



November 15, 2024

To,
Listing Department
NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE OF INDIA LIMITED
Exchange Plaza, C/1, Block G,
Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (E),
Mumbai – 400 051

To,
Listing Department
BSE LIMITED
P. J. Towers,
Dalal Street,
Mumbai – 400 001

Scrip Symbol: HONASA

Scrip Code: 544014

Sub: Newspaper cutting of financials published for the quarter and half year ended September 30, 2024

Dear Sir / Madam,

We are forwarding herewith copies of newspaper cuttings of the above financials as published in the following newspapers:

Particulars	Date of Publishing
Financial Express (English)	November 15, 2024
Jansatta (Hindi)	November 15, 2024

The same is being made available on the website of the Company at www.honasa.in.

This is for your information and necessary records.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,
For **HONASA CONSUMER LIMITED**

DHANRAJ DAGAR
COMPANY SECRETARY & COMPLIANCE OFFICER
Encl: a/a

Honasa Consumer Limited

Registered Office: Unit No - 404, 4th Floor, City Centre, Plot No 05, Sector-12, Dwarka New Delhi 110075
Corporate Office: 10th & 11th Floor, Capital Cyberscape, Ullahwas, Sector-59, Gurugram, Haryana - 122102
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| CIN: L74999DL2016PLC306016 |

● AMID TRUMP FEARS, DIVERGENCE

Argentina first to walk out of climate meet

French minister skips Baku after host nation President Aliyev targets France

AMITABH SINHA
Baku, November 14

THE COP29 CLIMATE conference faced an unprecedented situation Thursday after the Argentinian delegation pulled out without assigning any reason, and the French minister heading her country's delegation decided not to travel to Baku to participate in the negotiations following an unprovoked attack on France by Azerbaijan President Ilham Aliyev in his speech a day earlier.



media Climatica, which first reported the development, said. Milei is said to be trying to cultivate a close relationship with US President-elect Donald Trump. Possibly because of this reason, the abrupt withdrawal set off rumours of an impending Argentinian pull-out from the Paris Agreement, but there has been no indication of any such development.

Trump himself is widely expected to once again take the US out of the Paris Agreement after he assumes charge in January. He had done so the previous time he had become President, in 2016. His successor Joe Biden got the US back into the Paris Agreement.

Meanwhile, French Minister of Ecological Transition, Energy, Climate and Risk, Agnes Pannier-Runacher, who was scheduled to travel to Baku to join her country's delegation here, cancelled her trip in response to Aliyev's remarks in which the Azerbaijani President blamed France for

alleged human rights violations in some of its overseas territories. He made a similar attack on the Netherlands too.

France and Azerbaijan are not on the best of terms, their relationship having become particularly strained ever since the war between Azerbaijan



Visitors see the Taj Mahal through morning air pollution and fog in Agra, on Thursday REUTERS

and Armenia over the region of Nagorno-Karabakh started in 2020. France supported the Armenian cause.

France will, however, continue to participate in the COP29 negotiations. The Netherlands has not reacted to Aliyev's remarks.

The European Union said it was the responsibility of the host country to ensure that the conference was inclusive. "Both France and Netherlands are absolute leaders in the field of climate policy, and climate finance. They are very strong voices on climate action and

have played pivotal roles in previous COPs and their delegations will play a pivotal role at this COP as well," European negotiator Jacob Werksman said.

"Regardless of any bilateral disagreements, the COP should be a place where all parties feel a liberty to come to negotiate on climate action. The COP presidency has of course a particularly important role and responsibility to enable inclusive participation. They have been playing that role this week and we expect them to play that role next week as well," he said.

Werksman, in the meanwhile, acknowledged that the wide divergences between the different countries on the finance negotiations persisted and there was little progress on bridging those gaps.

"Parties are very significantly far apart on the key elements of the design of the NCQG (New Cumulative Quantitative Goal, the name of the finance agreement being negotiated in Baku). It's hard to see exactly where the landing grounds lie at the moment," he said.

QUICK PICKS

Earth's warming projections stall for third year

FOR THE third straight year, efforts to fight climate change haven't lowered projections for how hot the world is likely to get — even as countries gather for another round of talks to curb warming, according to an analysis Thursday. At the United Nations climate talks, hosted in Baku, nations are trying to set new targets to cut emissions of heat-trapping gases and figure out how much rich nations will pay to help the world. AP

India to tackle short-lived climate pollutants

As the pollution worsens in New Delhi, experts at the COP29 climate summit here urged India to leverage its potential in reducing short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs), such as methane and black carbon, which are major contributors to both air quality degradation and global warming. Short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) are a group of greenhouse gases and air pollutants that have a near-term warming impact on climate. PTI

India seeks \$1.3 trn for developing nations

GAURAV SAINI
New Delhi, November 14

INDIA THURSDAY SAID developed countries must commit to providing at least USD 1.3 trillion each year until 2030 to developing nations and that the new climate finance package, being negotiated at the UN climate conference in Azerbaijan, cannot become an "investment goal".

Speaking on behalf of Like-Minded Developing Countries (LMDC) at the sixth High-Level Dialogue on Climate Finance at the UN climate conference in Baku, Azerbaijan, India emphasized that this support for developing countries to cope with the warming world should come

through grants, concessional financing, and non-debt incurring aid.

It said the new climate finance package or the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) — the top priority for this year's UN climate summit — should align with the evolving priorities of developing countries and be free from restrictive conditions that could hinder their growth.

India is the world's fastest developing major economy with a per capita emissions of just 2.9 tonnes of CO2 equivalent (tCO2e), far below the global

average of 6.6 tCO2e.

"Developed countries need to commit to providing and mobilising at least \$1.3 trillion every year till 2030 through grants, concessional finance and non-debt inducing support," the Indian negotiator, Naresh Pal Gangwar, said.

The joint secretary in the Union ministry of environment and Forest and Climate Change said that this support is vital for advancing towards COP30 at Belem in Brazil where all parties are expected to submit their updated Nationally Determined Contributions or national climate plans.

"Achieving this outcome will

set a solid foundation for meaningful progress in our global climate efforts," Gangwar said.

India also said that "NCQG cannot be changed into an investment goal" when it is a unidirectional provision and mobilization goal from developed to developing countries.

"The Paris Agreement is clear on who is to provide and mobilise climate finance — it is the developed countries," it said.

India said that bringing in elements of any new goal that is outside the mandate of the UN climate change convention and its Paris Agreement is "unacceptable". "We do not see any scope for renegotiation of the Paris Agreement and its provisions." PTI

● TIMES HIGHER EDUCATION EMPLOYABILITY RANKING

IIT Delhi leads employability; 10 Indian varsities in global top 250

MANU KAUSHIK
New Delhi, November 14

INDIAN UNIVERSITIES HAVE performed well in the 2025 Times Higher Education (THE) Global University Employability Ranking and Survey (GUERS). Based on employer feedback on the most employable graduates produced by universities worldwide, the rankings this year feature 10 Indian institutions in the top 250 — an improvement from last year's count of nine.

The Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, despite a slight dip (ranked 28th), remains the top-performing Indian university. Meanwhile, the Indian Institute of Science has improved its ranking, moving up from 55th in 2024 to 47th in 2025, making it the second Indian university in the top 50.

"This success is largely due to the technological specialisation of its institutions, attracting the attention of international employers," THE said. The GEURS shows that employers want graduates who have undertaken some form of work experience. Though other factors continue to play a significant role such as graduate skills

and digital mindset. As per the survey, 45.9 per cent of employers have emphasised the ability to learn and adapt to new technologies while 45.1% have valued collaboration skills like communication and teamwork.

Like the previous year, there is an increased presence of Asian universities. For instance, Asia has 52 institutions in the top 250 — three more than last year. Chinese universities are continuing to climb up and consolidate their position in the top echelons of the ranking with its top league universities — Peking University and Tsinghua University — moving up in the rankings this year.

In terms of overall rankings, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and California Institute of Technology (Caltech) maintained their top two positions for another year. In fact, the US and UK institutions took up 10 of the top 20 places. After a marked decline over the last 15 years, the number of American universities in rankings seems to be stabilising. In 2025, for example, 52 American universities feature in the top 250 — a slight increase from the previous years.

MAKING STRIDES

Rankings 2025	Top 10 universities in the Global Employability University Ranking and Survey 2025
1	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
2	California Institute of Technology
3	Stanford University
4	Harvard University
5	University of Cambridge
28	Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi
47	Indian Institute of Science
60	Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay
141	Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur
160	Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad

Beyond blame game, time for solutions to stubble burning



KURINJI KEMANTH & MOHAMMAD RAFIUDDIN



India is becoming increasingly serious about addressing crop residue burning

NORTH INDIA'S AIR quality is worsening, and the Supreme Court has once again asked tough questions to Punjab and Haryana on their efforts to curb stubble burning. But what is happening on the ground is far more complex.

"I have been using a super seeder for sowing wheat for the past four years. It is not like I don't know the ill effects of burning, but I am compelled to burn the loose straw before using the super seeder to protect my wheat from pests and mice," a farmer from Barnala told us. And he is not alone. According to the Council on Energy, Environment and Water's latest state-level survey of nearly 1,500 farmers from 11 districts of Punjab, 58% of farmers used crop residue management (CRM) machines like super seeders in 2022. But half of them also burned the loose straw before using the machine — called partial burning — to reduce costs and control pests.

While partial burning cases are increasing, recent numbers show an overall reduction in farm fires by 50% in the last three years. But as air pollution hits the headlines, there is a need to correct perceptions. India is becoming increasingly serious about addressing crop residue burning, one of the major seasonal sources of air pollution during this time of the year. This is evident from the series of initiatives taken by state and central governments since the start of 2024.

But despite reduced fires, agrarian states like Punjab are struggling to shift farming preferences from paddy cultivation. This season, Punjab saw an all-time high of 32.4 lakh hectares sown under paddy compared to last year's 31.79 lakh hectares. This will only make it more tedious for the state to meet its target of managing 100% paddy residue. Both the Punjab and the central governments have to take bolder measures to reach the zero stubble-burning goal.

First, the Punjab government should improve its outreach to bust myths related to CRM techniques. Typically, the use of CRM machines should be accompanied by changes in seed rate, dosage, and scheduling of irrigation, pesticides, fertiliser applications, and rodent control measures. But some farmers miss out on these changes and mistakenly

associate a drop in their wheat yields and pest attacks with the use of CRM machines.

In the last two years, the department of agriculture and farmers welfare, Punjab has used its YouTube channel to demystify such misconceptions and share farmers' experiences with various straw management practices. The department should join forces with social media influencers and grassroots organisations for more viewership and better reach. This year, the agriculture department plans to organise 2,800 village-level CRM demonstrations. These should be done quickly, and the guidelines for using the machines and the required changes to cultivation practices should be emphasised.

Second, the state should improve hyperlocal management of CRM machinery. Logistics management of CRM solutions is seldom a part of the discourse around residue management. The custom hiring (or rental) centres established to improve access to CRM machines remain plagued with delays and inefficient deployment of machines. The CEEW study states that 63% of in-situ CRM users rented the machines, a practice more common among small and marginal farmers. Yet, only 15% of them accessed them via the centres — the majority relied on fellow farmers instead. The previously-launched i-Khet app for supporting rental models finds limited takers as it collects extensive personal data like landholding details and Aadhaar. Last month, the state launched the replacement — Unnat Kissan app — for farmers to avail CRM machines. Punjab should utilise its network of nodal and field officers to encourage more farmers to use the app and bridge the gap between the owners and renters of these machines.

Third, both the state and the Union gov-

ernments should invest in creating a robust biomass supply chain. It is needed to help get a reasonable price from selling straw and creating products like compressed biogas. Such methods are known as ex-situ CRM. While industries welcomed the ex-situ-focused supply chain measures in the 2024 CRM guidelines, the state grappled with the problem of insufficient balers last year. Moreover, there are no official guidelines for storing the biomass safely. Therefore, the Union government should draft guidelines for effective straw storage as they will reduce fire accidents and biomass degradation.

Finally, both governments must explore ways to unlock climate finance for mitigating crop residue burning as it has carbon abatement potential. For instance, in India and Thailand, private companies are assessing if mitigating crop residue burning can be counted as carbon credits and help them participate in the international voluntary carbon markets (VCMs). Climate finance has the potential to augment the funding from both central and state governments and can be directed towards strengthening in-situ and ex-situ CRM infrastructure. The ministry of agriculture and farmers' welfare recently released the framework to promote VCMs in the agriculture sector. However, the document excludes methodologies to curb emissions from crop residue burning. The ministry should revise the document to incorporate such methodologies to encourage the flow of climate finance towards curbing crop residue burning.

Punjab grows more than 20% of India's paddy. Curbing stubble burning will reduce air pollution across North India and create new markets and livelihood opportunities. We already have a basket of solutions for the problem. What we need now are focused efforts.

(The authors are programme associates at the Council on Energy, Environment and Water. Views are personal)

Honasa Consumer Limited

CIN: L74999DL2016PLC306016
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Extract of Consolidated Unaudited Financial Results for the quarter and six months ended September 30, 2024

(Amount in Rs. Million)

S No.	Particulars	Quarter ended			Six months ended			Year ended
		September 30, 2024	June 30, 2024	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023	March 31, 2024	
		Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Audited	
1	Revenue from operations	4,618.22	5,540.57	4,961.08	10,158.79	9,605.95	19,199.04	
2	(Loss)/Profit before tax	(243.72)	523.96	392.05	280.24	731.58	1,471.30	
3	(Loss)/Profit after tax	(185.75)	402.59	294.38	216.84	541.53	1,105.28	
4	Total comprehensive (loss)/income	(187.10)	401.80	297.84	214.70	541.47	1,106.43	
5	Equity Share Capital	3,248.24	3,242.44	1,363.36	3,248.24	1,363.36	3,242.44	
6	Reserves (excluding Revaluation Reserve)	-	-	-	-	-	7,710.27	
7	(Loss)/Earnings per equity share (of Rs.10/- each) (not annualised)							
	a) Basic	(0.57)	1.24	0.96	0.67	1.81	3.57	
	b) Diluted	(0.57)	1.24	0.93	0.67	1.76	3.55	

Note:

(a) The above is an extract of the detailed format of Quarterly Financial Results filed with the Stock Exchanges under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the Quarterly Financial Results are available on the websites of the Stock Exchanges, www.nseindia.com and www.bseindia.com and on the company's website www.honasa.in.

(b) Additional information on Standalone Financial Results is as follows:

(Amount in Rs. Million)

S No.	Particulars	Quarter ended			Six months ended			Year ended
		September 30, 2024	June 30, 2024	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023	March 31, 2024	
		Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Audited	
1	Revenue from operations	4,174.84	4,983.95	4,601.93	9,158.79	8,863.30	17,643.89	
2	Profit/(Loss) before tax	(210.79)	466.08	475.69	255.29	843.67	1,582.79	
3	Profit/(Loss) after tax	(149.22)	347.86	377.36	198.64	653.41	1,209.66	

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of Honasa Consumer Limited
Varun Alagh
 Chairperson, Whole Time Director and CEO
 DIN:07597289

Gurugram
 November 14, 2024

