

Sustainable Palm Oil India Forum 2026

Annual I-SPOC Flagship Event

21 August 2026 | Bangalore

FOUNDING MEMBERS

15 CRB CENTRE for RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Sustainable Palm Oil India Forum 2026, held on 21 August 2026 at Bangalore International Centre, Bengaluru, marked the first edition of I-SPOC's annual flagship event and brought together over 70 participants and 15+ experts as speakers from across the palm oil value chain.

Discussions highlighted that sustainability is increasingly becoming part of mainstream business practice, driven by evolving regulations like European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR), international market expectations, customer requirements and growing attention to traceability. At the same time, responsible sourcing continues to face practical challenges, including the cost of sustainability, price sensitivity, fragmented supply chains and uneven levels of readiness among businesses. Traceability emerged as a foundational requirement, but participants emphasised that it needs to be supported by reliable data, supplier engagement, verification, responsible sourcing practices and attention to environmental and social performance.

The Forum also highlighted the growing importance of India's domestic oil palm sector under the National Mission on Edible Oils – Oil Palm (NMEO-OP). Participants stressed that expansion should be accompanied by farmer-centred approaches, locally appropriate planting material, productivity improvements, efficient water and resource management, stronger market linkages, research and institutional support. The long-term viability of farmers, rather than acreage expansion alone, was identified as an important consideration. Evidence on agro-climatic suitability, water availability, crop substitution and diversification was also highlighted as necessary to inform responsible sector development.

Regulatory developments, particularly the EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR), reinforced the need for Indian businesses to strengthen supply chain preparedness. The discussions highlighted the importance of early action to establish robust systems for geolocation, production data, legality, risk assessment and supplier engagement. Preparedness was also viewed as having wider business value through improved market access, customer responsiveness, supply chain resilience and stronger supplier relationships.

On the demand side, the Forum identified consumer trust and credible sustainability communication as important areas for further attention. While consumer awareness is growing, particularly among younger audiences, India's diverse and price-sensitive market requires more targeted approaches. Participants emphasised that certification alone is increasingly insufficient; sustainability claims need to be transparent, evidence-based and connected to demonstrable outcomes such as farmer livelihoods, resource efficiency, environmental performance and traceability.

The closing discussion identified three broad areas for I-SPOC's future work: (1) production and local sourcing, (2) value chain innovation, and (3) consumer engagement and market transformation. These were underpinned by cross-cutting priorities including policy engagement, traceability and technology, resource efficiency, shared responsibility, collaboration and measurable outcomes.

Taken together, the Forum points towards an evolution in I-SPOC's role: from primarily enabling dialogue, awareness and knowledge exchange towards facilitating collective action and supporting measurable market transformation. Potential next steps include strengthening policy and market intelligence, supporting responsible domestic production and local sourcing, developing sustainability maturity pathways for members, enabling collaborative solutions to shared value-chain challenges, and building more credible and targeted consumer engagement. Establishing practical milestones towards 2030 could provide a framework for translating these priorities into a longer-term I-SPOC action agenda.

EVENT OVERVIEW AND CONTEXT

About I-SPOC

The Sustainable Palm Oil Coalition for India (I-SPOC) was founded in September 2018 by four organizations: Centre for Responsible Business (CRB), Rainforest Alliance (RA), Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) and World Wildlife Fund-India (WWF-India). The coalition stands as a business-led, multistakeholder sustainability initiative dedicated to advancing the sustainable sourcing, trade and consumption of palm oil and its derivatives across the supply chain. In the seven+ years since its establishment, I-SPOC has become a platform for knowledge dissemination, capacity-building and multisectoral stakeholder dialogue on sustainable palm oil in India. It has also effectively showcased the viability of multi-stakeholder platforms in addressing intricate sustainability challenges within emerging economies, particularly India. The coalition currently has 46 members and 31+ Observers predominantly representing Businesses, FMCGs, International organizations, Financial Institutions, amongst others which are part of the palm oil value chain in India on both international and national scales.

Rationale and Objectives of the I-SPOC Flagship Event

India is the world's largest importer and second-largest consumer of palm oil, giving the country a significant position in the global palm oil value chain. This also places India in a position to influence demand for sustainably produced palm oil and contribute to positive change across the production and supply landscape. At the same time, India is expanding domestic oil palm cultivation under the National Mission on Edible Oils – Oil Palm (NMEO-OP) with the objective of reducing dependence on imported edible oils. As domestic production grows, integrating sustainability, traceability and responsible sourcing practices will be increasingly important to ensure that the sector develops in an environmentally and socially responsible manner.

Against this backdrop, I-SPOC's annual flagship event serves as a platform for bringing together stakeholders to advance dialogue and collective action on sustainable palm oil in India. The Forum provides a space for industry, government, civil society, financial institutions, certification bodies, academia and other actors across the value chain to discuss emerging priorities, share practical experiences and explore opportunities for collaboration. It seeks to support a more responsible and deforestation-free palm oil ecosystem through knowledge exchange, strategic partnerships and collective action.

Objectives of the Forum

The Forum seeks to:

- Bring together key stakeholders across India's palm oil value chain on a common platform.
- Facilitate discussion among key stakeholders on the sustainable palm oil in India
- Identify opportunities, challenges and benefits of transitioning to sustainable palm oil for India
- Strengthening collaboration between the government, private sector, CSOs, academia, research institutions and international organizations
- Develop pathways for transitioning towards sustainable palm oil sector in India

The Sustainable Palm Oil India Forum 2026, held on 21 August 2026 at the Bangalore International Centre (BIC), Bengaluru, marked the first edition of I-SPOC's annual flagship event. The Forum brought together 70 plus participants from across the palm oil value chain for a day of discussions and knowledge exchange covering sustainable production, responsible sourcing, traceability, regulatory developments, consumer engagement and the future direction of India's sustainable palm oil sector.

OPENING CONTEXT

Speaker: Rijit Sengupta, CEO, Centre for Responsible Business (CRB)



Image 1: Rijit Sengupta, CEO, Centre for Responsible Business (CRB), delivering the opening remarks.

The opening remarks reflected on the progress of I-SPOC and the role it has played in advancing the sustainable palm oil conversation in India. The coalition has evolved into a significant multi-stakeholder platform, with its work spanning awareness and stakeholder engagement, capacity building, and knowledge creation and dialogue.

The remarks also highlighted the changing dynamics shaping global value chains. Geopolitical developments, evolving regulations, consumer expectations, and signals from markets and financial institutions are increasingly influencing how companies approach sustainability. Against this backdrop, the current moment presents an opportunity for I-SPOC to take a step forward from its role as an enabling and convening platform towards supporting more tangible outcomes and action. It was further emphasised that sustainable value chain transformation cannot be achieved through the actions of individual actors or through a transaction between two parties alone. It requires an enabling environment and coordinated action across the wider system, with different actors contributing according to their respective roles and influence.

The opening session also set the context for the day's discussions, which examined the sustainable palm oil value chain from multiple perspectives, including domestic production and innovation, traceability and supply chain readiness, international regulatory developments, consumer demand, and priorities for I-SPOC's future action agenda.

SPECIAL GUEST REMARKS

Speaker: Uma Reddy, President, Federation of Karnataka Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FKCCI)



Image 2: Uma Reddy, President, Federation of Karnataka Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FKCCI), delivering the Special Guest Address.

The special guest remarks welcomed participants and congratulated I-SPOC for bringing the economic, food security and sustainability dimensions of palm oil into a common conversation. Drawing on experience from industry and FKCCI, the remarks highlighted traceability as an increasingly important business requirement. While manufacturers in sectors such as electronics are increasingly seeking information on the origin and composition of raw materials, similar awareness and practices remain less developed in agricultural value chains. Strengthening traceability in agriculture therefore requires sustained awareness building, better documentation, and continued engagement with farmers and other value chain actors.

The remarks also highlighted the potential role of industry associations in extending sustainability awareness and practices among MSMEs. Companies could be introduced to sustainable practices at an early stage, before production processes are established, rather than responding only after products have been developed or market requirements have emerged. Greater collaboration among chambers of commerce, FPOs, industry, government and sustainability organisations was identified as an important pathway to strengthening this understanding and supporting wider adoption of sustainable practices.

SESSION-WISE PROCEEDINGS

Session 1-Strengthening India's Sustainable Palm Oil Ecosystem: Progress, Priorities and the Path Forward



Image 3: From left to right: Nimish Shah, Senior Consultant, Regulatory Affairs, Hindustan Unilever; Kamal Prakash Seth, Global Palm Oil Director, WWF; Sourav Jain, General Manager (Commodities), Wipro Consumer Care; and Vidya Bhushan, Director, Trading, India

Format: Panel Discussion

Moderator: Kamal Prakash Seth, Global Palm Oil Director, WWF

Panellists: Vidya Bhushan, Director, Trading, India Distribution & Bulk Business, Bunge India Pvt Ltd; Sourav Jain, General Manager (Commodities), Wipro Consumer Care; Nimish Shah, Senior Consultant, Regulatory Affairs, Hindustan Unilever

The opening panel examined the evolution of India's sustainable palm oil ecosystem, the current state of the market, and the pathways for moving towards broader sectoral transformation.



Image 4: Vidya Bhushan, Director, Trading, India Distribution & Bulk Business, Bunge India Pvt. Ltd., during the panel discussion.

From resistance to responsible sourcing

Companies with global commitments have seen a shift from initial concerns around the potential constraints of responsible sourcing on trading flexibility to sustainability becoming embedded in the company's purchasing approach. This reflects a broader responsible sourcing commitment extending beyond palm oil to other commodities. Sustainability requirements are increasingly becoming part of mainstream commercial practice for major companies. However, the costs associated with responsible sourcing are not yet consistently recognised or shared across the value chain. Companies with global commitments often absorb these costs, particularly in markets where consumers do not yet recognise or reward sustainable sourcing.



Image 5: Sourav Jain, General Manager (Commodities), Wipro Consumer Care, during the panel discussion.

Shared responsibility and the economics of sustainability

The distribution of costs emerged as an important consideration. Rather than placing responsibility for the entire cost of sustainable sourcing on one actor, a shared responsibility approach was highlighted, with different actors contributing according to their role and influence within the value chain. This is particularly relevant in the Indian market, where price

sensitivity can limit the ability of companies to pass sustainability-related costs on to consumers. With raw material prices already subject to volatility, even relatively modest additional costs can have commercial implications.
The discussion also linked India's import dependence with developments in major palm oil-producing countries. Increasing use of palm oil for biodiesel in Indonesia, for instance, can influence the availability of palm oil for food markets, with implications for India's food security and import requirements.



Image 6: Nimish Shah, Senior Consultant, Regulatory Affairs, Hindustan Unilever during the panel discussion.

Traceability as the foundation of responsible sourcing

Traceability was identified as a fundamental starting point for responsible sourcing, as companies need visibility into the origins of palm oil to assess how it has been produced. Indian buyers are increasingly seeking traceability to mill and, in some cases, to plantation level. Suppliers are also responding to this shift, with companies developing systems and dashboards to provide traceability information, particularly in response to growing requirements in international markets. Traceability is also gaining relevance among domestic food manufacturers, indicating that it is becoming a wider market expectation rather than a requirement limited to multinational or export-oriented companies. At the same time, traceability was recognised as one component of a broader sustainability approach. Human rights, legality, environmental performance, responsible sourcing practices and continuous improvement also need to be addressed.

Resource efficiency and circularityThe discussion extended beyond sourcing to consider how product design and resource efficiency can contribute to sustainability. An example from soap manufacturing illustrated how formulation science can help identify where palm-derived ingredients provide functional value and where alternative materials may perform the same role, potentially reducing overall resource use.
Circularity was identified as another area of opportunity. Used cooking oil, including oil associated with palm-based frying oils, can potentially be recovered as a feedstock for chemicals rather than being discharged into drains or diverted into informal food uses. This highlighted the need to consider sustainability across the entire value chain, including how materials are used and managed at the end of their first use.

Continuous improvement and the path ahead

Sustainability was framed as a process of continuous improvement rather than a fixed destination. Traceability provides an important foundation, but progress also requires improvements in data quality, sourcing practices, environmental safeguards and social performance. Overall, the panel presented India's sustainable palm oil market as being in transition. Further progress will depend on



Image 7: From left to right: Nimish Shah, Senior Consultant, Regulatory Affairs, Hindustan Unilever; Kamal Prakash Seth, Global Palm Oil Director, WWF; Vishal Dev, Director, Sustainable Business, WWF-India; Sourav Jain, General Manager (Commodities), Wipro Consumer Care; Vidya Bhushan, Director, Trading, India Distribution & Bulk Business, Bunge India Pvt. Ltd.; and Praseetha Kumar, Senior Programme Officer, Centre for Responsible Business (CRB), during the felicitation following the panel discussion.

stronger awareness and action, more equitable sharing of sustainability-related costs, continued supplier engagement and greater collaboration across the value chain.

Session 2-Strengthening India's Domestic Oil Palm Sector: Innovation, Good Practices and the Path to Sustainable Growth



Image 8: Vishal Dev, Director, Sustainable Business, WWF-India, with G.C. Reddy, Managing Director, The Karnataka Co-operative Oilseeds Growers Federation Limited (KOF), and Sougata Niyogi, CEO, Oil Palm Plantations, Godrej Agrovet, participating virtually in the session.

Format: Industry Presentations and Policy Perspectives

Moderator: Vishal Dev, Director, Sustainable Business, WWF-India

Speakers: G.C. Reddy, Managing Director, The Karnataka Co-operative Oilseeds Growers Federation Limited (KOF); Sougata Niyogi, CEO, Oil Palm Plantations, Godrej Agrovet

The session examined the opportunities and challenges in strengthening India's domestic oil palm sector, with a focus on farmer livelihoods, productivity, resource efficiency, innovation and the policy and institutional support needed for sustainable growth.

Building a farmer-centred production model

A farmer-centred approach was highlighted as essential to the long-term development of the domestic oil palm sector. The model presented by Godrej Agrovet combines research and development, digital agriculture and field-level support, covering soil testing and health management, water and disease management, precision agriculture, and the use of satellite and drone imagery to identify crop stress. Field-level support enables these insights to be translated into practical interventions while maintaining productivity and farmer viability.

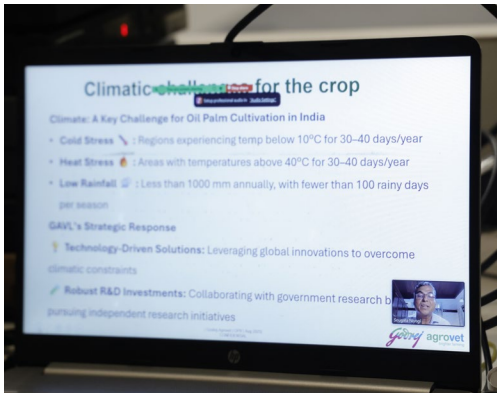


Image 9:Sougata Niyogi, CEO, Oil Palm Plantations, Godrej Agrovet, delivering his presentation virtually during the session.

Research infrastructure also plays an important role, including entomology and microbiology laboratories, biological pest management, fertiliser-use assessment and varietal gardens across different climatic zones. The emphasis was on developing planting material and agronomic practices suited to local conditions rather than applying a uniform approach across different production regions.

Water management was highlighted as a particularly important consideration. Andhra Pradesh and Telangana have substantial dependence on irrigation, while the North East presents a different set of conditions, with high rainfall but extended dry periods. Watershed development and rainwater harvesting were identified as approaches that could help address seasonal water requirements in the region.

Digital tools and farm-level data

Technology is becoming increasingly integrated into oil palm production, with smart weather stations supporting irrigation decisions and drones being used for crop monitoring, nursery management and spraying. Digital systems covering large numbers of smallholder farmers can also provide access to plot-level and farm-level information across the value chain.

The broader emphasis was on ensuring that technology remains useful and accessible to farmers. Reliable data, appropriate field support and practical digital tools can strengthen decision-making and help farmers respond to changing climatic and resource conditions.

Productivity and long-term farmer viability

The expansion of domestic oil palm cultivation needs to be considered alongside productivity, market linkages, processing infrastructure and farmer confidence. The long production cycle of oil palm makes stability particularly important, as farmers require confidence in market access and the viability of returns over an extended period.

The session therefore emphasised that the growth of the sector should not be measured by acreage alone. Improvements in productivity, locally appropriate planting material, efficient resource use and stronger value chain linkages are important to ensuring that expansion translates into sustained benefits for farmers.

The Karnataka experience

The Karnataka Co-operative Oilseeds Growers Federation's engagement with oil palm was presented as an example of strengthening direct farmer support and market linkages through a cooperative structure. The federation's acquisition of a processing plant, distribution of planting material and support for cultivation across several districts form part of this effort. `Intercropping during the early years of plantation establishment was highlighted as an opportunity to provide farmers with additional sources of income. Crops such as cocoa, pepper and turmeric can potentially be integrated during this period. Soil health, biomass recycling and harvesting innovations were also identified as areas where improved practices can contribute to productivity, resilience and reduced labour requirements.



Image 10: G.C. Reddy, Managing Director, The Karnataka Co-operative Oilseeds Growers Federation Limited (KOF), delivering his presentation during the session.

Importance of consumer engagement and perceptions

The session also highlighted the importance of consumer perceptions. The growing use of 'no palm oil' claims on consumer products was identified as a challenge for domestic production ambitions, particularly where such claims contribute to a perception that palm oil is inherently harmful. This points to the need for credible, science-based communication on palm oil, alongside continued efforts to ensure that domestic production is supported by strong environmental and social practices.

Policy priorities and an enabling ecosystem

Several areas of policy and institutional support were identified as important for strengthening domestic oil palm production. These include a viable and predictable price mechanism, support for processing infrastructure, targeted research and development, access to high-yielding and locally adapted planting material, structured capacity building, and stronger engagement with FPOs and cooperatives. Policy coherence was another important consideration. Support for oil palm expansion could be better aligned with measures promoting efficient irrigation and other resource-efficient practices, rather than addressing plantation development and resource management through separate policy streams.



Image 11: From left to right: Nimish Shah, Senior Consultant, Regulatory Affairs, Hindustan Unilever; Vishal Dev, Director, Sustainable Business, WWF-India; G.C. Reddy, Managing Director, The Karnataka Co-operative Oilseeds Growers Federation Limited (KOF); Yashwant Tippireddy, Lead - Supply Chain Excellence and Special Projects -OPP · Godrej Agrovet Limited and Sougata Niyogi, CEO, Oil Palm Plantations, Godrej Agrovet, participating virtually (on screen), following the session.

Session 3-Masterclass on Future-Proofing India's Palm Oil Supply Chains: Traceability, Transparency, Trade and Readiness for EUDR and Beyond

Format: Masterclass

Facilitator: Aadarsh Mohandas, Director, Preferred by Nature

The masterclass, facilitated by Aadarsh Mohandas, provided a practical overview of traceability and the requirements associated with the EUDR. The session positioned EUDR preparedness as more than a compliance exercise, highlighting the importance of supply chain data, supplier engagement, internal systems, legality and risk management.

Understanding EUDR requirements

The session outlined the purpose and scope of the EUDR, which seeks to reduce the European Union's contribution to global deforestation and applies to specified commodities and derived products. Participants were encouraged to closely review the regulation and Annex 1, particularly in light of changes to the scope of covered products and associated requirements. Three key requirements were highlighted: products must not be associated with deforestation after the applicable cut-off date i.e December, 2020, must not contribute to forest degradation, and must have been legally produced in the country of origin. Demonstrating legality may require evidence relating to land rights, tenure, official documentation and compliance with applicable laws.



Image 12: Aadarsh Mohandas, Director, Preferred by Nature, conducting the masterclass.

Building reliable traceability systems

Reliable and verifiable supply chain data was identified as a central component of EUDR preparedness. Companies need information on production plots, geolocation, quantities and production periods, alongside evidence demonstrating legality and relevant transactions. The quality and consistency of this information are critical, as inaccurate or incomplete geolocation data can undermine the reliability of the overall traceability system. The session also highlighted the need to accommodate different types of production data, including point coordinates for smaller production areas and polygon information for larger areas. More broadly, the evidence collected through the supply chain needs to be coherent, verifiable and sufficiently robust for review by buyers and competent authorities.

Risk assessment and supplier engagement

The level of due diligence required depends partly on the risk classification of the country of production. Where further assessment is required, companies need to identify and document relevant risks and undertake mitigation measures where necessary before placing products on the relevant market. For Indian companies, this underlines the importance of early and structured engagement with suppliers. Clear communication of data requirements, understanding supplier-level constraints, capacity building and defined internal responsibilities can help strengthen the flow and quality of information across the supply chain.

Certification, technology and data governance

Certification schemes can support traceability and provide additional assurance within supply chains, but certification does not by itself remove the need for regulatory due diligence. The session also introduced participants to different traceability and data management tools and encouraged companies to assess their suitability based on the specific characteristics of their supply chains. Technology was presented as an enabler rather than a substitute for strong underlying systems. Effective digital traceability depends on reliable farm-level information, supplier participation, appropriate verification processes and clear internal governance.

Preparing for a changing regulatory environment

The session emphasised the importance of keeping pace with regulatory developments, including updates to the EUDR, official guidance, FAQs and related databases. Companies were encouraged to begin preparations rather than wait for every aspect of implementation to be finalised, recognising that establishing robust traceability and risk management systems requires time. Early engagement with buyers and suppliers can also help companies better understand information requirements and identify gaps that need to be addressed.



Image 13: Bhavit Pant, Manager, Market, South Asia, Rainforest Alliance, felicitating Aadarsh Mohandas, Director, Preferred by Nature, following the masterclass.

Session 3.1: The Business Case for EUDR Preparedness in India



Image 14: Ashwin Selvaraj, Deputy Director, Market Transformation, Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), during the fireside chat with Harshal Thakare, Senior Manager, Sustainability Process, Galaxy Surfactants Limited, participating virtually (on screen).

Format: Fireside Discussion

Moderator: Ashwin Selvaraj, Deputy Director – Market Transformation, Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)

Speaker: Harshal Thakare, Senior Manager of Sustainability Process, Galaxy Surfactants Limited

The fireside discussion explored the practical realities of EUDR preparedness from an industry perspective. The discussion highlighted varying levels of readiness across the Indian industry, the challenges of building traceability across fragmented supply chains, and the broader business value of investing in responsible sourcing systems.

Varying levels of industry readiness

Industry preparedness was described as uneven across the market. Larger exporters and companies with established sustainability and responsible sourcing systems are generally further along in preparing for regulatory requirements, while many small and medium enterprises are still building awareness of the requirements and understanding what implementation will entail. The discussion highlighted that preparedness is not simply a matter of meeting a new regulatory requirement. Companies need to build the internal systems, processes and supplier relationships required to consistently collect, verify and manage the information expected across their supply chains.

Addressing supply chain complexity

The fragmented nature of agricultural supply chains presents a significant practical challenge. Large numbers of smallholders, multiple mills, incomplete farm boundary information and varying levels of supplier capacity can make it difficult to establish consistent and reliable traceability. Building these systems also requires investment in mapping, geolocation, data management and verification. For companies sourcing through complex supply chains, strengthening supplier capacity and establishing reliable information flows are therefore important parts of the preparedness process.

Building readiness over time

Galaxy Surfactants' experience illustrated that effective preparedness develops over time. Systems for responsible sourcing, supplier engagement and traceability had been built progressively over several years, while continued improvements and investment remain necessary as regulatory and customer expectations evolve. The discussion underscored the importance of management support, sustained engagement with suppliers and realistic timelines for implementation. For companies that are still developing their systems, starting the process early can help identify information gaps and address operational challenges before regulatory requirements become more immediate.

From compliance to business value

The discussion also highlighted the wider business value of sustainability and traceability systems. Certification and sustainability disclosures can support market access, respond to customer due diligence requirements, strengthen supplier relationships and contribute to longer-term competitiveness. EUDR preparedness was therefore positioned not only as a regulatory requirement but also as an opportunity for companies to strengthen their supply chain systems and build greater readiness for evolving market expectations. This can help businesses respond to emerging market requirements while supporting longer-term relationships with international customers.

Session 4: Building Consumer Trust in Sustainable Palm Oil: A Strategic Opportunity for Industry



Image 15: From left to right: Murli Dhar, Director, Sustainable Agriculture Programme, WWF-India; Manmohan Yadav, Professor, International Business, Indian Institute of Plantation Management, Bengaluru; Vidya Rangan, Director of Policy and Engagement, ISEAL; and Romit Srivastava, Director, Tropical Oils Trading Lead, Cargill, during the panel discussion.

Format: Panel Discussion

Moderator: Murli Dhar, Director, Sustainable Agriculture Programme, WWF-India

Panellists: Romit Srivastava, Director – Tropical Oils Trading Lead, Cargill; Vidya Rangan, Director of Policy and Engagement, ISEAL; Manmohan Yadav, Professor, International Business, Indian Institute of Plantation Management Bengaluru

The panel brought together perspectives from industry, sustainability standards and academia to examine evolving consumer expectations, sustainability communication and responsible sourcing in India. The discussion considered how companies can build consumer confidence while navigating a diverse and price-sensitive market, and how credible communication can help translate sustainability efforts into meaningful consumer understanding.

Understanding the Indian consumer context

Consumer awareness around sustainability is growing, particularly among younger consumers who are increasingly exposed to sustainability-related conversations through social media and digital platforms. However, India's consumer market remains diverse and highly price sensitive, making it difficult to adopt a single approach to sustainability communication or product positioning across consumer segments. The discussion also highlighted the growing influence of regulation and international supply chain expectations. Sustainability requirements are increasingly becoming embedded in regulatory and commercial practices in several markets, meaning that responsible sourcing is not dependent solely on consumers actively seeking or selecting certified products.



Image 16: Romit Srivastava, Director- Tropical Oils Trading Lead, Cargill during the panel disussion.



Image 17: Manmohan Yadav, Professor, International Business, Indian Institute of Plantation Management, Bengaluru, during the panel discussion.

Moving beyond certification towards transparency

Consumer and business expectations are increasingly extending beyond the presence of a certification label. Questions around the origin of raw materials, deforestation, human rights and the implementation of corporate sustainability commitments are becoming more relevant to how companies demonstrate responsible sourcing. Certification continues to provide an important form of assurance, but it needs to be supported by traceability, credible evidence and transparent communication. Digital tools, including QR codes and other forms of product-level information, were considered as potential ways of making sourcing and sustainability information more accessible to consumers.

Communicating sustainability with credibility

A key challenge for companies is balancing greater transparency with the risk of making claims that cannot be adequately substantiated. Concerns around greenwashing can lead companies to limit communication even where genuine progress has been made, resulting in what is often described as 'greenhushing'. The discussion pointed towards the need for more precise and evidence-based communication rather than less communication. Sustainability claims need to be clearly defined, supported by evidence and aligned with recognised standards or transparent criteria. Broad terms such as 'eco-friendly' or 'sustainable' have limited value without clarity on what the claim represents and how it can be demonstrated.



Image 18: Vidya Rangan, Director of Policy and Engagement, ISEAL, during the panel discussion.

Connecting storytelling with measurable impact

Storytelling can help make complex sustainability issues more accessible, particularly for younger audiences. At the same time, effective communication needs to be grounded in credible evidence. The panel emphasised that compelling narratives should complement, rather than substitute for, robust sustainability practices and data. There was also a shift in emphasis from communicating processes and certifications towards demonstrating tangible impact. Areas such as farmer incomes, resource efficiency, environmental outcomes and traceability performance can provide more meaningful ways of communicating progress. Linking these outcomes with ESG reporting and brand communication can further strengthen how sustainability efforts are understood by consumers.

Opportunities for industry collaboration

Greater coordination across industry was identified as an opportunity to improve consistency in how sustainability is defined and communicated to consumers. A more aligned, science-based approach could help address misconceptions around palm oil while making credible sustainability information easier to understand. The discussion also pointed to the importance of focusing efforts on high-volume consumer categories where responsible sourcing could have broader market relevance. Products such as noodles and chocolate were highlighted as examples of categories where greater uptake of responsibly sourced palm oil could contribute to wider market-level change, particularly as younger consumers increasingly influence future consumption patterns.

Session 5: Shaping I-SPOC's Action Agenda - Charting the Next Five Years



Image 19: From left to right: Vidit Ajmeera, Senior Manager, Sustainable Food Systems, IDH; Bhavit Pant, Manager, Market, South Asia, Rainforest Alliance; Rijit Sengupta, CEO, Centre for Responsible Business (CRB); Vishal Dev, Director, Sustainable Business, WWF-India; Kamal Prakash Seth, Global Palm Oil Director, WWF; and Shivnayan Aggarwal, Manager, Market Transformation, India, Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), during the Steering Committee reflection and audience consultation.

Format: Steering Committee Reflection and Audience Consultation

Moderator: Rijit Sengupta, CEO, Centre for Responsible Business (CRB)

Steering Committee: Kamal Prakash Seth, Global Palm Oil Director, WWF; Vishal Dev, Director, Sustainable Business, WWF-India; Shivnayan Aggarwal, Manager, Market Transformation- India, Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO); Bhavit Pant, Manager-Market, South Asia, Rainforest Alliance; Vidit Ajmeera, Senior Manager - Sustainable Food Systems, IDH.

The closing session brought together the I-SPOC Steering Committee and wider participants to reflect on the discussions held throughout the day and consider how these could translate into a forward-looking agenda for the coalition. The conversation moved from understanding the current state of India's sustainable palm oil ecosystem towards identifying areas where collective action could deliver greater impact.



Image 20: Members of the Steering Committee and participants engaging in the discussion and sharing their reflections and inputs during the Steering Committee reflection and audience consultation.

Three broad areas emerged as potential pillars for I-SPOC's future work: production and local sourcing, value chain innovation, and consumer engagement. Across these areas, participants also highlighted the importance of policy engagement, technology and traceability, resource efficiency, shared responsibility and measurable outcomes. The priorities discussed are intended to provide a basis for further Steering Committee deliberation towards developing I-SPOC's longer-term objectives and action agenda.

Production and local sourcing

Supporting responsible domestic production- The expansion of domestic oil palm cultivation under the National Mission on Edible Oils, Oil Palm (NMEO-OP) was identified as an important area for I-SPOC to engage with more actively. Participants suggested that the coalition could contribute its cross-sector knowledge and experience to ongoing policy discussions and provide consolidated inputs to the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MoAFW).

One possible avenue discussed was the development of a joint I-SPOC report bringing together insights generated through the Policy Engagement Group, state-level engagement and field experience. Such a contribution could address issues including responsible production practices, smallholder engagement, research needs, resource efficiency, market linkages and the conditions required for sustainable expansion of the domestic sector.

Evidence-based approaches to crop development- Participants emphasised that expansion of oil palm should be supported by stronger evidence on agro-climatic suitability, water availability, crop substitution and long-term resource requirements. The implications of replacing existing crops, including paddy, with oil palm need to be considered over longer time horizons rather than only in terms of short-term productivity or returns.

Research and knowledge partnerships with institutions such as ICAR and IIOPR were identified as a potential avenue for strengthening the evidence base. There was also interest in documenting and promoting practices that can improve farmer resilience, including intercropping and diversification. Combinations such as oil palm and cocoa in suitable areas were discussed as an example of approaches that could be explored further.





Image 21: Members of the Steering Committee and participants engaging in the discussion and sharing their reflections and inputs during the Steering Committee reflection and audience consultation.

Value chain innovations

Building a continuous maturity pathway for members- A key proposal was to develop a continuous sustainability maturity pathway for I-SPOC members. Rather than applying a single benchmark to companies at different stages of their sustainability journeys, I-SPOC could provide a structured framework that helps members understand their current position, identify gaps and work towards progressively stronger practices.

Potential milestones could include traceability to mill and plantation level, data quality, responsible sourcing, EUDR readiness, supplier engagement and other sustainability practices. Such a pathway could also provide a way to recognise progress and demonstrate the collective contribution of I-SPOC members to sustainable palm oil uptake in India.

Turning regulatory preparedness into business value- The discussion identified an opportunity for I-SPOC to help companies better understand the practical and commercial implications of evolving sustainability regulations. Guidance on the investments required for traceability, data systems

and responsible sourcing could be developed alongside an assessment of the potential benefits, including market access, customer requirements and supply chain resilience. This could help position regulatory preparedness as part of broader business and supply chain strategy rather than as a stand-alone compliance exercise.



Image 22: Members of the Steering Committee and participants engaging in the discussion and sharing their reflections and inputs during the Steering Committee reflection and audience consultation.

Enabling value chain collaboration and innovation- Greater collaboration across the value chain emerged as another potential priority. Traders, refiners, manufacturers, brands, producers and technology providers often face interconnected challenges, but solutions can remain fragmented across individual organisations.

I-SPOC could provide a platform for developing and testing collaborative approaches to common challenges, including traceability, data management, responsible sourcing and market access. The traceability working group can be reactivated if required and the practice of enabling technology providers to demonstrate solutions to members provide a foundation that could potentially be expanded. At the same time, participants stressed that technology alone cannot deliver traceability. Digital solutions need to be supported by reliable underlying data, supplier participation, verification and clear governance.

Strengthening policy and market intelligence- The changing policy and regulatory environment was identified as an area where I-SPOC could strengthen its convening and knowledge role. Beyond engagement on domestic oil palm production, the coalition could continue to track developments relating to sustainable trade, deforestation, carbon and international market requirements and translate these into practical insights for Indian businesses.

Consumer engagement and market transformation

Building trust among emerging consumer groups- Consumer engagement was identified as an important demand-side component of I-SPOC's future work. Participants highlighted the need to better understand the expectations of younger consumers, particularly Gen Z and Gen Alpha, and how sustainability information influences their trust and purchasing decisions.

Rather than relying primarily on broad awareness-building, the coalition could explore targeted engagement approaches that connect credible sustainability claims with the values and information needs of emerging consumer groups.

Creating stronger pathways for business engagement- The discussion pointed to the need for engagement pathways that bring together both I-SPOC members and non-members. For members, I-SPOC could explore how the coalition can support companies in advancing and communicating their responsible sourcing commitments, sharing practices and identifying opportunities for collective action.

Engagement with non-members could help expand the market for responsibly sourced palm oil and bring additional companies into conversations around responsible sourcing, traceability and credible communication.

Focusing on high-impact consumer categories- Participants suggested that consumer engagement could be linked to specific product categories where palm oil volumes are significant and where changing consumer expectations could influence market behaviour. Noodles and chocolate were discussed as potential areas for focused engagement.

The approach could involve working with brands, manufacturers and other value chain actors to develop practical business cases for responsible sourcing, while linking demand-side interventions with domestic production and wider agricultural sustainability.

Developing collaborative and credible sustainability communication- The discussion also identified an opportunity for greater collaboration in consumer communication. Consumers can encounter different sustainability claims and terminology across products and commodities, which can make it difficult to understand what individual claims mean. A more coordinated, science-based approach involving relevant sustainability standards, businesses and other actors could help build greater consistency and clarity. The objective would be to strengthen consumer confidence through credible information rather than simply increase the volume of sustainability messaging.

Towards an I-SPOC 2030 agenda- The discussion provided a broad framework for considering how I-SPOC could evolve from a platform for dialogue and awareness towards a more action-oriented coalition capable of supporting measurable market transformation. Across the three areas, participants highlighted the importance of moving from individual initiatives towards collective approaches that connect responsible domestic production, value chain readiness and consumer demand.

The possibility of establishing measurable milestones towards 2030 was also raised. The emphasis was on developing specific, measurable and practical objectives rather than broad commitments alone. The outcomes of the session provide a starting point for further discussion within the Steering Committee. The three broad pillars, together with the cross-cutting priorities identified during the session, can serve as a guiding framework for developing I-SPOC's next phase of work and, ultimately, a longer-term I-SPOC 2030 strategy.



Image 23: From left to right: Vidit Ajmeera, Senior Manager, Sustainable Food Systems, IDH; Bhavit Pant, Manager, Market, South Asia, Rainforest Alliance; Rijit Sengupta, CEO, Centre for Responsible Business (CRB); Vishal Dev, Director, Sustainable Business, WWF-India; Kamal Prakash Seth, Global Palm Oil Director, WWF; and Shivnayan Aggarwal, Manager, Market Transformation, India, Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) with Harshal Thakare, Senior Manager, Sustainability Process, Galaxy Surfactants Limited, participating virtually (on screen), during the Steering Committee reflection and audience consultation

I-SPOC DOCUMENTARY PREMIERE

The forum concluded its formal programme with the premiere of a short I-SPOC documentary featuring member, founder and steering committee perspectives on the coalition's journey.
The documentary traced the origins of the sustainable palm oil discussion within CRB and partner organisations, leading to the establishment of I-SPOC in 2018.

It highlighted the coalition's evolution from a platform focused primarily on awareness, industry engagement and sustainable sourcing towards a broader role covering policy dialogue, capacity building, traceability, domestic production and field-level engagement. Looking forward, the documentary pointed to smallholder inclusion, corporate accountability, traceability, deforestation- and conversion-free supply chains, contextualised standards and stepwise transition pathways as important areas for the next phase of work. A key message was that sustainable transformation in India will require collective action and involvement of all the value chain actors.

CROSS-CUTTING THEMES AND KEY TAKEAWAYS

1. From dialogue to collective action

I-SPOC has an opportunity to evolve from a knowledge and convening platform towards a more action-oriented coalition supporting practical, collaborative and measurable outcomes.

2. Responsible domestic production and local sourcing

Support the sustainable expansion of India's oil palm sector through farmer-centred approaches, evidence-based policy, resource efficiency, diversification, stronger market linkages and pathways connecting domestic production with responsible demand.

3. Traceability, data and supply chain readiness

Strengthen traceability and data systems across the value chain, with greater attention to data quality, geolocation, verification, supplier capacity and governance. Technology should enable, not substitute for, strong underlying systems and processes.

4. Sustainability maturity and business readiness

Help members move progressively from basic awareness and commitments towards stronger traceability, responsible sourcing, supplier engagement, EUDR readiness and continuous improvement through a practical sustainability maturity pathway.

5. Policy and market intelligence

Strengthen I-SPOC's role in tracking policy, regulatory and market developments and translating them into practical insights and coordinated inputs for Indian businesses and policymakers.

6. Shared responsibility across the value chain

Address sustainability challenges collectively, recognising that costs, capabilities and responsibilities are distributed across producers, traders, processors, manufacturers, brands, consumers, government and other stakeholders.

7. Resource efficiency and value chain innovation

Expand the sustainability agenda beyond sourcing to include water stewardship, productivity, circularity, efficient resource use, product innovation and solutions that improve both environmental performance and business resilience.

8. Credible consumer engagement

Move from broad awareness-building towards targeted, science-based and evidence-backed communication, particularly for emerging consumer groups. Build trust through clear claims linked to measurable sustainability outcomes.

9. Collaborative models and demonstration pilots

Use I-SPOC as a platform to test practical solutions through working groups, pilots and demonstration models that connect producers, businesses, technology providers and other value-chain actors.

10. Measurable I-SPOC 2030 priorities

Translate these emerging priorities into a focused set of practical milestones and measurable outcomes towards 2030, enabling I-SPOC to track progress and demonstrate its collective contribution to sustainable palm oil uptake in India.



Image 24: Participants and delegates during the Sustainable Palm Oil India Forum 2026 in Bengaluru.

ANNEXURES

Agenda	
10:30 to 11:00	**Registration**
11:00 to 11:15	**Welcome & Opening Context** Rijit Sengupta, CEO, Centre for Responsible Business (CRB)
11:15 to 11:30	**Special Guest Remarks** By Uma Reddy, President, Federation of Karnataka Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FKCCI)
11:30 to 12:40	**Strengthening India's Sustainable Palm Oil Ecosystem: Progress, Priorities and the Path Forward** **Format:** Panel Discussion **Key Discussion Points:** ▪ Where does India's sustainable palm oil ecosystem stand today? ▪ Emerging trends, market developments, and evolving stakeholder expectations shaping the sector. ▪ Progress and good practices across different segments of the palm oil value chain. ▪ Key challenges and opportunities in advancing sustainable palm oil adoption in India. ▪ The role of different stakeholders in strengthening collaboration and driving impact. ▪ Priorities for building a resilient, inclusive, and future-ready sustainable palm oil ecosystem in India. **Moderator:** Kamal Prakash Seth, Global Palm Oil Director, WWF **Panelists:** ▪ Vidya Bhushan, Director - Trading, India Distribution & Bulk Business, Bunge India Pvt Ltd ▪ Sourav Jain, General Manager (commodities), Wipro Consumer Care (▪ Nimish Shah, Senior Consultant-Regulatory Affairs, Hindustan Unilever **Q&A**
12:40 to 01:25	**Strengthening India's Domestic Oil Palm Sector: Innovation, Good Practices and the Path to Sustainable Growth** **Format:** Industry Presentations and Perspective Perspectives Moderator: Vishal Dev, Director, Sustainable Business, WWF-India (**Policy Perspective (Key Themes):** ▪ Current priorities under the National Mission on Edible Oils – Oil Palm (NMEO-OP). ▪ Policy initiatives to promote sustainable oil palm cultivation. ▪ Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and Natural Farming approaches. ▪ Opportunities to strengthen India's domestic oil palm sector through collaborative action. **Industry Perspective (Key Themes):** ▪ Innovations in cultivation and production practices ▪ Improving productivity and farmer livelihoods ▪ Sustainable resource management approaches ▪ Technology adoption and operational efficiencies **Presented by (15 minutes):** ▪ Shri G.C. Reddy, Managing Director, The Karnataka Co-operative Oilseeds Growers Federation Limited (KOF) ▪ Sougata Niyogi, CEO, Oil Palm Plantations, Godrej Agrovet
01:25 to 01:30	**Group Photograph**
01:30 to 02:20	**Networking Lunch**

02:20 to 03:30	**Future-Proofing India's Palm Oil Supply Chains: Traceability, Transparency, Trade and Readiness for EUDR and Beyond** **Format:** Masterclass (50 minutes) **Masterclass:** **Facilitator:** Aadarsh Mohandas, Director, Preferred by Nature **Key Learning Areas:** - The growing importance of traceability in sustainable palm oil, and India's current traceability landscape and stakeholder readiness. - Traceability requirements under emerging global regulations, including the EUDR, and their implications for India's palm oil sector. - Key challenges and opportunities that value chain actors need to understand to strengthen compliance and market readiness. - Roles and expectations of different value chain actors, and practical approaches to enhancing traceability and readiness at each stage of the supply chain. - Digital tools, technologies, and data systems that enable traceability, verification, and greater supply chain transparency. **Q&A** **Fireside Chat:** (15 minutes) **The Business Case for EUDR Preparedness in India** **Moderator**: Ashwin Selvaraj, Deputy Director-Market Transformation, Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) **Speaker:** Harshal Thakare, Senior Manager of Sustainability Process, Galaxy Surfactants Limited
03:30 to 03:45	**Tea Break**
03:45 to 04:45	**Building Consumer Trust in Sustainable Palm Oil: A Strategic Opportunity for Industry** **Format: Panel Discussion** **Key Discussion Points:** - Emerging consumer trends and their implications for palm oil and consumer products. - Opportunities for downstream industries to strengthen consumer confidence. - Navigating evolving sustainability narratives and credible sustainability communication practices by FMCGs. - The role of standards, certification, labelling, credible storytelling and consumer information in supporting informed purchasing decisions. - Collaboration between industry, regulators, and sustainability organisations to strengthen trust, transparency, and changing the narrative. **Moderator:** Murli Dhar, Director Sustainable Agriculture Programme, WWF-India **Panelists:** - Romit Srivastava, Director -Tropical Oils Trading Lead, Cargill - Vidya Rangan, Director of Policy and Engagement, ISEAL - Manmohan Yadav, Professor, International Business, Indian Institute of Plantation Management Bengaluru **Q&A**

04:45 to 06:00	**Shaping I-SPOC's Action Agenda: Charting the Next Five Years** **Format:** Steering Committee Reflection and Audience Consultation **<u>Steering Committee Reflection (50 minutes)</u>** I-SPOC Steering Committee Reflection & Future Roadmap: Each Steering Committee member will share key reflections from the day's discussions and identify priority areas for I-SPOC's action agenda over the next five years. **Moderator:** Rijit Sengupta, CEO, Centre for Responsible Business (CRB) **Experts on the table:** ▪ Kamal Prakash Seth, Global Palm Oil Director, WWF ▪ Vishal Dev, Director, Sustainable Business, WWF-India ▪ Vidit Ajmeera, Senior Manager - Sustainable Food Systems, IDH. ▪ Shivnayan Aggarwal, Manager, Market Transformation- India, Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) ▪ Bhavit Pant, Manager-Market, South Asia, Rainforest Alliance **<u>Audience Consultation (20 minutes)</u>** ▪ An interactive consultation inviting participants to help shape I-SPOC's strategic direction for the next five years. Through live polling and open discussion, stakeholders will have the opportunity to share priorities, recommendations, and emerging areas of action, directly informing the coalition's future workplan and collective agenda.
06:00 to 06:20	**I-SPOC Documentary Premiere** **Celebrating Collective Progress: I-SPOC Member Stories**
06:20 to 06:35	**Closing Remarks** Pratibha Baveja, Senior Expert-Commodities and Sustainable Supply Chain, Sustainable Business, WWF-India
06:35 to 07:00	**Networking Break**
07:00 to 08:00	**Dinner**

Participants List

Sustainable Palm Oil Forum India | 21 August 026| Bangalore			
	Name	**Organisation**	**Participation**
1	Dr. Bharath Kumar P. Jambagi	KoF	Attendee
2	Adarsh Mohandas	P. B. N.	Attendee
3	Anamika Ghosh	CRB	Attendee
4	Ananya Mohan	CII	Attendee
5	Ayushi Pandey	WWF-India	Attendee
6	Basanaveprasad V. M.	KOF	Attendee
7	Bharat Paul	RA	Attendee
8	D. Sandeep Kumar	Greenways	Attendee
9	Debora MM Tanjung	Olam Agri	Attendee
10	Devaraju K.	Joint Irrigation System Ltd.	Attendee
11	Dr. Bharath Jambegi	Karnataka Oil Federation (KOF)	Attendee
12	Dr. Lingaraja L.	KoF	Attendee
13	Dr. Suresh Kapti	Kapti Overseas Pvt. Ltd. (Hyderabad)	Attendee
14	Gangadharan S.	LDC	Attendee
15	Hemanshu Yadav	TraceX Technologies Pvt Ltd	Attendee
16	Jatin V. A.	TraceX Tech.	Attendee
17	Jobin John	INDOCELL	Attendee
18	K. S. Kavina	Tawfik India	Attendee
19	Kiran K. P.	RA	Attendee
20	Kiran R.	Byg... (unclear)	Attendee
21	Kishor Chandra	WWF-India	Attendee
22	Kishore Yeleti	Godrej (Farmer)	Attendee
23	Lingareddy	ICCOFP Ltd.	Attendee
24	Manish Patel	WWF India	Attendee
25	Mr. G. C. Reddy	KOF, Bangalore	Attendee
26	N. Saha	KOF	Attendee
27	Neelakant Ramachandran	Rainforest Alliance	Attendee
28	O. Iswaranthi	Sandhya Aqua Exports Pvt. Ltd.	Attendee
29	P. Vidhura	Godrej	Attendee
30	Rahul	WWF India	Attendee
31	Rakesh	AWL	Attendee
32	Regina Destia Leki	Olam Agri	Attendee
33	Reshma	WWF	Attendee
34	Ridham Venayak	Climato	Attendee
35	Sandeep Kumar D	Greenrank Global Services Pvt. Ltd.	Attendee
36	Sanket Bondre	Earthworm foundation	Attendee
37	Satishbabu N.	KoF	Attendee
38	Shivnyan Aggarwal	RSPO	Attendee
39	Shontanu Tiwari	Godrej Agrovet	Attendee
40	Shri Basavaprasad V. M.	KoF	Attendee
41	Shri Darshan G. H.	KoF	Attendee
42	Soubet Banehu	Earthworm	Attendee
43	Pratibha Baveja	WWF-India	Attendee
44	Vanshi Krishna	WWF-India	Attendee

45	Vidit	IDH	Attendee
46	Vijay Shukla	Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd., Jalgaon	Attendee
47	Yaswanth Tippireddy	Godrej	Attendee
48	Udit U A	TraceX Technologies Pvt Ltd	Attendee
49	Aditya Misra	Proforest	Attendee
50	Rajeev Kher	WWF	Attendee
51	Uma Reddy	FKCCI	Speaker
52	Kamal Prakash Seth	WWF	Speaker
53	Vidya Bhushan	Bunge	Speaker
54	Sourav Jain	Wipro	Speaker
55	Nimish Shah	HUL	Speaker
56	Vishal Dev	WWF	Speaker
57	Aadarsh Mohandas	Preferred by Nature	Speaker
58	Ashwin Selvaraj	RSPO	Speaker
59	Romit Srivastava	Cargill	Speaker
60	Vidya Rangan	ISEAL	Speaker
61	Manmohan Yadav	IIPMB	Speaker
62	Rijit Sengupta	CRB	Speaker
63	Sougata Niyogi	Godrej	Speaker
64	Vidit Ajmera	IDH	Speaker
65	Bhavit Pant	Rainforest Alliance	Speaker
66	Shri G. C. Reddy – Managing Director	KoF	Speaker
67	Chelsia Raj	CRB	Host
68	Praseetha P Kumar	CRB	Host
69	Sureyansh	CRB	Host
70	Nidhi Chaudhary	CRB	Host
71	Tejaswini	CRB	Host

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