

ZOMATO LTD

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

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.

[Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP](#)

Contents

C1. Introduction

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☒ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Zomato operates a B2C technology platform that provides customers with a seamless, on-demand solution to search and discover local restaurants, order food, and have it delivered reliably and quickly. Orders placed by customers are prepared by restaurants and fulfilled through a last-mile delivery fleet comprising of independent delivery partners. In FY24, 753.2 million orders were placed on the platform, with 18.4 million average monthly transacting customers, 247000 average monthly active food delivery restaurant partners and 400000 average monthly active delivery partners.

[Fixed row]

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

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

03/30/2024

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Select from:

☒ 2 years

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

Select from:

☒ 2 years

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

Select from:

☒ 2 years

[Fixed row]

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

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

[Fixed row]

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

	Does your organization use this unique identifier?	Provide your unique identifier
ISIN code - equity	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	INE758T01015

[Add 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 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☒ All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

In March 2024, Zomato completed a preliminary value chain analysis with third-party experts to identify the scope of sustainable sourcing based on the nature of purchases made by the company to provide its platform services. The company intends to use the analysis to inform the creation of a formal sustainable sourcing policy. The company will focus on categories that hold the greatest potential for sustainable sourcing based on availability of sustainable suppliers, environmental and social impact along with commercial considerations.
[Fixed row]

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

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(1.24.1.5) Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain

Select from:

☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(1.24.1.6) Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain

In the domain of preventing plastic pollution, a major voluntary initiative Zomato has taken is '100% Plastic Neutral deliveries'. While the choice of packaging used for food deliveries rests with our restaurant partners, we are committed to mitigating the impact of this packaging on the environment through voluntary recycling. Towards this end, Zomato voluntarily recycled 10,000 MT of plastic waste in FY24. Since April 2022, we've recycled 30,000 MT of plastic waste which is more than 1.5x the estimated amount of plastic used by our restaurants for packaging their orders as per an independent external assessment. Plastic plays a very limited role in Zomato's own value chain in its role as a B2C technology platform.
[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?

	From (years)	Is your long-term time horizon open ended?	To (years)
Short-term	0	Select from:	1
Medium-term	2	Select from:	5
Long-term	6	Select from: ☒ No	15

[Fixed row]

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

(2.2.1) Process in place

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(2.2.4) Primary reason for not evaluating dependencies and/or impacts

Select from:

☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(2.2.5) Explain why you do not evaluate dependencies and/or impacts and describe any plans to do so in the future

Zomato is primarily a technology platform with limited direct interaction with ecosystems or natural resources. In FY 2024, we conducted a comprehensive climate risk and opportunity assessment for our online food ordering and delivery business in line with the TCFD recommendations. We will pursue further disclosures based on their relevance to our business.

[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
	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ Both risks and opportunities

[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

☒ 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

(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:

- ☒ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Local

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :1. World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal 2. World Bank Think Hazard 3. India Meteorological Department - Climate Hazard and Vulnerability Atlas 4. Climate Impact Explorer by Climate Analytics 5. Zomato Weather Stations

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework
- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ IPCC Climate Change Projections

Databases

- ☒ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards
- ☒ Regional government databases
- ☒ Other databases, please specify :1. India Meteorological Department - Climate Hazard and Vulnerability Atlas 2. Zomato Weather Stations

Other

- ☒ Scenario analysis
- ☒ Desk-based research
- ☒ External consultants
- ☒ Jurisdictional/landscape assessment
- ☒ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

- ☒ Materiality assessment
- ☒ Internal company methods

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☒ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
- ☒ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Chronic physical

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

Policy

- ☒ Changes to national legislation

Technology

- ☒ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Regulators
- ☒ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

In the reporting year, we have undertaken a climate risk assessment exercise for our food ordering and delivery business and assessed the impact of physical climate risks such as cyclones, storms, heavy precipitation, increasing/decreasing temperature, flooding, and heat/cold waves and transitional risks across our top 15 cities under IPCC RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5 scenarios. The outcome of the exercise will be included in Zomato's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process. This assessment covered both physical and transitional climate-related risks and opportunities mapped across our value chain, including upstream, downstream, and direct operations. We also examined the specific impacts on various stakeholders like customers, delivery partners, and restaurant partners, with risks categorized by time horizons from short, medium, and long term till 2040. In addition to data from Zomato's own weather stations, we leveraged reliable climate data sources such as the World Bank's Climate Knowledge Portal, Climate Analytics' Climate Impact Explorer, as well as data from organizations like the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the United Nations, the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), the International Energy Agency (IEA), and India meteorological department (IMD). These sources helped us map climate risks and analyze their potential effects on key business metrics like Order Volume, Gross Order Value (GOV), delivery partner availability, etc.

[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:

☒ No

(2.2.7.3) Primary reason for not assessing interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities

Select from:

☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(2.2.7.4) Explain why you do not assess the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities

Zomato is primarily a technology platform with limited direct interaction with ecosystems or natural resources. In FY 2024, we conducted a comprehensive climate risk and opportunity assessment for our online food ordering and delivery business in line with the TCFD recommendations. We will pursue further disclosures based on their relevance to our business.

[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(2.3.7) Primary reason for not identifying priority locations

Select from:

☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(2.3.8) Explain why you do not identify priority locations

Zomato is primarily a technology platform with limited direct interaction with ecosystems or natural resources. In FY 2024, we conducted a comprehensive climate risk and opportunity assessment for our online food ordering and delivery business in line with the TCFD recommendations. We will pursue further disclosures based on their relevance to our business.

[Fixed row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Multiple qualitative and quantitative indicators across key impact categories such as strategic, financial, reputational, regulatory, technology, and people, health and safety.

(2.4.7) Application of definition

For the purpose of CDP reporting, we define substantive effect using a range of qualitative and quantitative indicators, such as impact on revenue, orders, customers, delivery partners, or reputation, across key categories like strategic, financial, reputational, regulatory, technology, and people, health, and safety. Substantive effects are those that create significant positive or negative impacts on these categories, influencing strategic decisions and/or business outcomes. In FY 2024, we recognized Climate Change and GHG emissions as a material sustainability issue that poses both risks and opportunities for our business. In the reporting year, we have undertaken a climate risk assessment exercise for our food ordering and delivery business and assessed the impact of physical climate risks such as cyclones, storms, heavy precipitation, increasing/decreasing temperature, flooding, and heat/cold waves and transitional risks across our top 15 cities under IPCC RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5 scenarios.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Multiple qualitative and quantitative indicators across key impact categories such as strategic, financial, reputational, regulatory, technology, and people, health and safety.

(2.4.7) Application of definition

For the purpose of CDP reporting, we define substantive effect using a range of qualitative and quantitative indicators, such as impact on revenue, orders, customers, delivery partners, or reputation, across key categories like strategic, financial, reputational, regulatory, technology, and people, health, and safety. Substantive effects are those that create significant positive or negative impacts on these categories, influencing strategic decisions and/or business outcomes. In FY 2024, we recognized Climate Change and GHG emissions as a material sustainability issue that poses both risks and opportunities for our business. In the reporting year, we have undertaken a climate risk assessment exercise for our food ordering and delivery business and assessed the impact of physical climate risks such as cyclones, storms, heavy precipitation, increasing/decreasing temperature, flooding, and heat/cold waves and transitional risks across our top 15 cities under IPCC RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5 scenarios.

[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?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, only in our upstream/downstream value chain

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :No environmental risks were identified with a potential to have a substantive effect on our direct operations.

(3.1.3) Please explain

Zomato operates a B2C technology platform that provides customers with a seamless, on-demand solution to search and discover local restaurants, order food, and have it delivered reliably and quickly. Our employees work out of leased offices (4), of which (2) had more than 100 employees as of 31st March 2024. No environmental risks were identified with the potential to have a substantive effect on our direct operations.

[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

☒ Other acute physical risk, please specify :Precipitation

(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

India's climate is shaped by numerous seasonal rainfall cycles, each affecting different regions of the country. The Southwest Monsoon (June to September) brings heavy rains to most of the country, while the Northeast Monsoon or Retreating Monsoon (October to December) affects southeastern India, particularly Tamil Nadu. Northern India, from December to February, experiences winter rain and snow due to Western Disturbances and extratropical storms originating from the Mediterranean. In addition to the monsoons, tropical cyclones from both the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea can affect coastal cities like Chennai, Kolkata, and Mumbai, bringing heavy rainfall and high-velocity winds. Precipitation, i.e., rain, poses a risk to our on-ground business operations, including the availability of delivery partners, serviceability of restaurant partners, and timelines of deliveries, which, in turn, impacts our order volumes and revenues. Heavy precipitation and cyclones, in particular, can lead to urban flooding and severe waterlogging, disrupting our serviceability in impacted areas.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Disruption to sales

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

Select all that apply

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

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

Precipitation, i.e., rain, poses a risk to our on-ground business operations, including the availability of delivery partners, serviceability of restaurant partners, and timelines of deliveries, which, in turn, impacts our order volumes and revenues. Heavy precipitation and cyclones, in particular, can lead to urban flooding and severe waterlogging, disrupting our serviceability in impacted areas. Zomato has implemented several measures to monitor weather, ensure the health and safety of our delivery partners and continuity of our business operations during rains. These measures include - providing delivery partners with high-quality, weather-appropriate apparel such as rain suits; installing over 650 Zomato Weather Stations across 60 cities to help business teams respond to changing weather quickly; offering additional weather-linked incentives to support availability of delivery partners during such conditions and creating a network of physical shelters (resting points) for delivery partners across the country in partnership with our restaurant partners and other retail establishments. These measures have helped Zomato contain the loss of orders and impact on revenues in the reporting year.

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

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Other infrastructure, technology and spending, please specify :Investments in weather monitoring technology

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Zomato has implemented several measures to monitor weather, ensure the health and safety of our delivery partners and continuity of our business operations during rains. These measures include - providing delivery partners with high-quality, weather-appropriate apparel such as rain suits; installing over 650 Zomato Weather Stations across 60 cities to help business teams respond to changing weather quickly; offering additional weather-linked incentives to support the availability of delivery partners during such conditions and creating a network of physical shelters (resting points) for delivery partners across the country in partnership with our restaurant partners and other retail establishments.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :We have identified resilience opportunities for our business and are evaluating them for their long-term positive impact.

(3.6.3) Please explain

We have identified resilience opportunities for our business and are evaluating them for their long-term positive impact.

[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

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

☒ Increased resilience to impacts of climate change

[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

Zomato's Policy to Promote Diversity on the Board of Directors applies to the Board of Directors of Zomato Limited. The policy sets out the approach to diversity on the Board of Directors of Zomato Limited. Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) of the Company is responsible for reviewing and assessing the composition and performance of the Board, as well as identifying appropriately qualified persons to occupy Board positions. All appointments will be on merit, NRC shall consider from a range of diversity perspectives, including, but not limited to, the following qualities/parameters of the person: a. Educational background b. Professional experience c. Skills and knowledge of the Industry d. Expertise and perspective e. Independence, in case of Independent Director f. Gender g. Age h.

Residency The Board shall have an optimum combination of Executive, Non-Executive and Independent Directors in accordance with requirements of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Companies Act, 2013, the SEBI Listing Regulations and the statutory, regulatory and contractual obligations of the Company. Please refer to the policy for more details: https://b.zmtcdn.com/data/file_assets/052cb3f1136511f64fa72b4cdcf0506b1625994052.pdf

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Zomato_Board Diversity Policy.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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☒ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board Terms of Reference
- ☒ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Zomato Environmental Policy

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

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

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

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets | ☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan |
| ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets | ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy |
| ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments | ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments |
| ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy | ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan |
| ☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes | |

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Zomato's CSR committee, a sub-committee of Zomato's Board of Directors, has oversight of ESG matters including climate change. The committee meets every 6 months to review and guide Zomato's environmental strategy and monitors the plan of action and progress made towards the environmental goals including its targets related to climate. As stated in Zomato's Environmental policy, the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) maintains regular communication with the CSR committee through meetings focused on climate and sustainability strategy and performance against the climate and sustainability goals set by the Company. At the beginning of FY24, CSR committee of Zomato's Board reviewed and approved the setting of Zomato's near-term and long-term carbon reduction targets towards the company's goal of achieving Net Zero emissions across our food delivery value chain by 2033. (1) Maintain Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions at zero (2) Reduce last mile delivery emissions by 70% on a per km basis by FY30 from a base year of FY22. Additionally, towards the end of FY24, the CSR Committee of Zomato's Board reviewed the progress towards the carbon reduction targets set by the company which is published in our Annual Report for FY24. Achievement against Target 1 - We maintained 100% of our scope 1 & scope 2 emissions at zero through use of an equivalent amount of verified carbon removal offsets and International Renewable Energy Certificates (IRECs) Achievement against Target 2 - Our last-mile delivery emissions on a per km basis reduced by 9.4% in FY24 compared to

FY22 - This reduction was largely facilitated by the growing share of EV-based deliveries - In FY24, 8% of our food delivery orders were delivered using EVs (4x YoY growth)
[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
- ☒ 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

Experience

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

[Fixed row]

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

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ 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

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 business strategy which considers environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

- ☒ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

At the management level, the CEO holds the highest responsibility and oversight on matters related to ESG including climate. The CEO is supported by an ESG team comprising the Chief Financial Officer, Chief Sustainability Officer, Head - Governance Risk Compliance and Head - Human Resources. The ESG team reports achievements and progress to the CSR committee.

[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

(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

Zomato Environmental policy lays down principles and commitments for Zomato to undertake business operations to deliver a more sustainable future. The Policy applies to Zomato Limited. We expect our employees, suppliers, distributors, and other business partners to comply with this Policy in their business operations involving Zomato.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☒ Commitment to net-zero emissions

☒ Other climate-related commitment, please specify :Facilitating 100% EV-based deliveries by 2030 is expected to play a key role in contributing towards our Net Zero ambition.

(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

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Zomato_Environmental policy.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

☒ Race to Zero Campaign

☒ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☒ Other, please specify :EV 100 initiative by Climate Group

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

In FY23, we committed to achieving net zero emissions across our food ordering and delivery value chain by 2033 from FY22 base year. We have submitted our commitment to Science Based Target Initiative (SBTi), and are in process of getting the targets validated. Towards achieving this long-term goal, we've set the following targets: • Maintain scope 1 & scope 2 emissions at 0 from FY23 onwards • Reduce last-mile delivery emissions by 70% on a per km basis by FY30 from the base year of FY22. This target is aligned with our commitment to facilitate 100% EV-based deliveries by 2030, our flagship GHG reduction project.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers
- ☒ 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

(4.11.8) 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

Zomato (along with other ecosystem stakeholders) participated in government consultations for the implementation of the Delhi Government's Motor Vehicle Aggregators and Delivery Service Provider Scheme 2023.
[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Zomato (along with other ecosystem stakeholders) participated in government consultations for the implementation of the Delhi Government's Motor Vehicle Aggregators and Delivery Service Provider Scheme 2023.

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental impacts and pressures

☒ Emissions – CO2

☒ Emissions – methane

☒ Emissions – other GHGs

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Sub-national

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☒ India

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

Zomato provided inputs for adoption of Electric Vehicles in Delhi. Zomato (along with other ecosystem stakeholders) participated in government consultations for the implementation of the Delhi Government's Motor Vehicle Aggregators and Delivery Service Provider Scheme 2023.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- ☒ Regular meetings
- ☒ Discussion in public forums
- ☒ Responding to consultations
- ☒ Submitting written proposals/inquiries
- ☒ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers
- ☒ Other, please specify :**Industry Bodies**

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The Delhi Government's Motor Vehicle Aggregators and Delivery Service Provider Scheme 2023 puts electrification targets on aggregators, delivery service providers and e-commerce entities operating in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. The scheme has set a timeline for fleet aggregators as well as delivery service providers to ensure a phased conversion to electric mobility by 2030. This aligns with Zomato's commitment to achieving 100% deliveries through electric vehicles (EVs) by 2030.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Paris Agreement

[Add 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

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Select from:

☒ Consistent

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

Select from:

☒ No, we did not attempt to influence their 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

The positions are consistent Zomato provided inputs for adoption of Electric Vehicles in Delhi. Zomato (along with other ecosystem stakeholders) participated in government consultations for the implementation of the Delhi Government's Motor Vehicle Aggregators and Delivery Service Provider Scheme 2023.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Asia and Pacific

☒ Other trade association in Asia and Pacific, please specify :Internet and Mobile Association of India

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Select from:

☒ Consistent

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

Select from:

☒ No, we did not attempt to influence their 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

The positions are consistent Zomato provided inputs for adoption of Electric Vehicles in Delhi. Zomato (along with other ecosystem stakeholders) participated in government consultations for the implementation of the Delhi Government's Motor Vehicle Aggregators and Delivery Service Provider Scheme 2023.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(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

- ☒ Other trade association in Asia and Pacific, please specify :IndiaTech.org (Technology Services Industry Association)

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

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

Select from:

- ☒ Consistent

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

Select from:

- ☒ No, we did not attempt to influence their 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

The positions are consistent Zomato provided inputs for adoption of Electric Vehicles in Delhi. Zomato (along with other ecosystem stakeholders) participated in government consultations for the implementation of the Delhi Government's Motor Vehicle Aggregators and Delivery Service Provider Scheme 2023.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

[\[Add row\]](#)

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Annual Report 2024 under Business responsibility and Sustainability Reporting section

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Strategy

☒ Governance

☒ Emission targets

☒ Emissions figures

☒ Risks & Opportunities

☒ Value chain engagement

☒ Public policy engagement

☒ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Content of environmental policies - Pg No. 81 Governance - Pg No. 82 Public policy engagement - Pg No. 112, 113 Risks & Opportunities - Pg No. 75, 76, 77, 78, 79 Strategy - Pg No. 87, 110, 111 Value chain engagement - Pg No. 81 Emissions figures - Pg No. 106, 110 Emission targets - Pg No. 107

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Zomato_Annual_Report_2023-24.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Zomato's response to environmental issues related to 'Climate change' is disclosed in Annual Report 2024 under the Board Report (Pages 71-127) section titled BRSR- Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting.

[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:

☒ First time carrying out analysis

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 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:

- ☒ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Relevant technology and science

- ☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

RCP2.6 assumes aggressive global mitigation efforts to limit global warming to below 2C by 2100, in line with the Paris Agreement. Achieving this scenario requires the widespread adoption of renewable energy, carbon capture technologies, and significant reductions in emissions, which may be challenging given current policy trends. Our physical climate risk model was based on the ensemble model of the sixth phase of the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP-6), which supports the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report. We used CMIP-6 data at a resolution of 0.25° x 0.25° (approximately 25 km x 25 km), representing the range and distribution of the likely climate outcomes under the SSP1-2.6 scenario. In addition to CMIP-6 climate projections from the World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal, we leveraged data from other sources, including the Climate Impact Explorer by Climate Analytics, the India Meteorological Department (IMD), and Zomato's own Automatic Weather Stations (AWS). Using this data, we ranked physical climate risks for Top-15 cities across cyclones, storms, heavy precipitation, increasing / decreasing temperature, flooding and heat / cold waves. We used various meteorological criteria to define event-specific thresholds. Example 1: A heatwave is considered when the maximum temperature reaches at least 40C in plains, 37C in coastal areas, and 30C in hilly regions, according to the India Meteorological Department (IMD) criteria. Example 2: We have internally defined thresholds to classify rainfall as heavy precipitation for different cities, using data sourced from Zomato Weather Stations. Under RCP 2.6, some models project modest increases in extreme events, while others predict more noticeable variations. In addition, extreme weather events like cyclones, floods, and heatwaves are challenging to model, especially in terms of their frequency and intensity.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Choosing a low-emission scenario like SSP1-2.6 aligns with our corporate sustainability strategy, including our EV100 commitment and our goal to achieve net-zero emissions by 2033.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

- ☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ 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

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2025

☒ 2030

☒ 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Relevant technology and science

- ☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

RCP 8.5 assumes very high GHG emissions with minimal mitigation efforts, a scenario increasingly considered implausible. It portrays escalating fossil fuel consumption, a heavy dependence on coal and oil, and a lack of meaningful international cooperation to address climate change. Our physical climate risk model was based on the ensemble model of the sixth phase of the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP-6), which supports the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report. We used CMIP-6 data at a resolution of 0.25° x 0.25° (approximately 25 km x 25 km), representing the range and distribution of the likely climate outcomes under the SSP5-8.5 scenario. In addition to CMIP-6 climate projections from the World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal, we leveraged data from other sources, including the Climate Impact Explorer by Climate Analytics, the India Meteorological Department (IMD), and Zomato's own Automatic Weather Stations (AWS). Using this data, we ranked physical climate risks for Top-15 cities across cyclones, storms, heavy precipitation, increasing / decreasing temperature, flooding and heat / cold waves. We used various meteorological criteria to define event-specific thresholds. Example 1: A heatwave is considered when the maximum temperature reaches at least 40C in plains, 37C in coastal areas, and 30C in hilly regions, according to the India Meteorological Department (IMD) criteria. Example 2: We have internally defined thresholds to classify rainfall as heavy precipitation for different cities, using data sourced from Zomato Weather Stations. For RCP 8.5, some models project a much greater increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme events than others. Extreme weather events like cyclones, floods, and heatwaves are challenging to model, especially in terms of their frequency and intensity.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Choosing a high-emission scenario like SSP5-8.5 introduces a pessimistic perspective, helping us prepare for severe climate risks. This approach helps us ensure readiness to mitigate these risks and maintain business continuity regardless of future climatic events.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

- ☑ Bespoke climate transition 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
- ☒ Reputation
- ☒ Technology
- ☒ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☑ Global regulation

Relevant technology and science

- ☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Macro and microeconomy

- ☑ Domestic growth
- ☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

For this analysis a comprehensive secondary research was undertaken, leveraging data from sources like the World Bank, Asian Development Bank (ADB), World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), Indian government bodies, and various national and regional policy papers. In addition, internal stakeholder consultations were conducted to identify key factors relevant to Zomato's food ordering and delivery business. The analysis relied on various macroeconomic assumptions, also focusing on the policy developments in India while benchmarking against global trends and peer companies in other countries. We have taken assumptions and tailored scenarios to fit our specific requirements.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Bespoke climate scenarios considered in our analysis account for both low and high-emission pathways, preparing Zomato for a range of transitional risks. This approach helps us ensure readiness to mitigate these risks and maintain business continuity regardless of future climatic events.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

- ☑ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :Orderly: Net Zero 2050 Orderly: Below 2°C Hot House World Scenario: Current Policy

(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

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 3.0°C - 3.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☒ Global regulation

Relevant technology and science

☒ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Macro and microeconomy

- ☒ Domestic growth
- ☒ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

For this analysis a comprehensive secondary research was undertaken, leveraging data from sources like the World Bank, Asian Development Bank (ADB), World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), Indian government bodies, and various national and regional policy papers. In addition, internal stakeholder consultations were conducted to identify key factors relevant to Zomato's food ordering and delivery business. The analysis relied on various macroeconomic assumptions, also focusing on the policy developments in India while benchmarking against global trends and peer companies in other countries. We have taken assumptions and tailored scenarios to fit our specific requirements. Orderly Net zero 2050 scenario assumes that ambitious climate policies are introduced immediately. CDR is used to accelerate the decarbonisation but kept to the minimum possible and broadly in line with sustainable levels of bioenergy production. Orderly Below 2 C assumes that climate policies are introduced immediately and become gradually more stringent though not as high as in Net Zero 2050. CDR deployment is relatively low. Net-zero CO₂ emissions are achieved after 2070. Physical and transition risks are both relatively low. Hot House World scenario - Current Policy assumes that only currently implemented policies are preserved, leading to high physical risks. Emissions grow until 2080 leading to about 3 C of warming and severe physical risks. This includes irreversible changes like higher sea level rise. This scenario can help central banks and supervisors consider the long-term physical risks to the economy and financial system if we continue on our current path to a "hot house world".

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The NGFS scenarios were chosen because they reflect a wide range of plausible futures, allowing Zomato to ensure readiness for various climate scenarios and their associated transitional risks.

[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

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

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

In our climate risk assessment, we evaluate both a low-emission scenario (SSP1-2.6) and a high-emission scenario (SSP5-8.5). The SSPs represent distinct socio-economic futures, ranging from sustainability-focused growth (SSP1) to fossil fuel-driven growth (SSP5). These pathways are combined with RCPs to capture climate impacts, including extreme weather events. We then categorize the risks as acute physical risks (short to medium term) and chronic physical risks (long term). We translated these physical risks into real-world impact days, referred to as "experienced days." While "event days" are defined by specific meteorological data and criteria from agencies, "experienced days" capture the duration during which individuals or communities feel the effects of extreme weather events, often extending beyond the event itself. For instance, meteorological data may classify heatwave days as those when temperatures reach 45C to 47C, but research indicates that the impacts can last an additional 5 to 9 days. To assess transitional risks, we use macroeconomic assumptions derived from extensive secondary research, including NGFS scenarios such as the Orderly and Hot House World Scenario. We also developed a bespoke transition scenario through internal stakeholder consultations, analyzing emerging trends in regulations, market uncertainties, etc related to climate change in both global and Indian context. The analysis identifies climate change as presenting both risks and opportunities for Zomato, as outlined in Module 3.

[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☒ No, but we are developing a climate transition plan within the next two years

(5.2.15) Primary reason for not having a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :We plan to develop a climate transition plan within the next 2 years.

(5.2.16) Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Zomato Limited became a public company in FY 22 In FY23, we committed to achieving net zero emissions across our food ordering and delivery value chain by 2033 from FY22 base year. We have submitted our commitment to Science Based Target Initiative (SBTi), and are in process of getting the targets validated. In the reporting year, we have undertaken a climate risk assessment exercise for our food ordering and delivery business and assessed the impact of physical climate risks

such as cyclones, storms, heavy precipitation, increasing/decreasing temperature, flooding, and heat/cold waves and transitional risks across our top 15 cities under IPCC RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5 scenarios. The outcome of the exercise will be included in Zomato's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process. The analysis identifies climate change as presenting both risks and opportunities for Zomato. We have implemented following climate mitigation measures during the reporting year: (a) EV-Based Deliveries: To reduce last-mile delivery emissions, we are assisting our delivery partners in adopting EVs. We have partnered with over 90 players in the EV ecosystem to facilitate this transition, to achieve 100% EV deliveries by 2030. As a result, the active EV-based delivery partner fleet reached 27,884 vehicles by March 2024, which is 2x the number of active EV-based delivery partners in March 2023 (b) Large Order Fleet: Our newly launched large order 100% EV fleet, ensures zero tailpipe emissions while reducing the need to deploy multiple delivery vehicles for a single order. (c) Support for Delivery Partners: We have expanded our Automatic Weather Stations to 60 cities to predict and communicate weather conditions to our delivery partners. Additionally, Zomato has extended its shelter project to 373 resting points to provide shelter for delivery partners during extreme weather. We continue to provide delivery partners with high-quality apparel, protecting them from varied weather conditions. As a next step, we are in the process of building a comprehensive climate transition plan.

[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, strategy only

(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

[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

EV-Based Deliveries- To reduce last-mile delivery emissions, we are assisting our delivery partners in adopting EVs. We have partnered with over 90 players in the EV ecosystem to facilitate this transition, with the aim to achieve 100% EV deliveries by 2030. As a result, the active EV-based delivery partner fleet reached 27,884 vehicles by March 2024, which is 2x the number of active EV-based delivery partners in March 2023. Large Order Fleet- Our newly launched large order 100% EV fleet, ensures zero tailpipe emissions while reducing the need to deploy multiple delivery vehicles for a single order.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Support for Delivery Partners- We have expanded our Automatic Weather Stations to 60 cities to predict and communicate weather conditions to our delivery partners. Additionally, Zomato has extended its shelter project to 373 resting points to provide shelter for delivery partners during extreme weather. We continue to provide delivery partners high quality apparel, protecting them from varied weather conditions. We have been building a proprietary network of 600 on- ground weather stations that provides precise and real-time data on key weather parameters such as temperature, wind speed, rainfall, etc. This network was created by us to help us make informed business decisions and better serve our customers and delivery partners under various climatic conditions.

[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

☒ Direct costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

[Add row]

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

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:

☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

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

Zomato is primarily a technology platform with limited direct interaction with ecosystems or natural resources. In FY 2024, we conducted a comprehensive climate risk and opportunity assessment for our online food ordering and delivery business in line with the TCFD recommendations. We will pursue further disclosures based on their relevance to our business.

[Fixed 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
Customers	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Climate change
Investors and shareholders	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Climate change

[Fixed row]

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

	Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment
Climate change	Select from: ☒ No, we do not assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, and have no plans to do so within two years

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Procurement spend

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

In FY23, we committed to achieving net zero emissions across our food ordering and delivery value chain by 2033 from FY22 base year. We have submitted our commitment to Science Based Target Initiative (SBTi), and are in process of getting the targets validated. Towards achieving this long-term goal, we've set the following targets: • Maintain scope 1 & scope 2 emissions at 0 from FY23 onwards • Reduce last mile delivery emissions by 70% on a per km basis by FY30 from the base year of FY22. This target is aligned with our commitment to facilitate 100% EV-based deliveries by 2030, our flagship GHG reduction project. As part of its commitment to achieving Net Zero emissions across the food ordering and delivery value chain by 2033, Zomato has already initiated a sustainable sourcing initiative for one of its largest categories of purchase - Logistics services. Under this initiative, Zomato ties up with leasing and delivery companies that offer electric vehicles on rent to delivery partners or pays for deliveries undertaken by EV-based delivery services suppliers.

[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, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not 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

The Zomato Business Partner Code of Conduct (“Code”) sets out the fundamental values and integrity levels of business conduct that Zomato Limited (“Zomato” or the “Company”) expects its Business Partners to uphold in all business relationships. All Business Partners engaged in providing products and services to Zomato must act in accordance with this Code, which would include aligning guidelines, policies and practices of the Business Partner with this Code; and communicating/enforcing the Code provisions throughout their organization and across their supply chain, including to sub-Business Partners and contractors of the Business Partner. Business partners are encouraged to actively measure, manage, and disclose environmental impacts in areas such as Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions, energy consumption, resource efficiency, water, waste and biodiversity and implement action plans for reducing environmental impacts. In case of any breach of the terms of this Code by the Business Partner, Zomato reserves the right to terminate all existing arrangements/contracts with Business Partner with immediate effect.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☒ Other capacity building activity, please specify :EV awareness campaigns for delivery partners

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Other innovation and collaboration activity, please specify :Partnership with EV ecosystem players

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☒ Unknown

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

Select from:

☒ Unknown

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

In FY23, we committed to achieving net zero emissions across our food ordering and delivery value chain by 2033 from FY22 base year. We have submitted our commitment to Science Based Target Initiative (SBTi), and are in process of getting the targets validated. Towards achieving this long-term goal, we've set the following targets: • Maintain scope 1 & scope 2 emissions at 0 from FY23 onwards • Reduce last mile delivery emissions by 70% on a per km basis by FY30 from the base year of FY22. This target is aligned with our commitment to facilitate 100% EV-based deliveries by 2030, our flagship GHG reduction project. As part of its commitment to achieving Net Zero emissions across the food ordering and delivery value chain by 2033, Zomato has already initiated a sustainable sourcing initiative for one of its largest categories of purchase - Logistics services. Under this initiative, Zomato ties up with leasing and delivery companies that offer electric vehicles on rent to delivery partners or pays for deliveries undertaken by EV-based delivery services suppliers. Against the above targets, our last-mile delivery emissions on a per km basis reduced by 9.35% in FY24 when compared to FY22. The reduction in last-mile delivery emissions was facilitated by an expansion of our EV program. FY24, Zomato's total EV- based food deliveries increased by 4x from previous year, totaling to 61.6 million orders, representing 8.19% of total orders. During the reporting year we established 46 agreements with new EV partners, thereby increasing the total number of active EV partnerships to 91 as of 31st March 2024. Our logistics team also runs awareness campaigns for delivery partners to explain the benefits of switching to electric vehicles and address their doubts. We also routinely organise EV melas where various EV-bike manufacturing and rental companies can display their models to delivery partners and offer test-rides. During the reporting year we organised 200 EV melas and bazaars in collaboration with our EV partners. Additionally, we launched a page within the delivery partner application through which partners can easily discover various models of electric vehicles available on rent from different companies. In the reporting year 2023-24, 2,00,000 delivery partners were made aware of the benefits of EVs via digital and offline communication campaigns.

(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 :We have a specific program around procuring services of EV based fleet operators to enable our transition towards 100% EV based deliveries by 2030.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ 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

Communicating our environmental commitments and performance

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ 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

In the reporting year, we ran a campaign to inform customers about our Carbon Neutral Deliveries by placing the message on our app splash page/opening page. We also used our social media handle - LinkedIn to communicate on our commitment to 100% EV-based deliveries by 2030. This engagement was undertaken to raise awareness and generate support for our climate actions.

[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

Zomato Limited uses 'operational control' approach as prescribed under GHG protocol corporate Standard to consolidate its GHG inventory. A. Energy: Our disclosures include energy from fuel & purchased electricity used in owned vehicles, directly leased offices and DG sets where we have established operational control following the guidance set out by GHG protocol. B. GHG emissions: Our scope 1 GHG emissions are limited to those generated by refilling of gas in owned ACs and fire extinguishers, fuel used in owned vehicles and directly leased DG sets. Emissions from electricity consumption in directly leased offices where we have established operational control are reported in scope 2 of GHG emissions. Emissions from electricity consumed across our offices outside our operational control is accounted under scope 3 purchased goods & services emissions. Overall, our scope 3 are from following categories - purchased goods and services, downstream transportation & distribution, fuel and energy related emissions, business travel, employee commute, waste generated from operations.

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based
	Select from: ☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	Select from: ☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

[Fixed row]

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15.16

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Our Scope 1 GHG emissions are limited to those generated by refilling of gas in owned ACs and fire extinguishers, fuel used in owned vehicles and directly leased DG sets. Calculations are based on the primary activity data collected from the central team, which is then multiplied with suitable emission factors from IPCC Guideline for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories of 2006 (e.g. for stationary and mobile emissions: quantity of fuel consumed (ltr) x emission factor x conversion to tonne and for fugitive emissions: mass of gas- type refilled (kg) x emission factor x conversion to tonne).

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

62.25

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from electricity consumption in directly leased offices where we have established operational control are reported in Scope 2. We use India-specific grid average emissions factor (tCO2e/ MWh) from CEA to calculate scope 2 emission.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5667.34

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes emissions from consumption of purchased goods and services. We use spend based method to multiple our spend with US EPA supply chain emission factors and supplier-specific emissions factor (wherever available). Calculation methodology: Emissions in tonnes (Cost of Goods and Services x USD-INR Exchange rate x US EPA supply chain emission factor or supplier specific emission factor x conversion to tonnes). Supplier-specific emission factors (supplier's scope 1 scope 2 emissions)/ revenue in USD) wherever available

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33.03

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes upstream emissions from extraction, production, transportation of fuel and upstream emissions of electricity purchased by Zomato. We used average data methodology as defined in GHG protocol. The calculation is based on the data we collected for scope 1 & 2 emissions and applied Well-to-tank (WTT) emissions factors and included Electricity T&D losses wherever applicable from DEFRA. Calculation methodology: 1. Quantity of fuel x WTT fuel (kgCO2e/liter) x Conversion to tonnes 2. Electricity in kWh including T&D losses x WTT electricity (kgCO2e/kWh) x conversion to tonnes.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.001

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes emissions from waste generated and disposed off. We used waste-type specific methodology as specified in GHG protocol. Calculations are based on the primary activity data which includes quantity of waste disposed and disposal method which is multiplied with suitable emission factors sourced from DEFRA. Calculation methodology: quantity of waste generated (tonne) x emission factor x conversion to tonne.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes emissions from work-related travel and accommodation booked by Zomato employees. Spend-based method is used for calculating emissions. Emission factors are referred from US EPA supply chain emission factors and DEFRA Emissions factor for hotel stay. Calculation methodology: 1. Amount spent on trip (INR) / USD Conversion rate x US EPA supply chain emission factor x Conversion to tonne 2. Number of hotel nights x DEFRA hotel stay emission factor x Conversion to tonne

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1856

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes emissions from employee travel between their home and work location. We have used distance-based method to calculate emission per employee per day (calculated using the result of the online survey that includes distance travelled by employees, mode of transport (2W- ICE/EV, 4W - ICE/EV, public transport (bus, metro, etc)) emission per employee per day is multiplied by the number of working days and active headcount employees. Emission factors are referred from India GHG program based on the vehicle type.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

76190.07

(7.5.3) Methodological details

*This category includes emissions from last-mile deliveries. We use distance-based method to calculate the emissions. Primary data is the distance travelled by the delivery partners on ICE or EV vehicles collected from our system. We use emission factors from the India GHG Program for ICE vehicles with less than 180cc engine capacity. For EV vehicle ef, we calculate electricity per km (battery capacity (kwh) / range (km) of the vehicle and multiple with India grid emission factor. Calculation methodology: 1. For ICE vehicle: Distance traveled (km) x India GHG emission factor based for vehicle less than 180cc (kgCO2/km) x conversion to tonne. For electric vehicle: battery capacity (kWh)/range(km)*0.8 x India grid emission factor (kgCO2e/ kWh) x total distance travelled by EV x conversion to tonne [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)

7.01

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Our Scope 1 GHG emissions are limited to those generated by refilling of gas in owned ACs and fire extinguishers, fuel used in owned vehicles and directly leased DG sets. Calculations are based on the primary activity data collected from the central team, which is then multiplied with suitable emission factors from IPCC Guideline for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories of 2006.(e.g. for stationary and mobile emissions - quantity of fuel consumed (ltr) x emission factor x conversion to tonne and for fugitive emissions: mass of gas- type refilled (kg) x emission factor x conversion to tonne). In FY24, our scope 1 emissions data is verified by an independent third party. The verification is done at a reasonable level of assurance.

Past year 1

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

8.07

(7.6.2) End date

03/30/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Our Scope 1 GHG emissions are limited to those generated by refilling of gas in owned ACs and fire extinguishers, fuel used in owned vehicles and directly leased DG sets. Calculations are based on the primary activity data collected from the central team, which is then multiplied with suitable emission factors from IPCC Guideline for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories of 2006.(e.g. for stationary and mobile emissions - quantity of fuel consumed (ltr) x emission factor x conversion to tonne and for fugitive emissions: mass of gas- type refilled (kg) x emission factor x conversion to tonne).

Past year 2

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

15.16

(7.6.2) End date

03/30/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Our Scope 1 GHG emissions are limited to those generated by refilling of gas in owned ACs and fire extinguishers, fuel used in owned vehicles and directly leased DG sets. Calculations are based on the primary activity data collected from the central team, which is then multiplied with suitable emission factors from IPCC Guideline for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories of 2006.(e.g. for stationary and mobile emissions - quantity of fuel consumed (ltr) x emission factor x conversion to tonne and for fugitive emissions: mass of gas- type refilled (kg) x emission factor x conversion to tonne).
[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)

81.97

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

0

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Emissions from electricity consumption in directly leased offices where we have established operational control are reported in Scope 2. We use India-specific grid average emissions factor (tCO₂e/ MWh) from CEA to calculate scope 2 emission. In addition, we purchased equivalent amount of International Renewable Energy Certificates (I-REC) to maintain net scope 2 0.

Past year 1

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

67.44

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

0

(7.7.3) End date

03/30/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Emissions from electricity consumption in directly leased offices where we have established operational control are reported in Scope 2. We use India-specific grid average emissions factor (tCO₂e/ MWh) from CEA to calculate scope 2 emission. In addition, we purchased equivalent amount of International Renewable Energy Certificates (I-REC) to maintain net scope 2 0.

Past year 2

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

62.25

(7.7.3) End date

03/30/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Emissions from electricity consumption in directly leased offices where we have established operational control are reported in Scope 2. We use India-specific grid average emissions factor (tCO₂e/ MWh) from CEA to calculate scope 2 emission.

[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)

15598.48

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Spend-based method

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

8.5

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes emissions from consumption of purchased goods and services across India and UAE. We use spend based method to multiple our spend with US EPA supply chain factors and supplier-specific emissions factor (wherever available). Calculation methodology: Emissions in tonnes (Cost of Goods and Services x USD-INR Exchange rate x US EPA supply chain emission factor or supplier specific emission factor x conversion to tonnes). Supplier specific emission factors (supplier's scope 1 scope 2 emissions)/ revenue in USD) wherever available Purchased goods and services emission data is verified by an independent third party.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not relevant to Zomato. Zomato operates a B2C technology platform that provides customers with a seamless, on-demand solution to search and discover local restaurants, order food, and have it delivered reliably and quickly. Orders placed by customers are prepared by restaurants and fulfilled through a last mile delivery fleet comprising of independent delivery partners. Our employees work out of direct leased offices and coworking spaces. The CAPEX includes fitouts and equipment for our offices, laptops, etc, which is not a major contributor to the total expenses and total emissions. Hence, emissions from capital goods are included in purchased goods and services category.

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)

41.27

(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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes upstream emissions from extraction, production, transportation of fuel and upstream emissions of electricity purchased by Zomato. We used average data methodology as defined in GHG protocol. The calculation is based on the data we collected for scope 1 & 2 emissions and applied Well-to-tank (WTT) emissions factors and included electricity T&D losses wherever applicable from DEFFRA. Calculation methodology: 1. Quantity of fuel x WTT fuel (kgCO₂e/liter) x Conversion to tonnes 2. Electricity in kWh including T&D losses x WTT electricity (kgCO₂e/kWh) x conversion to tonnes. Fuel & energy emission data is verified by an independent third party.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Zomato operates a B2C technology platform that provides customers with a seamless, on-demand solution to search and discover local restaurants, order food, and have it delivered reliably and quickly. Orders placed by customers are prepared by restaurants and fulfilled through a last mile delivery fleet comprising of independent delivery partners. Emissions from upstream transportation and distribution is not material to our business.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

1.11

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Waste-type-specific method

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

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes emissions from waste generated and disposed off. We used waste-type specific methodology as specified in GHG protocol. Calculations are based on the primary activity data which includes quantity of waste disposed and disposal method which is multiplied with suitable emission factors sourced from DEFRA. Calculation methodology: Quantity of waste generated (tonne) x emission factor x conversion to tonne. The emission data and calculations are verified by an independent third party.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

1218.13

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Spend-based method

☒ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes emissions from work-related travel and accommodation booked by Zomato employees. A combination of distance and spend-based method is used for calculating emissions. Emission factors are referred from US EPA supply chain factors, India GHG program for travel and DEFRA Emissions factor for hotel stay. Calculation methodology: 1. (Amount spent on trip (INR) USD Conversion rate) x US EPA supply chain emission factor x Conversion to tonne 2. Distance

travelled by the vehicle type x emission factors x conversion to tonne 3. Number of hotel nights x DEFRA hotel stay emission factor x conversion to tonne The emission data and calculation is verified by an independent third party.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

2673.83

(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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes emissions from employee travel between their home and work location. We have used distance-based method to calculate emission per employee per day (calculated using the result of the online survey that includes distance travelled by employees, mode of transport (2W- ICE/EV, 4W - ICE/EV, public transport (bus, metro, etc)). emission per employee per day is multiplied by the number of working days in FY24 for active headcount employees as on March 31, 2024 Emission factors are referred from India GHG program based on the vehicle type. The emission data and calculation is verified by an independent third party.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Zomato is an asset-light company and our employees work out of direct leased offices and coworking spaces. Emissions from Zomato's leased offices (no operational control) are included in Scope 3 Purchased goods and services. Moreover, Zomato does not have any leased vehicle. Thus, the upstream leased assets category is not relevant to Zomato.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

100587.32

(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

(7.8.5) Please explain

*This category includes emissions from last-mile deliveries. We use distance-based method to calculate the emissions. Primary data is the distance travelled by the delivery partners on ICE or EV vehicles collected from our system. We use emission factors from the India GHG Program for ICE vehicles with less than 180cc engine capacity. For EV vehicle ef, we calculate electricity per km (battery capacity (kwh) / Range (km)) of the vehicle and multiple with India grid emission factor. Calculation methodology: 1. For ICE vehicle: Distance traveled (km) x India GHG Emission factor based for vehicle less than 180cc (kgCO₂/km) x Conversion to tonne. For electric vehicle: battery capacity (kWh)/range(km)*0.8 x India Grid emission factor (kgCO₂e/ kWh) x total distance travelled by EV x Conversion to tonne. The emission data and calculations are verified by an independent third party.*

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Zomato operates a B2C technology platform that provides customers with a seamless, on-demand solution to search and discover local restaurants, order food, and have it delivered reliably and quickly. Orders placed by customers are prepared by restaurants and fulfilled through a last mile delivery fleet comprising of independent delivery partners. Zomato thus isn't involved in any product manufacturing or selling of goods. Hence processing of sold products is not relevant to Zomato.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Zomato operates a B2C technology platform that provides customers with a seamless, on-demand solution to search and discover local restaurants, order food, and have it delivered reliably and quickly. Orders placed by customers are prepared by restaurants and fulfilled through a last mile delivery fleet comprising of independent delivery partners. Zomato thus isn't involved in any product manufacturing or selling of goods. Hence use of sold products is not relevant to Zomato.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Zomato operates a B2C technology platform that provides customers with a seamless, on-demand solution to search and discover local restaurants, order food, and have it delivered reliably and quickly. Orders placed by customers are prepared by restaurants and fulfilled through a last mile delivery fleet comprising of

independent delivery partners. Zomato thus isn't involved in any product manufacturing or selling of goods. Hence end of life treatment of sold products is not relevant to Zomato.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Zomato operates a B2C technology platform that provides customers with a seamless, on-demand solution to search and discover local restaurants, order food, and have it delivered reliably and quickly. Orders placed by customers are prepared by restaurants and fulfilled through a last mile delivery fleet comprising of independent delivery partners. Our employees work out of direct leased offices and coworking spaces. Hence downstream leased assets category is not relevant and material to our business.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Zomato operates a B2C technology platform that provides customers with a seamless, on-demand solution to search and discover local restaurants, order food, and have it delivered reliably and quickly. Orders placed by customers are prepared by restaurants and fulfilled through a last mile delivery fleet comprising of independent delivery partners. Our business does not operate in a franchise model. Hence emissions from Franchise is not relevant to Zomato.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Zomato is an online food ordering and delivery company. This category is not relevant to us, as it applies only to financial services and investors.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

[Fixed row]

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

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

03/30/2023

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

9323.28

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

34.8

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

3.2

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

791.87

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

2524.93

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

89976.49

(7.8.1.19) Comment

We are measuring, monitoring and reporting emissions since FY22 across scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 categories. More than 99% of total emissions are from scope 3 category. Out of 15 categories in scope 3, 6 are material and relevant to our business. Our profile is dominated by the last mile deliveries accounting for approximately 90% of total emissions. Our complete emissions profile is assured by an independent third party. Our emissions methodology is explained in detail in question 7.8

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

03/30/2022

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

5667.34

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

33.03

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

0.001

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

568.34

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

1856

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

76190.07

(7.8.1.19) Comment

We are measuring, monitoring and reporting emissions since FY22 across scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 categories. More than 99% of total emissions are from scope 3 category. Out of 15 categories in scope 3, 6 are material and relevant to our business. Our profile is dominated by the last mile deliveries accounting for approximately 90% of total emissions. Our complete emissions profile is assured by an independent third party. Our emissions methodology is explained in detail in question 7.8

[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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ 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

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Page no. 117 to 122

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE 3410

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Zomato_Annual_Report_2023-24.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page no. 117 to 122

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ 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

Zomato_Annual_Report_2023-24.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page no. 117 to 122

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE 3410

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 3: Business travel
- ☒ Scope 3: Employee commuting
- ☒ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- ☒ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- ☒ 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

Zomato_Annual_Report_2023-24.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Page no. 123 to 127

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

- ☒ ISAE 3410

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

1.06

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

13.14

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In FY23, the combined scope 1 & 2 emissions are 8.07 tCO₂e and in FY24 the combined scope 1 & 2 emissions are 7.01 tCO₂e after using I-REC for scope 2. Thus, the decrease by 13.14% in combined scope 1 and 2 is due to reduction in the travel by company owned vehicles (petrol).

[Fixed row]

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

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

(7.12.1.2) Comment

As per Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell's report, average percentage of ethanol blending in petrol (EBP) was 10.02%. Hence, we have taken 90% of the fuel consumption as petrol and 10% as ethanol for calculation of emission from company owned vehicles in FY24.

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1**(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas**

Select from:

☒ CO2

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

6.99

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 2**(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas**

Select from:

☒ CH4

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

0.01

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ N2O

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

0.02

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
India	7.01	81.97	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0

[Fixed row]

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	Stationary emissions	2.23
Row 2	Mobile emissions	4.76
Row 3	Fugitive emissions	0.02

[Add row]

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	Purchased electricity	81.97	0

[Add row]

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

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7.01

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

81.97

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

The emissions data disclosed are for Zomato online food ordering and delivery business.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

The emissions data disclosed are for Zomato online food ordering and delivery business.

[Fixed row]

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

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

[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

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

28.8

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

28.8

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

114.49

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

114.49

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

143.29

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

143.29

[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:

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
	☒ No

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1.44

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

0

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

1.44

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This is 10% ethanol blended petrol used in company owned cars.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

27.36

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

8.32

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

19.04

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Fuel is used in owned vehicles (petrol) and directly leased DG sets
[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ India

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

85.36

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ India

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.14.10) Comment

In FY 24, We have maintained 100% of our scope 2 emissions at 0 through use of an equivalent amount of verified International Renewable Energy Certificates (IRECs).

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ India

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

29.13

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ India

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.14.10) Comment

In FY 24, We have maintained 100% of our scope 2 emissions at 0 through use of an equivalent amount of verified International Renewable Energy Certificates (IRECs).

[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

114.49

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

8.32

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

122.81

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

1.3e-9

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

88.98

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

66220000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

16.23

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

In the year FY23, our scope 1 is 8.07 tCO2e and scope 2 is 67.44 tco2e (location based). In FY24, our scope 1 is 7.01 tCO2e and scope 2 is 81.97 tco2e (location based). Scope 1 and Scope 2 intensity per rupee turnover has decreased by 16.23% due to increase in revenue from the previous year.

[Add row]

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

08/02/2023

(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)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

- ☒ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- ☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

- ☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

03/30/2022

(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)

15.160

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2033

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

[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:

☒ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

08/02/2023

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☒ Grams CO2e per kilometer

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

03/30/2022

(7.53.2.23) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.00003352

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000335200

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000335200

(7.53.2.44) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

90.36

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

90.36

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

03/30/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

70

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000100560

(7.53.2.70) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.00003038

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000303800

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000303800

(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

13.38

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In FY23, we committed to achieving net zero emissions across our food ordering and delivery value chain by 2033 from FY22 base year. We have submitted our commitment to Science Based Target Initiative (SBTi), and are in process of getting the targets validated. Towards achieving this long-term goal, we've set the following targets: • Reduce last mile delivery emissions by 70% on a per km basis by FY30 from the base year of FY22. This target is aligned with our commitment to facilitate 100% EV-based deliveries by 2030, our flagship GHG reduction project.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Zomato's intensity target of reducing last mile delivery emissions by 70% on a per km basis by FY30 from the base year of FY22 is aligned with our commitment to facilitate 100% EV-based deliveries by 2030, our flagship GHG reduction project.

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Our profile is dominated by emissions from transportation undertaken by delivery partners. Plan for achieving target: 1. Our logistics team runs awareness campaigns for delivery partners to explain the benefits of switching to electric vehicles and address their doubts. We also routinely organise EV melas where various EV-bike manufacturing and rental companies can display their models to delivery partners and offer test-rides. 2. To reduce last-mile delivery emissions, we are assisting our delivery partners in adopting EVs. We have partnered with over 90 players in the EV ecosystem (EV 2-wheeler manufacturers and service operators) to facilitate this transition, with the aim to achieve 100% EV deliveries by 2030. Progress made in FY24: 1. In the reporting year 2023-24, 2,00,000 delivery partners were made aware of the benefits of EVs via digital and offline communication campaigns. 2. The monthly active EV -based delivery fleet as for March 2024 stood at 27,884 which is 2x the number of EV-based partners in our fleet compared to March 2023. As a result, our last-mile delivery emissions on a per km basis reduced by 9.35% in FY24 when compared to FY22.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

[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

08/02/2023

(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

☒ Int1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

03/30/2033

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2
- ☒ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ Methane (CH ₄) | ☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆) |
| ☒ Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O) | ☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃) |
| ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) | |
| ☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) | |
| ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) | |

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We committed to achieving net zero emissions across our food ordering and delivery value chain by 2033 from FY22 base year.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

In FY23, Zomato committed to achieving net zero emissions across our food ordering and delivery value chain by 2033 from FY22 base year. This contributes to reaching the global net-zero goal and to limiting the average temperature rise to 1.5 deg C above the preindustrial levels.

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

- ☒ No, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

At the beginning of FY24, CSR committee of Zomato's Board reviewed and approved the setting of Zomato's near-term and long-term carbon reduction targets towards the company's goal of achieving Net Zero emissions across our food delivery value chain by 2033. (1) Maintain Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions at zero (2) Reduce last mile delivery emissions by 70% on a per km basis by FY30 from a base year of FY22 Additionally, towards the end of FY24, the CSR Committee of Zomato's Board reviewed the progress towards the carbon reduction targets set by the company which is published in our Annual Report for FY24.

[Add row]

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Implemented	1	3180

[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

Transportation

☒ Other, please specify :We are helping our delivery partners in adoption or shifting to EV vehicles

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In FY23, we committed to achieving net zero emissions across our food ordering and delivery value chain by 2033 from FY22 base year. We have submitted our commitment to Science Based Target Initiative (SBTi), and are in process of getting the targets validated. Towards achieving this long-term goal, we've set the following targets: • Maintain scope 1 & scope 2 emissions at 0 from FY23 onwards • Reduce last mile delivery emissions by 70% on a per km basis by FY30 from the base year of FY22. This target is aligned with our commitment to facilitate 100% EV-based deliveries by 2030, our flagship GHG reduction project. As part of its commitment to achieving Net Zero emissions across the food ordering and delivery value chain by 2033, Zomato has already initiated a sustainable sourcing initiative for one of its largest categories of purchase - Logistics services. Under this initiative, Zomato ties up with leasing and delivery companies that offer electric vehicles on rent to delivery partners or pays for deliveries undertaken by EV-based delivery services suppliers. Against the above targets, our last-mile delivery emissions on a per km basis reduced by 9.35% in FY24 when compared to FY22. The reduction in last-mile delivery emissions was facilitated by an expansion of our EV program. FY24, Zomato's total EV- based food deliveries increased by 4x from previous year, totaling to 61.6 million orders, representing 8.19% of total orders. During the reporting year we established 46 a

[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

	Comment
Row 1	<i>Zomato has a target of 100% EV-based food deliveries by 2030. The company has initiated multiple projects and programs to achieve this target.</i>

[Add row]

(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:

☒ Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☒ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Online food ordering and delivery

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Zomato operates a B2C technology platform that provides customers with a seamless, on-demand solution to search and discover local restaurants, order food, and have it delivered reliably and quickly. In FY24, we maintained net GHG emissions from our operations (classified as Scope 1 & Scope 2) at zero by procuring verified carbon removal offsets equivalent to 100% of our Scope 1 emissions and International Renewable Energy Certificates (IRECs) for Scope 2 emissions. In addition, we also used advance purchases of carbon offsets from renewable energy projects to cover 100% of our Scope 3 emissions.

(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:

☒ Other, please specify :Emission avoided due to food delivery on EV and use of carbon removal and avoidance offsets for scope 1 and scope 3 along with International renewable energy certificates for scope 2 emissions.

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☒ Not applicable

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Food deliveries

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Total GHG emissions across scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☒ Not applicable

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

The above emissions avoided is due to use of electric vehicles for food deliveries. In addition, for the reporting year, we maintained net GHG emissions from our operations (classified as Scope 1 & Scope 2) at zero by procuring verified carbon removal offsets equivalent to 100% of our Scope 1 emissions and International Renewable Energy Certificates (IRECs) for Scope 2 emissions. In addition, we also used advance purchases of carbon offsets from renewable energy projects to cover 100% of our Scope 3 emissions.

[Add row]

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☒ Mixed renewables

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☒ Carbon removal

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☒ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

☒ Yes

[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

Introduction

☒ All data points in module 1

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ Other general verification standard, please specify :Standards on Auditing (“SAs”) specified under section 143(10) of the Act

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (“SAs”) specified under section 143(10) of the Act.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

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Row 2

(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 – Consolidation approach

☒ Consolidation approach

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ ISAE 3000

☒ ISAE 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

We conducted our engagement in accordance with the Standard on Sustainability Assurance Engagements (SSAE) 3000, “Assurance Engagements on Sustainability Information”, and Standard on Assurance Engagements (SAE) 3410 “Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements” (together the “Standards”), both issued by the Sustainability Reporting Standards Board (the “SRSB”) of the ICAI.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

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Row 3

(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

☒ Carbon removals

☒ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

☒ Fuel consumption

☒ Emissions breakdown by country/area

☒ Energy attribute certificates (EACs)

☒ Emissions breakdown by business division

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ ISAE 3000

☒ ISAE 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

1. At Zomato, the verification/assurance is a yearly exercise. Zomato conducts reasonable assurance for its Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions and Limited assurance for its Scope 3 GHG Emissions 2. The scope of GHG assurance covers Zomato's direct operations as well as value chain operations both upstream and downstream. 3. The third-party assurance provider confirmed the use of the following standards for assurance in their assurance statement as mentioned on Page 118 of our Annual Report: "We conducted our engagement in accordance with the Standard on Sustainability Assurance Engagements (SSAE) 3000, "Assurance Engagements on Sustainability Information", and Standard on Assurance Engagements (SAE) 3410 "Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements" (together the "Standards"), both issued by the Sustainability Reporting Standards Board (the "SRSB") of the ICAI."

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

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[Add 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]

