assessment with an independent party, covering the entire leaf tobacco farm supply chain covering farmers from Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka region. The HR Due Diligence process was aligned to UN Guiding Principles of Business and Human Rights, and focused on identifying human rights risks and impacts covering farmers, labourers and communities. Several measures were implemented such as training and awareness on HR is carried out in 513 villages, released HR manual with easily understandable dos and don'ts for employees and farmers etc. 3. ITC is supporting its customers in managing long term climate change risk for tobacco growing. ITC has carried out climate risk assessment study for tobacco

growing regions and implemented weather resilient tobacco programme to manage these risks. This include providing weather forecasting and corresponding recommendation of practices, early warning system for extreme events, calibrated surplus of seed/seedling etc. Measures of success: - % of STP certified leaf tobacco supplied to customers: Meeting 100% customer needs on STP certification. - % suppliers with climate resilient practices: 100% farmers covered under weather resilient tobacco production system.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(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 about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Agri Leaf Business partnered with several customers to address key sustainability focus areas in tobacco growing regions. This included the Sustainable Tobacco Programme (STP 2.0) with annual reporting for & assessments by global major tobacco companies. Apart from group reporting, participation in 'Thrive' reporting with British American Tobacco (BAT), Reporting in 'Omina' for Phillip Morris and using the 'PLM – Leaf Care Tool' for Imperial Brands. The business also underwent Social Risk Monitoring Protocol (SRMP) and Monitoring Verification & Reporting (MVR) frameworks implementation assessment by third party on behalf of a premium customer.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

1. STP Compliance: ITC successfully deployed the required systems, process and monitoring tool in fulfilling the tobacco customers' requirement in the farm supply chain. 2. Human Right (HR) Impact Assessment: In 2021-22, ITC coordinated a HR impact assessment with an independent party, covering the entire leaf tobacco farm supply chain covering farmers from Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka region. The HR Due Diligence process was aligned to UN Guiding Principles of Business and Human Rights, and focused on identifying human rights risks and impacts covering farmers, labourers and communities. Several measures were implemented such as training and awareness on HR is carried out in 513 villages, released HR manual with easily understandable dos and don'ts for employees and farmers etc. 3. ITC is supporting its customers in managing long term climate change risk for tobacco growing. ITC has carried out climate risk assessment study for tobacco growing regions and implemented weather resilient tobacco programme to manage these risks. This include providing weather forecasting and corresponding recommendation of practices, early warning system for extreme events, calibrated surplus of seed/seedling etc. Measures of success: - % of STP certified leaf tobacco supplied to customers: Meeting 100% customer needs on STP certification. - % suppliers with climate resilient practices: 100% farmers covered under weather resilient tobacco production system.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(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 about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

ITC's Agri Business supplies leaf tobacco to global tobacco companies and accordingly, ITC engages with its customers on key sustainability issues including climate change & water driven by their sustainable supply chain compliances and requirements in line with their sourcing policies. In 2025-26, ITC's leaf tobacco business contributed to around 30 % of ITC's Agri Business' revenues.ITC engages with all of its of its key customers (i.e.100% coverage) on sustainability – BAT, Philip Morris and Imperial Brands etc.The Sustainable Tobacco Programme (STP) is an industry initiative to enhance agricultural supply chain due diligence and accelerate positive impacts on social and environmental footprints. The programme is managed by an independent Secretariat and is supported by participating tobacco manufacturers which also form the Steering Committee. The Steering Committee comprises British American Tobacco, Imperial Brands, KT&G, Swedish Match, Von Eicken, Altria, Scandinavian Tobacco Group and JT International.It brings together companies in a collaborative effort to develop innovative solutions that benefit all stakeholders. ITC's customers like BAT, as part of their policy, has commitments to ensure that all their leaf tobacco suppliers participate in STP.ITC supports its customers in meeting this commitment. An updated version, Sustainable Tobacco Programme 2.0 (STP 2.0), was introduced in 2020, placing a stronger emphasis on local risk assessment, risk classification and targeted mitigation measures.As part of the programme, ITC completes a comprehensive annual self-assessment followed by Desk-top verification against the STP themes and alternate year on-site In-Depth Assessments through external agencies.ITC's farm-monitoring procedures are leveraged for submitting information for the farm-level criteria as required by ITC's customers.Results of such self-assessments and onsite reviews form the foundation for a dialogue between ITC and its customers. STP programme is aligned to UN SDGs with a stronger focus on impact, risk and continual improvement.ITC-TSBU's reporting under STP 2.0 covered 13 tobacco crop types encompassing a wide range of curing methods and production systems, including flue-cured, air-cured, semi-air-cured, dark air-cured, sun-cured and other tobacco categories across multiple geographies.The reporting across 8 themes: Water, Human Rights, Crop, Soil health, Climate Change, Natural Habitat, Livelihoods and Governance.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

1. STP Compliance: ITC successfully deployed the required systems, process and monitoring tool in fulfilling the tobacco customers' requirement in the farm supply chain. 2. Over 44,500 acres of land in Eluru, East Godavari, Badradhri Kothagudem and Kakinada districts of Andhra Pradesh is covered with drip irrigation technique which avoids loss of fertile top soil through run off and enables increased water use efficiency. 3. Soil and moisture conservation work is done in tobacco-growing tracks in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka to provide irrigation support to nurseries and standing crops Contemporary seedling production techniques (Tray seedling) cover 96% of the area in Karnataka Light Soil and 73% of the area in Northern Light Soil regions of flue-cured tobacco-grown areas, resulting in a uniform crop and improved productivity. Measures of success: - % of STP complied leaf tobacco supplied to customers: 100% of compliant produce is supplied to all the STP group of customers. - STP compliance & achieving globally benchmarked performance: This further ensures customer satisfaction, and continuity of relationship with customers. - % suppliers with climate resilient (which includes water efficient) practices: 100% farmers covered under weather resilient tobacco production system.

Water

(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 about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Incentivize collaborative sustainable water management in river basins

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

The Company engages extensively with the investor ecosystem i.e., analysts representing institutional equity investors, fund/portfolio managers in top FIIs, Domestic Mutual Funds (MFs), Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs), Private Insurance Companies etc. The Company sustained the intensity of interaction with analysts/fund managers of FPIs, Domestic MFs, Insurance cos. etc. during the year leveraging both physical and virtual meeting platforms. The Company also engaged with investors with specific focus on ESG, and investor presentations on other major events such as acquisitions by the Company are made available in the public domain, through the websites of the Company and the Stock Exchanges. The Company continues to communicate quarterly performance takeaways through press releases and detailed Investor presentations along with providing clarifications to analysts and others on such financial results. Key highlights of quarterly performance are also shared with the shareholders by e-mail. The 'Investor Relations' section of the Company's website is also updated on an ongoing basis.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The Company continues to communicate quarterly performance takeaways through press releases and detailed Investor presentations along with providing clarifications to analysts and others on such financial results. Key highlights of quarterly performance including ESG performance are also being shared with the shareholders by e-mail. The 'Investor Relations' section of the Company's website is also being updated on an ongoing basis. Measures of success: 1. The Company is well recognised for its ESG credentials, and is acknowledged as one of the pioneers of adopting the Triple Bottom Line philosophy in India. 2. During the year, ITC sustained its 'AA' rating from MSCI ESG for the eighth consecutive year and continued to feature in the Dow Jones Best-in-Class (DJ BIC) Emerging Markets Index. It also remained on CDP's 'A List' for Water for the third consecutive year and maintained a 'Leadership level' score of 'A-' for Climate for the fourth consecutive year. In addition, ITC achieved a 'Leadership Level' score of 'A' for CDP Forest, earning inclusion in the 'A List' in its first year of participation. These external assessments

reinforce the strength of ITC's sustainability governance and disclosures, supporting long-term resilience and stakeholder confidence 3. ITC been able to meet many of its Sustainability 2.0 targets for 2030 well ahead of time and are now recalibrating them upwards.

Climate change

(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 about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ None

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

The Company engages extensively with the investor ecosystem i.e., analysts representing institutional equity investors, fund/portfolio managers in top FIIs, Domestic Mutual Funds (MFs), Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs), Private Insurance Companies etc. The Company sustained the intensity of interaction with analysts/fund managers of FPIs, domestic MFs, Insurance cos. etc. during the year leveraging both physical and virtual meeting platforms. The Company also engaged with investors with specific focus on Environment, Social and Governance (ESG) and investor presentations on other major events such as acquisitions by the Company were made available in the public domain, through the websites of the Company and the Stock Exchanges.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The Company continues to communicate quarterly performance takeaways through press releases and detailed Investor presentations along with providing clarifications to analysts and others on such financial results. Key highlights of quarterly performance including ESG performance are also being shared with the shareholders by e-mail. The 'Investor Relations' section of the Company's website is also being updated on an ongoing basis. Measures of success: 1. The Company is well recognised for its ESG credentials, and is acknowledged as one of the pioneers of adopting the Triple Bottom Line philosophy in India. 2. During the year, ITC sustained its 'AA' rating from MSCI ESG for the eighth consecutive year and continued to feature in the Dow Jones Best-in-Class (DJ BIC) Emerging Markets Index. It also remained on CDP's 'A List' for Water for the third consecutive year and maintained a 'Leadership level' score of 'A-' for Climate for the fourth consecutive year. In addition, ITC achieved a 'Leadership Level' score of 'A' for CDP Forest, earning inclusion in the 'A List' in its first year of participation. These external assessments reinforce the strength of ITC's sustainability governance and disclosures, supporting long-term resilience and stakeholder confidence 3. ITC been able to meet many of our Sustainability 2.0 targets for 2030 well ahead of time and are now recalibrating them upwards.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Community

(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

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Encourage collaborative work in multi-stakeholder landscape towards initiatives for sustainable land-use goals

☑ Incentivize collaborative sustainable water management in river basins

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

A comprehensive Core Area Perspective Plan (CAPP) is conducted every five years across ITC's catchments by Social Investments team of ITC Limited to guide programme planning. The process deploys Participatory Rural Appraisals, Focus Group Discussions (separately with men, women and vulnerable groups), Key Informant Interviews and household surveys to prioritise needs. CAPP 1.0 was developed and first done in FY 2015-16, followed by CAPP 2.0 in FY 2021-22 across 21 factories and 7 agri locations. To ensure continued relevance, annual sample household surveys are undertaken. Partnerships & Advocacy for Solving Shared Water Challenges: ITC recognises that shared water challenges require collaborative, locally contextualised solutions. Given the highly localised nature of water issues, active community engagement is central to designing and sustaining effective interventions, supported by multi-stakeholder partnerships that blend local insights with technical expertise.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Measures of Success: 1. In FY 2025-26, over 9,000 households were surveyed using mixed-method approaches combining quantitative tools with qualitative insights. 2. Community Partnership: a. 6,410 Water User Groups empowered to plan, co-invest in, and maintain water assets. Public Private Partnership (PPP) To scale models and inform policy, ITC has collaborated with: NITI Aayog, Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), Mukhyamantri Jal Swabhalamban Abhiyan (MJSA), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, Karnataka, Watershed Development and Soil Conservation Department, Rajasthan, Water Resource Department, Maharashtra 3. Knowledge Partnership To deepen capabilities and develop innovative responses to water risk, ITC has collaborated with: IIT Madras, Indian Institute of Science (IISc) Bengaluru, Indian Institute of Rice Research, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Tamil Nadu Agriculture University (TNAU), World Wide Fund (WWF) for Nature-India Participation in forums shaping the narrative on water:, Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), International Water Management Institute (IWMI), and others. 4. 31,018 grassroots institutions like Water User Groups, Farmer Producer Organisations and Self Help Groups have been strengthened to date.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Community

(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

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services
☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration
☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services
☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on implementing adaptation activities

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:
☑ None

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

Social Investments team of ITC Limited conducts a comprehensive Core Area Perspective Plan (CAPP) in ITC's catchments every 5 years to understand the need of the communities and design the interventions basis that. Participatory Rural Appraisal, Focused Group Discussions (separately with men, women and vulnerable groups), key informant interviews and household surveys are done to ascertain the needs of the community and prioritise the intervention areas under CAPP. CAPP 1.0 was developed and first done in 2015-16 and subsequently, CAPP 2.0 in 2021-22 which was across 21 factories and 7 agri locations. In addition to CAPP every five years, sample household surveys are conducted annually to re-assess and reaffirm the continued relevance of the needs identified and also cognise for any operational changes that may be needed in the future plans.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Measures of Success: 1. In FY 2025-26, over 9,000 households were surveyed using mixed-method approaches combining quantitative tools with qualitative insights. 2. Community Partnership: a. 6,410 Water User Groups empowered to plan, co-invest in, and maintain water assets. Public Private Partnership (PPP) To scale models and inform policy, ITC has collaborated with: NITI Aayog, Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), Mukhyamantri Jal Swabhalamban Abhiyan (MJSA), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, Karnataka, Watershed Development and Soil Conservation Department, Rajasthan, Water Resource Department, Maharashtra 3. Knowledge Partnership To deepen capabilities and develop innovative responses to water risk, ITC has collaborated with: IIT Madras, Indian Institute of Science (IISc) Bengaluru, Indian Institute of Rice Research, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Tamil Nadu Agriculture

University (TNAU), World Wide Fund (WWF) for Nature-India Participation in forums shaping the narrative on water:, Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), International Water Management Institute (IWMI), and others. 4. 31,018 grassroots institutions like Water User Groups, Farmer Producer Organisations and Self Help Groups have been strengthened to date.

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 about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

The Company engages extensively with the investor ecosystem i.e., analysts representing institutional equity investors, fund/portfolio managers in top FIIs, Domestic Mutual Funds (MFs), Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs), Private Insurance Companies etc. The Company sustained the intensity of interaction with analysts/fund managers of FPIs, domestic MFs, Insurance cos. etc. during the year leveraging both physical and virtual meeting platforms. The Company also engaged with investors with specific focus on Environment, Social and Governance (ESG) and investor presentations on other major events such as acquisitions by the Company were made available in the public domain, through the websites of the Company and the Stock Exchanges. Moreover, information on Company's initiatives in areas such as Nature-related reporting, commodity certifications for deforestation free/ deforestation and conversion free sourcing, Biodiversity conservation, are all covered in public disclosures such as ITC's Sustainability Reports; making forest-related information accessible for investors and shareholders.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The Company continues to communicate quarterly performance takeaways through press releases and detailed Investor presentations along with providing clarifications to analysts and others on such financial results. Key highlights of quarterly performance including ESG performance are also being shared with the shareholders by e-mail. The 'Investor Relations' section of the Company's website is also being updated on an ongoing basis. Measures of success: 1. The Company is well recognised for its ESG credentials and is acknowledged as one of the pioneers of adopting the Triple Bottom Line philosophy in India. ITC is also well recognised by international bodies for its TNFD aligned Nature Report. 2. ITC has been included in the Dow Jones Sustainability Emerging Markets Index for the fifth year in a row and have retained 'AA' rating by MSCI-ESG for 8 years now. The Company also features in the 'Leadership' level in the CDP Climate and CDP Water ratings. 3. ITC been able to meet many of our Sustainability 2.0 targets for 2030 well ahead of time and are now recalibrating them upwards

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Supplier

(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

☑ Other education/information sharing, please specify :ITC's Supplier Sustainability Assessment Framework is based on four pillars: • Environment; • Health & Safety; • Labour practices & Human Rights; and • Governance & Fair Business. Each pillar is composed of essential and advanced indicators.

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Rationale for engaging these suppliers and the scope of engagement: For focussed engagement, ITC Businesses identify a prioritised set of critical or significant suppliers based on multiple criteria like the value of the business with these suppliers, business relevance, potential ESG risks and opportunities associated with the supplier, ESG risk exposure of the sector/ country/ region/ commodity type (as applicable), and substitutability of the supplier, among others. This structured approach

ensures that ITC remains committed to driving sustainability across its supply chain operations. ITC closely engages with these prioritised set of suppliers and periodically revisits the list. ITC Businesses systematically screen suppliers before initiating a business relationship to ensure that supply chain risks, if any, are mitigated at an early stage. As part of ITC's Sustainable Supply Chain approach, sustainability considerations are embedded at the vendor screening and selection stage, in addition to ongoing performance assessments. The process includes a financial and non-financial assessment and covers risks like supplier's capacity to undertake assigned work, quality of products or services, potential ESG risks including various environmental, health & safety (EHS) indicators associated the supplier as well as any sector/country/ commoditylevel risks. To assess the onboarded Critical Tier-1 supplier ITC's Supplier Sustainability Assessment Framework is used. The Framework is based on four pillars: - Environment; -Health & Safety; -Labour practices & Human Rights; and -Governance & Fair Business. Each pillar includes essential and advanced indicators. Essential indicators align with current compliance standards, ITC's Codes/Policies, and industry norms, while advanced indicators follow leading global sustainability practices. Meeting advanced indicators shows greater supplier sustainability maturity. As part of ITC's supplier assessment, baseline evaluations help identify areas of improvement across each pillar. Based on these baseline reviews, suppliers received guidance on corrective actions for any actual or potential impacts, with several actions targeting areas like governance, documentation, audits, and data monitoring to reduce risks. Findings from desk-based or remote audits, such as issues in waste reporting or occupational health & safety policy, were shared with suppliers for resolution.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The success of supply chain programme (Identification and Engagement with Critical Suppliers) is measured on two areas: 1.Measure of success: Covering 100% of Critical Tier 1 suppliers till FY 2025-26 would be termed as successful training Achievement against measure of success: Till FY 2025-26, the ESG focussed training programmes organised by ITC covered >1000 Suppliers trained on ESG aspects including 100% of Critical Tier-1 suppliers from across ITC Businesses. 2. Measure of success: Assessment of over 50% Critical Tier 1 suppliers till FY 2025-26 Achievement against measure of success: More than 95% Critical Tier-1 suppliers have been assessed by a third party in line with ITC's Supplier Sustainability Assessment Framework over the last three years.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Smallholders/Farmers

(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

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Encourage collaborative work in multi-stakeholder landscape towards initiatives for sustainable land-use goals

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

ITC engages with farmers through the Social and Farm Forestry Programme – ensuring sustainable timber production. Smallholder farmers are engaged with under the Social forestry programme of ITC. This programme involves tree plantations for pulp, energy, and other commercial uses, and offers an effective means to diversify income, restore degraded lands, and contribute to environmental sustainability. Social forestry, involving tree plantations for pulp, energy, and other commercial uses, offers an effective means to diversify income, restore degraded lands, and contribute to environmental sustainability. Studies indicate that agroforestry systems, including social forestry, help improve soil health, increase carbon sequestration, and provide a steady income stream, particularly for smallholder farmers. 1. Pulpwood and Energy plantations are promoted at scale to help farmers realise the market opportunities available in their catchments and to meet their own wood requirements. 2. Considering the interests of small farmers, plantations are done through agro-forestry and bund plantation models, both of which enable cultivation of trees and crops together, thus ensuring incomes, and also contributing to food & wood security for the nation. 3. Farmers are also helped in getting their plantations certified under Forest Stewardship Council Certification (FSC®), helping them get a premium in addition to regular income from wood. The farm forestry programme by ITC's Paper Business promotes sustainable forests management practices in the value chain and securing the supply of pulpwood for its paper mills. Apart from sequestering carbon, this programme along with social forestry provides significant environmental benefits such as improving productivity of wasteland. The programme also helps in de-risking poor rural households by diversifying farm portfolios through the promotion of tree-based farming.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The Social Forestry programme has covered over 44,000 acres, cumulatively covering over 572,000 acres impacting 198,000 farmers, most of whom are small and tribal community farmers. ITC's Farm and Social forestry programmes have together covered over 1.48 million acres till date. Farmers are also helped in getting their plantations certified under Forest Stewardship Council Certification (FSC®), wherein during the year, 425 farmers got about INR 2.6 million as FSC® premium in addition to regular wood income.
[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Philip Morris International Inc.

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(5.12.3) Commodities the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Timber products

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Relationship sustainability assessment

☑ Align goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Consortium of customers - Tobacco manufacturers across the world are part of this group by establishing a common Sustainable Tobacco Programme (STP) guidelines (2.0) - under eight different themes viz, Water, Human rights, Crop, Climate change, Livelihood, Natural habitat, Soil theme and Governance. ITC participates as a supplier and provides data with respect to the supplies to the customers under the STP consortium.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Improved resource use and efficiency

☑ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

None

Row 2

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Imperial Brands

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(5.12.3) Commodities the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Timber products

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Relationship sustainability assessment

☑ Align goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Consortium of customers - Tobacco manufacturers across the world are part of this group by establishing a common Sustainable Tobacco Programme (STP) guidelines (2.0) - under eight different themes viz, Water, Human rights, Crop, Climate change, Livelihood, Natural habitat, Soil theme and Governance. ITC participates as a supplier and provides data with respect to the supplies to the customers under the STP consortium.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Improved resource use and efficiency

☑ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

None

Row 3

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ British American Tobacco PLC

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(5.12.3) Commodities the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Timber products

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Relationship sustainability assessment

☑ Align goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Consortium of customers - Tobacco manufacturers across the world are part of this group by establishing a common Sustainable Tobacco Programme (STP) guidelines (2.0) - under eight different themes viz, Water, Human rights, Crop, Climate change, Livelihood, Natural habitat, Soil theme and Governance. ITC participates as a supplier and provides data with respect to the supplies to the customers under the STP consortium.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Improved resource use and efficiency

☑ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:
☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

None
[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

(5.13.1) Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement

Select from:
☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Environmental initiatives undertaken are part of ITC's Sustainability Agenda or product certification requirement by customers

(5.13.3) Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives

ITC believes that when enterprises make societal value creation an integral part of their corporate strategy, powerful drivers of innovation emerge that make growth more enduring for all stakeholders. This paradigm is called 'Responsible Competitiveness' - an abiding strategy that focuses on extreme competitiveness but in a manner that replenishes the environment and supports sustainable livelihoods. ITC's innovative business models synergise the building of economic, environmental and social capital, thus embedding sustainability at the core of its corporate strategy. ITC's Sustainability strategy has not only contributed to building strong businesses of the future as well as a portfolio of winning world-class brands, but also in making your Company a global exemplar in 'Triple Bottom Line' performance. ITC is actively working towards Sustainability 2.0, an agenda which reimagines sustainability under the pressing challenges of climate change and social inequity. Sustainability 2.0 calls for inclusive strategies that can support sustainable livelihoods, pursue newer ways to fight climate change, enable the transition to a net zero economy, work towards ensuring water security for all and create an effective circular economy for post-consumer packaging waste. It also entails protecting and

restoring biodiversity and ecosystem services through adoption of nature-based solutions. Therefore, ITC's Sustainability agenda is driven by its own priorities and goals. A few examples include: Investment in decarbonization and developing climate resilience across value chains including agri value chains. ITC is also working with stakeholders within the catchment to ensure water security for all.
[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental performance - Consolidation approach

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

	Consolidation approach used	Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*Operational control is relevant for a manufacturing organization like ITC and hence this approach is selected.*
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*Operational control is relevant for a manufacturing organization like ITC and hence this approach is selected.*
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*Operational control is relevant for a manufacturing organization like ITC and hence this approach is selected.*
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*Operational control is relevant for a manufacturing organization like ITC and hence this approach is selected.*

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:
☑ No

(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
☑ Yes, a change in boundary

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

Category 1: Embedded emissions of select raw materials is now included. Cradle-to-gate emission factor for materials is sourced from the GaBi dataset. Emissions are calculated by multiplying the quantity of material consumed with corresponding emission factor. Additionally, contract manufacturing units were expanded and their corresponding emissions were included in category 1 base year as well. Category 3: Upstream emissions of fuel and energy added in the reporting year. Fuel related upstream emission factors are sourced from the information provided in the CDM Methodological tool – Upstream leakage emissions associated with fossil fuel use, Version 2.01. For electricity related upstream emission factor, Transmission losses were sourced from the data published by Ministry of Power, Government of India. Emissions are calculated by multiplying energy from each fuel with corresponding upstream emission factor. For grid electricity, emissions are calculated by multiplying grid electricity with transmission losses and grid emission factor. Category 4 and 9: ITC has updated the reporting boundary to include entire downstream logistics - transportation of raw materials and waste to its destination. In addition, ITC has updated logistics emissions aligned to Global Logistics Emissions Council (GLEC) framework. This has used latest categorization for road transportation. In addition, it also covers well-to wheel emission factors in-place of tank-to-wheel used earlier. Category 12: End of life emissions of plastic packaging was added. End of life emission factor for incineration of plastic is sourced from the WARM tool (Version 16) published by US EPA2. Emission factor for mixed plastic is used which is multiplied with the quantity of plastic waste send for co-processing through various channel partners.
[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) Scopes recalculated

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Scope 3 categories recalculated

Select all that apply
☑ Purchased goods and services
☑ Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1or 2)
☑ Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Downstream transportation and distribution

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

ITC's base year recalculation policy is to ensure the consistency, accuracy, relevance, and comparability of GHG emissions data over time. The Company will recalculate baseline emissions whenever significant changes occur that materially affect the GHG inventory. Recalculation shall be undertaken for structural changes, including mergers, acquisitions, divestitures, outsourcing, insourcing, or changes in organizational boundaries and consolidation approaches. Baseline emissions shall also be recalculated when significant improvements in calculation methodologies, emission factors, global warming potential (GWP) values, activity data, or the discovery of material errors result in a material impact on reported emissions. Organic changes in business activities, production levels, or operational performance shall not trigger recalculation. A materiality threshold is applied to determine the need for recalculation. All revisions shall be retrospectively applied to the base year.

(7.1.3.5) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

☑ 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

☑ Smart Freight Centre: GLEC Framework for Logistics Emissions Methodologies

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

(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 are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	*None*

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are excluded from your disclosure of climate-related data?

Select from:
☑ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1223352

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emission factors provided in the IPCC Guideline for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories of 2006 have been used to calculate GHG emissions from stationary combustion sources. Activity data (quantity of fuel consumed) is multiplied with the respective default energy factor or actual measured Net Calorific Value (NCV) to arrive at the energy consumption values, which is multiplied by the emission factor to quantify the direct emission from stationary combustion sources.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

140645

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The quantification of indirect GHG emission due to purchased electricity is based on activity data (electricity consumption in kWh) multiplied by emission factors specified in the 'CO2 Baseline Database for the Indian Power Sector User Guide', (version 13.0, June 2018) issued by Central Electricity Authority, Government of India. The quantification of indirect GHG emissions for purchased steam is based on activity data (energy consumption in GJ) multiplied by the relevant emission factor provided in the IPCC Guideline for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories of 2006.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

139963

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The quantification of indirect GHG emission due to purchased electricity is based on activity data (electricity consumption in kWh) multiplied by emission factors specified in the 'CO2 Baseline Database for the Indian Power Sector User Guide', (version 13.0, June 2018) issued by Central Electricity Authority, Government of India. The quantification of indirect GHG emissions for purchased steam is based on activity data (energy consumption in GJ) multiplied by the relevant emission factor provided in the IPCC Guideline for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories of 2006.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

410450

(7.5.3) Methodological details

These have been recalculated using boundary and methodology used in the current year. The calculated GHG emissions are based on (i) the total electrical energy consumed by all the vendors combined together, and (ii) Upstream (cradle-to-gate) emission factor for select raw materials. The total quantity of fuel consumed by all vendors is multiplied with the net calorific value of the respective fuel from 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and in turn with the emission factor of the respective fuel (from IPCC) in order to arrive at the emissions owing to stationary energy consumption through combustion. The total electricity consumed by vendors was multiplied with the grid emission factor from CEA Baseline Carbon Dioxide Emission Database Version 21.0 – LATEST in order to arrive at GHG emissions. Cradle-to-gate average emission factor of key raw materials were sourced from GaBi dataset. The sum total of these emissions sources are accounted for outsourced manufacturing units. The data for newly added outsourced manufacturing units (38 Foods Unit and 3 cigarette Units) was estimated to be same in the baseline year. This is conservative as significant energy efficiency measures were made by these Units and the baseline year emissions would have been even higher.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

ITC evaluated emissions from capital expenditure is by multiplying the total capital expenditure with the corresponding emission factor provided by Quantis. These emissions were normalised for the average lifetime of capital goods (generally over 10/20 years). Given the nature of these emissions, mitigation will depend on sustainable or low-carbon primary materials such as steel, cement, aluminium etc. being available in the market, and are therefore outside the purview of ITC's interventions. Hence, this is not considered relevant and excluded from the inventory for the time being. ITC has tested the relevance using sectoral guidance provided in 'CDP's Technical Note on the relevance of Scope 3 categories by sector' as well as the relevance criteria defined in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol's

Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard i.e., Size/magnitude, Influence, Risk exposure, Stakeholder importance, Outsourcing, Sector guidance and company-specific criterion. ITC will continue to assess the relevance of this category as its Scope 3 management approach evolves.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

84247

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This has been recalculated using the methodology used in the current year. Energy data for the year 2018-19 was used, which was assured by M/s Ernst & Young Associates LLP (EY), to a reasonable level. Fuel related upstream emission factors are sourced from the information provided in the CDM Methodological tool – Upstream leakage emissions associated with fossil fuel use, Version 2.0. For electricity related upstream emission factor, Transmission losses were sourced from the data published by Ministry of Power, Government of India. Emissions are calculated by multiplying energy from each fuel with corresponding upstream emission factor. For grid electricity, emissions are calculated by multiplying grid electricity with transmission losses and grid emission factor.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

111838

(7.5.3) Methodological details

These are recalculated based on the emission factor used in the current year. Mode of upstream transportation and distribution are of four types: Road, Rail, Air and Ship. Truck and shipping data was recalculated. Trucks were re-categorised based on the load carrying capacity in GLEC. Ship transportation data was categorised into TEU based on the maximum load currently taken in 20 feet container. The various types of trucks (as per GLEC) have been considered and data has been collected on quantity of materials in tonnes (finished goods and waste) transported through different modes of transport along with the distances covered in km. All

downstream transportation from both ITC Units and its CMUs have been estimated using scaling factor. Quantity of materials transported has been multiplied with the distance it travelled to arrive at 'Tonne-km', and then add all Tonne-kms of a particular mode of transport to arrive at total Tonne-kms for the mode under consideration. Total Tonne-km for each mode has been multiplied with the respective emission factor for the mode. Well-to-wheel emissions are sourced from the latest Global Logistics Emissions Council (GLEC) framework, Version 3.2.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

ITC has been sending its waste for recycling. In 2018-19, over 99% of ITC's waste generated was sent for recycling. Therefore, the primary source of emissions from waste is primarily its transportation. The downstream transportation of wastes has been captured under the source 'Purchased Downstream transportation and distribution' while calculating Scope 3 GHG emissions. Hence, it is not separately accounted.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7584.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG emissions due to employee air travel has been calculated based on the emission factor chosen from India GHG Programme. The scope 3 emissions have been assured upon by M/s Ernst & Young Associates LLP (EY), to a reasonable level.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3992.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Approach - Distance-based Method: Calculations are based on Distance Travelled and Distance-based Emission Factors. Data are collected on vehicle type [bus (diesel/CNG), car (petrol/diesel), mini bus) and distance travelled by vehicles for employee commuting. Based on the above reported vehicle type & distance data and relevant default factors, emissions due to employee commuting has been calculated using following formula: GHG emissions = Distance Travelled x Emission factor, sourced from Emission factor development for Indian Vehicles, a report by the Automotive Research Association of India. The scope 3 emissions have been assured upon by M/s Ernst & Young Associates LLP (EY), to a reasonable level.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from upstream leased assets, if any, are included under scope 1,2 emissions.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

384944

(7.5.3) Methodological details

These are recalculated based on the boundary and emission factor used in the current year. Mode of downstream transportation and distribution are of four types: Road, Rail, Air and Ship. Truck and shipping data was recalculated. Trucks were re-categorised based on the load carrying capacity in GLEC. Ship transportation data was categorised into TEU based on the maximum load currently taken in 20 feet container. The various types of trucks (as per GLEC) have been considered and data has been collected on quantity of materials in tonnes (finished goods and waste) transported through different modes of transport along with the distances covered in km. All downstream transportation from both ITC Units and its CMUs have been estimated using scaling factor. Quantity of materials transported has been multiplied with the distance it travelled to arrive at 'Tonne-km', and then add all Tonne-kms of a particular mode of transport to arrive at total Tonne-kms for the mode under consideration. Total Tonne-km for each mode has been multiplied with the respective emission factor for the mode. Well-to-wheel emissions are sourced from the latest Global Logistics Emissions Council (GLEC) framework, Version 3.2.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant for ITC's businesses. ITC's product portfolio includes a mix of business-to-business (B2B) consumable products (like agri commodities, paper and paperboards (for packaging), and packaging) as well as FMCG products (B2C) that are sold directly to consumers (cigarettes, branded packaged foods, personal care and others). On a life cycle basis, these products do not entail any significant emissions during the consumption stage. ITC has tested the relevance using sectoral guidance provided in 'CDP's Technical Note on the relevance of Scope 3 categories by sector' as well as the relevance criteria defined in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard i.e., Size/magnitude, Influence, Risk exposure, Stakeholder importance, Outsourcing, Sector guidance and company-specific criterion. ITC will continue to assess the relevance of this category as its Scope 3 management approach evolves.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

ITC assessed its standalone FY2025-26 product portfolio in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain Standard. Most products do not directly consume fuel or electricity during use. These emissions cover a select products for Direct use phase emissions and indirect use phase emissions. Any Biogenic CO_2 was treated separately, while applicable fossil CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O were included in the relevance assessment. The resulting reportable Category 11 emissions were about 100 tCO_2e, representing 0.01% of total Scope 3 emissions and below ITC's approved relevance threshold of 0.1%. Category 11 is therefore considered not relevant for the reporting year and will be reassessed annually. ITC has tested the relevance using sectoral guidance provided in 'CDP's Technical Note on the relevance of Scope 3 categories by sector' as well as the relevance criteria defined in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard i.e., Size/magnitude, Influence, Risk exposure, Stakeholder importance, Outsourcing, Sector guidance and company-specific criterion. ITC will continue to assess the relevance of this category as its Scope 3 management approach evolves.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

60841

(7.5.3) Methodological details

These emissions were re-calculated using the methodology used in the current reporting year. This is estimated for the plastic packaging of the products sold. Plastic packaging was estimated for the year 2018-19. In absence of EPR scheme in place, end of life emissions are estimated using below methodology. For flexibles packaging, it is assumed that entire plastic would go for incineration. This assumption is from the fact that recycling infrastructure of post consumer recycled plastics was very limited before EPR, which too was focusing on post industrial waste. Additionally, some plastic packaging may reach landfill which is now being bio-mined

and eventually gets incinerated. Emissions associated with landfilling and then biomining is not considered which is conservative. For Rigid packaging, it is assumed that entire packaging gets recycled and corresponding end of life emissions is estimated as nil, which is conservative. End of life of incineration of plastic is sourced from the WARM tool (Version 16) published by US EPA. Emission factor for mixed plastic is used which is multiplied with the quantity of plastic waste ends up in incineration.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from downstream leased assets, if any, would have been included under scope 1,2 emissions.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Given nature of ITC's businesses and business models deployed, there are no emissions attributable to franchises. ITC has tested the relevance using sectoral guidance provided in 'CDP's Technical Note on the relevance of Scope 3 categories by sector' as well as the relevance criteria defined in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard i.e., Size/magnitude, Influence, Risk exposure, Stakeholder importance, Outsourcing, Sector guidance and company-specific criterion. ITC will continue to assess the relevance of this category as its Scope 3 management approach evolves.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

ITC is not an investment company. Therefore, it is not relevant. ITC has tested the relevance using sectoral guidance provided in 'CDP's Technical Note on the relevance of Scope 3 categories by sector' as well as the relevance criteria defined in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard i.e., Size/magnitude, Influence, Risk exposure, Stakeholder importance, Outsourcing, Sector guidance and company-specific criterion. ITC will continue to assess the relevance of this category as its Scope 3 management approach evolves.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant
[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)

1048590

(7.6.3) Methodological details

The calculated GHG emissions are based on (i) the total quantity of fuel consumed in operations (ii) the total quantity of diesel consumed for electricity generation using diesel-generator sets (iii) process emissions from limestone calcination, (iv) emissions from refrigerant gases released. The total quantity of fuel consumed by all fuels is multiplied with the net calorific value of the respective fuel from 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and in turn with the emission factor of the respective fuel (from IPCC) in order to arrive at the emissions owing to stationary energy consumption through combustion. Sources for calculation of emission factors are as follows: Emission factor published by IPCC NGGI 2006, Global Warming Potential (GWP) sourced from IPCC AR6. ITC's Scope 1 GHG emissions are verified using ISAE 3410 by KPMG Assurance & Consulting Services LLP to reasonable level.
[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)

177302

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

158314

(7.7.4) Methodological details

The quantification of indirect GHG emission due to purchased electricity is based on activity data (electricity consumption in kWh) multiplied by weighted average emission factors specified in the 'CO2 Baseline Database for the Indian Power Sector User Guide', (version 21.0, November 2025) issued by Central Electricity Authority, Government of India. For market-based Scope 2 emissions, the emission factor of the contracted power plant is used (where applicable), and for location-based Scope 2 emissions, the emission factor of the grid is used for purchased electricity including purchased renewable electricity. The quantification of indirect GHG emissions for purchased steam is based on activity data (energy consumption in GJ) multiplied by the relevant emission factor. The emission factor is sourced from the IPCC Guideline for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories of 2006 for the corresponding fuel.
[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)

638261

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Average data method
☑ Hybrid method
☑ Supplier-specific method

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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

The calculated GHG emissions are based on (i) the total quantity of fuel consumed in operations (ii) the total electrical energy consumed by all the vendors combined together, and (iii) Upstream (cradle-to-gate) emission factor for select raw materials. The total quantity of fuel consumed by all vendors is multiplied with the net calorific value of the respective fuel from 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and in turn with the emission factor of the respective fuel (from IPCC) in order to arrive at the emissions owing to stationary energy consumption through combustion. The total electricity consumed by vendors was multiplied with the grid emission factor from CEA Baseline Carbon Dioxide Emission Database Version 21.0 – LATEST in order to arrive at GHG emissions. Cradle-to-gate average emission factor of key raw materials were sourced from GaBi dataset. The sum total of these emissions sources are accounted for outsourced manufacturing units of Foods Business (38 Nos), Stationery Business (8 Nos) and Cigarette business (4 Nos.) and one associate companies, i.e. ATC Limited. ITC's Scope 3 GHG emissions are assured using ISAE 3410 by KPMG Assurance & Consulting Services LLP.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions not relevant to the sector that our organization operates in according to methodology specified in question 7.2

(7.8.6) Please explain

ITC evaluated emissions from capital expenditure is by multiplying the total capital expenditure with the corresponding emission factor provided by Quantis. These emissions were normalised for the average lifetime of capital goods (generally over 10/20 years). Given the nature of these emissions, mitigation will depend on sustainable or low-carbon primary materials such as steel, cement, aluminium etc. being available in the market, and are therefore outside the purview of ITC's interventions. Hence, this is not considered relevant and excluded from the inventory for the time being. ITC has tested the relevance using sectoral guidance provided in 'CDP's Technical Note on the relevance of Scope 3 categories by sector' as well as the relevance criteria defined in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard i.e., Size/magnitude, Influence, Risk exposure, Stakeholder importance, Outsourcing, Sector guidance and company-specific criterion. ITC will continue to assess the relevance of this category as its Scope 3 management approach evolves.

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)

91634

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Fuel related upstream emission factors are sourced from the information provided in the CDM Methodological tool – Upstream leakage emissions associated with fossil fuel use, Version 2.0. For electricity related upstream emission factor, Transmission losses were sourced from the data published by Ministry of Power, Government of India. Emissions are calculated by multiplying energy from each fuel with corresponding upstream emission factor. For grid electricity, emissions are calculated by multiplying grid electricity with transmission losses and grid emission factor. ITC's Scope 3 GHG emissions are assured using ISAE 3410 by KPMG Assurance & Consulting Services LLP.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

248245

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

☑ Fuel-based method

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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Mode of upstream transportation and distribution are of four types: Road, Rail, Air and Ship. The various types of trucks have been considered and data has been collected on quantity of materials in tonnes (raw materials) transported through different modes of transport along with the distances covered in km. All Transportation between ITC Units, has been accounted for under upstream transportation and distribution. Quantity of raw materials transported has been multiplied with the distance it travelled to arrive at 'Tonne-km', and then add all Tonne-kms of a particular mode of transport to arrive at total Tonne-kms for the mode under consideration. Total Tonne-km for each mode has been multiplied with the respective emission factor for the mode. Well-to-wheel emission factors published in the Global Logistics Emissions Council (GLEC) framework, version 3.2 were used. Scope 3 GHG emissions for upstream transportation has been verified using ISAE 3410 by KPMG Assurance & Consulting Services LLP

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions covered under another scope 3 category, please specify :Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.6) Please explain

ITC has been sending its waste for recycling. In 2025-26, nearly 99% of ITC's waste generated was sent for recycling. Emissions associated with recycling process is accounted towards the entity using recycled material. Therefore, emissions associated with EOL emissions are nil. The primary source of emissions from waste is transportation. The downstream transportation of wastes has been captured under the source 'Downstream transportation and distribution' while calculating Scope 3 GHG emissions.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

11717

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

GHG emissions due to employee air travel has been calculated using the emission factor sourced from India GHG Programme. Scope 3 GHG emissions for business travel has been verified using ISAE 3410 by KPMG Assurance & Consulting Services LLP.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

5481

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

☑ Fuel-based method

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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Approach - Distance-based Method: Calculations are based on Distance Travelled and Distance-based Emission Factors. Data are collected on vehicle type [bus (diesel/CNG), car (petrol/diesel), mini-bus) and distance travelled by vehicles for employee commuting. Based on the above reported vehicle type & distance data and relevant default factors, emissions due to employee commuting was calculated using following formula: GHG emissions Distance Travelled x Emission factor, sourced from Emission factor development for Indian Vehicles, a report by the Automotive Research Association of India. Scope 3 GHG emissions for employee commuting has been verified using ISAE 3410 by KPMG Assurance & Consulting Services LLP.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions covered under scope 1 or 2

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions from upstream leased assets, if any, are included under scope 1,2 emissions.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

389355

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

☑ Fuel-based method

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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Mode of downstream transportation and distribution are of four types: Road, Rail, Air and Ship. The various types of trucks have been considered and data has been collected on quantity of materials in tonnes (finished goods and waste) transported through different modes of transport along with the distances covered in km. All downstream transportation from both ITC Units and its CMUs have been accounted for. Quantity of materials transported has been multiplied with the distance it travelled to arrive at 'Tonne-km', and then add all Tonne-kms of a particular mode of transport to arrive at total Tonne-kms for the mode under consideration. Total Tonne-km for each mode has been multiplied with the respective emission factor for the mode. Well-to-wheel emissions are sourced from the latest Global Logistics Emissions Council (GLEC) framework, Version 3.2. Scope 3 GHG emissions for downstream transportation has been verified using ISAE 3410 by KPMG Assurance & Consulting Services LLP

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions are from intermediary products where end-use is unknown

(7.8.6) Please explain

Not relevant for ITC’s businesses. ITC's product portfolio includes a mix of business-to-business (B2B) consumable products (like agri commodities, paper and paperboards (for packaging), and packaging) as well as FMCG products (B2C) that are sold directly to consumers (cigarettes, branded packaged foods, personal care and others). On a life cycle basis, these products do not entail any significant emissions during the consumption stage. ITC has tested the relevance using sectoral guidance provided in ‘CDP’s Technical Note on the relevance of Scope 3 categories by sector’ as well as the relevance criteria defined in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol’s Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard i.e., Size/magnitude, Influence, Risk exposure, Stakeholder importance, Outsourcing, Sector guidance and company-specific criterion. ITC will continue to assess the relevance of this category as its Scope 3 management approach evolves.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

ITC assessed its standalone FY2025-26 product portfolio in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain Standard. Most products do not directly consume fuel or electricity during use. These emissions cover a select products for Direct use phase emissions and indirect use phase emissions. Any Biogenic CO_2 was treated separately, while applicable fossil CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O were included in the relevance assessment. The resulting reportable Category 11 emissions were about 100 tCO_2e, representing 0.01% of total Scope 3 emissions and below ITC's approved relevance threshold of 0.1%. Category 11 is therefore considered not relevant for the reporting year and will be reassessed annually. ITC has tested the relevance using sectoral guidance provided in 'CDP's Technical Note on the relevance of Scope 3 categories by sector' as well as the relevance criteria defined in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard i.e., Size/magnitude, Influence, Risk exposure, Stakeholder importance, Outsourcing, Sector guidance and company-specific criterion. ITC will continue to assess the relevance of this category as its Scope 3 management approach evolves.

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)

57314

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Supplier-specific method

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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

ITC's product portfolio includes a mix of business-to-business (B2B) products (like agri commodities, paper and paperboards, and packaging) as well as FMCG products that are sold directly to consumers (cigarettes, branded packaged foods, personal care and others). These products are fully consumed and except packaging nothing remains after use. ITC has programmes on managing plastic packaging that remains after the usage of the product. Therefore, emissions from end of life of plastic packaging is accounted here. End of life of incineration of plastic is sourced from the WARM tool (Version 16) published by US EPA. Emission factor

for mixed plastic is used which is multiplied with the quantity of plastic waste send for co-processing through various channel partners. Scope 3 GHG emissions for end of life has been verified using ISAE 3410 by KPMG Assurance & Consulting Services LLP

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions covered under scope 1 or 2

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions from downstream leased assets, if any, would have been included under scope 1,2 emissions.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

ITC does not operate franchise-based business models. Therefore no emissions attributable to franchises exist during the reporting year. ITC has tested the relevance using sectoral guidance provided in ‘CDP’s Technical Note on the relevance of Scope 3 categories by sector’ as well as the relevance criteria defined in the

Greenhouse Gas Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard i.e., Size/magnitude, Influence, Risk exposure, Stakeholder importance, Outsourcing, Sector guidance and company-specific criterion. ITC will continue to assess the relevance of this category as its Scope 3 management approach evolves.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

ITC is not a financial institution and does not hold investments that require Scope 3 Category 15 accounting under the GHG Protocol. ITC has tested the relevance using sectoral guidance provided in 'CDP's Technical Note on the relevance of Scope 3 categories by sector' as well as the relevance criteria defined in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard i.e., Size/magnitude, Influence, Risk exposure, Stakeholder importance, Outsourcing, Sector guidance and company-specific criterion. ITC will continue to assess the relevance of this category as its Scope 3 management approach evolves.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

None

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:
☑ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

None
[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

	Verification/assurance status
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:
☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Assurance_Report_ITC_GHG-FY26_2026-06-22_Signed_v1.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Page 1 provides information on the period, i.e. 01 Apr 2025 to 31 Mar 2026. Page 1 refers to the standards used to calculate GHG inventory, i.e. GHG Protocol and Page 3 provides information on the assurance standard, i.e. ISAE 3410 Page 3 include Type of assurance, i.e. reasonable assurance. Appendix A on page 8 provides assured GHG emissions data including Scope 1 GHG emissions.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☑ 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:

☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Assurance_Report_ITC_GHG-FY26_2026-06-22_Signed_v1.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 1 provides information on the period, i.e. 01 Apr 2025 to 31 Mar 2026. Page 1 refers to the standards used to calculate GHG inventory, i.e. GHG Protocol and Page 3 provides information on the assurance standard, i.e. ISAE 3410 Page 3 include Type of assurance, i.e. reasonable assurance. Appendix A on page 8 provides assured GHG emissions data including Scope 2 (location-based) GHG emissions.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☑ ISAE 3410

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 market-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:
☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Assurance_Report_ITC_GHG-FY26_2026-06-22_Signed_v1.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 1 provides information on the period, i.e. 01 Apr 2025 to 31 Mar 2026. Page 1 refers to the standards used to calculate GHG inventory, i.e. GHG Protocol and Page 3 provides information on the assurance standard, i.e. ISAE 3410 Page 3 include Type of assurance, i.e. reasonable assurance. Appendix A on page 8 provides assured GHG emissions data including Scope 2 (market-based) GHG emissions.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply
☑ 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: Purchased goods and services
- ☑ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☑ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
- ☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(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

Assurance_Report_ITC_GHG-FY26_2026-06-22_Signed_v1.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Page 1 provides information on the period, i.e. 01 Apr 2025 to 31 Mar 2026. Page 2 refers to the standards used to calculate GHG inventory, i.e. GHG Protocol and Page 3 provides information on the assurance standard, i.e. ISAE 3410 Page 3 include Type of assurance, i.e. limited assurance. Appendix B on page 9 provides assured category-wise Scope 3 GHG emissions data.

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☑ ISAE 3410

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

100

(7.9.3.9) Proportion of total reported scope 3 emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(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)

23138

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.8

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Impact due to change in renewable energy consumption is calculated by assessing the change in share of renewable energy and its corresponding impact on GHG emissions (by multiplying with the corresponding emission factor). Step wise calculations are mentioned below: Step 1: The difference between renewable energy-based electricity consumed in 2025-26 and 2024-25 is multiplied with the corresponding grid emission factor. Formula used: [Renewable electricity (2025-26) - Renewable electricity (2024-25)](Grid emission factor) Step 2: The difference between renewable thermal energy consumed in 2025-26 and 2024-25 is multiplied with the corresponding emission factor. Formula used: [Renewable thermal (2025-26) - Renewable thermal (2024-25)]*(Emission Factor) Emission factor is used for the corresponding energy type being replaced. For example, cogeneration plant in Paper Business utilizes biofuels along with coal, and increase in share of biomass will imply replacing coal. Step 3: The values from step 1 and 2 are added to arrive at change in emissions due to renewable energy. Formula used: Change in emissions due to renewable energy [Renewable electricity (2025-26) - Renewable electricity (2024-25)]*(Grid emission factor) [Renewable thermal (2025-26) - Renewable thermal (2024-25)]*(Emission Factor) Step 4: Percentage change is calculated by dividing the value from step 3 with the previous year's emissions, and multiplying by 100. Formula used: Percentage change: Change in emissions due to renewable energy/(Previous year's emissions (Scope 1+ Scope 2))*100*

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.5

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

This includes Energy and GHG reduction projects implemented during the year. This is calculated by the adding up actual savings from multiple projects during the year. Step 1: Energy saved from project 1 is multiplied with the corresponding emission factor to arrive at the figure for emissions reduced. Formula used: (Energy saved from Project 1)(Emission Factor) Step 2: Energy saved from project 2 is multiplied with the corresponding emission factor to arrive at the figure for emissions reduced. Formula used: (Energy saved from Project 2)*(Emission Factor) Step 3: Emissions reduced from all the projects are aggregated. Formula used: (Energy saved from Project1)*(Emission Factor)(Energy saved from Project2)*(Emission Factor)...(Energy saved from Projectn)*(Emission Factor) Emission Factor is selected for the energy saved by each of the project. For example, for efficient LED lights project that saves grid electricity, its GHG emissions saved is calculated by multiplying electricity saved with grid emission factor. Step 4: Percentage change is calculated by dividing the figure from step 4 (change in emissions due to emission reduction activities) with the previous year's emissions, and multiplying by 100. Formula used: Percentage change: Change in emissions due to emission reduction activities/(Previous year's emissions (Scope 1 + Scope 2))*100*

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

No change

Acquisitions

(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

No change

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

No change

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29674

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2.3

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*The decrease has been due to the maintenance shutdown of pulping section in the PSPD Bhadrachalam Unit, whereas there is a minor increase in output in other divisions. This is estimated by taking into account the specific GHG for each Business and their key product categories multiplied with the actual production of each of the product categories manufactured. The formula is mentioned below: (Specific GHG of Product category 1 * Actual production of Product category 1) (Specific GHG of Product category 2 * Actual production of Product category 2)... (Specific GHG of Product category n * Actual production of Product category n) Percentage change is calculated using below formula. Percentage change: Change in emissions due to change in output/(Previous year's emissions)*100*

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

No change

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1195

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*For the year 2025-26, two Units: Warehouse at Panchla and subsidiary ITC IndiVision Limited (IIVL) were added. The formula is mentioned below: Panchla warehouse(Scope 1 GHG + Scope 2 GHG) IIVL (Scope 1 GHG + Scope 2 GHG). Percentage change is calculated using below formula. Percentage change: Change in emissions due to change in boundary/(Previous year's emissions)*100*

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

No change

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

None

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]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.12) Does your organization have significant land sector activities in its operations or value chain?

	Agriculture, forestry or other land sector activities	Specify the reason for no significant activities
	Select from: ☑ No, explanation provided	*Select from:* ☑ No relevant activities identified

[Fixed row]

(7.13) Does your organization choose to account for and report technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage, or have you done so in previous years?

	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage in the reporting year	Specify the reason for no technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geological storage in the reporting year	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage were accounted for and reported in previous years
	Select from: ☑ No, explanation provided	*Select from:* ☑ No relevant activities identified	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.14) Do you calculate greenhouse gas emissions for each agricultural commodity reported as significant to your business?

Timber products

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:
☑ Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

37523

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(7.14.6) Please explain

GHG emissions are calculated by multiplying the quantity of wood sourced with the corresponding emission factor. GHG emissions has remained the same (about 4% decreased). Emissions intensity, i.e. emissions per metric tonne of timber, has remained same. This was sourced from the GaBi database (2018). Note: ITC has defined that change within the range of /- 15% as compared to last reporting year, implies performance has remained about the same, change between /- 16% and 20% implies change is higher (or lower), and change greater than /- 20% implies change is much higher or much lower.

Tobacco

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:

☑ Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

120742

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(7.14.6) Please explain

In 2025-26, emissions calculations methodology has remained same. Emissions are calculated based on each of the cultivation process both on-farm and off-farm, including nursery, transplantation, growing, cultivation and curing. Emissions are calculated for the each type of tobacco sourced and processed. This also includes processing done at the farmer's end, i.e. tobacco curing, as well. Emission in the current year is 17% lower as compared to last year. Hence, reported as lower. Emission factors are same as shared with key customers through Sustainable Tobacco Programme (STP). The emission sources in this include sources such as UK DEFRA, IPCC National Greenhouse gas Inventories 2006 and Global Warming Potential from AR5.

Wheat

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:

☑ Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

894251

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(7.14.6) Please explain

GHG emissions from wheat cultivation is calculated by multiplying quantity of wheat sourced with the corresponding emission factor. Emission factor for wheat is sourced from the "Greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural food production to supply Indian diets: Implications for climate change mitigation" by Sylvia H. Vetter et. al. GHG emissions has increased by about 5.6% due to increase in sourcing volume. Note: ITC has defined that change within the range of /- 15% as compared to last reporting year, implies performance has remained about the same, change between /- 16% and 20% implies change is higher (or lower), and change greater than /- 20% implies change is much higher or much lower.
[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

(7.15.1) Emissions breakdown by greenhouse gas type

Select from:

☑ Yes, both Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions
[Fixed row]

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 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:
☑ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

1024118

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

1024118

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

177302

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

177302

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

158314

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

158314

(7.15.1.8) 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 selected gas)

98

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

2495

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

41

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

11140

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

45

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

10837

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 5

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ PFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

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

0

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 6

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ SF6

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

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

0

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 7

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ NF3

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

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

0

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.8) 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.

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
India	*1047369*	*176568*	*157580*
Nepal	*1221*	*734*	*734*

[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply
☑ By business division

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

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	*Paperboard and Specialty Papers Division*	*968376*
Row 2	*Foods Business Division*	*32807*
Row 3	*Cigarette/Tobacco Division*	*9168*
Row 4	*Agri Business Division*	*22530*
Row 5	*Printing and Packaging Business*	*10011*
Row 6	*Others (Personal Care, Agri (spices) unit, offices and subsidiaries)*	*5698*

[Add row]

(7.18) Do you include emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) in your direct operations as part of your global gross Scope 1 figure?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.18.2) Report the Scope 1 emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) and explain any exclusions. If applicable, disaggregate your agricultural/forestry by GHG emissions category.

Row 1

(7.18.2.1) Activity

Select from:

☑ Processing/Manufacturing

(7.18.2.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1048590

(7.18.2.4) Methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Default emissions factor

(7.18.2.5) Please explain

This includes the fuel consumed, process emissions, refrigerants etc. ITC's scope 1 GHG emissions are calculated using default emission factor published in IPCC National Greenhouse Gas Inventories 2006 and taking Global Warming Potential published in IPCC sixth Assessment Report
[Add row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☑ By business division

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

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Paperboard and Specialty Papers Division*	*39159*	*30440*
Row 2	*Foods Business Division*	*66857*	*66857*
Row 3	*Cigarette/Tobacco Division*	*18242*	*17325*
Row 4	*Agri Business Division*	*8073*	*2918*
Row 5	*Printing and Packaging Business*	*18331*	*18331*

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 6	*Others (Personal Care, Agri (spices) unit, offices and subsidiaries)*	*26640*	*22443*

[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.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1044854

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

170135

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

151147

(7.22.4) Please explain

This include emissions data for ITC Units and subsidiaries part of ITC's Scope 1 and Scope 2 boundary. Emission sources includes the fuel consumed, process emissions, refrigerants etc. ITC's scope 1 GHG emissions are calculated using default emission factor published in IPCC National Greenhouse Gas Inventories 2006 and taking Global Warming Potential published in IPCC sixth Assessment Report

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3736

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7167

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7167

(7.22.4) Please explain

This include emissions data for only subsidiaries part of ITC's Scope 1 and Scope 2 boundary. Emission sources includes the fuel consumed, process emissions, refrigerants etc. ITC's scope 1 GHG emissions are calculated using default emission factor published in IPCC National Greenhouse Gas Inventories 2006 and taking Global Warming Potential published in IPCC sixth Assessment Report
[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Technico Agri Sciences Limited

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Biotechnology

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :Company's registration number

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

U01111WB1999PLC284149

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

52

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2299

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2299

(7.23.1.15) Comment

None

Row 2

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Surya Nepal Private Limited

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :Company's registration number

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

1488/039

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1221

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

734

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

734

(7.23.1.15) Comment

None

Row 3

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

ITC Infotech (India) Limited

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ IT services

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :CIN: U65991WB1996PLC077341

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

U65991WB1996PLC077341

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1907

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1907

(7.23.1.15) Comment

None

Row 4

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

North East Nutrient Private Limited

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Baked goods & cereals

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :Company's registration number

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

U15122WB2013PTC196135

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2329

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1809

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1809

(7.23.1.15) Comment

None

Row 5

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

ITC IndiVision Limited

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Tobacco products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :Company Information Number

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

U16007WB2020PLC237915

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

134

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

418

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

418

(7.23.1.15) Comment

None
[Add row]

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Imperial Brands

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

There are no meters available to directly measure and report the corresponding GHG emissions. Therefore, factory level emissions are apportioned based on the product supplied to Imperial Brands to the total production from these Unit.

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2586

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

364.2

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The main source of Scope 1 GHG emissions include fuel consumed in the Unit. In addition, it also includes process emissions from calcination of limestone. Other sources of emissions include leakage of refrigerants, CO2 released from the fire extinguishers etc.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Since the allocation is done based on the share of product sold to the customer in the total production of the identified Units, all sources of significant GHG sources applicable for the Units have been included. ITC has computed its greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory, including GHG emissions, biogenic Carbon Dioxide (CO2) emissions and GHG removals, in accordance with ISO 14064-1. The GHG inventory of 2025-26 has been verified by KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP. ITC accounts for the following gases in its GHG inventory: Carbon Dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous Oxide (N2O), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF6) for GHG emissions and CO2 for GHG sequestration.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Total GHG emissions at ITC has been verified by a third party and available in the ITC's Sustainability Report 2026 (refer pages 302-310). ITC's emissions inventory is available on page 309-310 This report can be accessed at https://itcportal.com/content/dam/itc-corporate/pdfs/sustainability-report/itc-sustainability-report-2026.pdf

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Imperial Brands

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

There are no meters available to directly measure and report the corresponding GHG emissions. Therefore, factory level emissions are apportioned based on the product supplied to Imperial Brands to the total production from these Unit.

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2586

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

125.14

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The main source of Scope 2 GHG emissions are from the purchased electricity consumed in the facility.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Since the allocation is done based on the share of product sold to the customer in the total production of the identified Units, all sources of significant GHG sources applicable for the Units have been included. ITC has computed its greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory, including GHG emissions, biogenic Carbon Dioxide (CO2) emissions and GHG removals, in accordance with ISO 14064-1. The GHG inventory of 2025-26 has been verified by KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP. ITC accounts for the following gases in its GHG inventory: Carbon Dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous Oxide (N2O), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF6) for GHG emissions and CO2 for GHG sequestration.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Total GHG emissions at ITC has been verified by a third party and available in the ITC's Sustainability Report 2026 (refer pages 302-310). ITC's emissions inventory is available on page 309-310 This report can be accessed at https://itcportal.com/content/dam/itc-corporate/pdfs/sustainability-report/itc-sustainability-report-2026.pdf

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Imperial Brands

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

There are no meters available to directly measure and report the corresponding GHG emissions. Therefore, factory level emissions are apportioned based on the product supplied to Imperial Brands to the total production from these Unit.

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2586

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

41.22

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The main source of Scope 2 GHG emissions are from the purchased electricity consumed in the facility.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Since the allocation is done based on the share of product sold to the customer in the total production of the identified Units, all sources of significant GHG sources applicable for the Units have been included. ITC has computed its greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory, including GHG emissions, biogenic Carbon Dioxide (CO2) emissions and GHG removals, in accordance with ISO 14064-1. The GHG inventory of 2025-26 has been verified by KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP. ITC accounts for the following gases in its GHG inventory: Carbon Dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous Oxide (N2O), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF6) for GHG emissions and CO2 for GHG sequestration.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Total GHG emissions at ITC has been verified by a third party and available in the ITC's Sustainability Report 2026 (refer pages 302-310). ITC's emissions inventory is available on page 309-310 This report can be accessed at https://itcportal.com/content/dam/itc-corporate/pdfs/sustainability-report/itc-sustainability-report-2026.pdf

Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Imperial Brands

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

There are no meters available to directly measure and report the corresponding GHG emissions. Therefore, factory level emissions are apportioned based on the product supplied to Imperial Brands to the total production from these Unit.

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2586

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

172.73

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The main sources of Scope 3 GHG emissions include (1) transportation of raw materials, finished goods and waste, (2) Upstream emissions of fuel and energy consumed, and (3) employee commuting.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Since the allocation is done based on the share of product sold to the customer in the total production of the identified Units, all sources of significant GHG sources applicable for the Units have been included. ITC has computed its greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory, including GHG emissions, biogenic Carbon Dioxide (CO2) emissions and GHG removals, in accordance with ISO 14064-1. The GHG inventory of 2025-26 has been verified by KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP. ITC accounts for the following gases in its GHG inventory: Carbon Dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous Oxide (N2O), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF6) for GHG emissions and CO2 for GHG sequestration.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Total GHG emissions at ITC has been verified by a third party and available in the ITC's Sustainability Report 2026 (refer pages 302-310). ITC's emissions inventory is available on page 309-310 This report can be accessed at https://itcportal.com/content/dam/itc-corporate/pdfs/sustainability-report/itc-sustainability-report-2026.pdf

Row 5

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ British American Tobacco PLC

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

There are no meters available to directly measure and report the corresponding GHG emissions. Therefore, factory level emissions are apportioned based on the product supplied to British American Tobacco PLC to the total production from these Unit.

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

36965

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

5228.13

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The main source of Scope 1 GHG emissions include fuel consumed in the Unit. In addition, it also includes process emissions from calcination of limestone. Other sources of emissions include leakage of refrigerants, CO2 released from the fire extinguishers etc.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Since the allocation is done based on the share of product sold to the customer in the total production of the identified Units, all sources of significant GHG sources applicable for the Units have been included. ITC has computed its greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory, including GHG emissions, biogenic Carbon Dioxide (CO2) emissions and GHG removals, in accordance with ISO 14064-1. The GHG inventory of 2025-26 has been verified by KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP. ITC accounts for the following gases in its GHG inventory: Carbon Dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous Oxide (N2O), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF6) for GHG emissions and CO2 for GHG sequestration.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Total GHG emissions at ITC has been verified by a third party and available in the ITC's Sustainability Report 2026 (refer pages 302-310). ITC's emissions inventory is available on page 309-310 This report can be accessed at https://itcportal.com/content/dam/itc-corporate/pdfs/sustainability-report/itc-sustainability-report-2026.pdf

Row 6

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ British American Tobacco PLC

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

There are no meters available to directly measure and report the corresponding GHG emissions. Therefore, factory level emissions are apportioned based on the product supplied to British American Tobacco PLC to the total production from these Unit.

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

36965

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1799.24

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The main source of Scope 2 GHG emissions are from the purchased electricity consumed in the facility.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Since the allocation is done based on the share of product sold to the customer in the total production of the identified Units, all sources of significant GHG sources applicable for the Units have been included. ITC has computed its greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory, including GHG emissions, biogenic Carbon Dioxide (CO2) emissions and GHG removals, in accordance with ISO 14064-1. The GHG inventory of 2025-26 has been verified by KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP. ITC accounts for the following gases in its GHG inventory: Carbon Dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous Oxide (N2O), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF6) for GHG emissions and CO2 for GHG sequestration.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Total GHG emissions at ITC has been verified by a third party and available in the ITC's Sustainability Report 2026 (refer pages 302-310). ITC's emissions inventory is available on page 309-310 This report can be accessed at https://itcportal.com/content/dam/itc-corporate/pdfs/sustainability-report/itc-sustainability-report-2026.pdf

Row 7

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ British American Tobacco PLC

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

There are no meters available to directly measure and report the corresponding GHG emissions. Therefore, factory level emissions are apportioned based on the product supplied to British American Tobacco PLC to the total production from these Unit.

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

36965

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

624.61

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The main source of Scope 2 GHG emissions are from the purchased electricity consumed in the facility.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Since the allocation is done based on the share of product sold to the customer in the total production of the identified Units, all sources of significant GHG sources applicable for the Units have been included. ITC has computed its greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory, including GHG emissions, biogenic Carbon Dioxide (CO2) emissions and GHG removals, in accordance with ISO 14064-1. The GHG inventory of 2025-26 has been verified by KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP. ITC accounts for the following gases in its GHG inventory: Carbon Dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous Oxide (N2O), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF6) for GHG emissions and CO2 for GHG sequestration.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Total GHG emissions at ITC has been verified by a third party and available in the ITC's Sustainability Report 2026 (refer pages 302-310). ITC's emissions inventory is available on page 309-310 This report can be accessed at https://itcportal.com/content/dam/itc-corporate/pdfs/sustainability-report/itc-sustainability-report-2026.pdf

Row 8

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ British American Tobacco PLC

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

There are no meters available to directly measure and report the corresponding GHG emissions. Therefore, factory level emissions are apportioned based on the product supplied to British American Tobacco PLC to the total production from these Unit.

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

36965

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2699.03

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The main sources of Scope 3 GHG emissions include (1) transportation of raw materials, finished goods and waste, (2) Upstream emissions of fuel and energy consumed, and (3) employee commuting.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Since the allocation is done based on the share of product sold to the customer in the total production of the identified Units, all sources of significant GHG sources applicable for the Units have been included. ITC has computed its greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory, including GHG emissions, biogenic Carbon Dioxide (CO2) emissions and GHG removals, in accordance with ISO 14064-1. The GHG inventory of 2025-26 has been verified by KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP. ITC accounts for the following gases in its GHG inventory: Carbon Dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous Oxide (N2O), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF6) for GHG emissions and CO2 for GHG sequestration.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Total GHG emissions at ITC has been verified by a third party and available in the ITC's Sustainability Report 2026 (refer pages 302-310). ITC's emissions inventory is available on page 309-310 This report can be accessed at https://itcportal.com/content/dam/itc-corporate/pdfs/sustainability-report/itc-sustainability-report-2026.pdf

Row 9

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ JT International SA

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

There are no meters available to directly measure and report the corresponding GHG emissions. Therefore, factory level emissions are apportioned based on the product supplied to JT International SA to the total production from these Unit.

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2258

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

298.05

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The main source of Scope 1 GHG emissions include fuel consumed in the Unit. In addition, it also includes process emissions from calcination of limestone. Other sources of emissions include leakage of refrigerants, CO2 released from the fire extinguishers etc.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Since the allocation is done based on the share of product sold to the customer in the total production of the identified Units, all sources of significant GHG sources applicable for the Units have been included. ITC has computed its greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory, including GHG emissions, biogenic Carbon Dioxide (CO2) emissions and GHG removals, in accordance with ISO 14064-1. The GHG inventory of 2025-26 has been verified by KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP. ITC accounts for the following gases in its GHG inventory: Carbon Dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous Oxide (N2O), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF6) for GHG emissions and CO2 for GHG sequestration.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Total GHG emissions at ITC has been verified by a third party and available in the ITC's Sustainability Report 2026 (refer pages 302-310). ITC's emissions inventory is available on page 309-310 This report can be accessed at https://itcportal.com/content/dam/itc-corporate/pdfs/sustainability-report/itc-sustainability-report-2026.pdf

Row 10

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ JT International SA

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

There are no meters available to directly measure and report the corresponding GHG emissions. Therefore, factory level emissions are apportioned based on the product supplied to JT International SA to the total production from these Unit.

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2258

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

103.84

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The main source of Scope 2 GHG emissions are from the purchased electricity consumed in the facility.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Since the allocation is done based on the share of product sold to the customer in the total production of the identified Units, all sources of significant GHG sources applicable for the Units have been included. ITC has computed its greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory, including GHG emissions, biogenic Carbon Dioxide (CO2) emissions and GHG removals, in accordance with ISO 14064-1. The GHG inventory of 2025-26 has been verified by KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP. ITC accounts for the following gases in its GHG inventory: Carbon Dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous Oxide (N2O), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF6) for GHG emissions and CO2 for GHG sequestration.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Total GHG emissions at ITC has been verified by a third party and available in the ITC's Sustainability Report 2026 (refer pages 302-310). ITC's emissions inventory is available on page 309-310 This report can be accessed at https://itcportal.com/content/dam/itc-corporate/pdfs/sustainability-report/itc-sustainability-report-2026.pdf

Row 11

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ JT International SA

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

There are no meters available to directly measure and report the corresponding GHG emissions. Therefore, factory level emissions are apportioned based on the product supplied to JT International SA to the total production from these Unit.

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2258

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

103.84

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The main source of Scope 2 GHG emissions are from the purchased electricity consumed in the facility.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Since the allocation is done based on the share of product sold to the customer in the total production of the identified Units, all sources of significant GHG sources applicable for the Units have been included. ITC has computed its greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory, including GHG emissions, biogenic Carbon Dioxide (CO2) emissions and GHG removals, in accordance with ISO 14064-1. The GHG inventory of 2025-26 has been verified by KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP. ITC accounts for the following gases in its GHG inventory: Carbon Dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous Oxide (N2O), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF6) for GHG emissions and CO2 for GHG sequestration.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Total GHG emissions at ITC has been verified by a third party and available in the ITC's Sustainability Report 2026 (refer pages 302-310). ITC's emissions inventory is available on page 309-310 This report can be accessed at https://itcportal.com/content/dam/itc-corporate/pdfs/sustainability-report/itc-sustainability-report-2026.pdf

Row 12

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ JT International SA

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

There are no meters available to directly measure and report the corresponding GHG emissions. Therefore, factory level emissions are apportioned based on the product supplied to JT International SA to the total production from these Unit.

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2258

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

853.4

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The main sources of Scope 3 GHG emissions include (1) transportation of raw materials, finished goods and waste, (2) Upstream emissions of fuel and energy consumed, and (3) employee commuting.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Since the allocation is done based on the share of product sold to the customer in the total production of the identified Units, all sources of significant GHG sources applicable for the Units have been included. ITC has computed its greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory, including GHG emissions, biogenic Carbon Dioxide (CO2) emissions and GHG removals, in accordance with ISO 14064-1. The GHG inventory of 2025-26 has been verified by KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP. ITC accounts for the following gases in its GHG inventory: Carbon Dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous Oxide (N2O), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF6) for GHG emissions and CO2 for GHG sequestration.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Total GHG emissions at ITC has been verified by a third party and available in the ITC's Sustainability Report 2026 (refer pages 302-310). ITC's emissions inventory is available on page 309-310 This report can be accessed at https://itcportal.com/content/dam/itc-corporate/pdfs/sustainability-report/itc-sustainability-report-2026.pdf

Row 13

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Philip Morris International Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

There are no meters available to directly measure and report the corresponding GHG emissions. Therefore, factory level emissions are apportioned based on the product supplied to Philip Morris International Inc. to the total production from these Unit.

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

7875

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1133.39

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The main source of Scope 1 GHG emissions include fuel consumed in the Unit. In addition, it also includes process emissions from calcination of limestone. Other sources of emissions include leakage of refrigerants, CO2 released from the fire extinguishers etc.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Since the allocation is done based on the share of product sold to the customer in the total production of the identified Units, all sources of significant GHG sources applicable for the Units have been included. ITC has computed its greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory, including GHG emissions, biogenic Carbon Dioxide (CO2) emissions and GHG removals, in accordance with ISO 14064-1. The GHG inventory of 2025-26 has been verified by KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP. ITC accounts for the following gases in its GHG inventory: Carbon Dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous Oxide (N2O), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF6) for GHG emissions and CO2 for GHG sequestration.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Total GHG emissions at ITC has been verified by a third party and available in the ITC's Sustainability Report 2026 (refer pages 302-310). ITC's emissions inventory is available on page 309-310 This report can be accessed at https://itcportal.com/content/dam/itc-corporate/pdfs/sustainability-report/itc-sustainability-report-2026.pdf

Row 14

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Philip Morris International Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

There are no meters available to directly measure and report the corresponding GHG emissions. Therefore, factory level emissions are apportioned based on the product supplied to Philip Morris International Inc. to the total production from these Unit.

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

7875

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

380.05

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The main source of Scope 2 GHG emissions are from the purchased electricity consumed in the facility.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Since the allocation is done based on the share of product sold to the customer in the total production of the identified Units, all sources of significant GHG sources applicable for the Units have been included. ITC has computed its greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory, including GHG emissions, biogenic Carbon Dioxide (CO2) emissions and GHG removals, in accordance with ISO 14064-1. The GHG inventory of 2025-26 has been verified by KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP. ITC accounts for the following gases in its GHG inventory: Carbon Dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous Oxide (N2O), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF6) for GHG emissions and CO2 for GHG sequestration.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Total GHG emissions at ITC has been verified by a third party and available in the ITC's Sustainability Report 2026 (refer pages 302-310). ITC's emissions inventory is available on page 309-310 This report can be accessed at https://itcportal.com/content/dam/itc-corporate/pdfs/sustainability-report/itc-sustainability-report-2026.pdf

Row 15

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Philip Morris International Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

There are no meters available to directly measure and report the corresponding GHG emissions. Therefore, factory level emissions are apportioned based on the product supplied to Philip Morris International Inc. to the total production from these Unit.

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

7875

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

125.18

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The main source of Scope 2 GHG emissions are from the purchased electricity consumed in the facility.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Since the allocation is done based on the share of product sold to the customer in the total production of the identified Units, all sources of significant GHG sources applicable for the Units have been included. ITC has computed its greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory, including GHG emissions, biogenic Carbon Dioxide (CO2) emissions and GHG removals, in accordance with ISO 14064-1. The GHG inventory of 2025-26 has been verified by KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP. ITC accounts for the following gases in its GHG inventory: Carbon Dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous Oxide (N2O), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF6) for GHG emissions and CO2 for GHG sequestration.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Total GHG emissions at ITC has been verified by a third party and available in the ITC's Sustainability Report 2026 (refer pages 302-310). ITC's emissions inventory is available on page 309-310 This report can be accessed at https://itcportal.com/content/dam/itc-corporate/pdfs/sustainability-report/itc-sustainability-report-2026.pdf

Row 16

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Philip Morris International Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

There are no meters available to directly measure and report the corresponding GHG emissions. Therefore, factory level emissions are apportioned based on the product supplied to Philip Morris International Inc. to the total production from these Unit.

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

7875

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

524.61

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The main sources of Scope 3 GHG emissions include (1) transportation of raw materials, finished goods and waste, (2) Upstream emissions of fuel and energy consumed, and (3) employee commuting.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Since the allocation is done based on the share of product sold to the customer in the total production of the identified Units, all sources of significant GHG sources applicable for the Units have been included. ITC has computed its greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory, including GHG emissions, biogenic Carbon Dioxide (CO2) emissions and GHG removals, in accordance with ISO 14064-1. The GHG inventory of 2025-26 has been verified by KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP. ITC accounts for the following gases in its GHG inventory: Carbon Dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous Oxide (N2O), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF6) for GHG emissions and CO2 for GHG sequestration.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Total GHG emissions at ITC has been verified by a third party and available in the ITC's Sustainability Report 2026 (refer pages 302-310). ITC's emissions inventory is available on page 309-310 This report can be accessed at https://itcportal.com/content/dam/itc-corporate/pdfs/sustainability-report/itc-sustainability-report-2026.pdf [Add row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Customer specific sub-metering for monitoring of relevant activity data would facilitate in more accurate allocation of emissions to product variants sold to specific customers.
[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

ITC has already deployed enterprise-wide Integrated Sustainability Data Management System (ISDMS) to capture performance data. This data is also assured by KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services, LLP to reasonable level to provide confidence to the stakeholders. The assurance statement is included in the ITC Sustainability report 2026 which is published in the website. ITC intends to work with the customers to improve accuracy of GHG monitoring such as through sub-metering as compared to the current allocation method. As the amount of products sold to the customers compared to the total saleable production of relevant ITC factories increases over time, investment in such customer specific sub-metering may be considered.
[Fixed row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

☑ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(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:* ☑ Yes
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

3115104

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

3048730

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

6163834.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

27714

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

225639

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

5169

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

253353.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

52063

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

52063.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

246762

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

246762.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

3441643

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

3274369

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

5169

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

6716012.00
[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:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[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) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

3115104

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

0

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

258843

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

2856262

(7.30.7.7) Comment

None

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

None

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

None

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2715765

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

0

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

60954

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

2654811

(7.30.7.7) Comment

None

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

178729

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

19567

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

159162

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

None

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

154236

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

0

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

154236

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

None

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

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

None

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

6163834

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

19567

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

633194

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

5511073

(7.30.7.7) Comment

None
[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)

515525

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

515525

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

404266

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

404266

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

1443413

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

1443413

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

707803

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

707803

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)

0

(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]

(7.30.14) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

India

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

248185

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

514993

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

52063

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

6159397

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6974638.00

Nepal

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5169

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

532

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

4437

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

10138.00
[Fixed row]

(7.30.15) Provide details on the electricity purchases that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

61

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ Indian national EAC system

(7.30.15.14) Comment

The year of commissioning is based on the implementation of open access rules to source electricity from renewable suppliers other than the utility company.

Row 2

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

306

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ Indian national EAC system

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2010

(7.30.15.14) Comment

The year of commissioning is based on the implementation of open access rules to source electricity from renewable suppliers other than the utility company. This electricity is supplied by a bagasse based power plant with which PPA is signed.

Row 3

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :From Green tariff offered by discom and green power from exchange. This will cover a combination of solar, wind and hydro.

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5285

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ Indian national EAC system

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2010

(7.30.15.14) Comment

The year of commissioning is based on the implementation of open access rules to source electricity from renewable suppliers other than the utility company.

Row 4

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

13497

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.15.14) Comment

i-REC is sourced from three projects: one wind project and two solar project. Year of commissioning of wind project is 2012, whereas for the solar projects are 2014 and 2021. Earliest year is selected for reporting.

Row 5

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Nepal

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5169

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ No EACs redeemed, retired, or cancelled by your organization or on its behalf

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Nepal grid is hydropower dominant. Hence, the default electricity delivered in Nepal is renewable.

Row 6

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8565

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ Indian national EAC system

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2010

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This row covers green day ahead electricity sourced from power exchange delivered on time matching basis. The year of commissioning is based on the implementation of open access rules to source electricity from renewable suppliers other than the utility company. As per the Rules, the technology included wind, solar, biomass and hydro (below 25MW). Hydro was selected and reported here.
[Add row]

(7.30.17) Provide details of your organization’s low-carbon heat, steam, and cooling purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

Row 1

(7.30.17.1) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.17.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.17.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Steam

(7.30.17.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.17.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

52063

(7.30.17.6) Comment

None
[Add 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

0.00000149

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

1206904

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

808674900000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

13

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in output

☑ Change in revenue

☑ Change in boundary

(7.45.9) Please explain

GHG intensity has improved from last year due to (1) Renewable energy measures taken such as installation of biomass boilers, new solar power plants etc. (2) Energy efficiency measures across the board resulting in reducing energy requirements and corresponding emissions.
[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

100

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

% of plastic waste collected/valorised

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Plastic packaging of ITC's FMCG products

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

0

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.52.7) Please explain

ITC continues to maintain plastic neutrality.

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Land use

(7.52.2) Metric value

7567

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

GHG Removals (kilo tonnes of CO2)

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Not applicable as it is not an intensity metric

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

17

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

While working towards constantly reducing its emissions and greening its energy portfolio, ITC also seeks to increase carbon sequestration by expanding forestry projects on wastelands. In 2025-26, ITC's Social and Farm Forestry Initiative resulted in GHG removals of 7,567kilo tonnes of CO2 as compared to 6,464 kilo tonnes of CO2 in 2024-25. ITC's Social and Farm Forestry Initiative has greened 1.48 million acres till date, and generated about 270 million-person days of employment for rural households, including poor tribal and marginal farmers.
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

☑ Intensity target

(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:

☑ No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

(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

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

03/31/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1223352

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

139963

(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)

1363315.000

(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

03/31/2028

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

10

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1226983.500

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1048590

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

158314

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1206904.000

(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

114.73

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The absolute reduction of 10% by 2028 in scope 1,2 emissions is based on the trajectory in line with following goals: – Enhancing the share of renewable energy usage to 50% of total energy consumption by 2030. – Meeting 100% of purchased grid electricity requirements from renewable sources by 2030. – Reducing specific

energy consumption by 30% and specific GHG emissions by 50% by 2030 as compared to a FY 2018-19 baseline. This target was re-calculated following the demerger of Hotels Business into ITC Hotels Limited, a separate listed company. The absolute reduction in scope 1, 2 emissions is expected to accompany the achievement of above goals. Business growth assumptions have also been taken into account as part of this goal. The goal covers all ITC units across businesses including FMCG, Packaging, Paperboards & Specialty Papers and Agri-Business. The emissions in 2025-26 have decreased from previous year. A part of this reduction is temporary due to maintenance shutdown of pulping process at Bhadrachalam. Another part of this reduction in permanent due to higher utilization of renewable energy (both thermal and electrical) and energy efficiency measures taken across the Businesses. Some of the key highlights include: - ITC has been investing in renewable electricity assets (both wind and solar) which has now reached a total capacity of 177MW. It has replaced electricity from grid with renewable. - ITC has significantly scaled up its investments in biomass by replacing/retrofitting existing boilers to biomass one. For example, ITC's paper business has invested in high pressure recovery boiler that burn lignin (black liquor) and replaced some of the steam generated from coal based boilers. - ITC has been investing in various energy efficiency measures such as Vapour Absorption Machines (VAM), energy efficient motors, fans, chillers etc.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

To achieve the target, ITC has plans to improve its energy efficiency and investment in renewable energy. Businesses are continuously investing in energy efficiency measures annually towards achieving 2030 goals - Enhancing the share of renewable energy usage to 50% of total energy consumption, and meeting 100% of purchased grid electricity requirements from renewable sources. In addition, ITC is investing in renewable energy assets to meet the Sustainability 2.0 goals on renewable energy. For renewable electricity, ITC has plans in place to invest in both onsite as well as offsite renewable electricity power plants to meet the electricity requirements for ITC. ITC's total installed capacity has now reached to 177MW. For renewable thermal, ITC has been investing in replacing existing fossil fuel boilers with renewable ones. The emissions in 2025-26 have decreased from previous year. A part of this reduction is temporary due to maintenance shutdown of pulping process at Bhadrachalam. Another part of this reduction in permanent due to higher utilization of renewable energy (both thermal and electrical) and energy efficiency measures taken across the Businesses.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

(7.53.1.86) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

As part of its Sustainability 2.0 ambitions, ITC is targeting a 50% reduction in Specific GHG Emissions (% Reduction in Scope 1 & 2 emission per Unit of Production) by 2030. Accordingly, actions are being undertaken to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by investing in energy efficiency and increasing share of renewable energy. Energy efficiency: All ITC Units focus on energy efficiency through process improvements and investment in new technologies. Over the years, ITC has implemented measures like installation of Vapour Absorption Machines (VAM), Automation in tube cleaning system of Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC), installation of variable frequency drive for pumps, blowers etc. and installation of energy efficient equipment such as chillers, AHUs, motors, fans, pumps, and agitators. In FY 2025-26, the investments in energy conservation equipment have resulted in energy savings of about 50 TJ, which is equivalent to over 6,000 tonnes of GHG emissions in the year. In line with ITC's focus on accelerating digitalisation across Businesses, ITC's PSPD is implementing several transformative projects leveraging Industry 4.0 technologies across key business areas, to enhance productivity, reduce carbon footprint, achieve strategic cost efficiencies and superior product performance. Some of the major projects undertaken by ITC's PSPD as part of its Digital Transformation Programme include process debottlenecking and throughput

improvement for productivity and Overall Equipment Effectiveness (OEE), process capability improvement leading to reduction in defects and resource optimisation. Renewable energy: ITC has invested in renewable energy projects, for both renewable electricity and renewable thermal requirements. In line with ITC's continuous thrust on expanding renewable footprint across both thermal and electrical energy, this achievement was driven by the commissioning of state-of-the-art and future-ready High Pressure Recovery Boiler at the Bhadrachalam mill of the Company's Paperboards & Specialty Papers Business which replaced conventional soda recovery boilers thereby reducing carbon footprint through lower coal consumption. Similar investments of biomass boilers were also undertaken in Foods, Cigarette and Personal Care Businesses. In addition to this, ITC has installed and commissioned 177 MW of solar and wind power capacity across the country to meet its electrical energy requirements.

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

01/23/2026

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(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 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

03/31/2019

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

60841

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

60841.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

60841.000

(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)

100

(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)

4

(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

03/31/2051

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

6.5

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

56886.335

(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)

57314

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

57314.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

57314.000

(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

89.19

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers end of life of plastic packaging from FMCG businesses of ITC. As part of its Sustainability 2.0 (S2.0) vision, ITC has taken a targets on sustainable packaging. These include: Circularity through Material Innovation & Substitution: z Use 60% recycled plastic across rigid packaging and 20% recycled plastic across flexible packaging by 2030 (where permitted). z Avoid 50,000 MT of virgin plastics in packaging through sustainable design, optimisation and use of recycled/alternative materials by 2030 (vs FY 2021-22 baseline). z Ensure that at least 60% packaging is made from recycled or renewable materials. Scaling Value-Chain Responsibility z Continue to sustainably manage 100% plastic packaging waste and recycle at least 60% of plastic packaging waste collected by 2030. Empowering Decentralised Systems z By 2030, reach 20 million households through ITC's source segregation-focused solid waste management initiatives including those in partnerships with local Government. Absolute target was developed only on the target of ensuring >60% packaging is made from recycled or renewable materials. It was done based on estimate growth rate, packaging efficiency improvement etc.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Achieving a true circular economy for packaging requires closing the loop through robust waste collection and recycling systems. ITC is rapidly scaling up the collection and recycling of post-consumer waste, including challenging materials like multi-layered laminates. ITC has consistently exceeded its extended producer responsibility (EPR) waste collection targets, sustaining third-party verified plastic neutrality since FY 2021-22. In parallel, ITC works with recycling-ecosystem players for advancing viable recycling technologies for flexible plastics. Crucially, ITC recognises that improving recycling rates depends on better source segregation - the Company's large-scale community programmes (Well-Being Out of Waste and Mission Sunehra Kal) have reached millions of households with door-to-door awareness campaigns, enabling more effective separation of waste and diverting significant volumes from landfill. These efforts not only mitigate environmental

impacts but also create sustainable livelihoods for thousands of waste workers across the value chain. FY 2025-26 Highlights z Plastic neutral for the fifth consecutive year by sustainably managing over 72,500 MT of plastic waste in line with its Extended Producer Responsibility obligations. z 43% of the plastic waste was channelised for recycling, and remaining was sent for energy recovery. z Reached out to 16.35 million households through ITC's source segregation-focused SWM initiatives including those with local Govts.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Achieving a true circular economy for packaging requires closing the loop through robust waste collection and recycling systems. ITC is rapidly scaling up the collection and recycling of post-consumer waste, including challenging materials like multi-layered laminates. ITC has consistently exceeded its extended producer responsibility (EPR) waste collection targets, sustaining third-party verified plastic neutrality since FY 2021-22. In parallel, ITC works with recycling-ecosystem players for advancing viable recycling technologies for flexible plastics. Crucially, ITC recognises that improving recycling rates depends on better source segregation - the Company's large-scale community programmes (Well-Being Out of Waste and Mission Sunehra Kal) have reached millions of households with door-to-door awareness campaigns, enabling more effective separation of waste and diverting significant volumes from landfill. These efforts not only mitigate environmental impacts but also create sustainable livelihoods for thousands of waste workers across the value chain. FY 2025-26 Highlights z Plastic neutral for the fifth consecutive year by sustainably managing over 72,500 MT of plastic waste in line with its Extended Producer Responsibility obligations. z 43% of the plastic waste was channelised for recycling, and remaining was sent for energy recovery. z Reached out to 16.35 million households through ITC's source segregation-focused SWM initiatives including those with local Govts.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

03/31/2020

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons CO2e per unit revenue

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

03/31/2019

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1

0.000002772

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2

3.17e-7

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

0.0000030890

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

03/31/2028

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

42

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

0.0000017916

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

10

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1

0.00000128

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2

1.9e-7

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

0.0000014700

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

124.79

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The above is based on the trajectory in line with following goals: – Enhancing the share of renewable energy usage to 50% of total energy consumption by 2030. – Meeting 100% of purchased grid electricity requirements from renewable sources by 2030. – Reducing specific energy consumption by 30% and specific GHG emissions by 50% by 2030 as compared to a FY 2018-19 baseline. The goal covers all ITC units across businesses - FMCG, Packaging, Paperboards & Specialty Papers and Agri-Business. The aggregation was done based on revenues. All Businesses progressing towards meeting the above targets. 57%, 31% and 31% reduction in specific GHG emissions (2025-26 Vs. 2018-19) across Foods, Paper and Cigarette Businesses.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

The above is based on the trajectory in line with following goals: – Enhancing the share of renewable energy usage to 50% of total energy consumption by 2030. – Meeting 100% of purchased grid electricity requirements from renewable sources by 2030. – Reducing specific energy consumption by 30% and specific GHG emissions by 50% by 2030 as compared to a FY 2018-19 baseline. The goal covers all ITC units across businesses - FMCG, Packaging, Paperboards & Specialty Papers and Agri-Business. The aggregation was done based on revenues. All Businesses progressing towards meeting the above targets. 57%, 31% and 31% reduction in specific GHG emissions (2025-26 Vs. 2018-19) across Foods, Paper and Cigarette Businesses.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

(7.53.2.89) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

As part of its Sustainability 2.0 ambitions, ITC is targeting a 50% reduction in Specific GHG Emissions (% Reduction in Scope 1 & 2 emission per Unit of Production) by 2030. Accordingly, actions are being undertaken to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by investing in energy efficiency and increasing share of renewable energy. Energy efficiency: All ITC Units focus on energy efficiency through process improvements and investment in new technologies. Over the years, ITC has implemented measures like installation of Vapour Absorption Machines (VAM), Automation in tube cleaning system of Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC), installation of variable frequency drive for pumps, blowers etc. and installation of energy efficient equipment such as chillers, AHUs, motors, fans, pumps, and agitators. In FY 2025-26, the investments in energy conservation equipment have resulted in energy savings of about 50 TJ, which is equivalent to over 6,000 tonnes of GHG emissions in the year. In line with ITC's focus on accelerating digitalisation across Businesses, ITC's PSPD is implementing several transformative projects leveraging Industry 4.0 technologies across key business areas, to enhance productivity, reduce carbon footprint, achieve strategic cost efficiencies and superior product performance. Some of the major projects undertaken by ITC's PSPD as part of its Digital Transformation Programme include process debottlenecking and throughput improvement for productivity and Overall Equipment Effectiveness (OEE), process capability improvement leading to reduction in defects and resource optimisation. Renewable energy: ITC has invested in renewable energy projects, for both renewable electricity and renewable thermal requirements. In line with ITC's continuous thrust on expanding renewable footprint across both thermal and electrical energy, this achievement was driven by the commissioning of state-of-the-art and future-ready High Pressure Recovery Boiler at the Bhadrachalam mill of the Company's Paperboards & Specialty Papers Business which replaced conventional soda recovery boilers thereby reducing carbon footprint through lower coal consumption. Similar investments of biomass boilers were also undertaken in Foods, Cigarette and Personal Care Businesses. In addition to this, ITC has installed and commissioned 177 MW of solar and wind power capacity across the co

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

☑ Net-zero targets

☑ Other climate-related targets

(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

03/31/2019

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

2647108.59

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

40.9

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

03/31/2031

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

50

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

51.2

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

113.19

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

As a part of its 2030 Goals, ITC aims to enhancing the share of renewable energy usage to 50% of total energy consumption by 2030. The above target is based on the trajectory in line with this goals. This has been included in the absolute emission reduction target reported in 4.1a - abs 1.

(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

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The above is based on the trajectory in line with following goals:– Enhancing the share of renewable energy usage to 50% of total energy consumption by 2030. ITC aims to increase the investment in energy efficiency measures that reduces the overall energy consumption (to reduce the denominator) and increase the investments in renewable energy for enhancing the overall share of renewable energy. During the year, ITC has invested INR 78.5 Millions in energy conservation measures, and made investments in additional solar PV projects. ITC also continued using electricity from wind and solar power plants, usage of biomass boilers to increase the renewable energy. The company also utilises biogas generated from the biogas digesters in kitchen. Current S2.0 target cover ITC owned Unit only. ITC also encourages to its subsidiaries, joint ventures and associate companies to take similar targets.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

The above is based on the trajectory in line with following goals:– Enhancing the share of renewable energy usage to 50% of total energy consumption by 2030. This target is aimed at increasing ITC's investment in both energy efficiency and renewable energy measures. Energy efficiency reduces energy requirements (to reduce the denominator of renewable energy share) and increase the investments in renewable energy (to enhance the overall share of renewable energy or numerator of renewable energy share). This increase in renewable energy share will help ITC towards it decarbonization journey and helping reduce its climate transition risk.

(7.54.1.22) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

As part of its Sustainability 2.0 ambitions, ITC is targeting a 50% reduction in Specific GHG Emissions (% Reduction in Scope 1 & 2 emission per Unit of Production) by 2030. Accordingly, actions are being undertaken to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by investing in energy efficiency and increasing share of renewable energy. Energy efficiency: All ITC Units focus on energy efficiency through process improvements and investment in new technologies. Over the years, ITC has implemented measures like installation of Vapour Absorption Machines (VAM), Automation in tube cleaning system of Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC), installation

of variable frequency drive for pumps, blowers etc. and installation of energy efficient equipment such as chillers, AHUs, motors, fans, pumps, and agitators. In FY 2025-26, the investments in energy conservation equipment have resulted in energy savings of about 50 TJ, which is equivalent to over 6,000 tonnes of GHG emissions in the year. In line with ITC's focus on accelerating digitalisation across Businesses, ITC's PSPD is implementing several transformative projects leveraging Industry 4.0 technologies across key business areas, to enhance productivity, reduce carbon footprint, achieve strategic cost efficiencies and superior product performance. Some of the major projects undertaken by ITC's PSPD as part of its Digital Transformation Programme include process debottlenecking and throughput improvement for productivity and Overall Equipment Effectiveness (OEE), process capability improvement leading to reduction in defects and resource optimisation. Renewable energy: ITC has invested in renewable energy projects, for both renewable electricity and renewable thermal requirements. In line with ITC's continuous thrust on expanding renewable footprint across both thermal and electrical energy, this achievement was driven by the commissioning of state-of-the-art and future-ready High Pressure Recovery Boiler at the Bhadrachalam mill of the Company's Paperboards & Specialty Papers Business which replaced conventional soda recovery boilers thereby reducing carbon footprint through lower coal consumption. Similar investments of biomass boilers were also undertaken in Foods, Cigarette and Personal Care Businesses. In addition to this, ITC has installed and commissioned 177 MW of solar and wind power capacity across the country to meet its electrical energy requirements.
[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

03/31/2020

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(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)

Land use change

☑ hectares afforested

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

03/31/2019

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

0

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

03/31/2031

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

607029

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

600117

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

98.8613394088

(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. The above figures are for area covered by forestry initiative only. Increasing the area covered under the forestry initiatives does sequester emissions in value chain.

(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

None

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Objective of ITC's forestry programmes was for promoting sustainable forests management practices in the value chain, and securing the supply of pulpwood for its paper mills. Apart from sequestering carbon, this programme along with social forestry provides significant environmental benefits such as improving productivity of wasteland. The programme also helps in de-risking poor rural households by diversifying farm portfolios through the promotion of tree-based farming.

(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

During the year, ~600,000 hectares of plantations with ~66,000 hectares of plantation being added during the year that resulted in ~7.6 million tonnes CO2 sequestered. ITC plans to scale up this initiative further to achieve this target.
[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

01/23/2025

(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

☑ Abs1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

03/31/2051

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within 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

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target will cover entire Scope 1 and Scope 2 (Market based) GHG emissions. As part of its Sustainability 2.0 (S2.0) vision, ITC is progressing towards meeting its 2030 climate goals. At the same time, the Company is enhancing its long-term climate-related goals by committing to achieve 'Net Zero Operations' by 2050 which will entail decarbonisation of its Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions i.e., electrical and thermal energy-related emissions in own operations. Additionally, the Company will continue to collaborate with its extended ecosystem for facilitating decarbonisation of Scope 3 emissions across the value chain (with a focus on agri value chains, logistics and contract manufacturing) as well as setting up systems for monitoring Scope 3 emissions in line with emerging standards. Further, ITC's diverse Businesses are also working towards developing their Net Zero roadmaps covering Scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

As part of its Sustainability 2.0 (S2.0) vision, ITC is progressing towards meeting its 2030 climate goals. At the same time, the Company is enhancing its long-term climate-related goals by committing to achieve 'Net Zero Operations' by 2050 which will entail decarbonisation of its Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions i.e., electrical and thermal energy-related emissions in own operations. Additionally, the Company will continue to collaborate with its extended ecosystem for facilitating decarbonisation of Scope 3 emissions across the value chain (with a focus on agri value chains, logistics and contract manufacturing) as well as setting up systems for monitoring Scope 3 emissions in line with emerging standards. Further, ITC's diverse Businesses are also working towards developing their Net Zero roadmaps covering Scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions.

(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:

☑ Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(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

☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

The social and farm forestry programme by ITC's Paper Business was started for promoting sustainable forests management practices in the value chain, and securing the supply of pulpwood for its paper mills. Apart from sequestering carbon, this programme along with social forestry provides significant environmental benefits such as improving productivity of wasteland. The programme also helps in de-risking poor rural households by diversifying farm portfolios through the promotion of tree-based farming. Based on the efforts taken during the year, 1.48 million acres of plantations with more than 163,000 acres of plantation being added during the year that resulted in ~7.6 million tonnes CO2 sequestered. Data on GHG sequestration has been assured by an external agency, M/s KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP.

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

The social and farm forestry programme by ITC's Paper Business was started for promoting sustainable forests management practices in the value chain, and securing the supply of pulpwood for its paper mills. Apart from sequestering carbon, this programme along with social forestry provides significant environmental benefits such as improving productivity of wasteland. The programme also helps in de-risking poor rural households by diversifying farm portfolios through the promotion of tree-based farming. Based on the efforts taken during the year, 1.48 million acres of plantations with more than 163,000 acres of plantation being added during the year that resulted in ~7.6 million tonnes CO2 sequestered. Data on GHG sequestration has been assured by an external agency, M/s KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Net Zero Operations by 2050, being a corporate commitment, is being reviewed similar to existing S2.0 targets. The Chairman is the Chief Executive of the Company and Board chair. He also heads (as Chair) to the Corporate Management Committee (CMC), CSR & Sustainability Committee, Risk Management Committee (RMC), among others. Primary role of Chairman, as Chair to the above committees, is to provide leadership and strategic directions. Responsibility of CSR & Sustainability Committee is to review, monitor and provide strategic direction to Company's CSR/Social Investments Programme and sustainability practices. This include reviewing performance of S2.0 targets such as Climate Smart agriculture, watershed management and biodiversity conservation programmes etc. and approving corresponding budget. For many of these targets, investments/actions are required from the Businesses as per the plans they have submitted earlier. Implementation of these plans were monitored by the CEO of the respective Businesses and their respective Divisional Committee. Remuneration policy covering achievement of S2.0 targets: As per ITC's Remuneration Policy, Remuneration is linked to stakeholder value creation, financially favorable business results and achievement of ESG objectives of the enterprise including climate change targets and plans. Incentives for senior management will also be linked to the financial performance of the Business etc. including achievement of ITC's 2030 goals under Sustainability 2.0. This includes key KPI's on climate change for own factories, e.g. renewable energy, and for value chain, e.g. sustainable agriculture. ITC's 2030 also covers aspects such as water use efficiency, rainwater harvesting potential etc. Performance is evaluated on both short term i.e. current year's performance and performance over three year period, as well as long-term, i.e. execution of strategy and direction for meeting long-term/2030

goals (ITC's 2030 Goals). Apart from fixed elements of remuneration and benefits/perquisites, the Chairman & Managing Director, Executive Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management.
[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

	Emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed 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
Under investigation	*0*	
To be implemented	*78*	*49859*
Implementation commenced	*22*	*3308*
Implemented	*30*	*6000*
Not to be implemented	*0*	

[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
☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

6000

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2 (location-based)
☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

39700000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

78500000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

None
[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:

☑ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

As per ITC's Remuneration Policy, Remuneration is linked to stakeholder value creation, financially favourable business results and achievement of ESG objectives of the enterprise including climate change targets and plans. Incentives for senior management will also be linked to the financial performance of the Business etc. including achievement of ITC's 2030 goals under Sustainability 2.0. This includes key KPI's on climate change for own factories, e.g. renewable energy, and for value chain, e.g. sustainable agriculture. ITC's 2030 also covers aspects such as water use efficiency, rainwater harvesting potential etc. Performance is evaluated on both short term performance, i.e. current year's performance and performance over three year period, as well as long-term, i.e. execution of strategy and direction for meeting long-term/2030 goals (ITC's 2030 Goals).Apart from fixed elements of remuneration and benefits / perquisites, the Chairman & Managing Director, Executive Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management are eligible for Performance Bonus which is linked to their individual performance and the overall performance of the Company which also includes ESG milestones covering climate change related targets and plans. Board-approved Sustainability Policies ITC has adopted a comprehensive set of Board approved Sustainability Policies that are being implemented across the organization. Sustainability policies covering relevant

climate related issues include policies on: Resource Efficiency, Biodiversity Conservation, Deforestation, Sustainable Supply Chains and Responsible Sourcing, Product Responsibility, and Environment, Health and Safety. All ITC Units have appropriate systems and processes in place to ensure implementation of ITC's Board approved Sustainability Policies. Unit level managers/employees receive recognition for their contribution towards implementation of above policies. Additionally, company-wide innovation programmes for sourcing ideas on sustainability are organized from time to time.
[Add row]

(7.68) Do you encourage your suppliers to undertake any agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.68.1) Specify which agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits you encourage your suppliers to undertake and describe your role in the implementation of each practice.

Row 1

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:
☑ MP4

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:
☑ Diversifying farmer income

(7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

One of ITC's major focus areas is to ensure livelihood and income security for farmers in its value chain and around its areas of operation. To this end, ITC's Agri Business and the Social Investments Programme work on mechanisms to ensure the dominant sources of income are sustainable for farming communities. The idea is to make them more secure, climate-resilient and economically stable. Based on the crop and location, large-scale interventions on agricultural productivity enhancement, income augmentation/enhancing non-farm income, value added crops, creation of financial support mechanisms as well as market linkages have been implemented across the country. ITC has two programmes: On-farm diversification through tree-based farming comprising of fruit, fuel, timber and other commercial

purpose plantations done in small-farmer friendly plantation models such as (Tree-based farming, Block and Bund plantations) to improve income from farms. •Off-farm diversification through animal-based livelihood promotion (small and large ruminants; piggery, apiaries and fisheries) to improve income and de-risk livelihoods of rural households

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

Select all that apply

☑ Financial

☑ Knowledge sharing

☑ Operational

(7.68.1.5) Explanation of how you encourage implementation

ITC has collaborated with Knowledge Partnerships with national & international organisations / agencies in order to remain contemporary and access the latest knowledge / technical know-how to continuously improve the quality of programmes. ITC has partnered with National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI), Kalyani, West Bengal for strengthening livelihood through livestock development and training of Pashu Sakhi cadres. Also, ITC partnered with Agricultural Institutes like Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), Indian Institute of Rice Research (IIRR), Indian Institute of Soya Research (IISR), ICAR-Agricultural Technology Application Research Institute (ATARI), Kanpur, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University, Pusa and district level Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVK). ITC's on farm diversification of income from social forestry planted in the area of 528,000 acres and off-farm diversification of income from animal based livelihood has covered 890,000 households. In addition, ITC has linked 4.2 Million farmers to Govt. schemes in areas of credit, insurance, soil health etc. In addition, ITC has also promoted farmer institutions like Farmer Producer Organizations (FPO) and Agri Business Centre (ABC) to leverage collective bargaining and access farm equipment. ITC has helped about 1850 ABCs and 2,050 FPOs.

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Select all that apply

☑ Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

(7.68.1.7) Comment

None

Row 2

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP3

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

☑ Knowledge sharing

(7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

ITC has adopted a holistic approach of "Integrated Crop Engagement" covering aspects on pest management and crop management practices to ensure that the product meets stringent global food safety standards. The Agri Business also scaled up its Integrated Crop Management (ICM) programme, thereby enhancing its ability to produce food safe spices in a sustainable manner. Crops such as chilli, cumin, turmeric, celery, coffee and mangoes were covered under Rain Forest Alliance (RFA), Global GAP and Fairtrade certifications. Several of these crops are also certified as organic under Indian and US standards. Under these certifications, the farms are audited regularly to verify that farmers are compliant to the standard's comprehensive requirements, which require continuous improvement on the journey to sustainable agriculture. In FY 2025-26, 6,757 acres of coffee raw materials and 284 acres of Mango area was certified under Rainforest Alliance sustainable standard. In FY 2025-26, around 7,426 acres of area under new UEBT & RA joint herbs & spices programme covering Chilli, Cumin, Celery and Turmeric crops. In FY 2025-26, 936 acres of Chilli was certified under Global G.A.P. The Good Agriculture Practices (GAP) programme addresses environmental, economic and social sustainability for on-farm processes, and result in safe and quality farm produce. Fairtrade certification endorses that the Agri produce meet defined environmental, labour and developmental standards. In FY 2025-26, 955 acres of Mango area was covered under Fairtrade certification. In 2025-26, 2027 acres under Chilli, Cumin, Celery was certified under G4G Certification promoting sustainable sourcing, food safety and environmental stewardship. In 2025-26, a Globally recognized FSA 3.0 certification for wheat & paddy (ITC 1st in India) in 22,287 acres, enabling on-farm sustainability in areas like soil management, water usage, waste management, labour conditions and community impact. In FY 2025-26, 2815 acres of Mango, 3555 acres of Spices (Chilli, Turmeric, Seed Spices) and 14,682 acres of area under Cereals (Wheat, Paddy, Soybean, Maize, Gram, Pigeon Pea, Mustard) is covered under organic certification.

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

Select all that apply

☑ Financial

☑ Knowledge sharing

☑ Operational

☑ Procurement

(7.68.1.5) Explanation of how you encourage implementation

ITC encourages farmers to participate and implement the programme by providing continuous support. ITC leverages its digital platform to reach farmers. e-Choupal 4.0 app, one to one phone calls from call center and WhatsApp groups was created to ensure uninterrupted crop advisory, pertaining to crop production, post-harvest care which included drying, sorting, grading and packing. Personalized information was disseminated to the farmers based on their crop stage. The solution included a dedicated content management team that governs the flow of information to the farmers and provides access to a range of information related to weather, good agricultural practices, and timely recommendations on pest and disease management. Field staff who were present in project villages started visiting farms of their respective villages on a regular basis, to guide farmers on best practices, adhering to the Government norms of lockdown and directives of Covid safety precautions. The Chilli PPP programme has attracted various institutions, private players, input companies & suppliers and International organizations like IDH in supporting farmers. The Sustainable Trade Initiative, IDH is a social enterprise promoting sustainable trade in global value chains. The various partnership adopts the principle of cluster approach enabling implementation of contemporary technologies, infra and practices supporting livelihoods. The programme is also deploying various high-end technologies & interventions like: - Quality assaying for better price realization- Video based extension & education system- Drone based spraying solutions and remote sensing to improve agri extension productivity, with win-win outcome to all the stakeholders of agri ecosystem.

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Select all that apply

☑ Emissions reductions (mitigation)

☑ Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

☑ Reduced demand for fossil fuel (adaptation)

☑ Reduced demand for fertilizers (adaptation)

☑ Reduced demand for pesticides (adaptation)

(7.68.1.7) Comment

None

Row 3

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP1

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

☑ Reducing energy use

(7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

ITC's Leaf Tobacco Business is promoting a three-pronged approach to energy conservation and ensuring sustainable fuel management in tobacco curing. This entails introduction of fuel efficient technologies, promotion of self-sustenance through energy plantations and use of alternative fuels. → Energy Conservation Barns, equipped with roof insulation and turbo ventilators, reduce fuelwood consumption by 27% and have been scaled to 43,511 barns across Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. In parallel, 146 SMART curing barns have been deployed, achieving up to 40% reduction in fuelwood use. → To embrace a self-sustaining model for fuel sourcing, ITC has taken up energy plantations that have covered 228,500 acres to date. Grow Your Fuel models are deployed, wherein farmers are encouraged to grow trees for energy wood on farm bunds and agro-forestry models. The energy plantation programme is also being reinforced by establishing a Chain of Custody from the wood production source to consumption at the farm level. → Encouraging farmers to use alternate fuels from crop residues like coffee husk, coffee stems, coconut fronds, and eucalyptus roots.

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

Select all that apply

☑ Knowledge sharing

☑ Operational

☑ Procurement

(7.68.1.5) Explanation of how you encourage implementation

The overall objective of the programme is to reduce the value chain footprint of leaf tobacco and build a more climate resilient value chain. To encourage implementation, ITC supports its suppliers through: - Adequate training and capacity building of suppliers.- Supporting overall development of local areas through its Model Village Programme spread across 484 villages in the leaf tobacco catchment area. The programme aims to create a sustainable production system and a resilient farmer base for leaf tobacco. This is done through creation of economically, ecologically and socially sustainable villages in leaf tobacco operating zone. The bouquet of interventions focusing on sustainable agriculture and agri-tech solutions help in enhancing supplier competitiveness, thereby generating an economic surplus for them. Additionally, for overall community development, ITC acts as a catalyst in the creation as well as implementation of a village development plan covering critical needs like health, education and rural infrastructure. - Introducing new technologies like Loose Leaf Barn that not only helps in reducing emissions but also in managing energy and labour costs. All these activities ensure compliance to global standards like STP (Sustainable Tobacco Programme).

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Select all that apply

☑ Emissions reductions (mitigation)

☑ Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

☑ Increase carbon sink (mitigation)

☑ Reduced demand for fossil fuel (adaptation)

(7.68.1.7) Comment

None

Row 4

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP2

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

☑ Afforestation

(7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

At Bhadrachalam, ITC's largest paper mill, majority of the pulp is produced from wood sourced from ITC's Social and Farm Forestry Programme. The programmes focus on creating commercially viable land use options for smallholder farmers through tree-based farming to diversify incomes from land while fostering food, fodder and fuelwood security. Effective extension services, knowledge of silvicultural practices and technical guidance - on planting till harvest - is provided by ITC to the growers. Our extensive Afforestation Programme has created a green cover of over 1.3 million acres, supporting 240 million person-days of employment for farmers while creating a sustainable and competitive fibre chain for ITC as well as providing high-quality raw material for ITC's notebooks. Though the Company stands as a willing buyer of the wood from the plantations under its Social Forestry programme, the farmers are free to transact at will and sell to whoever they choose.The programme is closely aligned to the 'National Agro-forestry Policy, 2014', which emphasises improvement in productivity; employment, income and livelihood opportunities, especially for the smallholder farmers, through agroforestry.Agro Forestry continued to be given emphasis, accounting for 100% of area under eucalyptus. Given the sizeable area under agro-forestry, and to drive improvement in farm economics from intercrops, ITC continued its efforts to improve productivity of intercrops cultivated along with trees. It also contributes to ITC's carbon sequestration efforts. In 2025-26, ITC's Social and Farm Forestry Initiative resulted in GHG removals of 7,567 kilo tonnes of CO2. ITC's Paper business has committed to Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) principles and has got its pulpwood plantations and supply chain certified under FSC®. In addition to the above, the ITC's Social and Farm Forestry initiative, through a multiplier effect, has led to improvement in pulpwood and fuelwood availability across multiple Indian States - Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh and Odisha.

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

Select all that apply

☑ Financial

☑ Knowledge sharing

☑ Operational

☑ Procurement

(7.68.1.5) Explanation of how you encourage implementation

In order to encourage implementation, the programme design entails several direct benefits to farmers. These include: - ITC assists farmers to have profitable plantations, assisting them with high-yielding saplings specially developed by ITC R&D to grow in harsh conditions. - Afforestation Programme has created a green cover of over 1.3 million acres, supporting over 240 million person-days of employment for farmers while creating a sustainable and competitive fibre chain for ITC as well as providing high-quality raw material for ITC's notebooks - ITC's social forestry programme is aimed at working with marginalised farmers to improve their well-being. - Forestry Groups are formed through which they get loans, subsidised clonal stock, as well as technical support and training. There is a particular focus on Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste households - who are generally among India's most economically and socially marginalised groups. Agroforestry, one of LSTC's key expertise, involves working on productivity improvement of trees by using contemporary research tools for Eucalyptus, Casuarina, Corymbia, and Subabul species. LSTC has established different cutting-edge tools and platforms for improving tree and crop species of interest to ITC for desired traits like yield, quality, abiotic and biotic stress for securing the raw material to various Businesses of ITC given the rising challenges of climate change and depleting resources. Ongoing research has major emphasis on developing climate resilient crops and pulp wood species. As an example, in the past 5 years more than 10 million saplings of new hybrids with >20% higher wood yields have been deployed in farmers' fields. This should lead to secured raw material supply to business while ensuring better farm income and enhanced carbon sequestration.

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Select all that apply

☑ Emissions reductions (mitigation)

☑ Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

☑ Increase carbon sink (mitigation)

(7.68.1.7) Comment

None
[Add row]

(7.68.2) Do you collect information from your suppliers about the outcomes of any implemented agricultural/forest management practices you have encouraged?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.70) Do you know if any of the management practices mentioned in 7.68.1 that were implemented by your suppliers have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.70.1) Provide details of those management practices implemented by your suppliers that have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation.

Row 1

(7.70.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:
☑ MP1

(7.70.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:
☑ Positive

(7.70.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply
☑ Biodiversity
☑ Soil
☑ Water

☑ Yield

(7.70.1.4) Description of impacts

The Biodiversity Risk and Opportunity Assessment (BROA) tool was deployed by ITC's Agri Business Division in its core crop growing regions to identify impacts and dependencies of business operations on biodiversity of a given agricultural landscapes. Analysis of tobacco growing areas in proximity to protected areas and recognised high biodiversity value areas was carried out in collaboration with Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM), Bhopal, in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) to guide farmers in limiting impact and enhancing biodiversity value of farms and surrounding areas is being planned in coordination with key stakeholders. ITC undertakes its social interventions through its Social Investments Programme (SIP). The stakeholders residing in catchments of factory locations and agri-business value chains are covered in these programmes. ITC's community-centric biodiversity conservation is implemented to sustain agriculture and rural livelihoods and benefit the rural communities which depend on the ecosystem services offered by nature and the local biodiversity for their livelihoods. ITC implements community driven biodiversity conservation through adoption of Nature Based Solutions which is also an integral component for supporting climate resilient agriculture. ITC focusses on biodiversity conservation at landscape level by restoring degraded village commons, promoting plantation of native species, and reducing pressures on forests. Restoration of village commons is currently the major component and the work includes, social protection by communities, soil & moisture conservation to expedite in-situ native root stock regeneration, improve green cover and carbon sequestration. These plots also act as hosts to insects and birds beneficial to agriculture. In highly degraded patches where in-situ regeneration is not possible, trees of native species are planted. In addition to above, ITC has several programmes on managing the biodiversity impact especially in agriculture. ITC has several programmes promoting sustainable agricultural practices covering areas such as micro-irrigation, agro-chemical management, soil protection and conservation, energy conservation etc.

(7.70.1.5) Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.70.1.6) Description of the response(s)

-The farmers strictly follow the standards principles of sustainable farming, which includes Biodiversity conservation, improved livelihoods and human well-being and natural resource conservation. With support from ITC, the farmers in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Punjab undertook effective planning and farm management systems that benefit communities, forests, native vegetation, ecosystem services and wildlife. -ITC has adopted a holistic approach of "Integrated Crop Engagement" covering aspects on pest management and crop management practices to ensure that the product meets stringent global food safety standards. -The Agri Business also scaled up its Integrated Crop Management (ICM) programme, thereby enhancing its ability to produce food safe spices in a sustainable manner.

Row 2

(7.70.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP2

(7.70.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

☑ Positive

(7.70.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

☑ Soil

☑ Water

(7.70.1.4) Description of impacts

Zero-Deforestation ITC Agri-Business is committed to ensuring 'Zero Deforestation' across the leaf tobacco value chain. The Business has focused on the twin strategy of a) reducing fuel wood requirement in tobacco curing by promoting Energy Conservation barns and b) promoting energy planation in the supply chain by engaging with the farming community, Community Based Organisations (CBOs), Non- Governmental Organisations (NGOs), research institutions and Government departments. These initiatives have reduced the total wood requirement for tobacco curing and has also enhanced wood sustainability in tobacco growing area. Reducing wood requirement: Energy Conservation Barns with roof insulation and turbo ventilators reduces fuel requirement by 27% and they have been scaled up to 43,511 barns in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. SMART curing barns which reduce fuel requirement by 40% have been scaled up to 146 units. Promoting energy plantation: To promote a self-sustaining model for wood sourcing, an initiative for behavioural change among farming community to Grow Own Fuel (GOF) in their own fields following agro-forestry models is being carried out. This is part of an overall programme on Energy Plantations. The initiative has been cumulatively scaled up to 288,500 acres till date through Energy Plantations. Proximity analysis to Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs): Analysis of tobacco growing areas in proximity to protected areas and recognised high biodiversity value areas was carried out in collaboration with Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM), Bhopal, in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) to guide farmers in limiting impact and enhancing biodiversity value of farms and surrounding areas is being planned in coordination with key stakeholders.

(7.70.1.5) Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.70.1.6) Description of the response(s)

To embrace a self-sustaining model for fuel sourcing, ITC has taken up energy plantations that have covered ~2.89 lakh acres to date. ITC also encourages planting of trees and encouraging farmers to use alternate fuels for curing like coffee husk, coffee stems, coconut fronds and biomass briquettes.To address its water risks in the tobacco supply chain, ITC carries out continuous risk-assessments and implements interventions as part of its holistic two pronged approach involving both demand-side management to improve irrigation efficiency and supply-side management involving revival of traditional water harvesting and recharge structures in areas of cultivation. Some of the interventions on demand-side management for tobacco include:• Climate appropriate seeds, developed with extensive R&D, to suit the region's specific climatic requirements;• Sub soiling to improve root penetration and water-holding capacity of the soil;• Biological interventions such as green manuring, mulching and vermicomposting to improve soil organic content and water-holding capacity;• Tray Seedling technique to reduce water usage in the nursery (up to 30%);• Drip irrigation for improved irrigation efficiency;• Smart irrigation technology, which determines water requirement of plants in real time and automates irrigation without manual intervention, using soil moisture sensors and cloud technology. This precision farming method has potential to reduce water and energy requirements by 50% and improve farm productivity by 10%. Large scale trials promoting contemporary technologies such as drones for spraying which reduces water usage up to 90% when compared to conventional spraying are also under way.These interventions are currently deployed in the major crop growing regions of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka and progressively cover more and more farmers every year.Due to the impact of climate change, we expect the water stress in our tobacco procurement regions to further increase in the future. However, our current strategies are designed to build resilience in the value chain. Additionally, we are in the process of assessing climate risks in our key value chains through climate modelling, which will provide further insights in strengthening our interventions.

Row 3

(7.70.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP3

(7.70.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

☑ Positive

(7.70.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

☑ Soil

☑ Water

(7.70.1.4) Description of impacts

ITC's Paper Business has committed to Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) principles and has got its pulpwood plantations and supply chain certified under FSC. ITC has the distinction of being the first in India to have obtained the Forest Stewardship Council-Forest Management (FSC-FM) certification, which confirms compliance with the highest international benchmarks of plantation management across the dimensions of environmental responsibility, social benefit and economic viability. All four manufacturing Units of the PSPD have obtained the FSC® Chain of Custody certification and have complied with all the requirements during the year, thereby sustaining ITC's position as the leading supplier of FSC® – certified paper and paperboards in India. ITC's social and farm forestry programme has greened 1.48 Million acres and sequestered 7,567 kilo tonnes of CO2.

(7.70.1.5) Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.70.1.6) Description of the response(s)

To date, ITC has received Forest Stewardship Council® - Forest Management (FSC®-FM) certification for over 1.65 lakh acres of plantations involving over 26,436 farmers, as per which all rare, threatened, and endangered species are conserved in the areas considered under the scope of certification. It also assures that methods for enhancing the biodiversity potential of the planted areas, like retention of old growth / snag trees, retention of large woody debris, creation of water bodies, agro-chemical management, etc., are being practiced. During the year, 317,000 tonnes of FSC®-certified wood were procured from these certified plantations.

Row 4

(7.70.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP4

(7.70.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

☑ Positive

(7.70.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

☑ Soil
☑ Water
☑ Yield

(7.70.1.4) Description of impacts

ITC's Agri Business Division has undertaken biodiversity risk assessment in its core crop growing regions to identify impacts and dependencies of business operations on biodiversity of a given agricultural landscapes. Based on the risks identified, ITC's programmes on micro-irrigation, agro-chemical management, soil protection and conservation, energy conservation etc. were introduced. Crops such as chilli, cumin, turmeric, celery, coffee and mangoes were covered under Rain Forest Alliance (RFA), Global GAP and Fairtrade certifications. Several of these crops are also certified as organic under Indian and US standards. Under these certifications, the farms are audited regularly to verify that farmers are compliant to the standard's comprehensive requirements, which require continuous improvement on the journey to sustainable agriculture. In FY 2025-26, 6,757 acres of coffee raw materials and 284 acres of Mango area was certified under Rainforest Alliance sustainable standard. In FY 2025-26, around 7,426 acres of area under new UEBT & RA joint herbs & spices programme covering Chilli, Cumin, Celery and Turmeric crops. In FY 2025-26, 936 acres of Chilli was certified under Global G.A.P. The Good Agriculture Practices (GAP) programme addresses environmental, economic and social sustainability for on-farm processes, and result in safe and quality farm produce. Fairtrade certification endorses that the Agri produce meet defined environmental, labour and developmental standards. In FY 2025-26, 955 acres of Mango area was covered under Fairtrade certification. In 2025-26, 2027 acres under Chilli, Cumin, Celery was certified under G4G Certification promoting sustainable sourcing, food safety and environmental stewardship. In 2025-26, a Globally recognized FSA 3.0 certification for wheat & paddy (ITC 1st in India) in 22,287 acres, enabling on-farm sustainability in areas like soil management, water usage, waste management, labour conditions and community impact. In FY 2025-26, 2815 acres of Mango, 3555 acres of Spices (Chilli, Turmeric, Seed Spices) and 14,682 acres of area under Cereals (Wheat, Paddy, Soybean, Maize, Gram, Pigeon Pea, Mustard) is covered under organic certification.

(7.70.1.5) Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.70.1.6) Description of the response(s)

The farmers strictly follow the standards principles of sustainable farming, which includes Biodiversity conservation, improved livelihoods and human well-being and natural resource conservation. With support from ITC, the farmers in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Punjab undertook effective planning and farm management systems that benefit communities, forests, native vegetation, ecosystem services and wildlife.
[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

☑ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:
☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:
☑ Climate Bonds Taxonomy

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Pulp and paper
☑ Other pulp and paper, please specify :Recycled paperboard

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

As part of its Sustainability 2.0 vision, ITC takes a holistic approach towards enabling the circular economy for waste by focusing on the entire waste value chain. This approach is visible in different value chains including paper. ITC has created replicable, scalable and sustainable models of municipal solid waste management that can be implemented across the country to ensure that zero waste goes to landfill. 'Well-Being Out of Waste' (WOW) is one amongst such models that focuses on diverting dry waste towards appropriate recycling channels. Waste paper collected from this programme is diverted towards paper recycling mills including that of ITC at Kovai. ITC also continue to work on improving the quality of such recycled paper through its R&D initiatives and offering innovative solutions. ITC's range of

solutions based on recycled paper is available at https://www.itcpspd.com/Product/Paperboards/Coated-Recycled-Boards ITC's Kovai Paper Mill utilised nearly 93,000 tonnes of external waste paper as raw material in FY 2025-26.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Estimating and Reporting the Comparative Emissions Impacts of Products (WRI)

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Gate-to-gate

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

metric tonne of paperboard produced

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

To arrive at avoided emissions, the difference between the emissions intensity of virgin paper mill and recycled paper mill is compared. ITC's Paperboard business has both recycled paper based paper mill at Kovai and virgin fiber paper mill at Bhadrachalam. The avoided emissions is calculated as the difference between the emissions intensity of both the mills.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Gate-to-gate

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

0.37

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

To arrive at avoided emissions, the difference between the emissions intensity of virgin paper mill and recycled paper mill is compared. ITC's Paperboard business has both recycled paper based paper mill at Kovai and virgin fiber paper mill at Bhadrachalam. The avoided emissions is calculated as the difference between the emissions intensity of both the mills. Mill-wise revenues are not reported. Therefore, in revenue section, share of revenue from the paper business in ITC's overall revenue is reported. A part of this revenue is derived from sale of recycled paperboards manufactured at Kovai.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

7.7
[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:
☑ No

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

[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	*2222354*	*Select all that apply* ☑ Sourced	*2222354*

[Fixed row]

(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

Key Indian states- Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telengana, Odisha, Chattisgarh

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1996048

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Primary processing sites 8.5.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

The sourcing of timber and wood volumes for ITC's businesses is carefully managed to ensure sustainability and compliance with legal and environmental standards. During the reporting period, the curing wood utilised in the tobacco sourced by ITC's Agribusiness was around 268,322 MT, originating locally from India. The timber supply is secured through a combination of energy plantations grown on tobacco farmers' own farmlands, plantations cultivated on fellow farmers' lands, and fuelwood vendors who procure wood from plantation owners. ITC's Paper business also sources pulpwood which is covered in the disclosure volume. Approximately 1.6 million MT of wood is sourced primarily from farmers across Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Odisha, and Chhattisgarh, as well as from Forest Development Corporations in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. This supports local communities, reduces transportation-related emissions, and ensures compliance

with sustainable forest management principles. Overall, ITC sourced approximately 2,171,587 MT of timber and pulp in the reporting year, with 1,953,493 MT of timber sourced from within the country, and 218,094 MT of imported pulp.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Canada

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Key regions in Canada - British Columbia, Alberta and Quebec.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

35250

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

All the suppliers from which ITC procures pulp are 100% compliant with FSC-COC, and the pulp procured is either FSC Controlled wood, FSC Recycled or FSC mix origin.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Key Regions in Brazil- Sao Paulo

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

28000

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

All the suppliers from which ITC procures pulp are 100% compliant with FSC-COC, and the pulp procured is either FSC Controlled wood, FSC Recycled or FSC mix origin.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Key regions in Sweden- Varmland, Vaggeryd, Northern Sweden, Götaland

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

58453

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

All the suppliers from which ITC procures pulp are 100% compliant with FSC-COC, and the pulp procured is either FSC Controlled wood, FSC Recycled or FSC mix origin.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Chile

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Key Regions in Chile- Biobio

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

51150

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

All the suppliers from which ITC procures pulp are 100% compliant with FSC-COC, and the pulp procured is either FSC Controlled wood, FSC Recycled or FSC mix origin.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Finland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Key Regions in Finland- Kemi

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

24971

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

All the suppliers from which ITC procures pulp are 100% compliant with FSC-COC, and the pulp procured is either FSC Controlled wood, FSC Recycled or FSC mix origin.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Austria

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Key Regions in Austria- Traun, Styria

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1969

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

ITC aims to source its Paper-based packaging from FSC COC mills

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ China

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Key Regions in China- Shanghai, Heilongjiang, Guangdong

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2577

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

ITC aims to source its Paper-based packaging from FSC COC mills

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ France

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Key regions in France- Occitanie

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

210

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

ITC aims to source its Paper-based packaging from FSC COC mills

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Germany

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Key Regions in Germany- Stendal, Westfalen

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1500

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

ITC aims to source its Paper-based packaging from FSC COC mills

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Key Regions in Indonesia-Cikande

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1115

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

ITC aims to source its Paper-based packaging from FSC COC mills

Timber products

(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

Key Regions in Malaysia- Selangor

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

278

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

ITC aims to source its Paper-based packaging from FSC COC mills

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ New Zealand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Key Regions in New Zealand- Napier

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

19000

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

ITC aims to source its Paper-based packaging from FSC COC mills

Timber products

(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

Key regions in Singapore- Central Region

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

451

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

ITC aims to source its Paper-based packaging from FSC COC mills

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Slovenia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Key Regions in Slovenia- Osrednjeslovenska

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

135

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

ITC aims to source its Paper-based packaging from FSC COC mills

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Viet Nam

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Key Regions in Vietnam- Bình Dương Province

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1247

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

ITC aims to source its Paper-based packaging from FSC COC mills
[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?

	Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target	Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target
Timber products	Yes ☑ Yes, we have a no-conversion target	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

[Fixed row]

(8.7.1) Provide details on your no-deforestation or no-conversion target that was active during the reporting year.

Timber products

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ No-conversion

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

ITC aims to source commodities exclusively from lands that have not been converted from natural ecosystems—including forests, grasslands, and wetlands or other land uses, as mentioned in its Board-approved Policy on Deforestation. This means that ITC strictly avoids sourcing from any land that experienced ecosystem conversion, thereby ensuring that its procurement activities do not contribute to deforestation or loss of natural habitats or conversion as defined in AFi.

(8.7.1.3) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.1.4) Cutoff date

Select from:

☑ 2020

(8.7.1.6) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

☑ Legal requirements

(8.7.1.7) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

☑ 2025

[Add row]

(8.7.2) Provide details of other targets related to your commodities, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target, and progress made against them.

Timber products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Forests target 1

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7.1

Select from:

☑ Yes, this target contributes to our no-conversion target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☑ Disclosure volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Engagement with smallholders

☑ Number of smallholders engaged

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

03/31/2017

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

03/31/2017

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

96000

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/31/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

198000

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

198000

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.00

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaty/ initiative/ framework

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goals

☑ Planetary Boundaries

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Coverage: Organisation-wide. The Social Forestry programme for smallholder farmers has cumulatively greened over 572,000 acres of area in the reporting year, benefitting 198,000 households, most of whom are small and tribal community farmers till date. Yearly targets are undertaken for the Social Forestry programme, aiming to increase the area covered. Beneficiaries covered by the Social Forestry Programme in FY 2016-17 (which is the baseline for ITC S2.0 Ambitions) was cumulatively ~96,000.

(8.7.2.19) List the actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Social forestry, involves tree plantations for pulp, energy, and other commercial uses, and offers an effective means to diversify income, restore degraded lands, and contribute to environmental sustainability. Studies indicate that agroforestry systems, including social forestry, help improve soil health, increase carbon sequestration, and provide a steady income stream, particularly for smallholder farmers. 1. Pulpwood and Energy plantations are promoted at scale to help farmers realise the market opportunities available in their catchments and to meet their own wood requirements. 2. Considering the interests of small farmers, plantations are done through agro-forestry and bund plantation models, both of which enable cultivation of trees and crops together, thus ensuring incomes, and also contributing to food & wood security for the nation. 3. Farmers are also helped in getting their plantations certified under Forest Stewardship Council Certification (FSC®), wherein during the year, 425 farmers got about ₹ 2.626 million as FSC® premium besides regular wood income. Impact: During the reporting year, Social Forestry programme has greened over 44,000 acres. Cumulatively, around 572,000 acres impacting 198,000 households, most of whom are small and tribal community farmers. ITC's Farm and Social forestry programmes have together covered over 1.483 million acres till date.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

This target is organisation-wide, and for the reporting year FY 2025-26
[Add 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

☑ Chain-of-custody certification

☑ Value chain mapping

☑ Supplier engagement/communication

☑ Internal traceability system

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

For Pulpwood, ITC has established a traceability system of entire wood sourced right from plantation location (land and ownership document of growers) to harvesting and transport documents up to the mill. The Due-diligence system covers the following: 1. Identification of plantation farmers and the technical support provided by field managers basis their consent of supply 2. Authorised aggregators (suppliers) who harvest and supply the wood from said plantations to the mill 3. Payment made to the farmers and service providers/ transporters as well as requisite taxes to the Government in entire value chain. 4. Ensuring plantations are grown on land legally owned by the growers by verifying their land documents. Additionally, ITC's Paperboards and Specialty Papers Business is committed to Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®) principles. All timber and pulp procured by ITC is from FSC® sources (either FSC®-FM, Controlled Wood or COC). FSC® third party certification system helps trace all the entities in the value chain, including trading of pulp and production of pulp, paper and paper board. ITC has also implemented a robust traceability system to track the origin of timber volumes used in tobacco curing, ensuring compliance with sustainability standards and zero deforestation commitments. A Simple Random Sampling method, with a 95% confidence interval, is employed to identify and assess wood sources from farmers. This statistical approach ensures transparency and reliability in data collection. Each selected farmer provides declarations and documentation confirming the source of their wood, which may include own plantations, plantations of fellow farmers and wood vendors. Moreover, in India tobacco crop being highly regulated, the Government authorised tobacco auction board ensures and discloses that 100% of the tobacco grown in the regions (from where ITC procures) is deforestation and conversion free. Furthermore, a detailed study on forest cover change and wood sufficiency was conducted in collaboration with ICFRE-IWST (Institute of Wood Science & Technology) for tobacco-growing areas of the Mysuru region, Karnataka. This study informed the wood supply-demand dynamics, allowing for projections-based planning.
[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

85.5

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

12.2

(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

2.3

(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:
☑ Yes, deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

98.3

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

85.8

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

85.5

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

12.2

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:
☑ No
[Fixed row]

(8.9.1) Provide details of third-party certification schemes used to determine the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of the disclosure volume, since specified cutoff date.

Timber products

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification
☑ FSC Forest Management certification

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

14.4

(8.9.1.3) Comment

Around ~317,000 MT of the domestic wood consumed by ITC is FSC®-FM certified. Total FSC®-FM certified wood consumed by ITC constitutes 14.4% of disclosure volume. Till date, ITC has received FSC®-FM certification for close to 165,000 acres of plantations involving around 26,436 farmers.

(8.9.1.4) Certification documentation

FSC Combined Certificate.pdf

Timber products

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification

☑ FSC Controlled Wood

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

61.6

(8.9.1.3) Comment

Approximately ~1,360,000 MT of domestic wood procured by ITC's Paper Business from plantations is from FSC®- Controlled Wood sources. This amounts to 61.6% of disclosure volume.

(8.9.1.4) Certification documentation

FSC Combined Certificate.pdf

Timber products

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

☑ FSC Chain-of-Custody certification (any type)

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

9.8

(8.9.1.3) Comment

ITC's Paper business ensures pulp imported by ITC is deforestation-free. Therefore, ITC has FSC® COC certification to ensure FSC® certified wood is procured from external suppliers. This amounts to 9.81% of disclosure volume (~218,094 MT).

(8.9.1.4) Certification documentation

FSC Combined Certificate.pdf
[Add row]

(8.9.3) Provide details of production unit monitoring used to determine deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of volumes since specified cutoff date.

Timber products

(8.9.3.1) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

85.50

(8.9.3.2) Production unit monitoring approach

Select all that apply

☑ Geospatial monitoring or remote sensing tool

☑ Ground-based monitoring system

☑ Community-based monitoring

(8.9.3.3) Description of production unit monitoring approach

ITC's businesses undertake due diligence and monitoring to establish the origin and traceability of wood used across their respective value chains. The Paperboards and Specialty Papers Division has established a traceability system for the entire volume of wood sourced, covering the chain from plantation locations to receipt at the mill. As all wood sourced by the Division is from known FSC® origins, information is maintained on the plantation location, grower and land ownership. The due diligence system includes identification of farmers supported by ITC in raising plantations; verification of growers' land ownership documents; and documentation of the technical support and engagement provided to farmers. It also covers authorised aggregators responsible for harvesting and supplying wood to the mill, along with relevant harvesting and transportation documents. Records of payments made to farmers, service providers and transporters, as well as applicable taxes paid to the Government, are maintained to support traceability and due diligence across the value chain. For the Tobacco Business, farmers procure wood required for agricultural operations from their own plantations, plantations owned by other farmers or local wood vendors, depending on availability and operational requirements. During farm monitoring visits conducted in the cropping period, field technicians assess the source of wood through field observations and discussions with farmers. Copies of applicable and verifiable documents relating to wood procurement are also collected. Information on the origin of wood used by farmers is documented through a combination of geolocation data, the ITCMAARS digital platform and available traceability documents. These records are used to establish traceability of wood used in tobacco operations. Since farmers may procure wood from different sources each year, depending on availability, the extent of traceability to the production unit may vary annually. Based on the farm monitoring system, ~80.4% of the wood used by farmers during the reporting year was traced back to the production unit.

(8.9.3.4) DF/DCF status verified

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.9.3.5) Type of verification

Select all that apply

☑ First party

☑ Second party

☑ Third party

(8.9.3.6) % of your disclosure volume that is both determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit and is verified as DF/DCF

85.5

(8.9.3.7) Explain the process of verifying DF/DCF status

For Pulpwood value-chain: 1. FSC-COC, CW and FM certifications ensure DF/DCF free status of pulpwood procured 2. Procuring wood from farmers covered under Social Forestry and Farm Forestry programmes For fuelwood value-chain: A monitoring and verification system is in place to check the deforestation-free and conversion-free (DF/DCF) status of wood used in tobacco operations. During cropping-period farm visits, field technicians assess wood sources using geolocation data, ITCMAARS records, procurement documents and field observations. An ICFRE-IWST study in Karnataka found forest cover in assessed tobacco-growing areas to be stable or increasing. Fuelwood consumption studies and supporting documents provide additional evidence.

(8.9.3.8) Attachment of verification (optional)

FSC Combined Certificate.pdf
[Fixed row]

(8.9.4) Provide details of the sourcing area monitoring used to determine deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of volumes since specified cutoff date.

Timber products

(8.9.4.1) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of deforestation and conversion within the sourcing area

12.20

(8.9.4.2) Monitoring approach used for determining that sourcing areas have no or negligible risk of deforestation or conversion

Select all that apply

☑ Independent studies
☑ Ground-based monitoring
☑ Third-party assessment tool
☑ Landscape or jurisdictional approaches
☑ Remote sensing or other geospatial data
☑ Collaborating with other organizations to develop and share risk profiles

(8.9.4.3) Description of approach, including frequency of assessment

ITC's Agri business has a traceability system in place to track the origins of timber volumes. In line with Tobacco Board circulars, FCV farmers declare that wood associated with deforestation will not be used. Simple Random Sampling method (at 95% confidence interval) has been used to identify the farmers and established their wood traceability. Declarations and documentations are obtained from these farmers on their wood source including own plantation, fellow farmers plantations and wood vendors. Data for the wood procured from vendors is 100% mapped to state and sub-state (district) level. ITC's Agri tobacco business partnered with several customers to address key sustainability focus areas in tobacco growing regions. This included the Sustainable Tobacco Programme (STP 2.0) with annual reporting for & assessments by global major tobacco companies. Apart from group reporting, participation in 'Thrive' reporting with British American Tobacco (BAT), Reporting in 'Omina' for Phillip Morris and using the 'PLM – Leaf Care Tool' for Imperial Brands. The business also underwent Social Risk Monitoring Protocol (SRMP) and Monitoring Verification & Reporting (MVR) frameworks implementation assessment by third party on behalf of a premium customer. Frequency- Third party and second party audits are conducted annually. Additionally, all the imported pulp is from FSC sources and is mapped to its sourcing region.

(8.9.4.4) Countries/areas of origin

Select all that apply

☑ India

(8.9.4.5) Sourcing areas

For Agri business, curing wood is mostly sourced from Karnataka & Andhra Pradesh. Additionally, ITC has also mapped the imported pulp it sources to its sourcing region.

(8.9.4.6) DF/DCF status is verified

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.9.4.7) Type of verification

Select all that apply

☑ First party

☑ Second party

☑ Third party

(8.9.4.8) % of your disclosure volume that is both determined as DF/DCF through sourcing area monitoring and is verified as DF/DCF

12.2

(8.9.4.9) Explain the process of verifying DF/DCF status

For fuelwood value-chain: In line with Tobacco Board circulars, FCV farmers declare that wood associated with deforestation will not be used. Documentation based on inputs from farmers and vendors, together with findings from third-party institutional studies, is used to assess whether wood used by the farming community for tobacco cultivation is deforestation-free and identifiable up to the sourcing area. In 2025-26, TSBU commissioned a third-party wood-origin study through the College of Forestry, Ponnampet, University of Agricultural and Horticultural Sciences, Shivamogga, Karnataka. Based on its assessment, the study concluded that wood procured by farmers through vendors originated from adjoining districts and was sourced from cultivated farms and agroforestry plantations. A monitoring and verification system is in place to check the deforestation-free and conversion-free (DF/DCF) status of wood used in tobacco operations. During cropping-period farm visits, field technicians assess wood sources using geolocation data, ITCMAARS records, procurement documents and field observations. In line with Tobacco Board circulars, FCV farmers declare that wood associated with deforestation will not be used. ITC ensures the sustainability and legality of its imported pulp through supplier code of conduct.

(8.9.4.10) Attachment of verification (optional)

2025-26_AP_Registration_Criteria__dt_01.08.2025. (3).cleaned.pdf

(8.9.4.11) Use of risk classification

ITC uses a risk-based approach to prioritise sourcing areas for enhanced due diligence and monitoring. The classification considers location, origin and traceability of material, land-use risks, proximity to ecologically sensitive areas, supplier performance, certification status, and findings from internal and third-party assessments. In addition, ITC also carries out field-level verification, supplier/farmer engagement, corrective action and procurement from certified or verified sources. In the Leaf Tobacco supply chain, risk identification is supported through STP 2.0, customer assessments such BAT's Thrive reporting, PMI's Omina platform, Imperial Brands' PLM–Leaf Care Tool, and third-party assessments under the Social Risk Monitoring Protocol and Monitoring, Verification and Reporting frameworks. ITC's Human Rights Impact Assessment and Integrated Adarsh Gram Programme provide complementary sourcing-area insights relating to vulnerable communities, labour and human rights, livelihoods and natural-resource dependency. For pulpwood, FSC® certification and associated due-diligence requirements support risk classification. Applicable FSC risk assessments evaluate the risk of wood originating from unacceptable sources, including forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use, forests where High Conservation Values are threatened, and illegally harvested sources. Specified risks require control and mitigation measures before material can be accepted. ITC's TNFD LEAP-based biodiversity risk assessment at the Bhadrachalam Paperboards and Specialty Papers operations further supports identification of sensitive ecosystems and priority areas for mitigation.
[Fixed row]

(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.

	Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint
Timber products	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.10.1) Provide details on the monitoring or estimating of your deforestation and conversion footprint.

Timber products

(8.10.1.1) Monitoring and estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☑ We monitor the deforestation and conversion footprint in our value chain

(8.10.1.2) % of disclosure volume monitored or estimated

100

(8.10.1.3) Reporting of deforestation and conversion footprint

Select all that apply

☑ Since a specified cutoff date

(8.10.1.4) Year of cutoff date

2020

(8.10.1.6) Known or estimated deforestation and conversion footprint since the specified cutoff date (hectares)

0

(8.10.1.9) Describe the methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

All wood procured is either grown under agro forestry by the farmers on their legally owned agriculture land or it is grown by the Forest Development Corporations on the forest land allotted to them in 1980s and approved for raising and managing / harvesting plantations raised on those allocated lands on rotational basis as per their legally approved management plan. ITC's due diligence system covers the entire plantation wood value chain- from the identification of farmers supported by ITC in raising plantations to the provision of technical assistance and ongoing farmer engagement. Additionally, the system verifies growers' land ownership documents to ensure that plantations are raised on land legally owned by them. For fuelwood value chain, monitoring of the deforestation and conversion footprint is undertaken through farmer declarations, wood traceability documentation, fuelwood consumption studies and third-party assessments. In accordance with Tobacco Board directives, FCV tobacco farmers declare that they will not use wood sourced through deforestation. An ICFRE–Institute of Wood Science & Technology study in Karnataka found that forest cover in tobacco-growing areas was stable or increasing. ITC endeavors to procure all its paper-based packaging from legal and traceable sources, including FSC COC mills.
[Add 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:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.11.1) Provide details of actions taken in the reporting year to assess and increase production/sourcing of deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) volumes.

Timber products

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☑ Increasing traceability

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

1.7

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

☑ Greater supplier awareness/engagement

☑ Increased knowledge on commodity driven deforestation, forest degradation and/or conversion

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

ITC's Board-approved Policy on Sustainable Supply Chain and Responsible Sourcing and its Code of Conduct for Suppliers and Service Providers establish expectations relating to legal compliance, human rights, labour practices, occupational health and safety, environmental and resource efficiency, quality management, and ethical business conduct. Suppliers are also expected to apply equivalent standards to their business associates. For focused engagement, ITC Businesses identify a prioritised set of critical or significant suppliers based on criteria such as procurement value, business relevance, potential ESG risks and opportunities, ESG risk exposure associated with the sector, country, region or commodity type, and supplier substitutability. ITC closely engages with these suppliers and periodically reviews the prioritised list to strengthen sustainability performance across the supply chain. ITC conducts capacity-building workshops for key supply chain partners on material ESG aspects, including human rights, labour practices and environmental sustainability. ITC has further strengthened its supplier capability-building approach through a digital e-learning module that enables scalable and consistent dissemination of sustainability requirements. Suppliers can access structured learning content at their own pace, extending engagement beyond physical sessions and promoting a uniform understanding of ITC's expectations on human rights, labour practices, environmental management and responsible business conduct. More than 1,000 Tier-1 suppliers, including 100% of Critical Tier-1

suppliers, have been covered through capacity-building initiatives over the last three years. This structured engagement strengthens suppliers' ESG capabilities and supports a shift from compliance towards continuous improvement and more resilient and responsible supply chains.
[Add row]

(8.12) Indicate if certification details are available for the commodity volumes sold to requesting CDP Supply Chain members.

	Third-party certification scheme adopted	Certification details are available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members
Timber products	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.12.1) Provide details of the certified volumes sold to each requesting CDP Supply Chain member.

Row 1

(8.12.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ British American Tobacco PLC

(8.12.1.2) Commodity

Select from:
☑ Timber products

(8.12.1.3) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Primary packaging

☑ Secondary packaging

(8.12.1.4) Total volume of commodity sold to requesting member (metric tons)

760

(8.12.1.5) Third-party certification scheme

Chain-of-custody certification

☑ FSC Chain-of-Custody certification (any type)

(8.12.1.6) % of the total volume of commodity sold to requesting member that is certified

100

Row 2

(8.12.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ JT International SA

(8.12.1.2) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Timber products

(8.12.1.3) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Primary packaging

☑ Secondary packaging

(8.12.1.4) Total volume of commodity sold to requesting member (metric tons)

2257

(8.12.1.5) Third-party certification scheme

Chain-of-custody certification

☑ FSC Chain-of-Custody certification (any type)

(8.12.1.6) % of the total volume of commodity sold to requesting member that is certified

100

[Add row]

(8.13) Does your organization calculate the GHG emission reductions and/or removals from land use management and land use change that have occurred in your direct operations and/or upstream value chain?

	GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated
Timber products	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, and willing to share details with requesting CDP Supply Chain members

[Fixed row]

(8.13.1) Provide details on the actions your organization has taken in its direct operations and/or upstream value chain that have resulted in reduced GHG emissions and/or enhanced removals.

Row 1

(8.13.1.1) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Timber products

(8.13.1.2) Description of actions

The farm forestry programme by ITC's Paper Business was started for promoting sustainable forests management practices in the value chain and securing the supply of pulpwood for its paper mills. Apart from sequestering carbon, this programme along with social forestry provides significant environmental benefits such as improving productivity of wasteland. The programme also helps in de-risking poor rural households by diversifying farm portfolios through the promotion of tree-based farming.

(8.13.1.3) CO2e reductions and removals achieved from base year (metric tons CO2e)

7567401

(8.13.1.4) Base year

2018

(8.13.1.5) Emissions accounting boundary

Select from:

☑ Included in the corporate GHG inventory boundary

(8.13.1.6) Scope

Select from:

☑ Scope 3 (upstream)

(8.13.1.7) Emissions accounting methodology and standards

Select all that apply

☑ Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

☑ ISO 14064-1:2018

(8.13.1.8) Explain calculation

GHG removals from plantations have been calculated based on the approved methodology used in ITC's UNFCCC registered CDM project '2241: Reforestation of severely degraded landmass in Khammam district of Andhra Pradesh, India under ITC Social Forestry Project.' The GHG inventory of ITC compiled according to the ISO 14064 Standard has been assured, as in the earlier years, at the 'Reasonable Level' by an independent third party. The GHG inventory covers emissions from ITC's operations and GHG removals from ITC's large-scale forestry programmes. ITC's Social and Farm Forestry initiatives, besides sequestering carbon from the atmosphere, help towards greening of degraded wasteland, prevent soil erosion, enhance organic matter content in soil and increase ground water recharge.
[Add 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
☑ Labor rights
☑ Land use rights
☑ Environmental protection
☑ Human rights protected under international law
☑ Tax, anti-corruption, trade and customs regulations
☑ Forest-related rules, including forest management and biodiversity conservation, where directly related to wood harvesting
☑ The principle of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), including as set out in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

(8.14.3) Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Select all that apply
☑ Certification
☑ First party audits
☑ Remote sensing or other geospatial monitoring

☑ Third party audits

☑ Second party audits

☑ Ground-based monitoring

(8.14.5) Please explain

ITC collaborates with farmers in implementing international sustainability certification and verification programmes such as Sustainable Tobacco Programme (STP 2.0), BAT's Thrive platform, and Compliance to Agriculture Labour Practices (ALP) Code, where the production practices are in alignment with defined environment and labour standards. Sustainable Tobacco Programme 2.0 is an industry initiative to enhance agricultural supply chain due diligence and accelerate positive impacts on environmental, social and governance elements. The programme focuses on 8 themes demanding leaf suppliers' commitment on – Water, Human Rights, Crop, Soil, Climate Change, Natural Habitats, Livelihoods and Governance. The Agri business organized independent due diligence studies in "Adarsh Grams" covering one of its Tobacco farm supply chain in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. "Adarsh Gram" ensures Human Rights in the supply chain and focuses on building economic, environment and social capital in the states of Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka. The framework for the Adarsh Gram study was adapted based on international standards, including the Sustainable Tobacco Programme (STP), OECD FAO Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct in Agriculture, UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and ISO 26000:2010 Guidance on Social Responsibility. Apart from the Sustainable Tobacco Programme (STP 2.0), participation in 'Thrive' reporting with British American Tobacco (BAT), Reporting in 'Omina' for Phillip Morris and using the 'PLM – Leaf Care Tool' for Imperial Brands. The business also underwent Social Risk Monitoring Protocol (SRMP) and Monitoring Verification & Reporting (MVR) frameworks implementation assessment by third party on behalf of a premium customer. Additionally, Agri business conducted proximity analysis to identify Tobacco Growing Areas (TGA) in close proximity to Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA), and for the identified villages, it is planned to formulate a Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) to create awareness among the local community on importance of Biodiversity, Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), Integrated Pest Management (IPM) etc. Additionally, ITC's Paperboards and Specialty Papers Business is committed to Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®) principles. All wood procured by ITC is FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) - Forest Management and FDC- Controlled wood certified, enabling mapping and documentation of entire wood value chain which is third party certified on annual basis. ITC has established a traceability system of entire wood sourced right from plantation location (land and ownership document of growers) to harvesting and transport documents up to the mill. The Due-diligence system covers the following: 1. Identification of plantation farmers and the technical support provided by field managers basis their consent of supply 2. Authorised aggregators (suppliers) who harvest and supply the wood from said plantations to the mill 3. Payment made to the farmers and service providers/ transporters as well as requisite taxes to the Government in entire value chain. 4. Ensuring plantations are grown on land legally owned by the growers by verifying their land documents
[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
☑ Commodity sourcing footprint
☑ Current and future sourcing risk
☑ Opportunity to build resilience at scale
☑ Organization has operational presence in area
☑ Supply of commodities strategically important
☑ Opportunity for increased human well-being in area
☑ Local government's commitment to sustainable land use
☑ Opportunity to protect and restore natural ecosystems
☑ Opportunity to increase market access for smallholders and local communities
☑ Risk of deforestation, forests/land degradation, or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(8.15.1.2) Explain your process for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

ITC's Paperboard and Specialty Paper Division has identified priority locations for timber sourcing based on distance from the mill so that reduced distance/ emissions in transportation of wood can help the environment as well as reduce the cost of transportation. This also provides additional benefit to the growers (farmers) in terms of realising better farm gate price to improve their income. Based on sourcing priority and distance from the mill, sourcing area is categorised into Critical Core Area (CCA), located within 50 km of the mill; the Core Area (CA), located within 50–200 km; and the remaining e Non-Core Area (NCA), located within 200–800 km of the mill. ITC's Agribusiness (Leaf Tobacco) also engages with the tobacco farmers who obtain or purchase wood for tobacco curing or barn construction from own plantations, fellow farmers plantations and fuel wood vendors. ITC encourages "Grow Own Fuel" model wherein plantation of tree species saplings is promoted on farmer fields to meet their wood requirement. These energy plantations are a part of the Social Forestry Program in collaboration with Social Investment Program of ITC. The energy plantations are carried out in landscapes where tobacco farmers reside. Moreover, ITC Agribusiness has also identified

priority locations within the value-chain which are close to protected areas. And the business is additionally engaging with farmers in these villages to additionally create awareness on importance of Biodiversity, Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), Integrated Pest Management (IPM) etc. ITC's Farm and Social forestry programmes have together greened over 1.48 million acres till date.
[Fixed row]

(8.15.2) Provide details of your engagement with landscape/jurisdictional initiatives to increase 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

ITC's Social and Farm Forestry Programme

(8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:
☑ India

(8.15.2.6) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

ITC's Social and Farm Forestry programme footprint spans multiple states including Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Tripura and Tamil Nadu.

(8.15.2.8) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:
☑ Yes

(8.15.2.9) Area covered by the initiative (ha)

598935.28

(8.15.2.10) Type of engagement

Select all that apply

☑ Convener: Leads or facilitates the design, set-up, and high-level management of the initiative

(8.15.2.11) Engagement start year

2016

(8.15.2.12) Engagement end year

Select from:

☑ Not defined

(8.15.2.13) Estimated investment over the project period

50000000

(8.15.2.14) Landscape goals supported by engagement

Environmental

☑ Avoided deforestation/conversion of other natural ecosystems and/or decreased degradation rate

☑ Biodiversity protected and/or restored

☑ Ecosystem services maintained and/or enhanced

Social

☑ Income diversification amongst producers in area

☑ Improved business models that enable inclusion (including smallholders)

☑ Improved capacity for community engagement in multi-stakeholder processes

☑ Implementation of livelihood activities/practices that reduce pressure on forests

☑ Improved standard of living, especially for vulnerable and/or marginalized groups
☑ Ensuring local communities and smallholders benefit from the outcomes of landscape/jurisdictional initiative

Production
☑ Increased adoption of sustainable production practices (e.g., input use efficiency and water management practices)
☑ Increased uptake of certification

(8.15.2.15) Organization actions supporting initiative

Participate in planning and multi-stakeholder alignment
☑ Collaborate on establishing and managing monitoring system for deforestation, natural ecosystem conversion and/or degradation
☑ Collaborate on management/land use planning in the landscape/jurisdiction
☑ Collaborate to maintain representation from all relevant stakeholders within governance structure of initiative

Build community and multi-stakeholder capacities
☑ Engage stakeholders on importance of conservation, restoration and/or rehabilitation

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)

(8.15.2.16) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

Select all that apply
☑ Private sector
☑ Local communities
☑ Indigenous peoples
☑ National government
☑ NGO and/or civil society

☑ Sub-national government

(8.15.2.17) Description of engagement

The Social Forestry programme include growing Pulp, Energy and Agarbatti Bamboo wood plantations at scale to help farmers realise the market opportunities available in their catchments and to meet their own wood requirements. Considering the interests of small farmers, plantations are done through agro-forestry and bund plantation models, both of which enable cultivation of trees and crops together, thus ensuring incomes, and also contributing to food & wood security for the nation. The Social Forestry programme has greened over 44,000 acres (~17,806 ha) during the year, cumulatively covering over 572,000 acres (~231,502 ha) impacting 198,000 households, most of whom are small and tribal community farmers. Farmers are also helped in getting their plantations certified under Forest Stewardship Council Certification (FSC®), wherein during the year, 425 farmers got about INR 2.6 Million as FSC® premium in addition to regular wood income. The farm forestry programme by ITC's Paper Business promotes sustainable forests management practices in the value chain, and securing the supply of pulpwood for its paper mills. Apart from sequestering carbon, this programme along with social forestry provides significant environmental benefits such as improving productivity of wasteland. The programme also helps in de-risking poor rural households by diversifying farm portfolios through the promotion of tree-based farming. ITC's Farm and Social forestry programmes have together greened over 1.48 million acres (~598,935 ha) till date. INR 50 Million is the spend on social forestry programme in 2025-26. (1 acre = 0.404686 ha)

(8.15.2.18) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

Select from:

☑ Yes, progress is collectively monitored using a shared external framework, please specify :TNFD recommended Nature-related Targets and Metrics

(8.15.2.19) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored

Outcomes and Achievements: ITC's Farm and Social forestry programmes have together greened over 1.48 million acres till date, which is equivalent to 598,935.28 hectares (1 acre = 0.404686 ha). During the year, the Social Forestry programme greened over 44,000 acres during the year, cumulatively covering over 572,000 acres impacting 198,000 households, most of whom are small and tribal community farmers. Farmers are also helped in getting their plantations certified under Forest Stewardship Council Certification (FSC®), wherein during the year, 425 farmers got about INR 2.6 Million as FSC® premium in addition to regular wood income. Monitoring of progress: ITC has aligned its strategy for Nature with the recommendations of Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD), that recommends setting and tracking nature-related targets. ITC has a nature-related target on expanding forestry projects through ITC's Social and Farm Forestry programme and other such initiatives and covering over 1.5 million acres by 2030. The progress on this target annually monitored and disclosed in ITC's Sustainability Report as well as ITC's first Nature Report aligned with the TNFD.

(8.15.2.20) Claims made

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are making a claim

(8.15.2.21) Type of claim made

Select from:

☑ Individual claim

(8.15.2.22) Provide further details on your claim

Under ITC's Sustainability 2.0 targets for 2030 mentioned in ITC's Sustainability Report, Area covered by Social and Farm Forestry program is disclosed. ITC aims to cover 1.5 million acres under the programme by 2030, and has covered 1.48 million acres (~598,935 ha) till date (Reporting year).
[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:

☑ Yes, we do produce/source from this landscape/jurisdiction, and we are able/willing to disclose volume data

(8.15.3.3) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Timber products

(8.15.3.4) % of disclosure volume from this landscape/jurisdiction

87.9
[Add row]

(8.16) Do you participate in any other external activities to support the implementation of policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(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
☑ Timber products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply
☑ Involved in industry platforms
☑ Engaging with communities
☑ Engaging with non-governmental organizations

(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

ITC is a member of the India Business and Biodiversity Initiative (IBBI), which is a multi- stakeholder initiative with leading Indian Businesses making commitment for biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource use. As a member of IBBI, ITC is actively involved in consultations related to widely adopted frameworks such as the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosure (TNFD) and is proactively working towards aligning its reporting, and calibrating its practices in line with the evolving stakeholder expectations.
[Add row]

(8.17) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(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:

☑ Afforestation

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Expected benefits of project

☑ Improvement to soil health

☑ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

☑ Increase in carbon sequestration

☑ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

☑ Creation of green jobs and sustainable livelihoods

☑ Securing continued supply of agricultural commodities

☑ Improvement of standard of living, especially for vulnerable and/or marginalized groups

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

☑ No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

In the agri-catchments, ITC works for biodiversity conservation along with soil and water, as these three are essential natural capitals vital for the sustainability of agriculture. Also, rural communities depend on the ecosystem services offered by nature and the local biodiversity for their livelihoods. Therefore, establishing a linkage between biodiversity and livelihoods makes it meaningful for communities to work for biodiversity conservation. As part of its biodiversity conservation efforts, ITC has focussed on the following: → Biodiversity conservation in agri supply chains to minimise the adverse impacts of agriculture on biodiversity → Community-driven biodiversity conservation at the watershed level through landscape renewal and rehabilitation of degraded plots for mosaic restoration → Revival of ecosystem services provided to agriculture by nature, which has witnessed considerable erosion in recent decades. To ensure community ownership, ITC works on creating awareness among communities on how biodiversity contributes to their livelihoods by providing ecosystem services such as food, fodder, and fuelwood, water conservation, and the hosting of beneficial predator birds (that feed on crop pests) and pollinators. Till date, ITC has taken up revival and conservation work in more than 13,710 biodiversity plots covering over 810,000 acres spread across 10 States by involving farmers and community members.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

☑ Project based in area with direct operations

☑ Project based in sourcing area(s)

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2016

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

☑ 2030

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

327795.66

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

404686

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ India

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

25.66954

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

75.53796

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

☑ Annually

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

1756800000

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

☑ Increase in carbon sequestration

☑ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

☑ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

ITC implements community driven biodiversity conservation through adoption of Nature Based Solutions which is also an integral component for supporting climate resilient agriculture. ITC focusses on biodiversity conservation at landscape level by restoring degraded village commons, promoting plantation of native species, and reducing pressures on forests. Restoration of village commons is currently the major component and the work includes, social protection by communities, soil & moisture conservation to expedite in-situ native root stock regeneration, improve green cover and carbon sequestration. These plots also act as hosts to insects and birds beneficial to agriculture. In highly degraded patches where in-situ regeneration is not possible, trees of native species are planted. Biodiversity conservation happens through restoration of commons for reducing pressures on forests, Miyawaki plantations, mangrove conservation and native species-based improvement at landscape level, as per the Sustainable Agriscapes approach This is a part of the NRM (Natural Resource Management) Programme, which constitutes one of the three components of the Social Investment Programme with an approximate spend of 5 billion INR. The program includes all projects related to natural resource management including biodiversity conservation programme. ITC also has a 2030 target to cover 1 million acres under biodiversity conservation programme, which is equivalent to 404686 ha. Till date, the programme has covered 0.81 million acres, equivalent to 327795 ha (assuming 1 acre = 0.404686 hectares).
[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:
☑ No

(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:
☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

With water being an essential resource for direct operations as well as within our supply chain, ITC measures and monitors in its Units using calibrated water flow meters conforming to local regulations, where applicable. These meters include mechanical flow meter, Electro-magnetic flow meter, ultrasonic flow meter.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Data is reported on a quarterly basis from all sites by relevant EHS and Sustainability personnel and after various levels of verification, is consolidated at Business and Corporate level. Businesses analyze and assess their water-related data and link them to relevant KPIs. Water withdrawal data is reported annually in ITC's Sustainability Report. In FY 2025-26, ITC's total water withdrawal stood at 30.3 million kl.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

With water being an essential resource for direct operations as well as within our supply chain, ITC measures and monitors in its Units using calibrated water flow meters conforming to local regulations, where applicable. These meters include mechanical flow meter, Electro-magnetic flow meter, ultrasonic flow meter.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Data is reported on a quarterly basis from all sites by relevant EHS and Sustainability personnel and after various levels of verification, is consolidated at Business and Corporate level. Businesses analyze and assess their water-related data and link them to relevant KPIs. Water withdrawal data is reported annually in ITC's Sustainability Report.In FY 2025-26, out of the total water withdrawal of 30.3 million kl, around 83% was from surface water and rainwater, 14% from ground water, and the remaining 3% from third-party water sources.

Water withdrawals quality

(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

pH: Measured through standard pH meters. -TSS: Measured by gravimetric method by using filter, weighing balance and oven to dry, spectrophotometer - TurbidityMeasured by spectrophotometer -TDS: Measured using a standard online/offline meters. For Process Water: (RO Water) Parameters are continuously monitored using OEM in-line PH and conductivity meters to indicate the operational quality of the treatment. Other fresh water physical parameter are monitored through portable equipment.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Relevant physical, chemical and microbiological water quality parameters are regularly monitored with calibrated water throughput meters(select parameters on a daily basis in-house and comprehensive tests on a month, quarterly and half yearly basis via NABL (National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories) accredited testing laboratories). These tests help the Units to optimise the downstream raw water treatment process to meet the process and drinking water quality requirements.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

In line with relevant and applicable statutory norms, ITC units measure and monitor this quantity (with calibrated water throughput meters, Magnetic flow meter, open channel flow meter, Ultrasonic flow meter etc.) as applicable, on a continuous basis, at its manufacturing locations.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Data is reported on a half-yearly basis from all sites by relevant EHS personnel and after various levels of verification, are consolidated at the Business and Corporate levels. Businesses analyse and assess their water-related data and link them to relevant KPIs. This data is important in progressing towards zero effluent discharge and recycle/ reuse of treated effluent to reduce fresh water intake. During FY 2025-26, all ITC Units met their regulatory requirement related to effluent discharge quality and quantity. In FY 2025-26, around 19.2 million kl of treated effluent was discharged outside the premises by ITC Units.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

In line with relevant and applicable statutory norms, ITC measures and monitors this quantity, (with calibrated water throughput meters, Ultrasonic flow meter, open channel flow meter, mechanical flow meter etc.), on a continuous basis, at its manufacturing locations.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Data is reported on a half-yearly basis from all sites by relevant EHS personnel and after various levels of verification, are consolidated at the Business and Corporate levels. Businesses analyse and assess their water-related data and link them to relevant KPIs. This data is important in progressing towards zero effluent discharge and recycle/ reuse of treated effluent to reduce fresh water intake. Water discharge data is reported annually in ITC's Sustainability Report. In FY2025-26, around 19.2 million kl of treated effluent was discharged outside the premises by ITC units., out of which 51% was discharged to surface water bodies, 48% for irrigation purposes, and remaining 1% was discharged to Common Effluent Treatment Plant and Municipal sewers.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

In line with relevant and applicable statutory norms, ITC measures and monitors this quantity, (with calibrated water throughput meters, mechanical flowmeter, electro-magnetic) on a continuous basis, at its manufacturing locations.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Data is reported on a half-yearly basis from all sites by relevant EHS personnel and after various levels of verification, are consolidated at the Business and Corporate levels. Businesses analyse and assess their water-related data and link them to relevant KPIs. This data is important in progressing towards zero effluent discharge and recycle/ reuse of treated effluent to reduce fresh water intake. Water discharge data by volume of treatment is reported annually in ITC Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report 2026. In FY 2025-26, around 19.2 million kl of treated effluent was discharged outside the premises by ITC units out of which 9.8 million.

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

IBOD: Measured in titration method, incubated in incubator. COD: Measured in titration method, digested in COD digester. pH: Measured through pH meter. TSS: Measured by gravimetric method by using filter, weighing balance and oven to dry. DO: measured through titration. Online monitoring of pH, TSS, BOD and COD carried out on continuous basis and data uploaded to regulators' server (State and Central Pollution Control Boards) as applicable. OCEMS on continuous basis

(9.2.4) Please explain

Relevant physical, chemical and microbiological water quality parameters are regularly monitored (select parameters on a daily basis using test kits and comprehensive tests on a monthly/ quarterly/ periodic basis via NABL accredited testing laboratories) in accordance with the process requirements and applicable

*standards and legislations across ITC Units. Paperboards factories have continuous effluent online monitoring system before final disposal in accordance with consent to operate requirements. The thresholds ITC strives towards to achieve are stringent than specified in the local regulations. This data is important in progressing towards zero effluent discharge and recycle/ reuse of treated effluent to reduce fresh water intake. *OCEMS - Online Continuous Emission/Effluent monitoring System*

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

In line with relevant and applicable statutory norms, it is measured. Relevant physical, chemical and microbiological water quality parameters are regularly monitored (select parameters on a daily basis using test kits and comprehensive tests on a monthly/quarterly/periodic basis via NABL accredited testing laboratories) in accordance with the process requirements and applicable standards and legislations across ITC Units.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Relevant physical, chemical and microbiological water quality parameters are regularly monitored (select parameters on a daily basis using test kits and comprehensive tests on a monthly/ quarterly/ periodic basis via NABL accredited testing laboratories) in accordance with the process requirements and applicable standards and legislations across ITC Units.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(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

Measured & monitored as part of various physical, chemical and microbiological water quality parameters which are regularly recorded select parameters on a daily basis using test kits/in-house labs & comprehensive tests on a monthly basis via NABL accredited testing laboratories in accordance with the process requirements and applicable standards and legislations across ITC factories.

(9.2.4) Please explain

In line with relevant and applicable statutory norms, ITC measures and monitors this quantity, (with calibrated water throughput meters), on a daily basis, at its manufacturing locations.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

ITC measures and monitors In line with relevant and applicable statutory norms, (with calibrated water throughput meters, Magnetic flow meter, River water inlet flowmeter is Ultrasonic flow meter and based on mass balances, electro-Magnetic flow meter), its total water consumption at its manufacturing sites.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Data is reported on a half-yearly basis from all sites by relevant EHS personnel and after various levels of verification, are consolidated at the Business and Corporate levels. Businesses analyse and assess their water-related data and link them to relevant KPIs. ITC targets to reduce the specific water intake by 40% across businesses by 2030 (over a 2018-19 baseline) and Creation of Rainwater Harvesting Potential equivalent to over 5 times the Net Water Consumption from Operations by 2030. Water use efficiency data is reported annually in ITC's Sustainability Report. ITC's water consumption is net of fresh water withdrawal and treated effluent discharge. During FY 2025-26, the net water consumption was 11.2 million kl.

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

In line with relevant and applicable statutory norms, it is measured. ITC measures and monitors this quantity, (with calibrated water throughput meters, open channel flow meters, Electro magnetic flow meter), on a daily basis, at its manufacturing locations.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Data is reported on a half-yearly basis from all sites by relevant EHS personnel and after various levels of verification, are consolidated at the Business and Corporate levels. Businesses analyse and assess their water-related data and link them to relevant KPIs. This data is important in progressing towards zero effluent discharge and recycle/ reuse of treated effluent to reduce fresh water intake and overall water consumption. ITC targets to reduce the specific water intake by 40% across businesses by 2030 (over a 2018-19 baseline). During FY 2025-26, total volume of water recycled by ITC was 6 million kilo litres.

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:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

In accordance with the applicable legislations (Factories Act and relevant amendments), access to WASH services are ensured and monitored in ITC facilities. Internal EHS audits (periodic frequency) are used as a method to monitor and ensure compliance towards WASH services for employees.

(9.2.4) Please explain

ITC recognizes the access to safe drinking water and sanitation as a basic human right, and aligns to the same through its policies on Environment, Health & Safety and Code of Conduct for Suppliers and Service Providers. Rest rooms are provided with adequate water facility. ITC is also implementing the international Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) Standard across all its high risk sites, and WASH is a key pillar of the AWS Standard. Accordingly, ITC is targeting AWS certification of all sites in high water stressed areas by 2035.
[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)

30342

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In FY 2025-26, ITC's total water withdrawal stood at 30.3 million kl, a reduction of 3% as compared to previous year due to planned shutdown of the recovery boiler at Paper mill in Bhadrachalam.Note: ITC has defined that change within the range of +/- 5% as compared to last reporting year, implies performance has remained about the same, change between +/- 6% and 20% implies change is higher (or lower), and change greater than + /- 20% implies change is much higher or much lower.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

19170

(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:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

During FY 2025-26, all ITC Units met their regulatory requirement related to effluent discharge quality and quantity. In FY 2025-26, around 19.2 million kl of treated effluent was discharged outside the premises. The total water discharge reduced as compared to previous year despite growth in production. This is due to various Water Efficiency Management Programs undertaken by the factories. Note: ITC has defined that change within the range of +/- 5% as compared to last reporting year, implies performance has remained about the same, change between +/- 6% and 20% implies change is higher (or lower), and change greater than +/- 20% implies change is much higher or much lower.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

11172

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The total water consumption remained about the same as compared to previous year despite growth in production. This is on account of two reasons: 1. In FY 2025-26, ITC's total water withdrawal stood at 30.3 million kl, a reduction of 3% as compared to previous year due to planned shutdown of the recovery boiler at Paper mill in Bhadrachalam. 2. ITC's total water consumption has remained about the same due to improvement of water-use efficiencies by adopting the latest technologies and increasing reuse and recycling practices in operations. Note: ITC has defined that change within the range of /- 5% as compared to last reporting year, implies performance has remained about the same, change between /- 6% and 20% implies change is higher (or lower), and change greater than /- 20% implies change is much higher or much lower.
[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)

28894

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(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:

☑ About the same

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

95.23

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Identification tool used

☑ WRI Aqueduct

☑ Other, please specify :ITC has developed the water risk assessment methodology for identifying water stressed areas based on WRI Aqueduct's Baseline Water Stress and Central Ground Water Board's (India) groundwater block classification.

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

The water withdrawal from water stressed locations has remained about the same on account of Improving water-use efficiencies by adopting the latest technologies and increasing reuse and recycling practices in operations.Note: ITC has defined that change within the range of +/- 5% as compared to last reporting year, implies performance has remained about the same, change between +/- 6% and 20% implies change is higher (or lower), and change greater than + /- 20% implies change is much higher or much lower. ITC has an internal water risk assessment methodology, which considers inputs from WRI Aqueduct's Baseline Water Stress (data set

used was Aqueduct Source 4.0)to account for physical water risks, Central Ground Water Board's (India) groundwater block classification to account for physical and regulatory risks, and through local stakeholder engagement for identifying water-related social and reputational risks. Water quality-related aspects and future drought risk (based on climate modelling) are also considered while assessing site-level water risks. The risk assessment framework characterizes any location where there exists physical water scarcity due to low water availability or poor water quality, regulatory, reputational or social water risks stemming from actual (or perceived) water scarcity, as a water-stressed location. This holistic methodology and framework allows ITC to cognise water risks in a comprehensive manner and effectively strategize to address the identified risks. ITC has moved towards a more comprehensive and stringent water-risk assessment methodology, ITC is better placed to address its water risks. This will be done via expanding ITC's water stewardship approach to more catchments across the Country and addressing water risks from a long-term water security perspective, through collaborative and inclusive stakeholder engagement. ITC targets to have 8 of its facilities in high water-stressed Areas to be certified as per the International Water Stewardship Standard by AWS (Alliance for Water Stewardship) by 2024 and all facilities in high water stress areas to be certified by 2035. ITC is spearheading implementation of the AWS Standard, a credible, globally applicable and recognised framework for sustainable water management within the catchment context. To date, nine ITC Units are AWS-certified, ahead of ITC's S2.0 target of 8 sites by 2024, all at Platinum, following independent third-party assessment. − These 9 sites represent ~85% of ITC's Operational Water Footprint.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.6) What proportion of the sourced agricultural commodities that are significant to your organization originate from areas with water stress?

Timber products

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.2.6.2) % of total agricultural commodity sourced from areas with water stress

Select from:
☑ 51-75

(9.2.6.3) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.6.4) Use of the metric within the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Inform investment strategy
☑ Monitor progress against targets
☑ Reduce impact on water resources
☑ Inform community/local engagement
☑ Incorporate into risk management procedures
☑ Reference for future water targets and business planning
☑ Inform strategies for managing and mitigating water stress

(9.2.6.5) Please explain

Pulpwood is procured from approximately 41 districts across 10 different states of India and 2 international locations. With a district-wise and country wise mapping of procurement in our key agri-value chains, and GIS analysis & risk categorisation using WRI Aqueduct 4.0 Baseline Water Stress indicator, the extent of water stress in our agri- supply chains is calculated/ estimated. All pulpwood plantations are rainfed and dependent on local rainfall for growth. These plantations are established using clonal saplings with shallow rooting characteristics and do not rely on groundwater extraction. By providing vegetative cover, they help reduce surface runoff, enhance rainwater infiltration, and support groundwater recharge. Consequently, sustainably managed pulpwood plantations can contribute positively to local watershed health, including in water-stressed regions. How the indicator is used: Share of timber from water stressed areas is used as the key metric that drives the one of the Company's 2030 targets on water stewardship; 1) integrated watershed management programmes for creating 60 million kl of storage potential, 2) to improve crop water-use efficiency in agri-value chains through demand side management interventions by achieving a savings of at least 2000 million kilolitres annually. Accordingly, various interventions to improve water use efficiencies are in place, in pulpwood value chain. Some of these include- high-yielding, site specific, and disease-resistant eucalyptus and subabul saplings, effective extension services and technical guidance - on planting till harvest, focus on creating commercially viable land use options for small landholder farmers through tree-based farming to diversify income from land while fostering food, fodder and fuelwood security, efforts to promote climate resilient practices including tree based farming, soil health & water management, intercropping in its procurement regions across Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, and parts of Odisha and Chhattisgarh are some examples of the same. ITC has defined that change within the range of +/- 5% as compared to last reporting year, implies performance has remained about the same, change between +/- 6% and 20% implies change is higher (or lower), and change greater than +/- 20% implies change is much higher or much lower.

Tobacco

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.6.2) % of total agricultural commodity sourced from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ 51-75

(9.2.6.3) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.6.4) Use of the metric within the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Inform investment strategy

☑ Monitor progress against targets

☑ Reduce impact on water resources

☑ Inform community/local engagement

☑ Incorporate into risk management procedures

☑ Reference for future water targets and business planning

☑ Inform strategies for managing and mitigating water stress

(9.2.6.5) Please explain

Tobacco is procured from 30 districts across 6 different states of India. With a district-wise mapping of procurement in our key agri-value chains, and GIS analysis & risk categorisation using WRI Aqueduct 4.0 Baseline Water Stress indicator, the extent of water stress in our agri- supply chains is calculated/ estimated. Share of tobacco sourced from water stressed areas is higher than the previous reporting year even though the procurement of leaf tobacco by Tobacco SBU represented a decrease of approximately by 11%. Anticipated future trend: The share of tobacco sourced from water stressed areas is expected to remain about the same as these are core catchment areas for tobacco. Through continuous efforts to improve crop water efficiencies, ITC plans to address the issue by reducing the water intensity in the future, despite larger procurement to match increased production volumes. How the indicator is used: The share of tobacco sourced from water stressed areas is used as key metric that drives one of ITC's 2030 targets on water stewardship; to improve crop water-use efficiency in agri-value chains through demand side management interventions by achieving a savings of at least 2000 million kilolitres annually. ITC has embarked on a mission to create positive water footprint across its key agri value chains including Tobacco which together account for majority of ITC's total embedded water consumption from agri-based raw materials. ITC continues to implement a comprehensive water-stewardship programme across its tobacco value chain, with a focus on improving crop water-use efficiency and enhancing climate resilience. Key interventions include: •Development and promotion of climate-resilient tobacco varieties tolerant to biotic and abiotic stresses •Sub-soiling and soil-health management practices to improve soil moisture retention and water-holding capacity •Tray-seedling technology in nurseries, enabling water savings of up to 45% •Promotion of drip irrigation and fertigation for precision water and nutrient application •Deployment of smart-irrigation systems using soil-moisture sensors and cloud-based decision support tools, with potential to reduce water use by up to 50% ITC defined that change within the range of+/- 5% as compared to last reporting year, implies performance has remained about the same, change between+/- 6% and 20% implies change is higher (or lower), and change greater than +/- 20% implies change is much higher or much lower

Wheat

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.6.2) % of total agricultural commodity sourced from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.6.3) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.6.4) Use of the metric within the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Inform investment strategy

☑ Monitor progress against targets

☑ Reduce impact on water resources

☑ Inform community/local engagement

☑ Incorporate into risk management procedures

☑ Reference for future water targets and business planning

☑ Inform strategies for managing and mitigating water stress

(9.2.6.5) Please explain

Wheat is procured from ~120 districts across 17 different states and Union Territories of India. With a district-wise mapping of procurement in our key agri-value chains, and GIS analysis & risk categorisation using WRI Aqueduct 4.0 Baseline Water Stress indicator, the extent of water stress in our agri- supply chains is calculated/ estimated. Share of wheat sourced from water stressed areas is marginally higher than the previous reporting year even though overall procurement volumes significantly increased over previous year. Through continuous efforts to improve crop water efficiencies, ITC plans to address the issue by reducing the water intensity in the future, despite larger procurement to match increased production volumes. How the indicator is used: The share of wheat sourced from water stressed areas is used as the key metric that drives the one of the Company's 2030 targets on water stewardship; to improve crop water-use efficiency in agri-value chains through demand side management interventions by achieving a savings of at least 2000 million kilolitres annually. ITC has embarked on a mission to create positive water footprint across its key agri value chains - Wheat, Tobacco, and Pulpwood. To address the magnitude of water stress, in the recent years, the programme on water stewardship was also extended to river basin level interventions so that the competing demands from neighbouring areas of ITC's catchments are also addressed and a more holistic and sustainable impact created. Work has been done in four river sub-basins till date - Ghod basin (Maharashtra), Kolans (Madhya Pradesh), Upper Bhavani (Tamil Nadu) and Murreru (Telangana) – all of which have achieved water positive status, compared to the deficit estimated at the time of inception. In addition, work has commenced in a fifth sub-basin through a PPP - South Pennar (Karnataka), guided by recommendations from the study

conducted by Indian Institute of Science (IISc). In pursuit of the above interventions, ITC collaborates with reputed institutions and thematic expert organisations to improve water use efficiency in agriculture, map zones for managed aquifer recharge and for water balance estimation. ITC has defined that change within the range of +/- 5% as compared to last reporting year, implies performance has remained about the same, change between +/- 6% and 20% implies change is higher (or lower), and change greater than +/- 20% implies change is much higher or much lower.
[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)

25172

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

By virtue of their location, some of our most water intensive facilities ((Paperboard business) are dependent on surface water sources and therefore fresh surface water is very relevant to ITC. Water withdrawal by source is reported annually in ITC's Sustainability Report. Surface water remained almost the same (decreased by 4%) as compared to the previous reporting year. In FY 2025-26, out of the total water withdrawal of 30.3 million kl, around 83% was from surface water and rainwater, 14% from ground water, and the remaining 3% from third-party water sources. To ensure continuous improvement, every ITC Unit is equipped with robust monitoring

systems that accurately track specific water consumption (total water withdrawal per unit of production).Note: ITC has defined that change within the range of +/-5% as compared to last reporting year, implies performance has remained about the same, change between +/-5% and 20% implies change is higher (or lower), and change greater than +/-20%

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

By virtue of location of our facilities and nature of our businesses, ITC has no dependency on brackish/ seawater at present. Hence this is not relevant to us

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

4272

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

For facilities which do not have access to surface water sources, groundwater is the most dependable form of water satisfying necessary process requirements. Therefore, this is a relevant source for ITC.Groundwater (renewable) withdrawal has remained almost same as compared to the previous reporting year. Note: ITC defines changes within the range of +/- 5% as compared to last reporting year, as performance remaining the same, change between +/- 5% and 20% as higher (or lower), and change greater than +/- 20% as much higher (or lower).

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

By virtue of location of our facilities and nature of our businesses, ITC has no dependency on Groundwater – non-renewable at present. Hence this is not relevant to us

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Manufacturing process (of the products that ITC produces), does not result in any water produced or entrained water. Hence this is not relevant to us

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

898

(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 efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

For ITC, this comprises municipal piped water supply and treated wastewater from third party sources. While in terms of overall volume, it is small, piped water supply is an important source for ITC facilities. The quantity of water from third party sources has increased by around 11%. Water withdrawal by source is reported annually in ITC's Sustainability Report. Note: ITC has defined that change within the range of +/- 5% as compared to last reporting year, implies performance has remained about the same, change between +/- 5% and 20% implies change is higher (or lower), and change greater than +/- 20% implies change is much higher or much lower.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

9792

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

During FY 2025-26, all ITC Units met their regulatory requirement related to effluent discharge quality and quantity. In FY 2025-26, around 19.2 million kl of treated effluent was discharged outside the premises by ITC Units leading to a net water consumption of 11.2 million kl. Discharge to surface water sources included 9792 megalitres, 10% lower than the previous reporting year. (lower). ITC has defined that change within the range of +/- 5% as compared to last reporting year, implies performance has remained about the same, change between +/- 6% and 20% implies change is higher (or lower), and change greater than +/- 20%implies change is much higher or much lower

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

ITC does not discharge to brackish water/ seawater sources at present, by virtue of location of its facilities. This is not anticipated to change in near future

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

ITC does not discharge ground water sources at present, due to regulatory restrictions on the same. This is not anticipated to change in near future.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

9378

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Discharge to third parties was 9378 megalitres, 4% lower than the previous reporting year. ITC has defined that change within the range of +/- 5% as compared to last reporting year, implies performance has remained about the same, change between +/- 6% and 20% implies change is higher (or lower), and change greater than +/- 20%implies change is much higher or much lower.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Indicate the highest level to which your wastewater is treated (either by your organization or a third party) before being discharged to the environment.

Quaternary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Not applicable Note: ITC has defined that change within the range of /- 5% as compared to last reporting year, implies performance has remained about the same, change between /- 6% and 20% implies change is higher (or lower), and change greater than /- 20% implies change is much higher or much lower.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

9378

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.9.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards

Select from:

☑ 100

(9.2.9.5) Factors considered in determining appropriate treatment level beyond local regulatory standards

Select all that apply

☑ Sector-specific standards

☑ Profile of the receiving waterbody

☑ The water discharge impacts

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Rationale for Tertiary treatment: It aims to upgrade water to a higher level of quality before it is discharged. It includes processes that remove, for example, heavy metals, nitrogen, and phosphorus. Regulatory or voluntary standards: 1. ITC's water discharge data has been assured at the 'Reasonable Level' by an independent third-party assurance provider as per ISAE 3000 and GRI 303-4: Water and Effluents. 2. ITC's existing operations/offices comply with applicable environmental regulations of the Country, and operate as per CTO conditions from the Central and State Pollution Control Boards. 49% of ITC's effluents are treated to tertiary level prior to discharge, across our facilities.3. The performance is due to a. Improving water-use efficiencies by adopting the latest technologies and increasing reuse and recycling practices in operations b. Continual improvement in specific water withdrawal and discharge and adoption of benchmarked practices. Note: ITC has defined that change within the range of /- 5% as compared to last reporting year, implies performance has remained about the same, change between /- 6% and 20% implies change is higher (or lower), and change greater than /- 20% implies change is much higher or much lower.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

9792

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.9.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards

Select from:

☑ 100

(9.2.9.5) Factors considered in determining appropriate treatment level beyond local regulatory standards

Select all that apply

☑ Sector-specific standards

☑ Profile of the receiving waterbody

☑ The water discharge impacts

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Rationale for Secondary treatment: It aims to remove substances and materials that have remained in the water, or are dissolved or suspended in it; Regulatory or voluntary standards: 1. ITC's water discharge data has been assured at the 'Reasonable Level' by an independent third-party assurance provider as per ISAE 3000 and GRI 303-4: Water and Effluents. 2. ITC's existing operations/offices comply with applicable environmental regulations of the Country, and operate as per CTO conditions from the Central and State Pollution Control Boards. 51% of ITC's effluents are treated to secondary level prior to discharge, across our facilities. 3. The reduction is due to a. Improving water-use efficiencies by adopting the latest technologies and increasing reuse and recycling practices in operations b. Continual improvement in specific water withdrawal and discharge and adoption of benchmarked practices. ote: ITC has defined that change within the range of /- 5% as compared to last reporting year, implies performance has remained about the same, change between /- 6% and 20% implies change is higher (or lower), and change greater than /- 20% implies change is much higher or much lower.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

This level of treatment is not relevant for discharge as the waste water is subjected to secondary and tertiary forms of treatment, which are higher versions of treatment. 100% of ITC's effluents are treated (secondary and tertiary) across our facilities. Rationale for primary treatment: It aims to remove solid substances that settle or float on the water surface. Regulatory or voluntary standards: 1. ITC's water discharge data has been assured at the 'Reasonable Level' by an independent

third-party assurance provider as per ISAE 3000 and GRI 303-4: Water and Effluents. 2. ITC's existing operations/offices comply with applicable environmental regulations of the Country, and operate as per CTO conditions from the Central and State Pollution Control Boards.

No treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

This level of treatment is not relevant for discharge as the waste water is subjected to secondary and tertiary forms of treatment, which are higher versions of treatment. 100% of ITC's effluents are treated (secondary and tertiary) across our facilities. Regulatory or voluntary standards: 1. ITC's water discharge data has been assured at the 'Reasonable Level' by an independent third-party assurance provider as per ISAE 3000 and GRI 303-4: Water and Effluents. 2. ITC's existing operations/offices comply with applicable environmental regulations of the Country, and operate as per CTO conditions from the Central and State Pollution Control Boards.

Unknown

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

This level of treatment is not relevant for discharge as the waste water is subjected to secondary and tertiary forms of treatment, which are higher versions of treatment. 100% of ITC's effluents are treated (secondary and tertiary) across our facilities. Regulatory or voluntary standards: 1. ITC's water discharge data has been assured at the 'Reasonable Level' by an independent third-party assurance provider as per ISAE 3000 and GRI 303-4: Water and Effluents. 2. ITC's existing operations/offices comply with applicable environmental regulations of the Country, and operate as per CTO conditions from the Central and State Pollution Control Boards.
[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)

31.7

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☑ Phosphates

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

Phosphates are measured for each unit/ facility as per the requirements of the Pollution Control Board. Regulatory or voluntary standards: 1. ITC's water discharge data has been assured at the 'Reasonable Level' by an independent third-party assurance provider as per ISAE 3000 and GRI 303-4: Water and Effluents. 2. ITC's existing operations/offices comply with applicable environmental regulations of the Country, and operate as per CTO conditions from the Central and State Pollution Control Boards.
[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:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

17

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☑ 26-50

(9.3.4) Please explain

Proportion number of facilities exposed to water risks that could generate a substantive change/ total number of facilities. ITC defines a facility as a distinct manufacturing unit or hotel located at a unique geographical site, identified by its specific coordinates.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

As per ITC's water risk methodology, no facilities in the upstream value chain were identified as having substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. Besides direct water consumption, ITC Businesses depend on multiple agricultural value chains. Recognising the importance of water availability for its operations and the catchments from which agricultural commodities are sourced, ITC's Sustainability 2.0 approach centres on enabling water security for all stakeholders in its catchments. ITC actively works with farmers, a crucial part of its supply chain, to conserve and replenish water by promoting water-efficient agronomic practices like micro-irrigation techniques and working with them to create infrastructure for rainwater harvesting. For sites exposed to high water risk, ITC's approach entails developing an in-depth understanding of the environmental and social aspects of water resources at the catchment, sub-catchment or microwatershed level where it is located, which is achieved through detailed hydrological and hydrogeological studies and stakeholder engagement processes, respectively. Upstream – Agri-Value Chains: 1. Implementation of integrated watershed level programmes to augment water availability in the entire catchment and up to the river basin level 2. Working with farmers for creating rainwater harvesting structures to enhance the availability of water in agri-catchments 3. Working towards water-positive agri-value chains by promoting crop water use efficiency in ITC core crops leading to water savings and high crop yields
[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)

Facility 1

(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

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ 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

ITC Units have put in place necessary systems to comply with the Consent to Operate (CTO) conditions including Zero Liquid Discharge, where applicable

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Krishna

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

15.84

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

80.37

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

117

(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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

107

(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

10

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

117

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

ITC has defined that change within the range of +/- 5% as compared to last reporting year, implies performance has remained about the same, change between +/- 6% and 20% implies change is higher (or lower), and change greater than +/- 20% implies change is much higher or much lower.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Facility 2

(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

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ 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

ITC Units have put in place necessary systems to comply with the Consent to Operate (CTO) conditions including Zero Liquid Discharge, where applicable

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :South Pennar

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.03

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

77.9

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

67

(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

8

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

7

(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

52

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

67

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

ITC has defined that change within the range of +/- 5% as compared to last reporting year, implies performance has remained about the same, change between +/- 6% and 20% implies change is higher (or lower), and change greater than +/- 20% implies change is much higher or much lower.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Facility 3

(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

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ 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

ITC Units have put in place necessary systems to comply with the Consent to Operate (CTO) conditions including Zero Liquid Discharge, where applicable

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Godavari

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

17.77

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

78.47

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

50

(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

13

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

12

(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

25

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

50

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

ITC has defined that change within the range of +/- 5% as compared to last reporting year, implies performance has remained about the same, change between +/- 6% and 20% implies change is higher (or lower), and change greater than +/- 20% implies change is much higher or much lower.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Facility 4

(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
☑ Dependencies
☑ Impacts
☑ 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

ITC Units have put in place necessary systems to comply with the Consent to Operate (CTO) conditions including Zero Liquid Discharge, where applicable

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India
☑ Krishna

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

18.79

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

74.29

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

149

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(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

149

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

149

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

ITC has defined that change within the range of +/- 5% as compared to last reporting year, implies performance has remained about the same, change between +/- 6% and 20% implies change is higher (or lower), and change greater than +/- 20% implies change is much higher or much lower.

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Facility 5

(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

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

22.48

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

88.04

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

27

(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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

27

(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

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

9

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

9

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

18

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

ITC has defined that change within the range of +/- 5% as compared to last reporting year, implies performance has remained about the same, change between +/- 6% and 20% implies change is higher (or lower), and change greater than +/- 20% implies change is much higher or much lower.

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 6

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Facility 6

(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

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

29.95

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

78.08

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

117

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

117

(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

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

17

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

17

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

100

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Facilities number 6,12 and14 are located within the same compound/ sharing close geographical proximity. ITC has defined that change within the range of +/- 5% as compared to last reporting year, implies performance has remained about the same, change between +/- 6% and 20% implies change is higher (or lower), and change greater than +/- 20% implies change is much higher or much lower.

Row 7

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 7

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Facility 7

(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

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ 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

ITC Units have put in place necessary systems to comply with the Consent to Operate (CTO) conditions including Zero Liquid Discharge, where applicable

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Indus

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

31.44

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

75.36

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

152

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(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

152

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

152

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

ITC has defined that change within the range of +/- 5% as compared to last reporting year, implies performance has remained about the same, change between +/- 6% and 20% implies change is higher (or lower), and change greater than +/- 20% implies change is much higher or much lower.

Row 8

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 8

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Facility 8

(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

☑ Dependencies
☑ Impacts
☑ 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

ITC Units have put in place necessary systems to comply with the Consent to Operate (CTO) conditions including Zero Liquid Discharge, where applicable

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India
☑ Other, please specify :South Pennar

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.19

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

77.64

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

99

(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

30

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

39

(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

30

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

99

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

ITC has defined that change within the range of +/- 5% as compared to last reporting year, implies performance has remained about the same, change between +/- 6% and 20% implies change is higher (or lower), and change greater than +/- 20% implies change is much higher or much lower.

Row 9

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 9

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Facility 9

(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

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ 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

ITC Units have put in place necessary systems to comply with the Consent to Operate (CTO) conditions including Zero Liquid Discharge, where applicable

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India
☑ Krishna

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

18.78

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

74.26

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

26

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(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

26

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

26

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

ITC has defined that change within the range of +/- 5% as compared to last reporting year, implies performance has remained about the same, change between +/- 6% and 20% implies change is higher (or lower), and change greater than +/- 20% implies change is much higher or much lower.

Row 10

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 10

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Facility 10

(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

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ 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

ITC Units have put in place necessary systems to comply with the Consent to Operate (CTO) conditions including Zero Liquid Discharge, where applicable

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

29.96

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

77.53

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

47

(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

3

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

44

(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)

47

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

ITC has defined that change within the range of +/- 5% as compared to last reporting year, implies performance has remained about the same, change between +/- 6% and 20% implies change is higher (or lower), and change greater than +/- 20% implies change is much higher or much lower.

Row 11

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 11

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Facility 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

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

22.48

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

88.06

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

58

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

58

(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

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

36

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

36

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

22

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The Facility 11 is recently commissioned. ITC has defined that change within the range of +/- 5% as compared to last reporting year, implies performance has remained about the same, change between +/- 6% and 20% implies change is higher (or lower), and change greater than +/- 20% implies change is much higher or much lower.

Row 12

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 12

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Facility 12

(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

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ 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

ITC Units have put in place necessary systems to comply with the Consent to Operate (CTO) conditions including Zero Liquid Discharge, where applicable.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

29.95

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

78.08

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

50

(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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

50

(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)

50

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Facilities number 6,12 and14 are located within the same compound/ sharing close geographical proximity. ITC has defined that change within the range of +/- 5% as compared to last reporting year, implies performance has remained about the same, change between +/- 6% and 20% implies change is higher (or lower), and change greater than +/- 20% implies change is much higher or much lower.

Row 13

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 13

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Facility 13

(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

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ 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

ITC Units have put in place necessary systems to comply with the Consent to Operate (CTO) conditions including Zero Liquid Discharge, where applicable.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Kosasthalaiyar

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.18

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

80.31

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

31

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

31

(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)

31

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

ITC has defined that change within the range of +/- 5% as compared to last reporting year, implies performance has remained about the same, change between +/- 6% and 20% implies change is higher (or lower), and change greater than +/- 20% implies change is much higher or much lower.

Row 14

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 14

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Facility 14

(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

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ 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

ITC Units have put in place necessary systems to comply with the Consent to Operate (CTO) conditions including Zero Liquid Discharge, where applicable.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

29.95

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

78.08

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

46

(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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

46

(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)

46

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Facilities number 6,12 and14 are located within the same compound/ sharing close geographical proximity. ITC has defined that change within the range of +/- 5% as compared to last reporting year, implies performance has remained about the same, change between +/- 6% and 20% implies change is higher (or lower), and change greater than +/- 20% implies change is much higher or much lower.

Row 15

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 15

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Facility 15

(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

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts
☑ 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

ITC Units have put in place necessary systems to comply with the Consent to Operate (CTO) conditions including Zero Liquid Discharge, where applicable.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India
☑ Cauvery River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

11.25

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

76.88

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

914

(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

914

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(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)

914

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

ITC has defined that change within the range of +/- 5% as compared to last reporting year, implies performance has remained about the same, change between +/- 6% and 20% implies change is higher (or lower), and change greater than +/- 20% implies change is much higher or much lower.

Row 16

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 16

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Facility 16

(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
☑ Dependencies
☑ Impacts
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Godavari

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

17.69

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

80.86

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

24238

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

24191

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

47

(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

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

17447

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

9107

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

8340

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

6791

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

ITC has defined that change within the range of +/- 5% as compared to last reporting year, implies performance has remained about the same, change between +/- 6% and 20% implies change is higher (or lower), and change greater than +/- 20% implies change is much higher or much lower. While the facility is not located in a water-stressed region as defined by the WRI Aqueduct Baseline Water Stress thresholds (High: 40-80%; Extremely High: >80%), it has been considered in this assessment owing to its material reliance on water resources.

Row 17

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 17

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Facility 17

(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

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

23.01

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

88.41

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2706

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

2706

(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

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1623

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

671

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

952

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1083

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

ITC has defined that change within the range of +/- 5% as compared to last reporting year, implies performance has remained about the same, change between +/- 6% and 20% implies change is higher (or lower), and change greater than +/- 20% implies change is much higher or much lower. While the facility is not located in a water-stressed region as defined by the WRI Aqueduct Baseline Water Stress thresholds (High: 40-80%; Extremely High: >80%), it has been considered in this assessment owing to its material reliance on water resources.
[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

Select all that apply

☑ Alliance for Water Stewardship certification

☑ ISAE 3000

☑ Other, please specify :1. GRI Standards Water withdrawal: Disclosure 303-3 2. ISAE 3000 3. ITC's water withdrawal has been assured at the 'Reasonable Level' by M/s KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☑ Alliance for Water Stewardship certification

☑ ISAE 3000

☑ Other, please specify :ITC units operate in line with the Consent to Operate (CTO) conditions, that are verified by accredited labs for regulatory compliance. All ITC units met their regulatory requirement related to effluent discharge quality and quantity in FY2025-26.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☑ Alliance for Water Stewardship certification

☑ ISAE 3000

☑ Other, please specify :ITC units operate in line with the Consent to Operate (CTO) conditions, that are verified by accredited labs for regulatory compliance. All ITC units met their regulatory requirement related to effluent discharge quality and quantity in FY2025-26.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☑ Alliance for Water Stewardship certification

☑ ISAE 3000

☑ Other, please specify :GRI Standards-Water discharge: Disclosure 303-4 ITC units operate in line with the Consent to Operate (CTO) conditions. All ITC units met their regulatory requirement related to effluent discharge quality and quantity in FY2025-26.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☑ Alliance for Water Stewardship certification

☑ ISAE 3000

☑ Other, please specify :GRI Standards Water discharge: Disclosure 303-4 ISAE 3000 ITC units operate in line with the Consent to Operate (CTO) conditions. All ITC units met their regulatory requirement related to effluent discharge quality and quantity in FY 2025-26.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☑ Alliance for Water Stewardship certification

☑ ISAE 3000

☑ Other, please specify :GRI Standards Disclosure 303-4 ISAE 3000 ITC's water discharge has been assured at the 'Reasonable Level' by M/s KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☑ Alliance for Water Stewardship certification

☑ ISAE 3000

☑ Other, please specify :ITC units operate in line with the Consent to Operate (CTO) conditions, and are verified by accredited labs for regulatory compliance. All ITC units met their regulatory requirement related to effluent discharge quality and quantity in FY2025-26.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☑ Alliance for Water Stewardship certification

☑ ISAE 3000

☑ Other, please specify :GRI Standards Disclosure 303-5 Water consumption. ITC's water consumption data has been assured at the 'Reasonable Level' by M/s KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP

[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

☑ Yes, CDP supply chain members buy goods or services from facilities listed in 9.3.1

(9.4.1) Indicate which of the facilities referenced in 9.3.1 could impact a requesting CDP supply chain member.

Row 1

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 13

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Facility 13

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ British American Tobacco PLC

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Potential impact to the customer would be minimal as ITC has other facilities which are not located in water stressed region. Spare capacities in those locations along with the inventory maintained by ITC would ensure minimal disruption to the customer requirement. ITC has large-scale watershed development programmes that aimed at augmenting the groundwater supply. ITC has achieved its S2.0 2030 Target of creating rainwater harvesting potential equivalent to over 5 times the net water consumption from operations. ITC has implemented Integrated Watershed Development Projects across more than 1.98 million acres. Total rainwater harvesting potential(RWH) of more than 67 million kl (cumulative) created which is over 6 times the net water consumed by ITC's operations in FY 2025-26.

(9.4.1.5) Comment

None

Row 2

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 13

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Facility 13

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ JT International SA

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Potential impact to the customer would be minimal as ITC has other facilities which are not located in water stressed region. Spare capacities in those locations along with the inventory maintained by ITC would ensure minimal disruption to the customer requirement. ITC has large-scale watershed development programmes that aimed at augmenting the groundwater supply. ITC has achieved its S2.0 2030 Target of creating rainwater harvesting potential equivalent to over 5 times the net water consumption from operations. ITC has implemented Integrated Watershed Development Projects across more than 1.98 million acres. Total rainwater harvesting potential(RWH) of more than 67 million kl (cumulative) created which is over 6 times the net water consumed by ITC's operations in FY 2025-26.

(9.4.1.5) Comment

None

Row 3

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 1

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Facility 1

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Imperial Brands

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Potential impact to the customer would be minimal as ITC has other facilities which are not located in water stressed region. Spare capacities in those locations along with the inventory maintained by ITC would ensure minimal disruption to the customer requirement. ITC has large-scale watershed development programmes that aimed at augmenting the groundwater supply. ITC has achieved its S2.0 2030 Target of creating rainwater harvesting potential equivalent to over 5 times the net

water consumption from operations. ITC has implemented Integrated Watershed Development Projects across more than 1.98 million acres. Total rainwater harvesting potential(RWH) of more than 67 million kl (cumulative) created which is over 6 times the net water consumed by ITC's operations in FY 2025-26.

(9.4.1.5) Comment

None

Row 4

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 1

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Facility 1

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ British American Tobacco PLC

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Potential impact to the customer would be minimal as ITC has other facilities which are not located in water stressed region. Spare capacities in those locations along with the inventory maintained by ITC would ensure minimal disruption to the customer requirement. ITC has large-scale watershed development programmes that aimed at augmenting the groundwater supply. ITC has achieved its S2.0 2030 Target of creating rainwater harvesting potential equivalent to over 5 times the net water consumption from operations. ITC has implemented Integrated Watershed Development Projects across more than 1.98 million acres. Total rainwater harvesting potential(RWH) of more than 67 million kl (cumulative) created which is over 6 times the net water consumed by ITC's operations in FY 2025-26.

(9.4.1.5) Comment

None

Row 5

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 1

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Facility 1

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Philip Morris International Inc.

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Potential impact to the customer would be minimal as ITC has other facilities which are not located in water stressed region. Spare capacities in those locations along with the inventory maintained by ITC would ensure minimal disruption to the customer requirement. ITC has large-scale watershed development programmes that aimed at augmenting the groundwater supply. ITC has achieved its S2.0 2030 Target of creating rainwater harvesting potential equivalent to over 5 times the net water consumption from operations. ITC has implemented Integrated Watershed Development Projects across more than 1.98 million acres. Total rainwater harvesting potential(RWH) of more than 67 million kl (cumulative) created which is over 6 times the net water consumed by ITC's operations in FY 2025-26.

(9.4.1.5) Comment

None
[Add row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

816401100000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

26906634.37

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

Anticipated future trend: With the increase in production volumes across Businesses, the total water consumption is expected to increase, even though we continually strive to reduce our specific water consumption. By 2030, ITC is targeting a 40% reduction in specific water consumption (per unit of production). Accordingly, total water withdrawal efficiency is expected to improve (decrease) in the future.
[Fixed row]

(9.9) Provide water intensity information for each of the agricultural commodities significant to your organization that you source.

Timber products

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.9.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

785

(9.9.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:
☑ Total water consumption

(9.9.4) Denominator

Select from:
☑ Metric tons

(9.9.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.9.6) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.9.7) Use of the metric within the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Inform investment strategy

☑ Monitor progress against targets

☑ Reduce impact on water resources

☑ Inform community/local engagement

☑ Incorporate into risk management procedures

☑ Reference for future water targets and business planning

☑ Inform strategies for managing and mitigating water stress

(9.9.8) Please explain

Water intensity is based on data published by Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) (Water:Why Eucalyptus?https://www.downtoearth.org.in/water/why-eucalyptus--60275 for eucalyptus trees. Water intensity volume for the year is about the same as previous year due to about the same procurement volumes. Through continuous efforts to improve crop water efficiencies, ITC plans to reduce the water intensity in the future (5 year forecast), despite larger procurement to match increased production volumes. Anticipated future trend: With increase in production volumes across paper Business, total water consumption is expected to increase, even though we continually strive to reduce specific water consumption. ITC has defined that change within range of +/- 5% as compared to last reporting year, implies performance has remained about the same, change between +/- 6% and 20% implies change is higher (or lower), and change greater than +/- 20% implies change is much higher or much lower. One of ITC's 2030 targets on water stewardship is to improve crop water-use efficiency in agri-value chains through demand side management interventions by achieving a savings of at least 2000 million kilolitres annually. Accordingly, various interventions to improve water use efficiencies are in place, in pulpwood value chain. Some of these include- high-yielding, site specific, and disease-resistant eucalyptus and subabul saplings, effective extension services and technical guidance - on planting till harvest, focus on creating commercially viable land use options for small landholder farmers through tree-based farming to diversify income from land while fostering food, fodder and fuelwood security, efforts to promote climate resilient practices including tree based farming, soil health & water management, intercropping in its procurement regions across Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, and parts of Odisha and Chhattisgarh are some examples of the same. All pulpwood plantations are rainfed and are established using clonal saplings with shallow rooting characteristics and do not rely on groundwater extraction. By providing vegetative cover, they help reduce surface runoff, enhance rainwater infiltration, and support groundwater recharge. Over the

past five years, LSTC has introduced high yield clones in Eucalyptus, Subabul, Casuarina and Corymbia, raising productivity by over 20%. Last year, it distributed over 10 million clone saplings.

Tobacco

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.9.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

325.76

(9.9.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Total water consumption

(9.9.4) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(9.9.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.9.6) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.9.7) Use of the metric within the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Inform investment strategy
☑ Monitor progress against targets
☑ Reduce impact on water resources
☑ Inform community/local engagement
☑ Incorporate into risk management procedures
☑ Reference for future water targets and business planning
☑ Inform strategies for managing and mitigating water stress

(9.9.8) Please explain

During FY 2025-26,Tobacco SBU procured approximately 11% lesser leaf Tobacco when compared with FY 2024-2025.Total estimated water consumption increased by 6%, resulting in 19% increase in per unit water intensity. The increase in water intensity was primarily driven by a shift in the procurement mix, with a higher proportion of tobacco sourced from irrigated production systems and relatively water-intensive growing regions during the reporting year. Consequently, the weighted-average water requirement per tonne of tobacco procured increased despite the reduction in overall procurement volumes. Water-intensity estimates are derived from region-specific assessments conducted across Tobacco Growing Areas (TGAs) covering both Flue-Cured Virginia (FCV) and Non-Flue-Cured (NFC) tobacco types. The assessment incorporates water consumption across both nursery and main-field cultivation stages and reflects the agronomic and irrigation characteristics of the regions from which tobacco is sourced. ITC continues to implement a comprehensive water-stewardship programme across its tobacco value chain, with a focus on improving crop water-use efficiency and enhancing climate resilience. Key interventions include: •Development and promotion of climate-resilient tobacco varieties tolerant to biotic and abiotic stresses. •Sub-soiling and soil-health management practices to improve soil moisture retention and water-holding capacity. •Adoption of green manuring, mulching and vermicomposting to enhance soil organic carbon and reduce moisture loss. •Tray-seedling technology in nurseries, enabling water savings of up to 45%. •Promotion of drip irrigation and fertigation for precision water and nutrient application. •Deployment of smart-irrigation systems using soil-moisture sensors and cloud-based decision support tools, with potential to reduce water use by up to 50%. •Scaling up drone-based application technologies, which can reduce water consumption for spraying operations by up to 90% compared to conventional methods. ITC is also undertaking a detailed assessment of water-stressed sourcing regions to further strengthen water-risk management and target interventions in high-risk geographies. ITC has defined that change within the range of +/- 5% as compared to last reporting year, implies performance has remained about the same, change between +/- 6% and 20% implies change is higher (or lower), and change greater than +/- 20% implies change is much higher or much lower.

Wheat

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.9.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

1050.8

(9.9.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Total water consumption

(9.9.4) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(9.9.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.9.6) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.9.7) Use of the metric within the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Inform investment strategy

☑ Monitor progress against targets

☑ Reduce impact on water resources

☑ Inform community/local engagement

☑ Incorporate into risk management procedures

☑ Reference for future water targets and business planning

☑ Inform strategies for managing and mitigating water stress

(9.9.8) Please explain

The water intensity data is based on the growing region-specific 'Physical Productivity of Wheat' data published by NABARD, ICRIER in their report 'Water Productivity Mapping of Major Indian Crops' (2018). Water intensity volume for the year is higher than the previous reporting year due to the higher procurement volumes. Water intensity value of wheat is used as the key metric that drives the one of the Company's 2030 targets on water stewardship; to improve crop water-use

efficiency in agri-value chains through demand side management interventions by achieving a savings of at least 2000 million kilolitres annually. ITC has embarked on a mission to create positive water footprint across its key agri value chains -Wheat.To address the magnitude of water stress, in the recent years, the programme on water stewardship was also extended to river basin level interventions so that the competing demands from neighbouring areas of ITC's catchments are also addressed and a more holistic and sustainable impact created. To address the scale and interconnected nature of water stress, programme has expanded to river sub-basin level interventions, enabling management of competing demands from neighbouring areas of ITC's catchments and creating more holistic and sustainable outcomes. Work has been done in four river sub-basins till date - Ghod basin, Kolans, Upper Bhavani and Murreru – all of which have achieved water positive status, compared to deficit estimated at the time of inception. In addition, work has commenced in a fifth sub-basin through a PPP - South Pennar (Karnataka), guided by recommendations from the study conducted by Indian Institute of Science (IISc). In pursuit of these interventions, ITC collaborates with reputed institutions and thematic expert organisations to improve water use efficiency in agriculture, map zones for managed aquifer recharge and for water balance estimation. Key partners include IISc Bengaluru, IWMI, WWF India, iit-iit Foundation, ACWADAM, GEOVALE, and others. Through continuous efforts to improve crop water efficiencies, ITC plans to reduce the water intensity in the future, despite larger procurement to match increased production volumes. ITC has defined that change within the range of +/- 5% as compared to last reporting year, implies performance has remained about the same, change between +/- 6% and 20% implies change is higher (or lower), and change greater than +/- 20% implies change is much higher or much lower.
[Add row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

Packaging

(9.12.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

1.16

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:
☑ Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

Total production in tonnes

(9.12.5) Comment

Unit of measurement is kl/tonnes

Row 2

(9.12.1) Product name

Leaf Tobacco

(9.12.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

1.1

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:
☑ Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

Total production in tonnes

(9.12.5) Comment

Unit of measurement is kl/tonnes
[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

(9.13.1) Products contain hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ No

(9.13.2) Comment

ITC's diversified portfolio of future-ready businesses, spanning FMCG, Paperboards & Packaging, Agri Business and Information Technology. ITC has put in place stringent processes and systems to ensure that its products and services are incompliance with relevant regulatory requirements. Manufacturing Units are also housed in state-of-the-art facilities with internationally benchmarked quality management systems. The Company adopts stringent hygiene standards, globally benchmarked manufacturing practices and robust quality assurance systems for its products. For example, in the food business: -All Units are being periodically evaluated against Global Food Safety standards- internally by Central Quality Team, as well as externally by Third Party certification bodies for ISO/ FSSC accreditations. All 140 Manufacturing Locations (Including Third Party Manufacturing Units) of the Branded Packaged Food Business are FSSC 22000/ ISO 22000/ HACCP Certified.
[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:
☑ Yes

(9.14.2) Value chain stage where low water impact is assessed

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations

(9.14.3) Indicator used to assess water impact

Water quantity
☑ Lower water withdrawal/consumption than conventional processes

Water quality
☑ Lower water pollution than conventional processes

(9.14.4) Have you used a certification standard to classify your products/services as low water impact?

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify standard :ISO 14040 is an international standard that outlines the principles and framework for conducting a Life Cycle Assessment (LCA). CII GreenPro Certification.

(9.14.5) Definition used to classify low water impact

1. Low water impact products are products requiring less water (at least 10% less) for their use phase compared to the conventional/ baseline category of products. These products consumers to decrease their water use. ITC has been developing several products in this category. ITC's Savlon powdered handwash has a much lower footprint compared to conventional liquid handwash. This handwash comes in concentrated form and hence requires less packaging. The cradle-to-grave water depletion impact of the powdered hand wash is over 50% lesser than that of the liquid hand wash. ITC also redesigned the manufacturing process of Nimyle floor cleaner wherein the need for additional heating is eliminated and the product is manufactured without heating. An LCA was conducted for quantifying the environmental benefits of the process change, and as per the results, the process modification resulted in 27% less water depletion than the earlier hot process 2. During FY 2025-26, the Kovai Unit of ITC's Paperboards & Specialty Papers Business (ITC's recycled paper mill at Kovai, Tamil Nadu) sourced ~ 93,000 tonnes of waste paper from external sources, which constituted ~70% of Unit's total input materials. The Kovai unit is the first site in India and the first paper mill in the world to achieve the highest Platinum rating under the 'Alliance for Water Stewardship Standards'. Recyled paperboard manufactured at Kovai is considered low water impact as it used recycled paper. The Kovai unit has also been rated GreenCo Platinum+ by CII. 3.ITC's Nimyle Herbal and Nimyle Lemongrass floor cleaners variants are GreenPro certified, endorsed by the World Neem Organisation, and formulated to be biodegradable. The GreenPro assessment covers the product's full lifecycle: Raw Material Selection, Manufacturing Process, Product Performance during use, and Recycling / Disposal.

(9.14.7) Please explain

1. For low water impact products, the assessments are based on life cycle analysis (LCA) studies. Water Depletion is the amount of water that the watershed of origin is losing. (ReCiPe 2016 (rivm.nl) In these assessments, water depletion is estimated in cubic meters or liters, and is computed using the ReCiPe Midpoint (H) v1.13 methodology. All impact assessment factors used in these impact assessments are sourced from premier global databases (such as EcoInvent) or peer reviewed scientific literature. 2. Recycled paperboard manufacturing is considered low water impact as compared to virgin paperboard manufacturing as it uses nearly 50% less water. 3. Nimyle's neem-powered formulation excludes BKC, chlorine, bleach, and quats, while delivering 99.9% germ protection through 100% naturally derived action. Its industry-first 'no chemical residue' claim further reinforces safety for households, including children and pets.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category	Science-based target set in this target category according to SBTN guidance
Water pollution	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years
Water withdrawals	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	
Other	*Select from:* ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years	

[Fixed row]

(9.15.1) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Water target 1

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Site/facility

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☑ Reduction in water discharges per unit of production

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

03/31/2025

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

03/31/2025

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

23.6

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

03/31/2026

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

21.58

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

21.58

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

100

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

During FY 2025-26, as part of specific discharge target set at 21.58m3/ tonne of production, PSPD Bhadrachalam achieved its target of 21.58 m3/tonne. 100% of the target was achieved.

(9.15.1.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

The performance was achieved due to the combination of water-use optimisation and various water conservation measures. Following specific actions were undertaken which led to the achievement of target. 1. Hot Water Overflow Diversion into SBL (Pulp Mill) 2. HPRB Sand Filter Backwash to Pump House 3. Hard Blown Down Concept for Evp-4 & 5 4. Sealing Water Recirculation in SBL (Pulp Mill) 5. Robotic Showers for PM4 Process 6. Sealing Water Recirculation in Paper Machine-4 7. ETP Backwater usage in Place of Fresh Water for Cleaning in Paper Machine-4

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

The Bhadrachalam Unit is the first pulp and paper mill to be rated GreenCo Platinum+ by CII, as part of Green Company rating system. 100% of the target was achieved

Row 2

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Water target 2

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business division

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Reduction in withdrawals per unit of production

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

03/31/2020

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

03/31/2019

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

3.04

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

03/31/2031

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

1.8

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

1.8

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

100

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In line with Sustainability 2.0 ambitions, ITC Businesses are implementing various measures to enhance water use efficiency, aiming for a 40% reduction in specific water consumption by 2030 compared to FY 2018-19. Given the diversity of ITC's Businesses, specific water consumption for different businesses are reported with different denominators/activity ((e.g. tonne of production or 'per million cigarettes').

(9.15.1.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

The above reported figure is for ITC's Branded Packaged Foods Businesses which achieved 43% reduction in specific water consumption (% Reduction Vs. FY 2018-19- baseline year) driven by water conservation measures, productivity enhancement interventions and changes in product mix. Branded Packaged Foods Businesses achieved Specific Water Consumption: 1.8 kl/ tonne in FY 2025-26. The Specific water consumption is total water withdrawal (kl) per unit of output (e.g., tonnes of production). We have achieved the target already for Foods Business. Actions undertaken to achieve the target: ITC's Foods Business continues to drive water efficiency and optimise internal water supplies across its manufacturing footprint: Some notable measures taken in the following factories are as follows: Panchla Unit Cut freshwater consumption by 94 kl/day through enhanced 2nd stage Reverse Osmosis (RO) recovery, process optimisation, and the reuse of treated backwash water.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

Some notable measures taken in the following factories are as follows: Panchla Unit Cut freshwater consumption by 94 kl/day through enhanced 2nd stage Reverse Osmosis (RO) recovery, process optimisation, and the reuse of treated backwash water. Mysuru Plant Boosted daily condensate recovery by 2.5 kl/day by integrating advanced systems, including a Pressurised Power Pack Pump (PPPU). Medak Unit Slashed water consumption in potato chip line by ~50% by upgrading washing operations with regulated flowmeters, water-efficient nozzles, and mechanised cleaning tools. All other businesses are also progressing towards meeting S2.0 targets. 22% & 28% reduction in specific water consumption (2025-26Vs. 2018-19) across Papers and FMCG Cigarettes, which together with Foods Business constitute ~98% of ITC's total water consumption.

Row 3

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Water target 3

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

☑ Increase in the proportion of local population using safely managed drinking water services around our facilities and operations

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

03/31/2017

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

03/31/2017

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

85000

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

03/31/2031

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

160000

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

175372

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

120

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

As part of its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programmes, ITC's sanitation programme adopts a transformative approach that goes beyond infrastructure, by addressing environmental, social and behavioural determinants, to ensure sustained public health outcomes. Aligned with Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0 (SBM 2.0), one of the programme promotes healthy community and hygienic habitats by ensuring access to sanitation, both at household and at community level. In the programme, the total number of estimated population benefited till date is derived considering each household has 4 members. Hence, the 2030 target is covering 160,000 persons through construction of 40,000 household toilets. Achievement till 2025-26 is 175,372 persons through 43,843 household toilets. Exclusion: 1.Child & climate friendly WASH infrastructure in schools & Anganwadi centres including, toilets, drinking water & hand washing facilities. 2.does not include Community Toilets 3.Retrofitting of existing toilet.

(9.15.1.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) programme contributed to increasing the number of people participating in community engagement activities related to WASH. The programme focused on improving access to sanitation facilities through the construction of community toilets for households with space constraints and the retrofitting of twin-pit toilets, with support from the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), in households where single-pit toilets had been constructed earlier. Till 2025-26, the programme has facilitated the construction of 225 community toilets. In addition, it promotes awareness on WASH practices through large-scale nationwide door-to-door campaigns, including the Savlon Swasth India Mission, dissemination of IEC materials, and various community-level engagement activities. ITC also places strong emphasis on hygiene education among children in Anganwadis and schools, recognising them as key catalysts for behavioural change.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

Having exceeded the original infrastructure target, the programme has transitioned towards sustaining ODF outcomes and advancing ODF+ communities through improved hygiene practices, behaviour change communication, community engagement, child-friendly WASH infrastructure, low- cost solutions for liquid waste and strengthened sanitation governance aligned with Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0.

Row 4

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Water target 4

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Increase in rainwater harvesting

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

03/31/2017

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

03/31/2017

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

30.08

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

03/31/2031

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

75

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

66.31

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Revised

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

81

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

ITC has achieved its S2.0 2030 Target of creating 60 million kl Total rainwater harvesting potential (RWH),equivalent to over 5 times the net water consumption from operations. During year, the 2030 target was revised to 75 million kl total rainwater harvesting potential (RWH). ITC has implemented Integrated Watershed Development Projects across 1.98 million acres − Total rainwater harvesting potential (RWH) of more than 67 million kl (cumulative) created which is more than 6 times the net water consumed by ITC's operations in FY 2025-26. This includes 66.31 Million KL Rain Water Harvesting (RWH) potential (after siltation adjustment) created by ITC at the catchment level. Through various rainwater harvesting initiatives, ITC has established an annual rainwater harvesting potential of approximately 1 million kl within its Units. Exclusion: No exclusions are identified.

(9.15.1.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

ITC works towards augmenting supply at the sub-catchment level through various interventions focused on harvesting rainwater based on the recommendations of the hydro-geological studies. Stakeholder engagement is an integral part of any watershed level initiative and has been duly emphasised. This holistic approach helps in significant overall improvement of the water balance within the defined action area, since both usage efficiency as well as harvesting potential can be improved manifold by simple, well-designed interventions. Water Stewardship programme has covered 19.85 lakh acres area through catchment treatment and providing access to irrigation, facilitated by construction of 38,540 water harvesting structures (including ground water recharge structures). This is done by promoting local

management of water resources by facilitating community-based participation in planning & executing watershed projects focused on rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge & catchment treatment

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

ITC has achieved its S2.0 2030 Target of creating rainwater harvesting potential equivalent to over 5 times the net water consumption from operations − ITC has implemented Integrated Watershed Development Projects across 1.98 million acres − Total rainwater harvesting potential (RWH) of more than over 67 million kl (cumulative) created which is over 6 times the net water consumed by ITC's operations in FY 2025-26.

Row 5

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Water target 5

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Reduction in withdrawals per revenue

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

03/31/2020

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

03/31/2019

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

61.16

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

03/31/2031

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

36.69

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

36.9

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

99

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target
☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In line with Sustainability 2.0 ambitions, ITC Businesses are implementing various measures to enhance water use efficiency, aiming for a 40% reduction in specific water consumption by 2030 compared to FY 2018-19. Given the diversity of ITC's Businesses, specific water consumption for different businesses are reported with different denominators/activity ((e.g. tonne of production or 'per million cigarettes'). Therefore, for this target- the denominator for calculation of intensity is taken as million INR.

(9.15.1.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Aligned with the overarching Sustainability 2.0 ambitions, ITC Businesses are aggressively implementing targeted measures to achieve a 40% reduction in Specific Water Consumption by 2030 (relative to the FY 2018–19 baseline). Reflecting this momentum, ITC's Specific Water Consumption per rupee of turnover has already declined by ~42%, dropping to ~36.9 kl/INR Million compared to the baseline year. Water Efficiency Management Programmes To systematically reduce specific water consumption, ITC Units deploy a comprehensive, multi-dimensional strategy focused on both sides of the water-use equation: Supply Side Management - Establishing rainwater-harvesting systems to decrease reliance on freshwater and groundwater sources systematically. - Constructing dedicated recharge structures to maximise soil infiltration and restore local groundwater tables. Demand Side Management -Maximising operational water-use efficiency, reuse, and recycling through the integration of state-ofthe- art tech.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

In line with Sustainability 2.0 ambitions, ITC Businesses are implementing various measures to enhance water use efficiency, aiming for a 40% reduction in specific water consumption by 2030 compared to FY 2018-19.
[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

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Waste data

☑ Carbon removals

☑ Fuel consumption

☑ Renewable fuel consumption

☑ Emissions breakdown by business division

☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation

☑ Methane emissions
☑ Progress against targets
☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation
☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)
☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)
☑ Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 1 and 2)
☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
☑ Emissions reduction initiatives/activities

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards
☑ ISAE 3000
☑ ISAE 3410

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

ITC has been reporting its sustainability performance annually, and the Sustainability Report 2026 covers the sustainability performance for the period April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026. ITC's Sustainability Report 2026 has been prepared in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards 2021. Reporting on sustainability topics continues to be on the basis of materiality. ITC has obtained independent third-party assurance for its Sustainability Reports since it started reporting in 2004. In the reporting year, authenticity of the data and systems disclosed in the Sustainability Report 2026 has been assured by KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP, an independent third-party assurance provider. They have provided the assurance as per the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised). The indicators which are under Reasonable Assurance and Limited Assurance are available in the assurance report. The assurance report of KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP is included in the Report and covers the summary of the work performed, the manner in which the assurance engagement has been conducted, the extent to which ITC has applied GRI Standards, and their conclusions on the Report. ITC has computed its greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory, including GHG emissions, biogenic emissions and GHG removals, in accordance with ISO 14064:2018 and GHG Protocol (A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard) (Revised). The GHG inventory for FY 2025-26 has been assured by KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP. ITC accounts for the following gases in its GHG inventory: Carbon Dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous Oxide (N2O), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF6).

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

itc-sustainability-report-2026.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☑ Water consumption– total volume

☑ Water discharges– total volumes

☑ Water withdrawals– total volumes

☑ Water withdrawals – volumes by source

☑ Water discharges – volumes by destination

☑ Water intensities of products and services

☑ Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

☑ Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

Water-related standards

☑ Alliance for Water Stewardship certification

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

ITC has been reporting its sustainability performance annually, and the Sustainability Report 2026 covers the sustainability performance for the period April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026. ITC's Sustainability Report 2025 has been prepared in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards 2021. Reporting on sustainability topics continues to be on the basis of materiality. ITC has obtained independent third-party assurance for its Sustainability Reports since it started reporting in 2004. In the reporting year, authenticity of the data and systems disclosed in the Sustainability Report 2025 has been assured by KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP, an independent third-party assurance provider. They have provided the assurance as per the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised). The indicators which are under Reasonable Assurance and Limited Assurance are available in the assurance report. The assurance report of KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP is included in the Report and covers the summary of the work performed, the manner in which

the assurance engagement has been conducted, the extent to which ITC has applied GRI Standards, and their conclusions on the Report. ITC spearheading adoption of Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) Standard in India − 9 AWS-certified sites in India, ahead of ITC's S2.0 target of 8 sites by 2024 with all 9 receiving Platinum level certification − These 9 sites represent more than 86% of ITC's Operational Water Footprint. The details of these certified sites are available on AWS website: https://a4ws.org/aws-standard/aws-standard-certification/certified-sites/#directory

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

itc-sustainability-report-2026.pdf

Row 3

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Forests

☑ Ecosystem restoration and long-term protection projects

☑ Origins of sourced volume

☑ Traceability data

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

Forests-related standards

☑ Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)

☑ Rainforest Alliance

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

ITC has been reporting its sustainability performance annually, and the Sustainability Report 2026 covers the sustainability performance for the period April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026. ITC's Sustainability Report 2026 has been prepared in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards 2021. Reporting on sustainability topics continues to be on the basis of materiality. ITC has obtained independent third-party assurance for its Sustainability Reports since it started reporting in 2004. In the reporting year, authenticity of the data and systems disclosed in the Sustainability Report 2026 has been assured by KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP, an independent third-party assurance provider. They have provided the assurance as per the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised). The indicators which are under Reasonable Assurance and Limited Assurance are available in the assurance report. The assurance report of KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP is included in the Report and covers the summary of the work performed, the manner in which the assurance engagement has been conducted, the extent to which ITC has applied GRI Standards, and their conclusions on the Report. Overall, 100% of the fibre used by ITC's PSPD is of known and legal origin. All four manufacturing Units of the PSPD have obtained the FSC® Chain of Custody certification and have complied with all the requirements during the year, thereby sustaining ITCs position as the leading supplier of FSC®– certified paper and paperboards in India. About 42,000 acres certified by Rainforest Alliance (RFA), Global G.A.P., Fairtrade, FSA 3.0

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

itc-sustainability-report-2026.pdf

Row 4

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☑ Water discharges – volumes by destination

☑ Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

☑ Water intensities of products and services

☑ Water withdrawals– total volumes

☑ Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

☑ ISAE 3410

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

ITC also prepares a Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report (BRSR), a mandatory disclosure framework introduced by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) for the top 1,000 publicly listed companies. This report is annexed to ITC's annual report and accounts. BRSR Core indicators, which are a set of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) within the larger Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report (BRSR) framework have also been reasonably assured by KPMG. Amongst other indicators, these include: Energy Footprint: Total energy consumption. Energy intensity (per rupee of turnover, per rupee of turnover adjusted for PPP, per physical output) Water Footprint: Provide details of water withdrawal by source, Total water consumption, Water consumption intensity (per rupee of turnover, per rupee of turnover adjusted for PPP, per physical output). Water Footprint: Water Discharge by destination and levels of Treatment. GHG Footprint: Total Scope 1 emissions, Total Scope 2 emissions, GHG Emission Intensity (Scope 1+2) (per rupee of turnover, per rupee of turnover adjusted for PPP, per physical output)

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

ITC-Report-and-Accounts-2026.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.

(13.2.1) Additional information

ITC ensures sustainable sourcing of commodities in line with its board-approved policy on Sustainable Supply Chain and Responsible Sourcing. ITC is committed to no deforestation and biodiversity conservation across its direct operations and supply chains. ITC works with its suppliers to implement the Company's Code of Conduct for Suppliers and Service Providers, and the policies on Sustainable Supply Chain, No Deforestation, and Biodiversity Conservation. Based on % share of procurement spends and procurement volumes, and revenue dependence pulpwood/timber, wheat, and tobacco are the most material commodities for ITC. While palm oil is used in select products of ITC's FMCG businesses such as Foods and Personal Care, it contributes to less than 3 % of ITC's total procurement spend. At an industry level, ITC's sourcing of palm oil is relatively negligible. Therefore, from a materiality perspective, commodities like pulpwood and tobacco have been considered in the CDP response. Other agri-commodities which constitute less than 1 % of overall procurement spend have also not been considered.
[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Sustainability Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub to facilitate collective action in priority basins.

Select from:
☑ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute