



IFRS S2: Climate
Related Financial
Disclosures 2024-25

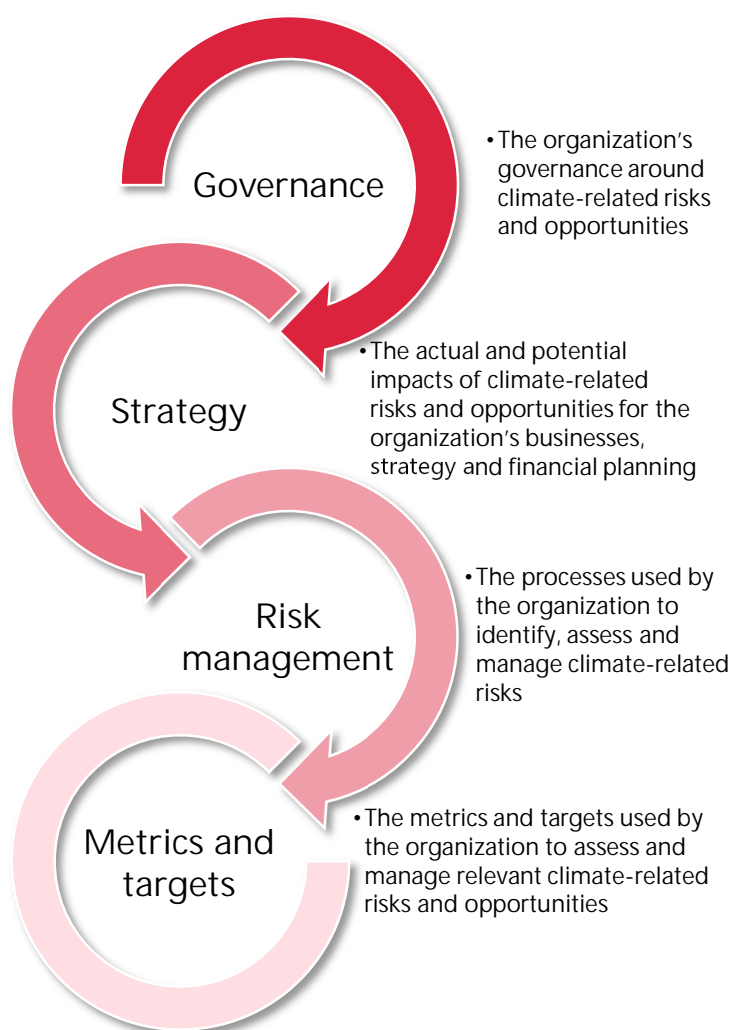
Raymond
LIFESTYLE LIMITED



Introduction

Raymond Lifestyle recognizes the significant financial and operational risks that climate change poses to the global economy and our industry. With increasing stakeholder expectations for transparent and forward-looking climate-related disclosures, we continue to evolve our reporting to align with international best practices.

In line with global best practices and recent international standards, our FY 2024–25 climate-related disclosures are aligned with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) S2 Climate-related Disclosures Standard, developed by the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB). IFRS S2 builds on the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), providing a comprehensive framework for transparent reporting on governance, strategy, risk management, and climate-related metrics and targets.



This report provides an overview of Raymond Lifestyle's climate-related governance, strategy, risk management processes, and key metrics and targets, aligned with the requirements set out in IFRS S2. Our commitment to transparency and accountability remains unwavering, as we strive to address climate-related risks and opportunities in a manner that supports the long-term resilience and sustainability of our business and meets the evolving needs of our stakeholders.

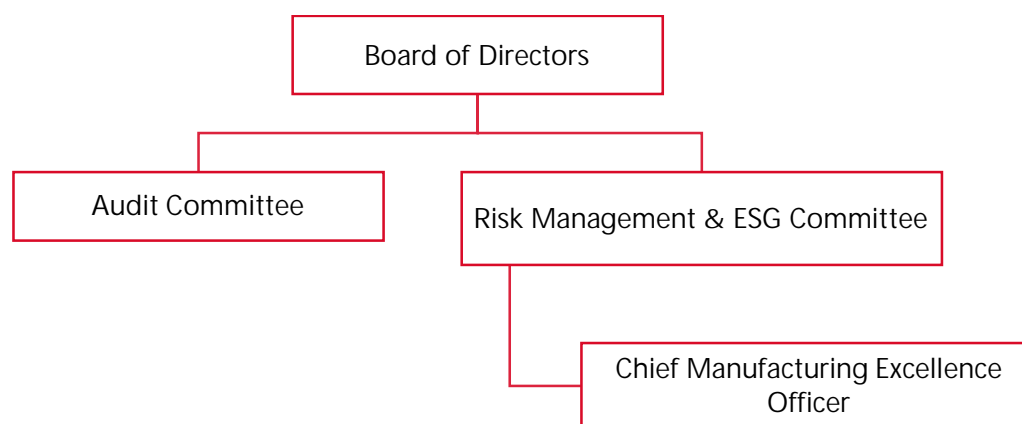
Physical Risks	Transitional Risks	Opportunities
<p>Acute risk Event driven risks, including increased severity of extreme weather events, such as cyclones, hurricanes, or floods.</p> <p>Chronic risk Risks due to longer-term shifts in climate patterns (e.g., sustained higher temperatures) that may cause sea level rise or chronic heat waves.</p>	<p>Policy and legal risks Policy actions to constrain actions or to promote adaptation to climate change. Increase in climate related litigation claims.</p> <p>Market risk Shifts in supply and demand for certain commodities, products, and services.</p> <p>Technology risk Technological improvements or innovations requiring transition to a low carbon, etc</p> <p>Reputation risk Changing customer or community perceptions</p>	<p>Resource efficiency Use of more efficient processes, reduced energy, water consumption.</p> <p>Energy source & Resilience Use of lower emission sources of energy</p> <p>Products and services Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services</p>



GOVERNANCE

Effective governance is central to Raymond Lifestyle's climate risk management framework, ensuring robust accountability, transparency, and oversight in the management of climate-related risks and opportunities. Oversight is led by the ESG Committee and the Risk Management Committee (RMC), with responsibilities and mandates clearly documented in the Terms of Reference and relevant ESG policies. These committees are tasked with establishing, monitoring, and reviewing the company's climate-related objectives and performance, as well as guiding the integration of climate considerations into broader business strategies.

The Board evaluates the performance of the ESG and RMC committees annually to ensure the required skills and competencies are in place for effective oversight. In addition, Raymond Lifestyle encourages committee members to participate in relevant training programmes to enhance their expertise in emerging climate-related issues. The committees are kept informed of climate-related topics through formal briefings and reports at least twice a year. Communication channels include regular reports, presentations, and periodic briefings. When developing strategies or making decisions on significant transactions, both operational and financial impacts are assessed, and specific budgets are allocated for climate-related activities where relevant. Consideration of trade-offs associated with climate-related risks occurs on a case-by-case basis, depending on the nature and potential impact of each risk.



The committees oversee the setting of climate-related targets by comparing performance against annual operating plans, with progress reviewed monthly, quarterly, and yearly. At present, climate-related performance metrics are not directly linked to executive remuneration policies. Day-to-day management of climate-related risks and opportunities is delegated to the Chief Manufacturing Excellence Officer, who is responsible for implementation and ongoing review. Controls and procedures are in place to monitor climate risks, and these are integrated with other business functions such as strategy, operations, and compliance. Climate-related risk management processes form an integral part of annual operational planning and are regularly reviewed to address evolving risks and opportunities.

Collaboration across teams is supported through shared reporting frameworks and joint meetings between governance and management. Raymond Lifestyle also seeks input from external consultants or advisors where needed to ensure comprehensive management and review of climate-related risks.

STRATEGY

Understanding and integrating climate-related risks and opportunities is a critical aspect of Raymond Lifestyle's business strategy. In line with IFRS S2, this section discusses our approach to identifying and responding to both physical risks—such as operational disruption, supply chain impacts, and property damage—as well as transition risks arising from evolving regulations, policy shifts, and changes in market dynamics. We also consider the potential for climate-related opportunities, such as access to new markets, innovative technologies, and resource efficiency improvements.



To support our strategic planning, we analyse climate-related risks and opportunities across two-time horizons: a short-term horizon (0–5 years) and a long-term horizon (5+ years). Our assessment draws on a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods, referencing global scenario frameworks relevant to the textile and apparel sector.

Our approach includes qualitative and quantitative analyses, with consideration given to frameworks such as:

- IEA Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS), which explores energy transitions and sustainable development goals relevant to manufacturing and industrial operations, offering guidance on regulatory and technological shifts in energy use.
- IEA Announced Pledges Scenario (APS), allowing us to evaluate the implications of current policy commitments and their impact on supply chain emissions, renewable energy sourcing, and carbon reduction strategies.
- IEA Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS): This scenario helps us assess the effects of currently stated policy measures, focusing on implications for energy demand, emissions levels, and the impact on our operations within the existing regulatory landscape.

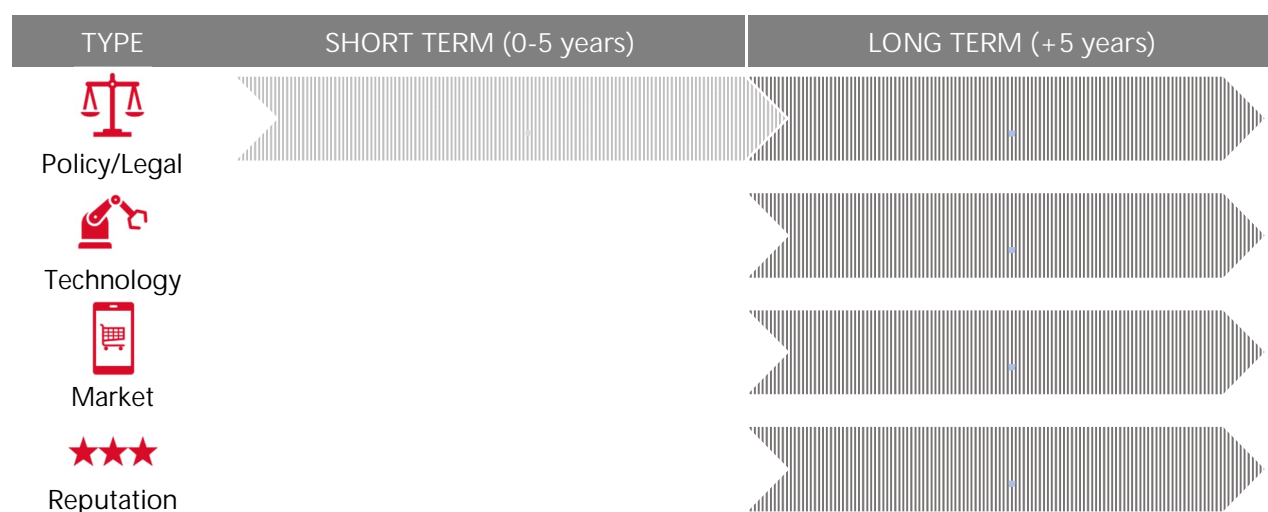
Additionally, Raymond Lifestyle has conducted climate scenario analysis using the Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 2.6 (SSP1 2.6) and RCP 8.5 (SSP5 8.5), enabling us to explore a range of physical climate impacts from optimistic low-emission pathways to more extreme warming scenarios. These scenarios help us evaluate both acute and chronic physical impacts on our supply chain, operations, and production processes, from water scarcity to extreme weather events.

Through this framework-aligned analysis, we have tried to understand and strategize for transition and physical risks (e.g., regulatory compliance, market shifts, and acute and chronic physical impacts) and capitalize on sustainability-related opportunities.

TRANSITION RISKS

POTENTIAL CLIMATE RELATED RISKS & TIME HORIZONS

Time Horizon of Transition risks identified:



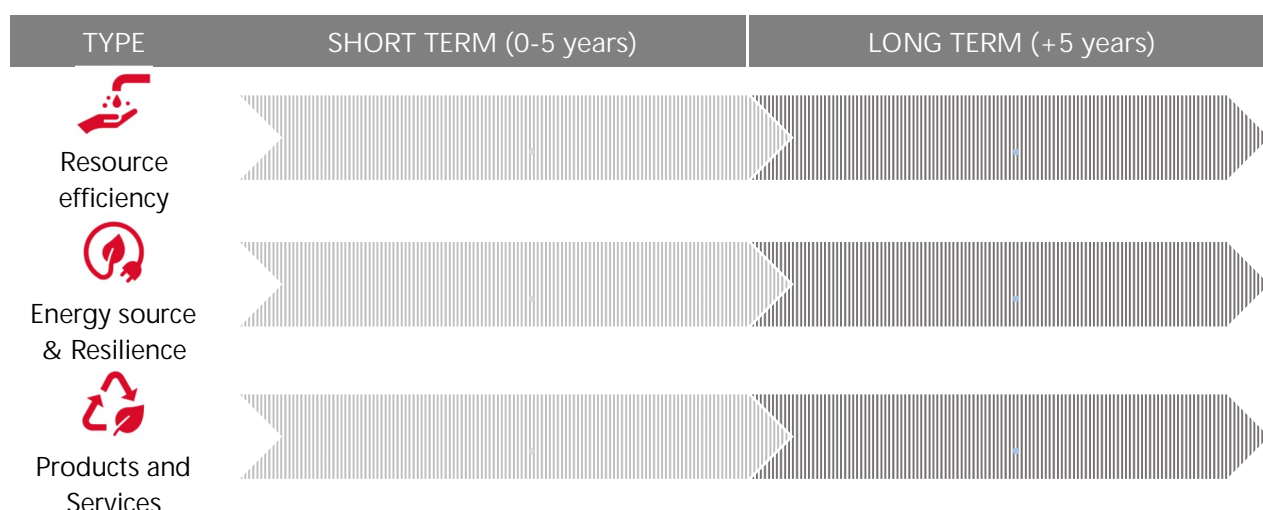
Type	Risk Description	Potential Financial Impacts & Mitigation
Policy/Legal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional compliance relating to Water, Air pollution, Waste disposal or EPR. Increased transparency requirements from current and emerging regulations. Regulatory mandates for green chemicals in products. 	<p>Crystallisation of such risk may result in increased Compliance costs, legal liabilities, regulatory expenses and insurance costs.</p> <p>Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Monitoring evolving requirements. ✓ Understanding stakeholder needs. ✓ Implementing enterprise-wide compliance management system.
Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacing existing technologies with newer ones to move towards lower carbon emission and cleaner production. Obsolescence of existing technologies to uphold sustainability demands 	<p>Crystallisation of such risk may lead to increased Capital expenditures.</p> <p>Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Dedicated R&D team. ✓ Focusing on operational innovations. ✓ Aiming for increased efficiency and reduced environmental impact.
Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adapting to changing consumer trends favouring sustainable products Making efforts to incorporate more low carbon raw materials and making our products more environment friendly 	<p>Crystallisation of such risk may result into investments in R&D, procurement costs, potential sales decline for not adapting to changing demands.</p> <p>Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Regular market monitoring for evolving consumer preferences. ✓ Sustainable R&D initiatives to reduce emissions and promote supply chain sustainability.

Reputation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Negative publicity and unfavourable stakeholder perception on our activities on climate change and greenhouse gas emissions. ▪ Negative investor perception on low ESG ratings or lack of public disclosures 	<p>Crystallisation of such risk may lead to Decreased sales and market share, impact on stock prices as well as subpar ratings may result in higher borrowing costs or restricted access to capital.</p> <p>Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Proactive, transparent communication on sustainability efforts. ✓ Regular monitoring and improvement of ESG ratings.
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While climate change presents potential risks, as provided above, it also presents a diverse range of opportunities for organizations prepared to innovate and adapt to the changing scenarios. As we continue our journey toward becoming a more sustainable organization, some of the potential opportunities we foresee include:

POTENTIAL CLIMATE RELATED OPPORTUNITIES & TIME HORIZON

Time Horizon of opportunities identified:



Type	Opportunity Description	Potential Financial Impacts
Resource efficiency	<p>Implementing water-efficient technologies and practices through initiatives such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) at Chhindwara plant ✓ Effluent Treatment plant (ETP) at Vapi plant ✓ Rainwater harvesting at all plants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cost savings on water procurement and treatment ▪ Lower operational costs.
Energy source & Resilience	<p>Adopting renewable energy helping in minimizing costs and aligning with our long-term goals. Initiatives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Vapi plant: 3.15 MW capacity from wind solar hybrid power generator via bilateral agreement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Initial Capital Investment cost ▪ Long term financial benefits by decreasing our reliance on non-renewable sources.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Chhindwara plant: HVLS fans in Combo section, Auto fuel, and draught controlling system in Thermopacs, Installation of energy efficient IE3/IE4 Motor on Boiler & SAF motor on AWT. ✓ VFD in Air washer pump motor in Weaving and Spinning humidification plant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Revenue generation due to improved reputation and brand image
Products and Services	<p>Embracing low-emission products aligns with our environmental goals and positions us in a sustainability-focused market. Initiatives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Use of dope-dyed fibre in products that use Poly Wool ✓ Products comprising of organic yarn and spun yarn. ✓ Using Econyl as raw material which is derived from regenerating discarded raw materials and semi-finished products ✓ Solar Hot Water & Solar PVC at all residential buildings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Offering eco-friendly solutions and greener products may result in increased sales and market share

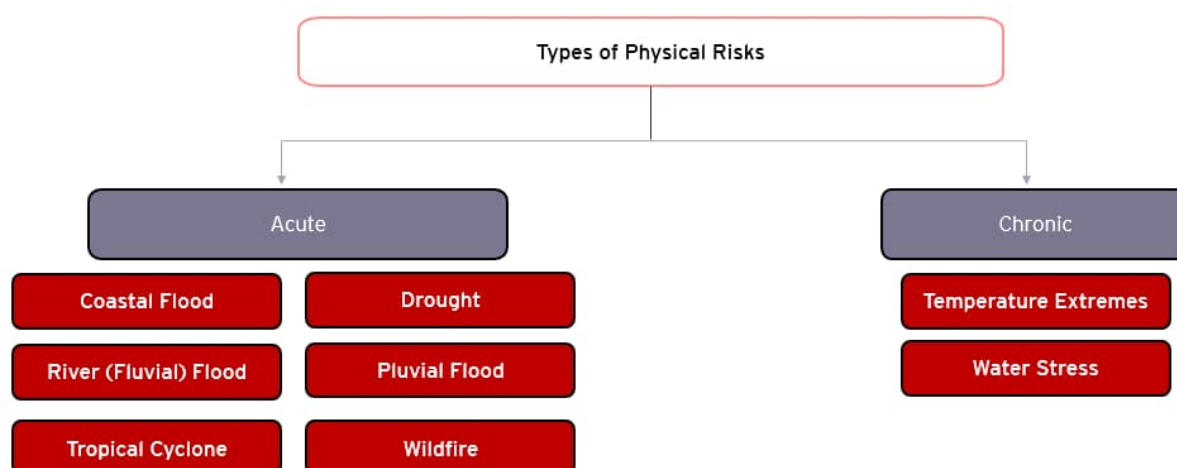
IMPACT OF CLIMATE RELATED RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Impact on	Description
Products and services	<p>Climate-related risks and opportunities has been included in shaping Raymond Lifestyle's product strategy, for instance the introduction of Econyl, a raw material derived from regenerating discarded raw materials and semi-finished products that would otherwise be destined for landfills, reinforcing our commitment to responsible sourcing.</p> <p>Further, Raymond Lifestyle has replaced traditional white polyester wool with innovative dope-dyed wool to minimize dye consumption and lower energy usage in manufacturing. This eco-friendly shift has led to a substantial reduction of 257.58 tCo2e in total emissions compared to using white polyester wool.</p>
Supply chain and/or value chain	<p>Raymond Lifestyle's supply chain strategy is shaped by climate-related risks and opportunities, given our reliance on raw material procurements from diverse regions and the crucial role of our supplier network for continuous operations. The potential impact of extreme weather conditions, including water shortages, riverine and coastal flooding or cyclones may disrupt the transportation and warehousing functions. Recognizing these challenges, our procurement considers various variables and continuously adjusts to mitigate climate-related risks and ensure operational resilience.</p>
Investment in R&D	<p>Our collaborative research and sustainable apparel approach has resulted into numerous environment friendly products, one example being that we have successfully integrated recycled polyester, a sustainable fibre, into 29.01% of the total product weight in our recent product developments for our Suiting products.</p>
Operations	<p>Raymond Lifestyle's operational strategy is shaped by climate-related risks and opportunities, recognizing the potential for cost reduction through energy and water</p>

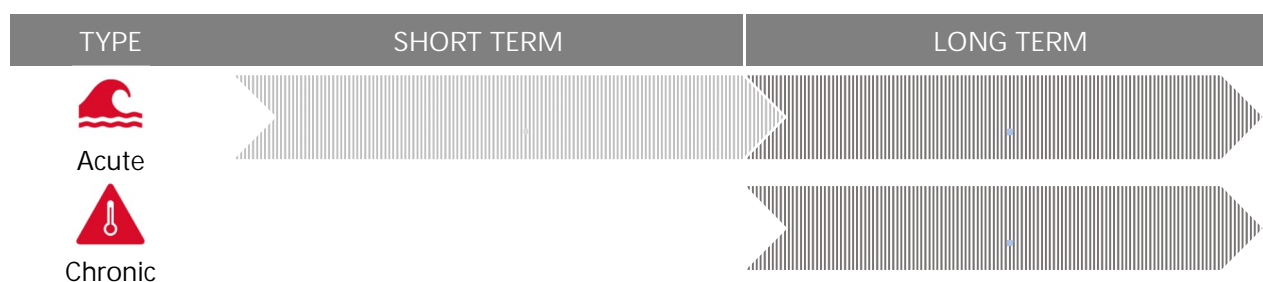
	efficiency measures. These initiatives not only contribute to operating cost savings but also increase in our reputation and enhanced resilience of our operations. Raymond Lifestyle has already undertaken specific initiatives outlined in this report, particularly related to energy and water management. While there may be a short-term increase in costs due to capital expenditures, we anticipate a substantial long-term reduction in energy-related expenses. This forward-looking approach aligns with our commitment to sustainability and financial efficiency through our operations.
Access to capital	Climate related risks such as Reputation risk can significantly impact access to capital for our organization. Negative publicity and unfavourable stakeholder perceptions related to our stance on climate change and greenhouse gas emissions can decrease investor confidence and trust. Moreover, a negative investor perception resulting from low ESG ratings, or a lack of transparent public disclosures may further hinder our ability to attract capital. In the dynamic financial landscape, maintaining a transparent outlook towards sustainability matters is crucial for securing access to necessary funds and fostering investor support.

PHYSICAL RISKS

POTENTIAL CLIMATE RELATED RISKS & TIME HORIZONS



Time Horizon of Physical risks identified:



Type	Risk Description	Potential Financial Impacts & Mitigation
Acute	<p>Changing weather events may lead to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disruption in production ▪ Supply chain disruptions ▪ Increased raw material costs. ▪ Loss of inventory ▪ Impact on sourcing of raw cotton to produce yarn and garments 	<p>Crystallisation of such risk may result in operational expenses and revenue loss.</p> <p>Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Strengthening facility resilience with climate-resistant infrastructure and disaster preparedness. ✓ Diversifying sources and creating contingency plans to reduce supply chain disruptions
Chronic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Production and supply chain affected by climate-related freshwater availability. ▪ Operations and supply chain disrupted by water scarcity, drought, and precipitation variations. ▪ Heatwaves at plants impacting worker health and disrupting production. 	<p>Crystallisation of such risk may increase production, compliance, capital and operational cost.</p> <p>Mitigation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Investing in water-efficient technologies and practices ✓ Diversifying suppliers ✓ Frequent breaks to workers ✓ Availability of potable water stations, rest rooms etc ✓ Plantation drive for development of green belts

Consolidated Physical Risks for Raymond Lifestyle:

Risks	Risk Description	Mitigation/Adaptation Measures
Pluvial Flooding	Occurs when heavy rainfall overwhelms drainage systems, leading to localized flooding. This can damage infrastructure, disrupt operations, and pose risks to safety.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Improved Drainage Systems ✓ Flood Barriers ✓ Retention Ponds ✓ Permeable Pavements ✓ Urban Green Spaces ✓ Regular Maintenance ✓ Emergency Preparedness Plans ✓ Regular Audits
Tropical Cyclone	Intense storms characterized by strong winds and heavy rainfall, leading to flooding, wind damage, and business interruptions, especially in coastal regions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Structural Reinforcements ✓ Flood Barriers and Drainage Systems ✓ Elevating Critical Infrastructure ✓ Backup Power Systems ✓ Microgrids ✓ Emergency Preparedness Plans ✓ Regular Audits

Water Stress	Results from the scarcity of water resources due to overuse or droughts, affecting water availability for industrial operations and communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Water Recycling and Reuse ✓ Greywater Recycling ✓ Efficient Water Management ✓ Alternative Water Sourcing ✓ Drought-Resistant Operations ✓ Community Collaboration ✓ Regular Audits
Extreme Temperatures	Unusually high or low temperatures can strain energy systems, damage infrastructure, and impact worker health and productivity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Climate-Controlled Environments ✓ Regular Maintenance ✓ Insulation and Weatherproofing ✓ Increased Green Space ✓ Emergency Preparedness Plans ✓ Regular Audits

Location Level Analysis:

In response to the evolving impacts of climate change, we conducted a comprehensive physical risk assessment across our various operational sites. This analysis evaluated the critical physical risks—both chronic and acute—that each location is likely to face under two distinct climate scenarios: a Low-Risk Scenario (SSP1-RCP 2.6) and a High-Risk Scenario (SSP5-RCP 8.6). The assessment covers a time horizon from 2023 to 2080 to provide a thorough understanding of potential risk exposures across short-, medium-, and long-term periods.

Our risk assessment focuses on identifying potential vulnerabilities at each site and devising an adaptation plan tailored to these identified risks. The adaptation plan outlines the current measures in place to mitigate climate-related disruptions, as well as the timeline for implementing additional, site-specific adaptation measures. For existing operations, we have set a target to implement relevant adaptations within a timeline of less than 5 years. The assessment and adaptation plans encompass a 100% of our existing operations, underscoring our commitment to building climate resilience across our organizational footprint.

Location	Vapi
Brief Location Geography	Vapi, located in southern Gujarat, experiences a tropical savanna climate, with hot summers, mild winters, and heavy monsoon rainfall (over 2000 mm annually). Pluvial flooding is a key risk during the monsoon season due to intense, concentrated rainfall and inadequate drainage systems. Temperature extremes in summer, with temperatures rising above 40°C, can lead to heat stress, impacting both human health and industrial operations. Additionally, water stress can emerge due to high water demand from local industries combined with seasonal fluctuations in rainfall. Vapi is also vulnerable to the impacts of tropical cyclones that may bring heavy rains and strong winds, exacerbating the risk of flooding and infrastructure damage.
Asset Value	<i>Approx ₹ 1138 crores</i>

Number of employees/workers employed at the location	208
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Hazard	Low Risk Scenario SSP1- RCP 2.6 <i>Projected Annual Loss (in Rs)</i>			High Risk Scenario SSP5 - RCP 8.6 <i>Projected Annual Loss (in Rs)</i>		
	2020-2029	2030-39	2070-2079	2020-2029	2030-39	2070-2079
Pluvial Flooding	2,55,97,858	3,18,04,558	4,24,43,268	2,50,36,545	3,44,85,297	10,29,15,980
Tropical Cyclone	43,71,461	52,45,753	58,28,614	46,62,891	58,28,614	69,94,337
Temperature Extremes	6,01,81,580	7,55,69,349	11,08,65,478	5,38,33,855	7,80,49,925	24,60,98,434

Hazard	Baseline	2023	Low Risk Scenario SSP1- RCP 2.6		High Risk Scenario SSP5 - RCP 8.6	
			2030	2080	2030	2080
Water Stress (Ratio of water demand to water supply)	(Absolute quantity of water demand is xx times the available groundwater supply)	0.61	0.62	0.58	0.6	0.58

Adaptation and mitigation measures:

Risks	Mitigation/Adaptation Measures in Place/ Under development	Description
Pluvial Flooding	Improved Drainage Systems	A robust drainage system is in place to manage excess water during heavy rainfall and prevent waterlogging.

	Urban Green Spaces	The plant maintains green areas that help absorb excess rainwater, contributing to flood mitigation. As part of our green initiative, we planted 70 trees during 2023-24 on World Environment Day, enhancing the plant's natural water absorption capacity.
	Regular Maintenance	Drainage systems undergo annual maintenance before the rainy season (May-June) to ensure readiness for heavy rains.
	Emergency Preparedness Plans	Contingency plans are established for emergency situations during extreme rainfall.
	Regular Audits	Annual audits are conducted to review the condition and functionality of flood mitigation measures.
Temperature Extremes	Climate-Controlled Environments	The plant uses climate control systems to maintain a stable indoor environment during extreme temperature conditions.
	Regular Maintenance	Maintenance of temperature control systems is done yearly, before the rainy season, to ensure efficient operation during high heat.
	Insulation and Weatherproofing	Insulation techniques are employed to protect indoor areas from external temperature extremes.
	Urban Green Spaces	Green spaces are managed to help moderate temperatures around the plant. As part of our green initiative, we planted 70 trees during 2023-24 on World Environment Day, enhancing the plant's natural water absorption capacity.
	Regular Audits	Annual reviews of temperature mitigation strategies ensure they are functioning effectively and identify opportunities for improvement.

Tropical Cyclone	Structural Reinforcements	Buildings have been reinforced to withstand the impact of tropical cyclones and minimize damage.
	Flood Barriers and Drainage Systems	Protective flood barriers and an efficient drainage system prevent cyclone-induced flooding.
	Backup Power Systems	Backup power generators are in place to ensure uninterrupted operations during and after cyclones.
Water Stress	Greywater Recycling	The plant recycles greywater, reusing it for non-potable purposes such as irrigation and cooling. During 2023-24, we recycled 279,291 KL of water by collecting return water and treating it in our softener plant for further use in the process.
	Efficient Water Management	Best practices for water conservation and reducing wastage are implemented to minimize freshwater consumption.
	Alternative Water Sourcing	Rainwater harvesting and other alternative sources are explored to reduce dependency on traditional water supplies.
	Regular Audits	Annual audits assess water usage, ensuring conservation efforts and identifying areas for potential improvement.

Location	Jalgaon
Brief Location Geography	Jalgaon, located in the northern part of Maharashtra, has a semi-arid climate with hot summers reaching up to 45°C and mild winters. Its annual rainfall, around 700 mm, occurs mainly during the monsoon, increasing the risk of pluvial flooding in areas with poor drainage. The region also faces water stress due to erratic rainfall and occasional droughts, impacting agriculture and local industries. Though less frequent, the area is not entirely immune to the effects of tropical cyclones, which can bring heavy rains and wind, exacerbating flooding risks and disrupting infrastructure. Effective water management and climate-resilient systems are crucial to mitigating these risks.
Asset Value	<i>Approx ₹ 321 crores</i>

Number of employees/workers employed at the location	119
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Hazard	Low Risk Scenario SSP1- RCP 2.6 <i>Projected Annual Loss (in Rs)</i>			High Risk Scenario SSP5 - RCP 8.6 <i>Projected Annual Loss (in Rs)</i>		
	2020-2029	2030-39	2070-2079	2020-2029	2030-39	2070-2079
Pluvial Flooding	78,76,800	98,21,239	1,31,78,530	77,01,517	1,06,64,433	3,26,94,458
Tropical Cyclone	82,240	82,240	82,240	82,240	82,240	82,240
Temperature Extremes	1,21,98,145	1,67,98,431	3,01,77,488	89,07,271	1,72,74,201	7,07,22,001

Hazard	Baseline	2023	Low Risk Scenario SSP1- RCP 2.6		High Risk Scenario SSP5 - RCP 8.5	
			2030	2080	2030	2080
<i>Water Stress (Ratio of water demand to water supply)</i>	<i>(Absolute quantity of water demand is xx times the available groundwater supply)</i>	1.49	1.79	1.44	1.5	1.63

Adaptation and mitigation measures:

Risks	Mitigation/Adaptation Measures in Place/ Under development	Description
Pluvial Flooding	Improved Drainage Systems	The site has developed drainage systems to manage excess water from heavy rainfall effectively.

	Flood Barriers	Protective barriers are installed to prevent flooding during extreme weather events.
	Urban Green Spaces	The site has expanded green spaces, contributing to flood mitigation, with 367 trees planted in 2023, 325 trees in 2022, and 123 trees in 2021.
	Regular Maintenance	Maintenance of the drainage system is conducted annually before the rainy season (May-June) to ensure its functionality.
	Emergency Preparedness Plans	The site has emergency plans in place to handle potential flood situations.
	Regular Audits	Annual audits are conducted to review flood mitigation measures and ensure their effectiveness.
Temperature Extremes	Climate-Controlled Environments	The plant employs climate control measures to maintain optimal indoor temperatures, mitigating the effects of extreme heat.
	Regular Maintenance	Annual maintenance, scheduled before the rainy season, ensures that cooling systems function effectively during high-temperature periods.
	Insulation and Weatherproofing	Insulation and weatherproofing techniques are applied to buildings to reduce temperature fluctuations indoors.
	Urban Green Spaces	Expanding green spaces helps moderate temperature extremes with 367 trees planted in 2023, 325 trees in 2022, and 123 trees in 2021.
	Regular Audits	Annual audits assess the effectiveness of temperature mitigation strategies and identify areas for improvement.
Water Stress	Water Recycling and Reuse	The plant recycles and reuses water in its processes, ensuring efficient use of water resources.

	Greywater Recycling	Treated wastewater is reused for non-potable purposes, such as irrigation and cooling.
	Efficient Water Management	Best practices, including monitoring consumption and reducing wastage, are in place to manage water resources efficiently.
	Regular Audits	The site conducts annual audits to track water usage, ensuring the implementation of conservation measures and identifying areas for improvement.

Location	Chhindwara
Brief Location Geography	Chhindwara experiences a tropical wet and dry climate, which presents several physical climate risks. The hot summers, with temperatures reaching up to 40°C, pose risks related to temperature extremes, including potential heatwaves that could strain local infrastructure and impact labour productivity. The region's monsoon season, bringing heavy rainfall with an average of 1,200 mm annually, increases the risk of pluvial flooding, particularly in areas with inadequate drainage systems. The high humidity during this period may also contribute to waterlogging and flood-related challenges. While winters are mild, the significant seasonal shifts could exacerbate the impact of these risks on agriculture, infrastructure, and water management, particularly in scenarios of water stress due to uneven rainfall distribution or drought in the summer months.
Asset Value	<i>Approx ₹ 1191 crores</i>
Number of employees/workers employed at the location	334

Hazard	<u>Low Risk Scenario</u> SSP1- RCP 2.6 <i>Projected Annual Loss (in Rs)</i>			<u>High Risk Scenario</u> SSP5 - RCP 8.5 <i>Projected Annual Loss (in Rs)</i>		
	2020-2029	2030-39	2070-2079	2020-2029	2030-39	2070-2079

Pluvial Flooding	3,29,52,413	4,11,59,083	5,53,52,013	3,22,13,364	4,47,21,616	13,76,99,906
Temperature Extremes	3,84,45,075	5,76,77,142	10,70,91,381	2,75,50,954	6,24,14,286	26,59,98,328

Hazard	Baseline	2023	Low Risk Scenario SSP1- RCP 2.6		High Risk Scenario SSP5 - RCP 8.5	
			2030	2080	2030	2080
<i>Water Stress (Ratio of water demand to water supply)</i>	<i>(Absolute quantity of water demand is xx times the available groundwater supply)</i>	0.85	0.76	0.78	0.88	0.83

Adaptation and mitigation measures:

Risks	Mitigation/Adaptation Measures in Place/ Under development	Description
Pluvial Flooding	Improved Drainage Systems	Enhanced infrastructure to ensure effective water runoff during heavy rains.
	Urban Green Spaces	Maintained green spaces, planted 1,300 trees between April 2023 and March 2024 to help absorb rainwater and reduce flooding.
	Regular Maintenance	Yearly inspections and repairs are conducted before the rainy season.

	Emergency Preparedness Plans	Protocols in place for immediate action during flooding events.
	Regular Audits	Annual reviews to assess drainage efficiency and flood preparedness.
Temperature Extremes	Climate-Controlled Environments	The site uses chillers and air washer towers to regulate indoor temperatures.
	Regular Maintenance	Systems are inspected annually before the monsoon season.
	Urban Green Spaces	Maintained green spaces, planted 1,300 trees between April 2023 and March 2024 to help mitigate heat and provide cooling effects.
	Regular Audits	Yearly audits ensure that temperature control measures remain effective.
Water Stress	Water Recycling and Reuse	The Chhindwara site has implemented systems to treat and reuse water, with an RO plant recycling 681,111 KL of water between April 2023 and March 2024. Expansion projects, including an increased RO plant capacity and a new MEE plant, are underway to enhance recycling efforts further.
	Greywater Recycling	All wastewater (domestic and industrial) is treated through the same ETP and reused in the production process and for landscaping, ensuring efficient water use. This includes using treated water for non-potable purposes like irrigation and cooling.
	Efficient Water Management	Best practices for water conservation include daily water consumption monitoring through water meters, recycling cooling water, reusing wastewater for firefighting, and setting water reduction targets in production processes. Additionally, a water line leakage checklist is followed, and push-type taps are used in restrooms to minimize wastage.

	Alternative Water Sourcing	Rainwater harvesting is actively practiced at the site, and efforts are underway to expand the collection from additional buildings.
	Community Collaboration	As a member of the Boregaon Industries Association, the site shares knowledge and best practices for water management with other local industries, fostering collaborative approaches to water conservation.
	Regular Audits	Water consumption targets are set for major processes, with regular monthly reviews to track usage and identify areas for improvement. These audits help ensure the long-term sustainability of water resources.

Location	Thane
Brief Location Geography	Thane, in the Konkan region of Maharashtra, has a tropical monsoon climate with heavy rainfall during June-September, causing risks of pluvial flooding and waterlogging. Summers are hot, with temperatures often exceeding 35°C, posing heat stress risks. Although infrequent, tropical cyclones bring high winds and rain, exacerbating flooding risks and disrupting infrastructure. Effective water management and climate-resilient systems are crucial to mitigating these risks.
Asset Value	<i>Approx ₹ 218 crores</i>
Number of employees/workers employed at the location	1472

Hazard	<u>Low Risk Scenario</u>			<u>High Risk Scenario</u>		
	SSP1- RCP 2.6			SSP5 - RCP 8.5		
	<i>Projected Annual Loss (in Rs)</i>			<i>Projected Annual Loss (in Rs)</i>		
	2020-2029	2030-39	2070-2079	2020-2029	2030-39	2070-2079

Pluvial Flooding	59,00,922	73,36,410	97,99,216	57,71,161	79,56,750	2,38,17,774
Tropical Cyclone	10,17,862	13,23,155	16,28,667	9,16,098	11,70,509	12,72,273
Temperature Extremes	1,88,65,499	2,43,49,201	3,52,98,044	1,79,95,261	2,59,92,500	7,47,43,532

Hazard	Baseline	2023	Low Risk Scenario SSP1- RCP 2.6		High Risk Scenario SSP5 - RCP 8.5	
			2030	2080	2030	2080
<i>Water Stress (Ratio of water demand to water supply)</i>	<i>(Absolute quantity of water demand is xx times the available groundwater supply)</i>	0.09	0.14	0.16	0.15	0.16

Adaptation and mitigation measures:

Risks	Mitigation/Adaptation Measures in Place/ Under development	Description
Pluvial Flooding	Improved Drainage Systems	Our pre- and post-monsoon maintenance routines include clearing drainage pathways and setting up electrical pumps to manage waterlogging in high-risk areas.
	Flood Barriers	Barriers and drainage provisions are in place for all identified vulnerable zones within the campus.
	Urban Green Spaces	Landscaping and plantations have been created in available areas across the campus.

	Regular Maintenance	Yearly inspections and repairs are conducted before the rainy season
	Emergency Preparedness Plans	A safety officer is stationed on campus 24/7 to handle any emergency situations.
	Regular Audits	Facilities, Safety & Security teams document a safety audit checklist monthly.
Temperature Extremes	Climate-Controlled Environments	HVAC systems are in place for temperature regulation year-round.
	Regular Maintenance	Covered by AMCs with regular checks by vendors and manufacturers.
	Insulations and Weatherproofing	Necessary weatherproof insulation and maintenance are in place.
	Urban Green Spaces	Landscaping and green areas are maintained by the Horticulture team.
	Emergency Preparedness Plans	Assembly points and communication systems are established for emergency alerts, including potential traffic or weather disruptions.
	Regular Audits	Daily monitoring by the Facility Team.
Water Stress	Efficient Water Management	Conservation posters are displayed in common areas, such as washrooms and cafeteria.
	Community Collaboration	Engagement through seminars and conferences for knowledge-sharing on sustainable practices.
	Regular Audits	Conducted as part of ongoing campus sustainability efforts.
Tropical Cyclone	Structural Reinforcements	Addressed in pre- and post-monsoon maintenance activities and recorded in the monthly safety audit checklist.
	Flood Barriers and Drainage Systems	Managed as part of routine maintenance and pre-monsoon repairs.

	Backup Power Systems	Backup power systems (DG sets and UPS) are in place with AMC support for maintenance.
	Microgrids	Currently, we rely on UPS and DG sets with 24/7 MST and electricians on standby.
	Emergency Preparedness Plans	Campus is staffed with a 24/7 safety officer to manage emergency incidents.
	Regular Audits	Facilities, Safety & Security teams complete a monthly audit checklist to monitor readiness.



RISK MANAGEMENT

Raymond Lifestyle identifies, assesses, and prioritizes climate-related risks with potential substantive financial or strategic impacts through a structured process conducted twice a year as part of our Risk Management and ESG Committee meetings. This process includes comprehensive enterprise risk assessments as well as periodic reviews of our direct operations. Carbon emissions and water discharge from our operations have been recognized as key material climate-related risks.

When evaluating climate-related risks, we consider a broad set of factors, including potential impacts on our business activities, resources, financial outcomes, and stakeholder interests. Any of these may serve as a criterion for determining whether a climate-related risk is considered material.



Risk Governance Architecture

The Company's Risk Management function, under the leadership of the Chief Risk Officer, is responsible for maintaining and updating the Risk Register, which includes climate-related risks. Once key risks are identified, they are discussed with the respective risk owners, who then formulate and implement appropriate mitigation strategies. These risks and their mitigation plans are subsequently communicated to Business Heads and further reviewed by the Risk Management & ESG Committee, which receives regular updates. Finally, the Audit Committee and the Board are kept informed of key developments, ensuring effective oversight and alignment across all levels of the organization.

METRICS AND TARGETS



Raymond Lifestyle systematically monitors key climate-related metrics and targets that are most relevant to our business performance and long-term sustainability. Our approach includes regular measurement and disclosure of greenhouse gas emissions across Scopes 1, 2, and 3, as well as energy consumption, renewable energy use, and other sector-specific environmental indicators. In addition to emissions, we track resource use and waste, and we are progressively expanding the coverage of these metrics in our value chain and business operations. Where feasible, we assess the financial impact of climate-related transition and physical risks, and we are developing internal processes to quantify the proportion of business activities exposed to these risks and aligned with climate-related opportunities. Investments in energy efficiency, renewable energy, and process innovation are also monitored, supporting our strategic objectives and ongoing progress toward our environmental targets. While climate-related factors are not currently integrated into executive remuneration or internal carbon pricing mechanisms, these policies are subject to periodic review to ensure they remain responsive to evolving sustainability priorities.

When calculating greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, we follow the operational control approach as per the GHG Protocol guidelines. We carefully consider all relevant emission sources across our operations to determine both direct (Scope 1) and indirect (Scope 2) emissions. Scope 1 emissions come from consuming fossil fuels like Coal, Diesel, and Compressed Natural Gas, while Scope 2 emissions stem from the acquisition of electricity.

Key climate-related metrics for the past two financial years are presented below:

Metric	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Scope 1 (tCo2e)	2,43,320.35	2,17,116.36
Scope 2 (tCo2e)	1,14,623.11	1,13,749.8
Scope 3 (tCo2e)	3,53,289.67	3,53,289.67
<i>Category 1</i>	347724.17	358047.31
<i>Category 2</i>	2125	57.07
<i>Category 5</i>	1689.43	828.92
<i>Category 6</i>	1751.06	859.49
Total GHG Emissions (tCo2e)	711233.13	684155.83
Total Energy Consumption (GJ)	31,18,160.43	29,25,147.34
Total Renewable Energy consumption (GJ)	1,01,399.43	1,03,649.38

We have established a target to reduce Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions by 15% by 2030, using FY 2024–25 as the baseline, and to achieve a 25% share of renewable energy in our total energy consumption by 2030. Progress against these targets is monitored on a regular basis, and updates are provided in our disclosures as our measurement methodologies and reporting scope continue to evolve.