

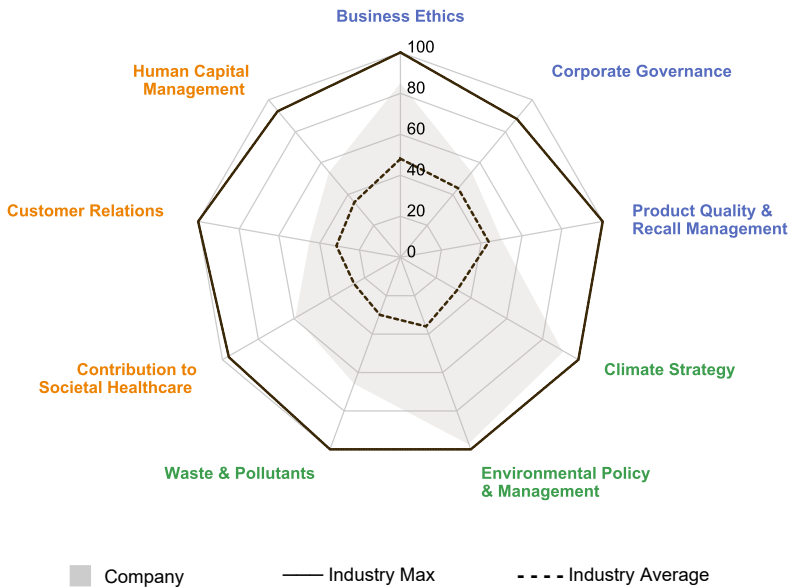
Granules India Limited manufactures and sells active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs), pharmaceutical formulation intermediates, and finished dosages (FDs) in India and internationally. It offers paracetamol, metformin, guaifenesin, and methocarbamol, as well as prescription and over-the-counter products. The company also develops and manufactures tablets, capsules, press fits, oral solutions, suspensions, and powder for oral solutions. In addition, it provides development and manufacturing solutions for peptides, peptide fragments, and amino acid derivatives. The company offers its products in various therapeutic categories, including antiretroviral, anti-depressant, antihistamine, anti-diabetic, anti-cancer, multiple sclerosis, anti-thrombocytopenia, anti-ulcer, anti-convulsant, mucolytic/expectorant, anti-hypertensive, muscle relaxant, NSAIDs, anti-fibrotic, and anti-microbial, as well as anti-arrhythmic, CNS stimulant, anti-diarrheal, antihypertensive, uterine stimulant, chelating agent, mineral supplements, CNS depressant, PDE inhibitor, antispasmodic, and anti-viral. Granules India Limited was incorporated in 1984 and is headquartered in Hyderabad, India.

The ESG Score of Granules India Limited is 62 out of 100. The score is most heavily weighted to Social Dimension, followed by Governance & Economic Dimension and finally Environmental Dimension.

Compared to the previous year, the disclosure based CSA Score is 61 which is higher by 7 points. The most material drivers by weight are Contribution to Societal Healthcare, Human Capital Management, Corporate Governance.

Company Performance - ESG Score

S&P Global has selected the most relevant criteria in each dimension based on their weight in the assessment and their current or expected significance for the industry.



S&P Global ESG Score

62/100

Data Availability: High

Last updated: December 18, 2025

Updated annually or in response to major developments

Score breakdown

ESG Score | Industry ESG Score Average

Environmental



Social



Governance & Economic



S&P Global CSA Score, without modeling

61/100

Industry CSA Score Average

28/100

Modeled score contribution

+1

Modeling is used to fill gaps in reporting

Survey Respondent

This company is a Corporate Sustainability Assessment ("CSA") survey respondent. Its ESG Score is based on the company's responses to the S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment ("CSA"), information available in the public domain and modeling approaches. The CSA focuses on the quality of company disclosures as well as past and current performance on ESG issues.

Controversies Summary

Granules India Limited's ESG Score has not been impacted by any recent [controversies](#).

Disclosure Analysis

S&P Global ESG Scores are built using public data, in addition to documents companies submit that may/may not be available in the public domain. The disclosure analysis tool is used to identify a company's overall disclosure transparency between questions that require public information (CSA Required Public Disclosure questions) or questions that allow for additional disclosure to what the CSA expects to be publicly available (CSA Additional Disclosure). Importantly, the CSA measures performance, not solely disclosure, and while a company may disclose data exhaustively, they may not perform well. This is captured by the difference in the "Potential Score Based on Disclosure" and the "Actual Score Based on Disclosure" which represents S&P Global's opinion on the performance of the disclosed information.

Granules India Limited's data availability is high within the DRG Pharmaceuticals industry, as it made available 88% and 92% of the required and additional disclosures.

CSA Required Public Disclosure

Evidence used to corroborate company performance in the CSA must be publicly available to score any points.

CSA Additional Disclosure

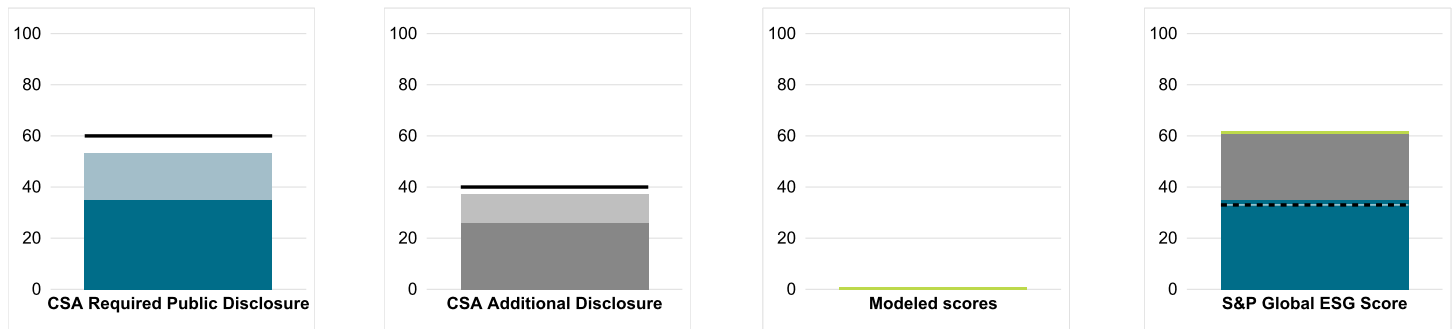
Company disclosure that is additional to what the CSA expects to be publicly available. Corroborating evidence need not be publicly disclosed.

Modeled Scores

A modeled proxy measurement of a company's ESG performance in the absence of disclosed underlying data. Modeled Scores take a light-touch approach and represent the contribution to the total ESG Score where the ESG Scores have been modeled in the absence of disclosed underlying data. Companies that champion transparency and disclosure will have lower values for modeled scores whereas companies that do not disclose publicly or through the CSA will have greater modeling included. This approach effectively minimizes data gaps by imputing values, providing a more robust and useful dataset in absence of disclosed data by a company.

ESG Score Contribution

CSA Required Public Disclosure **35** CSA Additional Disclosure **26** Modeled Scores **1** **S&P Global ESG Score 62**



- CSA Required Public Disclosure
- Potential Score Contribution
- Max Industry Score
- CSA Additional Disclosure
- Potential Score Contribution
- Max Industry Score
- Modeled Score Contribution
- Industry Score Average

Disclosure Rate **88%**
Data Availability Relative to Peers **Medium**

Disclosure Rate **92%**
Data Availability Relative to Peers **High**

Updated Annually As of 12/18/2025

Maximum Industry Score **60**

Maximum Industry Score **40**

Questions based on modeling approaches vary by industry

Potential Score based on Disclosure **53**

Potential Score based on Disclosure **37**

Actual Score based on Disclosure **35**

Actual Score based on Disclosure **26**

S&P Global CSA Score = 61 + **Modeled Score = 1** = **S&P Global ESG Score = 62/100**

Industry Drivers

No data found

Industry Overview

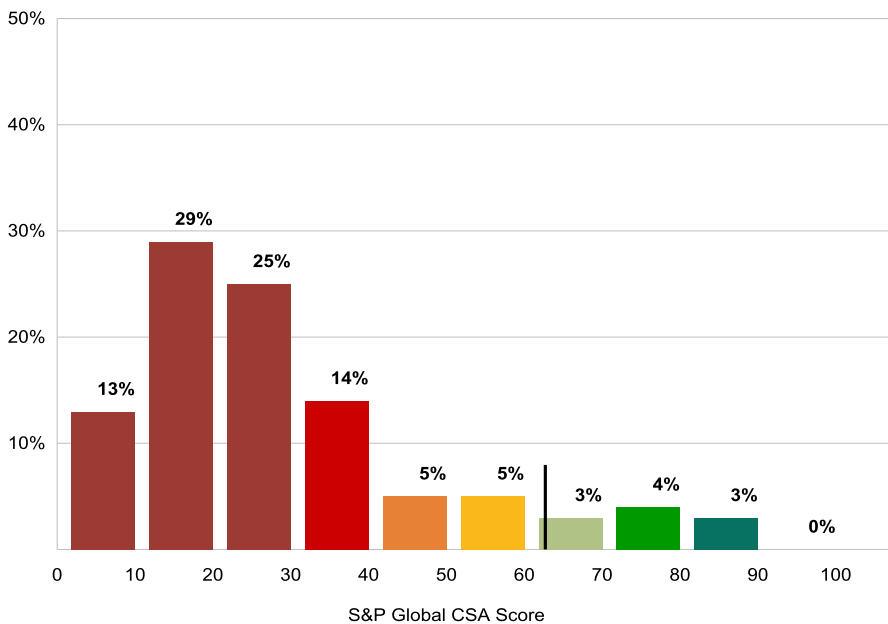
	Total CSA Score	Environmental Dimension	Social Dimension	Governance & Economic Dimension
Lupin Limited	91	92	94	87
J. B. Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Limited	86	89	86	85
Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Limited	84	87	88	78
...				
Piramal Pharma Limited	63	61	58	68
Granules India Limited	61	83	56	57
Sihuan Pharmaceutical Holdings Group Ltd.	61	53	59	65

Industry Materiality Overview

	Weight (% Total)	Company CSA Score	Industry Average	Industry Max Score
Contribution to Societal Healthcare	13	52	12	97
Human Capital Management	12	54	31	93
Corporate Governance	9	54	43	88
Product Quality & Recall Management	7	50	41	100
Business Ethics	6	85	48	100

Industry Score Distribution

The percentage of companies in the industry that have a score within the score distribution.



S&P Global ESG Score

The S&P Global ESG Score measures a company's performance on and management of material ESG risks, opportunities, and impacts informed by a combination of company disclosures, media and stakeholder analysis, modelling approaches, and in-depth company engagement via the S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment (CSA). The S&P Global ESG Score is a relative score measuring a company's performance on and management of ESG risks, opportunities, and impacts compared to their peers within the same industry classification. The S&P Global ESG Score uses a double materiality approach whereby a sustainability issue is considered to be material if it presents a significant impact on society or the environment and a significant impact on a company's value drivers, competitive position, and long-term shareholder value creation.

S&P Global CSA Score

The S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment (CSA) Score is the S&P Global ESG Score without the inclusion of any modelling approaches.

Criteria Scorecard

Criteria	CSA Score	Percentile	Industry		Weight %
			Average Score	Max Score	
Total Score	61	91	28	91	100
Environmental Dimension	83	98	28	92	17
Environmental Policy & Management	97	97	36	100	2
Energy	95	98	42	100	2
Waste & Pollutants	66	92	28	100	3
Water	85	93	38	100	2
Climate Strategy	92	98	29	100	4
Biodiversity	86	99	9	92	2
Product Stewardship	65	94	12	92	2
Social Dimension	56	88	23	94	42
Labor Practices	44	79	25	96	4
Human Rights	89	95	25	100	3
Human Capital Management	54	84	31	93	12
Occupational Health & Safety	87	96	32	100	3
Contribution to Societal Healthcare	52	91	12	97	13
Customer Relations	45	84	20	100	5
Privacy Protection	49	83	29	100	2
Governance & Economic Dimension	57	86	34	87	41
Transparency & Reporting	88	87	41	100	1
Corporate Governance	54	71	43	88	9
Materiality	70	87	28	99	2
Risk & Crisis Management	30	67	23	98	3
Business Ethics	85	93	48	100	6
Policy Influence	18	79	14	95	2
Supply Chain Management	79	94	18	99	4
Tax Strategy	29	46	34	100	2
Information Security	70	95	27	92	2
Innovation Management	40	88	14	100	3
Product Quality & Recall Management	50	57	41	100	7

Dimension Level Scores

The weighted score of all aggregated criteria level scores within one of the Dimensions (Environmental, Social or Governance & Economic).

Criteria Level Scores

Criteria level scores represent the significant material ESG themes within industries, which roll up into the three dimension level scores based on S&P Global’s materiality-weighted scoring framework. There are approximately 15-30 criteria per industry, consisting of both general themes applicable across industries (such as Corporate Governance, Climate Strategy, Labor Practice indicators, among others), and industry-specific themes (such as Sustainable Finance, Electricity Generation, Social Impact on Communities, Passenger Safety, among others).

Comparison to Industry

Percentile ranking, industry average and industry max scores are calculated based on the industry. Related statistics may include a mix of current and past assessment year scores. All values are on a scale from 0 to 100 (max).

Weights

For each industry, our scores prioritize ESG factors based on their expected magnitude (degree of impact) and the likelihood of their impact (probability and timing of impact) on a company’s financial standing, according to growth, profitability, capital efficiency, and risk measures. Factors are additionally assessed according to their overall impact and importance on stakeholder and the natural environment. For each row, weights are shown as a percentage of the total weight of 100.

Question Scorecard

Criteria Questions	ESG Scores	CSA Scores	Weight %	Weighted CSA Score
Environmental Dimension	83	83	17	14
Environmental Policy & Management	97	97	2	2
Environmental Policy	88	88	30	0.5
Environmental Management Systems Verification	100	100	40	0.8
Environmental Violations	100	100	30	0.6
Energy	95	95	2	2
Energy Management Programs	90	90	50	0.9
Energy Consumption	100	100	50	1
Waste & Pollutants	66	66	3	2
Waste Management Programs	45	45	40	0.5
Waste Disposal	80	80	30	0.7
Hazardous Waste	80	80	30	0.7
Water	85	85	2	2
Water Efficiency Management Programs	70	70	50	0.7
Water Consumption	100	100	50	1
Climate Strategy	92	92	4	4
Direct Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1)	90	90	18	0.6
Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 2)	90	90	15	0.5
Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 3)	100	100	12	0.5
Climate Governance	90	90	5	0.2
TCFD Disclosure	100	100	3	0.1
Climate-Related Management Incentives	20	20	4	0
Climate Risk Management	100	100	4	0.2
Financial Risks of Climate Change	100	100	6	0.2
Financial Opportunities Arising from Climate Change	100	100	6	0.2
Climate-Related Scenario Analysis	100	100	5	0.2
Physical Climate Risk Adaptation	50	50	3	0.1
Emissions Reduction Targets	100	100	9	0.4
Internal Carbon Pricing	100	100	4	0.2
Net-Zero Commitment	100	100	6	0.2
Biodiversity	86	86	2	2
Biodiversity Risk Assessment	66	66	20	0.3
Biodiversity Commitment	85	85	50	0.9
No Deforestation Commitment	100	100	30	0.6
Product Stewardship	65	65	2	1
Product Design Criteria	80	80	20	0.3
Life Cycle Assessment	82	82	40	0.7
Exposure to Hazardous Substances	40	40	40	0.3

Question Level Scores

Corporate data is collected through roughly 130 questions, found in general and industry-specific criteria. Points are assigned to companies through a pre-defined, transparent, and rules-based scoring system, weighted according to the relevance and materiality of underlying topics to financial outcomes to systematically generate weighting.

Weighted Score

The weighted score is a score multiplied by relevant weight. This indicates scores contribution to criteria or dimension score.

NAP definition

When a question receives an NAP score, indicating that the question is not applicable to the company, its weight is redistributed among other questions within the same criterion. If a criterion receives an NAP score, its weight is redistributed among other criteria within the same dimension.

Question Scorecard

Criteria/Questions	ESG Scores	CSA Scores	Weight %	Weighted CSA Score
Social Dimension	58	56	42	24
Labor Practices	44	44	4	2
Labor Practices Commitment	47	47	20	0.4
Labor Practices Programs	13	13	20	0.1
Discrimination & Harassment	100	100	15	0.6
Workforce Breakdown: Gender	42	42	15	0.3
Workforce Breakdown: Race/ Ethnicity & Nationality	20	20	5	0
Gender Pay Indicators	64	64	15	0.4
Freedom of Association	0	0	10	0
Human Rights	89	89	3	3
Human Rights Commitment	100	100	25	0.8
Human Rights Due Diligence Process	75	75	25	0.6
Human Rights Assessment	81	81	25	0.6
Human Rights Mitigation & Remediation	100	100	25	0.8
Human Capital Management	54	54	12	6
Training & Development Inputs	90	90	15	1.6
Employee Development Programs	60	60	10	0.7
Human Capital Return on Investment	60	60	15	1.1
Hiring	50	50	10	0.6
Employee Turnover Rate	55	55	10	0.7
Long-Term Incentives for Employees	0	0	10	0
Employee Support Programs	36	36	10	0.4
Type of Performance Appraisal	40	40	10	0.5
Trend of Employee Wellbeing	75	75	10	0.9
Occupational Health & Safety	87	87	3	3
OHS Policy	100	100	12	0.4
OHS Programs	100	100	24	0.7
Fatalities	80	80	25	0.6
Lost-Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) - Employees	96	96	22	0.6
Lost-Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) - Contractors	60	60	17	0.3
Contribution to Societal Healthcare	59	52	13	7
Access to Healthcare Programs (Products & Drugs)	60	60	17	1.3
Local Capacity Building	80	80	17	1.8
Impact on Access to Healthcare	90	90	11	1.3
Patent Filing Policy	Not applicable	NAP	N/A	N/A
Fair Pricing	46	0	11	0
Contribution to Increasing Healthcare Efficiency	Not applicable	NAP	N/A	N/A
Measure Contribution to Health Outcome	63	63	11	0.9
Accessibility & Transparency of Research	0	0	11	0
Customer Relations	45	45	5	2
Ethical Marketing Commitment	0	0	50	0
Ethical Marketing Performance	90	90	50	2.3
Privacy Protection	49	49	2	1
Privacy Policy: Systems/ Procedures	40	40	50	0.4
Customer Privacy Information	57	57	50	0.6

Question Scorecard

Criteria/Questions	ESG Scores	CSA Scores	Weight %	Weighted CSA Score
Governance & Economic Dimension	57	57	41	23
Transparency & Reporting	88	88	1	1
Sustainability Reporting Boundaries	75	75	40	0.3
Sustainability Reporting Assurance	100	100	40	0.4
Sustainability Taxonomies	Not applicable	NAP	N/A	N/A
Corporate Governance	54	54	9	5
Board Independence	100	100	4	0.4
Board Type	25	25	8	0.2
Non-Executive Chairperson/ Lead Director	0	0	6	0
Board Diversity Policy	100	100	7	0.6
Board Gender Diversity	58	58	12	0.6
Board Accountability	35	35	7	0.2
Board Average Tenure	100	100	5	0.4
Board Industry Experience	95	95	6	0.5
CEO Compensation - Success Metrics	0	0	6	0
CEO Compensation - Long-Term Performance Alignment	0	0	6	0
Management Ownership	100	100	6	0.5
Management Ownership Requirements	0	0	6	0
Government Ownership	100	100	6	0.5
Family Ownership	100	100	4	0.4
CEO-to-Employee Pay Ratio	34	34	5	0.2
ESG Governance Oversight	50	50	6	0.3
Materiality	70	70	2	1
Materiality Analysis	70	70	20	0.3
Material Issues for Enterprise Value Creation	100	100	25	0.5
Materiality Metrics for Enterprise Value Creation	33	33	25	0.2
Material Issues for External Stakeholders	75	75	15	0.2
Materiality Metrics for External Stakeholders	75	75	15	0.2
Risk & Crisis Management	30	30	3	1
Risk Governance	45	45	43	0.6
Risk Management Processes	25	25	42	0.3
Emerging Risks	0	0	15	0
Business Ethics	85	85	6	5
UN Global Compact Membership	100	100	10	0.6
Codes of Conduct	100	100	25	1.5
Anti-Bribery & Anti-Corruption Policy	80	80	25	1.2
Whistleblowing Mechanism	85	85	20	1
Reporting on Breaches	64	64	20	0.8
Policy Influence	18	18	2	0
Contributions & Other Spending	34	34	48	0.3
Largest Contributions & Expenditures	0	0	40	0
Lobbying and Trade Associations - Climate Alignment	16	16	12	0
Supply Chain Management	79	79	4	3
Supplier Code of Conduct	100	100	10	0.4
Supplier ESG Programs	38	38	20	0.3
Supplier Screening	74	74	15	0.4
Supplier Assessment and Development	80	80	20	0.6

Criteria/Questions	ESG Scores	CSA Scores	Weight %	Weighted CSA Score
Governance & Economic Dimension	57	57	41	23
KPIs for Supplier Screening	100	100	15	0.6
KPIs for Supplier Assessment and/or Development	95	95	20	0.8
Tax Strategy	29	29	2	1
Tax Strategy and Governance	16	16	50	0.2
Tax Reporting	0	0	29	0
Effective Tax Rate	100	100	21	0.4
Information Security	70	70	2	1
Information Security Governance	55	55	40	0.4
Information Security Policy	100	100	30	0.6
Information Security Management Programs	60	60	30	0.4
Innovation Management	40	40	3	1
Product Innovations (Healthcare)	40	40	50	0.6
Healthcare Clinical Pipeline	Not applicable	NAP	N/A	N/A
Product Quality & Recall Management	50	50	7	4
Product Quality Programs	80	80	30	1.7
Product Recalls (Health Care)	7	7	35	0.2
Compliance to Regulatory Standards	67	67	35	1.6

Glossary

S&P Global ESG Score

The S&P Global ESG Score measures a company's performance on and management of material ESG risks, opportunities, and impacts informed by a combination of company disclosures, media and stakeholder analysis, modeling approaches (prior to the 2023 CSA, the S&P Global ESG Score did not contain any modeling approaches), and in-depth company engagement via the S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment (CSA). The S&P Global ESG Score is a relative score measuring a company's performance on and management of ESG risks, opportunities, and impacts compared to their peers within the same industry classification.

The S&P Global ESG Score uses a double materiality approach whereby a sustainability issue is considered to be material if it presents a significant impact on society or the environment and a significant impact on a company's value drivers, competitive position, and long-term shareholder value creation.

S&P Global CSA Score

The S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment (CSA) Score is the S&P Global ESG Score without the inclusion of any modelling approaches.

Dimension Level Scores

The weighted score of aggregated criteria level scores within one of the Dimensions (Environmental, Social or Governance & Economic).

Criteria Level Scores

Criteria level scores represent the significant material ESG themes within industries, which roll up into the three dimension level scores based on S&P Global's materiality-weighted scoring framework. There are approximately 15-30 criteria per industry, consisting of both general themes applicable across industries (such as Corporate Governance, Climate Strategy, Labor Practice indicators, among others), and industry-specific themes (such as Sustainable Finance, Electricity Generation, Social Impact on Communities, Passenger Safety, among others).

Question Level Scores

Corporate data is collected through roughly 130 questions, found in general and industry-specific criteria. Points are assigned to companies through a predefined, transparent, and rules-based scoring system, weighted according to the relevance and materiality of underlying topics to financial outcomes to systematically generate weighting.

NAP Definition

When a question receives an NAP score, indicating that the question is not applicable to the company, its weight is redistributed among other questions within the same criterion. If a criterion receives an NAP score, its weight is redistributed among other criteria within the same dimension.

Weights

For each industry, our scores prioritize ESG factors based on their expected magnitude (degree of impact) and the likelihood of their impact (probability and timing of impact) on a company's financial standing, according to growth, profitability, capital efficiency, and risk measures. Factors are additionally assessed according to their overall impact and importance on stakeholder and the natural environment.

ESG Score Industry

Industry grouping applied in the Corporate Sustainability Assessment (CSA) as derived from the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS). Industry designations determine the specific questions and weightings used for a company in the CSA. The Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) GICS is an industry taxonomy developed by S&P Global and MSCI for use by the global financial community. The GICS structure consists of 11 sectors.

Assessment Type

Survey Respondent: Company is a Corporate Sustainability Assessment (CSA) survey respondent

Public Assessment: Company is NOT a Corporate Sustainability Assessment (CSA) survey respondent.

Double Materiality

We define an ESG issue as material if it presents a significant impact on society or the environment, and might have a significant impact on company's value drivers, competitive position, and long-term shareholder value creation. Material ESG issues can significantly affect an entity's business operations, cash flows, legal or regulatory liabilities, and access to capital. They can also significantly improve or undermine an entity's reputation and relationships with key stakeholders and society, as well as the environment. Over time, external impact on society and environment also translates into internal impact on a company itself, including its financial value drivers. These impacts may be direct or indirect, including ripple effects through the value chain, upstream or downstream. As such, S&P Global considers double materiality as an integral part of the analysis of corporate ESG performance.

Modeled Scores

In order to provide a more complete and holistic assessment of a company's sustainability performance, modeling approaches are applied and aggregated into the S&P Global ESG Score to address gaps in disclosure. The purpose of this modeling approach is to emulate the performance-based scoring that could have been applied if reported data were available. More than 40% of underlying questions in the CSA require publicly available data to score any points. No modeling is applied to questions where underlying data is required to be in the public domain, and therefore no points will be granted to a company should this information not be available. Another approximately 40% of questions in the CSA do not require information to be publicly disclosed to score points, but additional points are granted to companies that do so. If no information is disclosed by the company on such questions, the question-level score is modeled, excluding the points attributed for transparency.

S&P Global provides this level of transparency across disclosure and modeling approaches to ensure users of ESG Scores have access to the most pertinent data and analysis for their use cases.

Glossary (cont.)

Disclosure Analysis (Transparency)

S&P Global ESG Scores are built using public data, in addition to documents companies submit that may/may not be available in the public domain. The disclosure analysis tool is used to identify a company's overall disclosure transparency between questions that require public information (CSA Required Public Disclosure questions) or questions that allow for additional disclosure to what the CSA expects to be publicly available (CSA Additional Disclosure). Importantly, the CSA measures performance, not solely disclosure, and while a company may disclose data exhaustively, they may not perform well. This is captured by the difference in the "Potential Score Based on Disclosure" and the "Actual Score Based on Disclosure" which represents S&P Global's opinion on the performance of the disclosed information.

CSA Required Public Disclosure

Evidence used to corroborate company performance in the CSA must be publicly available to score any points.

CSA Additional Disclosure

Company disclosure that is additional to what the CSA expects to be publicly available. Corroborating evidence need not be publicly disclosed.

For further reference, please see the following:

[S&P Global CSA Handbook](#)

[S&P Global CSA Criteria Weights](#)

[S&P Global CSA Third-Party Assurance Statement](#)

[S&P Global Media & Stakeholder Analysis \(MSA\) Methodology](#)

[CSA – Invited Companies](#)

[S&P Global CSA Timeline](#)

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