Indo Count Industries Ltd

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP

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12/14/2024, 05:02 am

Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☑ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

☑ USD

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Indo Count is a specialized end-to-end bedding provider that is solely focused on creating all-encompassing sleep experiences for consumers around the world. Indo Count Industries Limited is headquartered at Mumbai (India) with its manufacturing unit located in - Maharashtra & Gujarat (India), and our Marketing offices are spread across globe in various key regions mainly US, Europe, UK, Australia, Middle East. Indo Count has woven together all threads necessary to create beneficial innovations to provide a better night's sleep to its consumers, while always being committed to following the best business practices in a sustainable fashion. It is our mission to provide all our customers desired quality, services and value for money through our technology, experience and innovation. We are leading manufacturers in Home Textiles Segment (Bed Linen, Utility Bedding, Fashion Bedding, Institutional Bedding) and serve to all prime major customers across the globe. We export to almost 54 countries. We are continually endeavoring to expand into new markets to achieve our global vision. From the yarns we spin to the branded products we create for retailers, our products truly are manufactured in a sustainable fashion. At Indo Count, Sustainability & Environmental responsibility plays a vital role in every decision taken, it's built in our DNA and it has always been a part of our culture. We track all key indices related and analyse it frequently to have optimum utilization of resources, ensuring greener and cleaner environment. We strive to be benchmarked as the best ESG Performer in the home textile industry and we have received multiple awards for our sustainability initiatives. Vision: To be one of the leading players in the global home textiles industry on the strengths of technology, experience and innovation. Mission: We are committed to provide all our customers superior product quality, timely services and value for money through our technological and organizational strengths. Principles: a) Complete Comfort to Customers. b) Focus on Customer Satisfaction. c) Foster Stability and Sustainability.

We have developed a Business Plan 2030 which has identified six pillars of sustainability (carbon neutrality, sustainable raw material sourcing, zero waste to landfill, CSV strategies, impacting cotton farmers and tree plantations) and mapped our operational performance against UNGC's nine SDG goals. We are putting in effort to achieve our sustainability goals through the following: 1) We aim to be the Net Zero Emissions by the year 2040. 2) Adoption of 'Environment Management Policy'. 3) We are associated and certified with SAC (Sustainable Apparel Coalition) for our Kolhapur & Bhilad Operations and use Higg Index tools to score our supply chain. 4) Project Gigaton & Giga Guru was launched by Walmart (our key client) in 2017 to reduce 1 gigaton (one billion metric tons) of CO2 Emissions from global supply chain and we have consistently maintained the Giga Guru title since its inception. 5) Coal consumption reduction by installation of Back Pressure Turbine, Hot Water heat recovery system and Auto Blown down at boiler. 6) Miyawaki Plantation Multi-year Project: On 5 acre of MIDC Waste Land, Indo Count has undertaken a massive plantation activity using Miyawaki Technique and transformed it into green land. Around 15000 plants planted and is being maintained with 100% survival to help in huge amount of carbon sequestration and balance local micro climate imbalances. 7) We continue to adopt MIG (Made in Green) labelling throughout our supply chain, including fabrics, dyes & packaging material. Awards Achieved: Recently we were being awarded/recognized in following events for sustainability. a) CITI & CITI Birla - Following awards were won by Indo Count this FY, Winner - Best Practices adopted by Textile Mills especially in Social Responsibility & Green Practices. Winner - Innovative Material Management in Textile Mills Runner up - Best Sustainable Retail Practices b) TERI - The Energy and Resources Institute 'Excellence in Water Use Efficiency -Water Users in Industrial Sector' c) BW Sustainability awards - India's Most Water Efficient Organisation of the year For more information, please refer to our website at www.indocount.com
[Fixed row]

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

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

03/30/2024

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select from:

☑ 5 years

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

Select from:
☑ 5 years

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

Select from:
☑ 5 years
[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization’s annual revenue for the reporting period?

431257485

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

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

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

INE483B01026

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No
[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply
☑ India

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: ☑ Yes, for all facilities	*Our manufacturing facilities are in Kolhapur Maharashtra & Bhilad Gujarat states respectively in India.*

[Fixed row]

(1.8.1) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities.

Row 1

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Indo Count Industries Ltd - Kolhapur

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

16.617576

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

74.350682

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Maharashtra State, India

Row 2

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Indo Count Industries Ltd - Bhilad

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

20.276718

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

72.885431

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Gujarat State, India
[Add row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply
☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

We have mapped Value chain from Product Manufacturing back to "Greige Fabric supplier" back to "Greige Yarn supplier" back to "Ginner" to "Farm"
[Fixed row]

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

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stages covered in mapping
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain	*Select all that apply* ☑ Upstream value chain ☑ Downstream value chain

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Indo Count's short-term time horizon spans from 0 to 3 years, allowing us to focus on completing short-cycle initiatives and small projects within that timeframe. To effectively address climate-related challenges, we employ GHG forecasting and financial planning processes. These processes help us identify risks and opportunities associated with greenhouse gas emissions, which could have a significant financial impact on our operations during the specified period. In the short term, our climate-related risks are primarily influenced by government policies and extreme weather events. To manage these risks, we have established a decentralized approach where each business unit takes responsibility for policy advocacy and adopts technologies aimed at reducing emissions. By actively engaging in policy discussions and leveraging sustainable technologies, we aim to mitigate the potential adverse effects of government regulations and extreme weather events on our operations and financial performance.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Indo Count's medium-term time horizon spans from 3to10 years, to undertake and complete major projects while also providing an opportunity to review and adjust our portfolio as needed. To identify risks and opportunities during this period, we rely on GHG forecasting and financial planning processes. These processes help us assess the potential financial implications of climate-related factors and enable us to make informed decisions. These risks encompass a longer time frame, gradually influencing our operations and primarily fall into two categories: reputational risks and transitional risks. Reputational risks stem from evolving societal expectations and stakeholder demands related to climate change. As awareness increases, customers, investors, and other stakeholders closely scrutinize companies' policies & their commitment to sustainability. Failure to meet these expectations can result in affecting brand value, customer loyalty, and investor confidence. Transitional risks are associated with the ongoing shift toward a low-carbon economy. These risks arise from changing market dynamics & consumer preferences, also emerging policies that are not yet fully defined or implemented. Market forces and regulatory developments create new challenges or opportunities. Adapting to these changes requires careful planning, including revising business strategies, exploring sustainable alternatives, & ensuring a smooth transition to a more environmentally conscious business model.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

10

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

20

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Our long-term time horizon extends beyond 10 years, and during this period, we focus on managing risks that have longer-term implications. These risks are effectively addressed through scenario analysis and our climate risk strategy. Long-term risks encompass a range of factors, including government policies, technology trends, and evolving consumer preferences, all of which have the potential to significantly impact supply and demand dynamics. It is important for us to anticipate and adapt to these shifts to remain resilient and seize emerging opportunities. Additionally, long-term risks may align with projected physical climate scenarios, such as rising temperatures, sea-level rise, and other climate-related impacts that can affect our operations and infrastructure. To stay competitive and address long-term risks, we actively monitor and manage our greenhouse gas (GHG) intensity. This serves as a key indicator of our climate-related performance and is compared against our industry peers. Investors, the financial sector, and other stakeholders increasingly evaluate companies based on their climate-related

performance, with GHG intensity being a critical metric. Therefore, we set GHG intensity targets aligned with the long-term time horizon, ensuring that we manage this competitive risk effectively. It also reflects our commitment to being a leader in climate risk management.
[Fixed row]

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

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Plastics

☑ Biodiversity

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ SEDEX

International methodologies and standards

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Other

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Other, please specify :3rd party Water Audits, Energy Audits, CSR for Biodiversity, Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures, ZDHC MRSL compliances, FSC, GRS, OCS, GOTS, RCS certification confirmed sourcing.

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Pollution incident

☑ Toxic spills

Chronic physical

☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

☑ Water stress

Policy

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Changes to national legislation

☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of recycled or renewable content

☑ Changing customer behavior

Technology

☑ Transition to reusable products

☑ Transition to recyclable plastic products products

☑ Transition to increasing recycled content

☑ Transition to increasing renewable content

☑ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

☑ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities
☑ Water utilities at a local level

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Indo Count Industries Ltd. has adopted the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework to manage its environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. Here are the key elements of their approach: Governance: The Board of Directors and senior management oversee climate-related initiatives. They ensure effective decision-making processes regarding climate change. Strategy: Indo Count identifies risks and opportunities associated with climate-related issues. The company aligns its business objectives with a sustainable, low-carbon future. Risk Management: The company assesses and manages climate-related risks, including physical and transition risks. Measures are taken to enhance resilience and adaptability. Metrics and Targets: Indo Count sets metrics and targets to measure and track progress towards climate-related goals. These indicators provide transparent and quantifiable insights into the company's performance and commitment to climate action. By following the TCFD recommendations, Indo Count aims to provide a comprehensive and coherent overview of its climate-related financial disclosures, contributing to a more sustainable and resilient future. Climate/Water: We consider all current regulations examples like "MPCB (Maharashtra Pollution Control Board) regulations for "Waste Water Treatment" and norms requirement, "Air Emission" regulations & "Waste Management", as mandatory requirements and any changes in these requirements possess a risk as addressing these aspects shall need capex investments and need longer time for implementation. Hence, we have collaborated with MPCB team to stay updated on forthcoming regulations and work/plan our capex towards those requirements. These regulations are reviewed periodically and us being an Export Climate/Water:Updates on new regulations like recent PFAS restrictions, ZDHC, REACH, Chemical Management Program, Cal. Prop 65 rules, STeP, SVHC compliances etc are being considered under these risks and taken into consideration for improving and meeting these emerging regulation time to time. The changing consumer preferences and evolving market dynamics pose risks that we actively address in our operations. One significant aspect is the increasing demand for sustainable initiatives from brand customers such as Walmart, Target, and Costco. These customers have specific performance requirements for energy conservation and waste reduction, and failure to meet these sustainability initiatives can result in potential risks such as order loss.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Plastics

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ SEDEX

Other

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Other, please specify **:**Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures, ZDHC MRSL compliances, FSC, GRS, OCS, GOTS, RCS certification confirmed sourcing.

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Chronic physical

☑ Leaching of hazardous substances from plastics

Policy

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of recycled or renewable content

☑ Changing customer behavior

Technology

☑ Transition to reusable products

☑ Transition to recyclable plastic products

☑ Transition to increasing renewable content

☑ Transition to increasing recycled content

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

To stay ahead of market trends, we gather marketing intelligence from various regions, taking into consideration the upcoming requirements that buyers are demanding in alignment with climate change objectives. For instance, Walmart has introduced "Project Gigaton," which is mandatory for all its suppliers. As a responsible supplier, we work closely with retailers like Walmart under the world's largest project, "Gigaton." We have been recognized as a "GIGA GURU" for four consecutive years. Our involvement in the Gigaton project focuses on reducing greenhouse gas emissions, water conservation, and carbon emissions across Scope 1, 2, and 3. We achieve this by developing sustainable packaging, using sustainable wash-care labels, and enhancing the drying-friendliness of our products. Approximately 60% of the textile merchandise we supply to Walmart comes from the preferred fiber list defined under Project Gigaton. Extreme weathers caused by typhoon, sudden rainstorm and flood may result in interruption in suppliers operations, leading to inability to deliver raw materials to Indo Count. The lack of raw material may in turn cause interruption to production resulting in breach of delivery timelines. In the worst-case scenario, customers may demand compensation or even legal lawsuits. One example was a rainstorm in 2019 causing floods in many areas. Although none of our suppliers suffered operating loss from the floods, the risk of sudden interruption of production does exist which may result in the risk of customers filing suits against it due to failure to deliver. The legal related issues are relevant to Indo Count and always included in the risk assessment procedure of ISO 14001. The Material department is responsible to evaluate risks associated with suppliers.
[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Indo Count Industries Ltd. uses a comprehensive approach to assess the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. This approach is aligned with frameworks like the Materiality Assessment, Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). Here are the key steps we follow: Risk and Opportunity Identification: Indo Count identifies both risks and opportunities related to environmental dependencies and impacts. This involves evaluating how their operations depend on and affect natural resources and ecosystems. Existing Risk Mitigation and Management: The company reviews its current risk mitigation strategies and management processes. This helps in understanding how well they are addressing environmental risks and opportunities and identifying areas for improvement. Additional Risk Mitigation and Management: Indo Count incorporates additional measures to manage environmental risks and opportunities.

This includes integrating nature-related risks into their existing risk management framework and ensuring all relevant departments are involved. Measurement and Materiality Assessment: The company measures and prioritizes the identified risks and opportunities based on their materiality. This step ensures that the most significant environmental factors are addressed effectively. Indo Count also participates in global disclosures and goes through 3rd party auditing/verification systems like HIGG Index (SAC, Worldly), STeP (Sustainable Textile Production) by Hohenstein Germany, GOTS, GRS, OCS, Oekotex 100, SEDEX, etc. By following these steps, Indo Count ensures a thorough assessment of the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, enabling them to make informed and sustainable business decisions.
[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations
☑ Areas important for biodiversity
☑ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities
☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water
☑ Other location with substantive nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities, please specify

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Indo Count Industries Ltd. follows a structured process to identify priority locations impacting the environment, water limitations, biodiversity, and nature-related dependencies. Here are the key steps they take: Data Collection and Analysis: Indo Count collects data on environmental factors, water usage, and biodiversity in

their operational areas - specifically for the stages of operations which consume more water, energy, or create more wastes, more emissions, more pollution etc. Risk Assessment: The company assesses the environmental risks associated with each location. This includes evaluating water scarcity, biodiversity loss, and other ecological impacts. Various 3rd party Energy audits, Water audits are being done regularly to analyze this. They are registered for BV E3 program also to screen complete chemistry of Dyes & Chemicals being used across the organization. External testing is done annually under BV's E3 program as per ZDHC MRSL 3.0. They prioritize locations based on the severity and likelihood of these risks. Stakeholder Engagement: Indo Count engages with local communities, environmental experts, and other stakeholders to gather insights and validate their findings. This helps in understanding the local context and identifying areas of concern. Key suppliers like yarn, fabric, dyes & chemicals, Packaging material are taken into loop to support and work towards a sustainable solution. Integration into Business Strategy: The identified priority locations and associated risks are integrated into the company's overall business strategy. This ensures that environmental considerations are factored into decision-making processes. Monitoring and Reporting: Indo Count continuously monitors the environmental impact of their operations in these priority locations. They report their findings and progress towards mitigating these impacts in their sustainability reports. By following these steps, Indo Count ensures a comprehensive approach to managing environmental dependencies and impacts, contributing to their sustainability goals.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we will be disclosing the list/geospatial map of priority locations

(2.3.6) Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations

ICIL Locations details.xlsx
[Fixed row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Indo Count addresses environmental risks through a comprehensive framework that includes identification, assessment, and management of substantive environmental dependencies and impacts. Here's an overview of their approach: Identification and Assessment of Environmental Risks 1. Climate-Related Risks: Physical Risks: These include direct damage to assets from extreme weather events and indirect impacts on the supply chain. Transition Risks: Associated with the shift to a lower-carbon economy, such as regulatory changes, market shifts, and reputational risks. 2. Biodiversity Risks: Indo Count assesses risks to biodiversity and ecosystems from their operations and strives to achieve no net loss of biodiversity. 3. Pollution and Resource Management: The company tracks water and energy consumption, treats all discharge, and implements measures to reduce air and noise pollution. Management of Environmental Risks 1. Governance: The Board of Directors and senior management oversee climate-related initiatives, ensuring effective decision-making processes. 2. Strategy: Indo Count aligns its business objectives with a sustainable, low-carbon future by identifying risks and opportunities associated with climate-related issues. 3. Risk Management: The company employs methods to identify and evaluate physical and transition risks, enhancing resilience and adaptability. 4. Metrics and Targets: Indo Count sets specific metrics and targets to measure and track progress towards its climate-related goals, providing transparent insights into their performance. Defining Substantive Effects Indo Count defines substantive effects as significant impacts on the environment that could affect the company's operations, financial performance, or reputation. These include: • Direct Environmental Impacts: Such as emissions, waste, and resource consumption. • Indirect Environmental Impacts: Such as supply chain disruptions due to environmental factors. • Regulatory and Market Changes: That could affect the company's ability to operate sustainably. By adopting frameworks like the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), Indo Count ensures a consistent and transparent approach to managing environmental risks and impacts.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Indo Count identifies, assesses, and manages environmental opportunities through a structured approach that aligns with their sustainability goals. Here's an overview of their strategy: Identification and Assessment of Environmental Opportunities 1. Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy: Energy Conservation: Indo Count implements advanced technologies to enhance energy efficiency, such as Variable Frequency Drives & Atmoset, Energy efficient pumps. Renewable Energy: The company explores the use of renewable energy sources to reduce carbon emissions and operational costs. 2. Water Management: Water Conservation: Indo Count employs rainwater harvesting and efficient water consumption practices. They use state-of-the-art treatment plants to ensure no harmful substances are discharged into the environment. 3. Circular Economy: Waste Management: The company focuses on reducing, reusing, and recycling waste materials, promoting a circular economy. Sustainable Packaging: Indo Count designs and develops eco-friendly packaging solutions. 4. Sustainable Supply Chain: Climate-Smart

Agriculture: By training farmers and engaging suppliers, Indo Count promotes sustainable agricultural practices. Sustainable Procurement: The company integrates sustainability into its procurement policies. Management of Environmental Opportunities 1. Governance: The Board of Directors and senior management oversee sustainability initiatives, ensuring alignment with business objectives. 2. Strategy: Indo Count's strategy includes identifying and leveraging opportunities related to climate change and sustainability. 3. Risk Management: The company employs robust methods to manage environmental risks and capitalize on opportunities. 4. Metrics and Targets: Indo Count sets specific metrics and targets to measure progress towards sustainability goals, ensuring transparency and accountability. Defining Substantive Effects Indo Count defines substantive effects as significant positive impacts on the environment that can enhance the company's operations, financial performance, or reputation. These include: • Direct Environmental Benefits: Such as reduced emissions, waste, and resource consumption. • Indirect Environmental Benefits: Such as improved supply chain resilience and reduced operational costs. • Regulatory and Market Opportunities: That can enhance the company's competitive advantage and market position. By adopting frameworks like the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure [Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

Indo Count Industries Ltd. identifies and classifies potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health. Here's an overview of their process: Identification of Pollutants: Indo Count identifies various potential water pollutants, including inorganic pollutants (like heavy metals), organic pollutants (such as dyes and chemicals used in textile processing), and microbial contaminants. Classification and Assessment: These pollutants are classified based on their sources and potential impacts on water ecosystems and human health. For example, heavy metals like lead and mercury are classified due to their toxicity and persistence in the environment. The company assesses the concentration and potential pathways of these pollutants to understand their impact better. Monitoring and Control Measures: Indo Count implements monitoring systems to regularly check the levels of these pollutants in their wastewater. They also adopt control measures such as effluent treatment plants to reduce the discharge of harmful substances into water bodies. Compliance and Reporting: The company ensures compliance with local and international environmental regulations regarding water pollution. They report their findings and mitigation efforts in their sustainability reports to maintain transparency. Also, we are member of ZDHC and ensures compliance to ZDHC Norms of Waste Water, Sludge, and are tested at BV E3 prog.
[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Inorganic pollutants are non-biodegradable substances that often originate from industrial, agricultural, and residential sources. Here are some common inorganic pollutants and their potential impacts: Heavy Metals: Lead (Pb): Can cause neurological damage, especially in children, and affect the kidneys and reproductive system in adults. Mercury (Hg): Highly toxic, affecting the nervous system and posing significant risks to pregnant women and developing fetuses. Arsenic (As): Long-term exposure can lead to skin lesions, cancer, cardiovascular diseases, and diabetes. Salts: Nitrates (NO3-): High levels can cause methemoglobinemia or "blue baby syndrome" in infants, reducing the blood's ability to carry oxygen. Phosphates (PO43-): Can lead to eutrophication in water bodies, causing excessive growth of algae and depletion of oxygen, which harms aquatic life. Sulfates (SO42-): High concentrations can cause gastrointestinal issues in humans and contribute to the acidification of water bodies. Other Inorganic Compounds: Cyanides: Highly toxic, affecting the cardiovascular and central nervous systems. Ammonia (NH3): Can be toxic to aquatic life, causing gill damage in fish and reducing their ability to take in oxygen. These pollutants can enter water bodies through direct discharge from industrial processes, agricultural runoff, and improper waste disposal. Their persistence in the environment means they can have long-term negative effects on both aquatic ecosystems and human

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Water recycling

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

☑ Provision of best practice instructions on product use

☑ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems

☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Here are some key measures: 1. Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs): We have installed advanced ETPs to treat wastewater before it is discharged. These plants remove harmful pollutants, ensuring that the water released meets environmental standards. 2. Water Recycling and Conservation: We employ water recycling techniques to reduce freshwater consumption. This includes reusing treated water in various processes, thereby conserving water resources. 3. Waste Management: We have a robust waste management system in place. This involves segregating waste at the source, recycling, and proper disposal of hazardous waste to minimize environmental impact. 4. Sustainable Sourcing: We ensure that raw materials are sourced sustainably. This includes using eco-friendly dyes and chemicals, and working with suppliers who adhere to environmental standards. Indo Count requires its suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements and adopt sustainable practices. 5. Regular Monitoring and Reporting: We regularly monitor our environmental performance and reports on its sustainability initiatives. This transparency helps in tracking progress and identifying areas for improvement. 6. Compliance with Regulatory Requirements: We ensure compliance with all relevant environmental regulations. This includes adhering to standards for industrial and chemical accident prevention and providing best practice instructions on product use. 7. Reduction or Phase-Out of Hazardous Substances in our operations.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other synthetic organic compounds

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Here are some common organic pollutants and their potential impacts: 1. Dyes: Description: Synthetic dyes used in textile coloring processes. Impacts: These dyes can be toxic, mutagenic, and carcinogenic. They can cause severe damage to aquatic ecosystems by reducing light penetration and affecting photosynthesis in aquatic plants. 2. Detergents and Surfactants: Description: Used in washing and processing textiles. Impacts: These substances can cause foaming in water bodies, which disrupts aquatic life. They can also reduce the oxygen levels in water, harming fish and other aquatic organisms. 3. Phenolic Compounds: Description: Used in dyeing and finishing processes. Impacts: Phenolic compounds are toxic to aquatic life and can cause long-term health effects in humans, including respiratory issues and skin irritation. 4. Formaldehyde: Description: Used in textile finishing to improve fabric properties. Impacts: Formaldehyde is a known carcinogen and can cause respiratory problems, skin irritation, and other health issues in humans. It is also toxic to aquatic organisms. 5. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs): Description: Emitted during various textile processing stages. Impacts: VOCs can cause air and water pollution, leading to respiratory problems

in humans and toxicity in aquatic life. 6. Pesticides: Description: Used in cotton farming, which is a raw material for textiles. Impacts: Pesticides can run off into water bodies, causing toxicity in aquatic ecosystems.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Water recycling

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

☑ Provision of best practice instructions on product use

☑ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems

☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Here are some key measures: 1. Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs): We have installed advanced ETPs to treat wastewater before it is discharged. These plants remove harmful pollutants, ensuring that the water released meets environmental standards. 2. Water Recycling and Conservation: We employ water recycling techniques to reduce freshwater consumption. This includes reusing treated water in various processes, thereby conserving water resources. 3. Waste Management: We have a robust waste management system in place. This involves segregating waste at the source, recycling, and proper disposal of hazardous waste to minimize environmental impact. 4. Sustainable Sourcing: We ensure that raw materials are sourced sustainably. This includes using eco-friendly dyes and chemicals, and working with suppliers who adhere to environmental standards. Indo Count requires its suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements and adopt sustainable practices. 5. Regular Monitoring and Reporting: We regularly monitor our environmental performance and reports on its sustainability initiatives. This transparency helps in tracking progress and identifying areas for improvement. 6. Compliance with Regulatory Requirements: We ensure compliance with all relevant environmental regulations. This includes adhering to standards for industrial and chemical accident prevention and providing best practice instructions on product use. 7. Reduction or Phase-Out of Hazardous Substances in our operations.

Row 4

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Here are some key water pollutants and their potential impacts: Water Pollutants: 1. Nutrients: Nitrogen and Phosphorus: These nutrients can lead to eutrophication, causing excessive growth of algae in water bodies. This can deplete oxygen levels, harming aquatic life. 2. Oxygen-Demanding Pollutants: Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD): High BOD indicates the presence of organic matter that microorganisms decompose, consuming oxygen in the process. This can lead to oxygen depletion in water bodies, affecting fish and other aquatic organisms. Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD): Similar to BOD, COD measures the amount of oxygen required to chemically oxidize organic and inorganic matter in water. High COD levels can also lead to oxygen depletion. Other Pollutants: 1. Dyes and Chemicals: Textile Dyes: These can be toxic, mutagenic, and carcinogenic, posing risks to both aquatic life and human health. Heavy Metals: Metals like chromium, copper, and lead are often used in textile processes and can accumulate in the environment, causing long-term ecological damage. 2. Suspended Solids: Total Suspended Solids (TSS): High levels of suspended solids can reduce light penetration in water, affecting photosynthesis in aquatic plants and disrupting the food chain. Potential Impacts: • Eutrophication: Excess nutrients can lead to algal blooms, which deplete oxygen and create dead zones where aquatic life cannot survive. • Toxicity: Heavy metals and dyes can be toxic to aquatic organisms.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

☑ Provision of best practice instructions on product use

☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Here are some key measures: 1. Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs): We have installed advanced ETPs to treat wastewater before it is discharged. These plants remove harmful pollutants, ensuring that the water released meets environmental standards. 2. Water Recycling and Conservation: We employ water recycling techniques to reduce freshwater consumption. This includes reusing treated water in various processes, thereby conserving water resources. 3. Waste

Management: We have a robust waste management system in place. This involves segregating waste at the source, recycling, and proper disposal of hazardous waste to minimize environmental impact. 4. Sustainable Sourcing: We ensure that raw materials are sourced sustainably. This includes using eco-friendly dyes and chemicals, and working with suppliers who adhere to environmental standards. Indo Count requires its suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements and adopt sustainable practices. 5. Regular Monitoring and Reporting: We regularly monitor our environmental performance and reports on its sustainability initiatives. This transparency helps in tracking progress and identifying areas for improvement. 6. Compliance with Regulatory Requirements: We ensure compliance with all relevant environmental regulations. This includes adhering to standards for industrial and chemical accident prevention and providing best practice instructions on product use. 7. Reduction or Phase-Out of Hazardous Substances in our operations.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

	Environmental risks identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Plastics	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:
☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Changes to regulation of existing products and services

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

We consider all current regulations examples like "MPCB (Maharashtra Pollution Control Board) regulations for "Waste Water Treatment" and norms requirement, "Air Emission" regulations & "Waste Management", as mandatory requirements and any changes in these requirements possess a risk as addressing these aspects shall need capex investments and need longer time for implementation. Hence, we have collaborated with MPCB team to stay updated on forthcoming regulations and work/plan our capex towards those requirements. These regulations are reviewed periodically and us being an Export Oriented company we take utmost care to ensure these regulations are always in place round the clock,

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Changes in environmental regulations can significantly impact the home textile industry in several ways: 1. Increased Compliance Costs: Stricter environmental regulations often require companies to invest in cleaner technologies and processes, which can increase operational costs. This might affect the financial positions of companies as they allocate more resources to comply with these regulations. 2. Supply Chain Adjustments: Companies may need to source raw materials that meet new environmental standards, potentially increasing costs and affecting cash flows. For instance, if regulations mandate the use of organic or sustainably sourced materials, the cost of these materials might be higher. 3. Market Opportunities and Risks: While stricter regulations can pose challenges, they can also create opportunities. Companies that adapt quickly and innovate can gain a competitive edge by offering eco-friendly products, potentially improving their market performance. 4. Impact on Exports: For countries heavily reliant on exports, such as India, changes in environmental regulations can affect competitiveness in international markets. Compliance with international environmental standards can be crucial for maintaining and expanding market share. 5. Consumer Preferences: Increasing consumer awareness and demand for sustainable products can drive companies to adopt greener practices. This shift can influence financial performance positively if companies successfully tap into this growing market segment.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

100000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

500000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Expected financial implication due to change in regulation.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Greater compliance with regulatory requirements

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

50000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Tentative cost estimated for ensuring more stringent regulations

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Changes to regulations of existing products and services in the home textile industry can introduce several risks: 1. Compliance and Operational Costs: New regulations often require companies to upgrade their processes and technologies to meet stricter environmental standards. This can lead to increased operational costs, affecting profitability and cash flows. 2. Supply Chain Disruptions: Regulations that mandate the use of sustainable or certified materials can disrupt existing supply chains. Companies may need to find new suppliers or invest in certifying their current suppliers, which can be both time-consuming and costly. 3. Market Access and Competitiveness: Stricter regulations can impact a company's ability to compete in international markets. For instance, if a country enforces regulations that are not aligned with international standards, it could limit market access or increase the cost of compliance for exports. 4. Product Recalls and Legal Risks: Non-compliance with new regulations can lead to product recalls, legal penalties, and damage to brand reputation. This can have a significant financial impact and erode consumer trust. 5. Innovation and Adaptation Pressure: Companies may need to innovate rapidly to comply with new regulations, which can strain resources and divert attention from other strategic initiatives. However, those that successfully adapt can turn these challenges into opportunities for differentiation. Navigating these regulatory changes requires proactive risk management and strategic planning. Companies that stay ahead of regulatory trends and invest in sustainable practices can mitigate risks and potentially gain a competitive advantage.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Changes to national legislation

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Krishna

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Water shortages or changes in national legislation can significantly disrupt production in the home textile industry. Home textile mills heavily rely on water, especially since cotton, the primary raw material, requires substantial water for dyeing and processing. Currently, there is no technology available to dye cotton without water, making these mills particularly vulnerable. Stricter water regulations could necessitate costly investments in advanced water treatment and recycling systems. This could strain financial resources and increase operational costs. Additionally, implementing new water management systems might cause temporary production halts, affecting the ability to meet customer demand and potentially leading to lost sales. Supply chains could also be impacted, as water-intensive processes like dyeing and finishing face challenges due to water scarcity or quality issues. Suppliers may encounter similar regulatory pressures, leading to increased costs or disruptions. Non-compliance with water regulations can damage a company's reputation, as consumers and investors increasingly prioritize sustainability. This could harm brand loyalty and investor confidence. Furthermore, legislation aimed at conserving water resources might limit industrial water availability, leading to increased competition, higher costs, and potential production slowdowns.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption in production capacity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Companies will face higher capital expenditures to comply with the new water regulation norms set by national legislation. This increase in capex will likely lead to higher product costs, which could, in turn, result in reduced business volumes. The need for significant investment in new technologies and processes to meet these regulations will drive up operational costs. As companies pass these costs onto consumers, product prices will rise, potentially decreasing demand. Additionally, the supply chain will experience disruptions as suppliers and manufacturers adjust to the new standards. This could lead to temporary inefficiencies and increased costs throughout the production process. In the medium term, companies might see a decline in sales volumes due to higher prices and the initial adjustment period. However, those that innovate and improve water efficiency may eventually benefit from cost savings and a stronger market position. Overall, while the immediate impact includes higher costs and potential reductions in business volumes, the long-term effects could be positive for companies that successfully adapt to the new regulations.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

100000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

300000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Capex cost of installing recycling processes

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Establish organization-wide targets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

100000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Cost taken estimate of rain water harvesting, creating artificial ponds, to store water for longer durations.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

National level legislation changes related to water usage and quality can significantly impact a home textile company. Here are some key water risks: 1. Compliance Costs: New regulations may require companies to invest in advanced water treatment and recycling technologies to meet stricter discharge standards. This can lead to substantial capital expenditure and increased operational costs. 2. Operational Disruptions: Implementing new water management systems can cause temporary disruptions in production. This can affect the company's ability to meet customer demand and potentially lead to lost sales. 3. Supply Chain Impact: Water-intensive processes, such as dyeing and finishing, might be affected by water scarcity or quality issues. Suppliers may also face similar regulatory pressures, leading to increased costs or supply chain disruptions. 4. Reputation and Brand Value: Non-compliance or negative publicity related to water usage can damage a company's reputation. Consumers and investors are increasingly valuing sustainability, and failure to adhere to new regulations can harm brand loyalty and investor confidence. 5. Resource Scarcity: Legislation aimed at conserving water resources can limit the availability of water for industrial use. This can lead to increased competition for water, higher costs, and potential production slowdowns. 6.Insurance and Financing: Companies that do not comply with water regulations may face higher insurance premiums or difficulties in securing financing. Insurers and lenders are increasingly considering environmental risks in their assessments. 7. Environmental and Social Impact: Poor water management can lead to environmental degradation and social issues, such as affecting local communities' access to clean water. This can result in legal liabilities and further regulatory scrutiny.

Plastics

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Changes to national legislation

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Plastics are essential for transporting raw materials and finished goods within the factory and to external customers. Changes in national legislation could disrupt transportation, causing shipment delays. If no alternatives are available, this could also result in damage to high-value home textile products. To mitigate these issues, regulations should collaborate with plastic manufacturers to develop recyclable plastics or those made from recycled materials. This approach would ensure the continued protection and efficient transport of goods while aligning with environmental sustainability goals.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased compliance costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

National level legislation changes related to plastic usage can pose significant risks to a home textile organization. Here are some specific risks: 1. Compliance Costs: New regulations may require significant investment in alternative materials and technologies to replace plastic components. This can lead to substantial capital expenditure and increased operational costs. 2. Operational Disruptions: Transitioning to new materials or processes can cause temporary disruptions in production. This can affect the company's ability to meet customer demand and potentially lead to lost sales. 3. Supply Chain Impact: Suppliers may also face regulatory pressures, leading to increased costs or disruptions in the supply chain. This can affect the availability and cost of raw materials. 4. Resource Scarcity: Legislation aimed at reducing plastic usage can limit the availability of certain materials, leading to increased competition, higher costs, and potential production slowdowns. 5. Environmental and Social Impact: Poor plastic management can lead to environmental degradation and social issues, such as affecting local communities. This can result in legal liabilities and further regulatory scrutiny.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage with suppliers

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The home textile industry can take several steps to reduce or eliminate plastic usage: 1. Adopt Natural Fibers: Use natural fibers like cotton, linen, and wool instead of synthetic fibers. These materials are biodegradable and have a lower environmental impact. 2. Innovative Packaging: Switch to eco-friendly packaging options such as recycled paper, cardboard, or biodegradable materials. This reduces reliance on plastic for packaging finished products. 3. Reusable Containers: Implement reusable containers for transporting raw materials and finished goods within the factory. This can significantly cut down on single-use plastics. 4. Recycled Materials: Use recycled plastics where plastic is unavoidable. This helps in reducing the demand for new plastic production and supports recycling initiatives. 5. Supplier Collaboration: Work with suppliers to source materials that come in minimal or no plastic packaging. Encourage suppliers to adopt sustainable practices. 6. Consumer Education: Educate consumers about the benefits of reducing plastic usage and promote products that use alternative materials. This can drive demand for more sustainable options. 7. Research and Development: Invest in R&D to develop new materials and technologies that can replace plastic in various applications. Innovations in bio-based materials can offer viable alternatives. 8. Circular Economy Practices: Implement circular economy practices such as recycling and reusing materials within the production process. This reduces waste and the need for new plastic. 9. Policy Advocacy: Advocate for policies that support the reduction of plastic usage and promote sustainable materials. Engage with industry groups and policymakers to drive broader change. 10. Employee Training: Train employees on sustainable practices and the importance of reducing plastic usage. This ensures that sustainability is integrated into the company culture.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Textile manufacturing industries consume a significant amount of energy during processing, leading to higher energy consumption per meter of fabric and increased GHG emissions. Unfortunately, current technologies are not designed to address these risks adequately. As a result, Indo Count has implemented systems to record energy consumption through energy meters installed on each major machine. We carefully evaluate the energy consumption data and actively work towards improving efficiency, reducing losses, and optimizing utilization, thereby contributing to a reduction in GHG emissions. To illustrate, we conducted a detailed analysis of energy consumed in the drying process of our fabrics. By examining the data and identifying consumption patterns, we were able to determine the steam requirement for different machines and fabrics in the drying zone. Through effective regulation of steam usage, we successfully reduced our steam (utility) consumption by a minimum of 15% specifically on drying range. This reduction directly contributes to the overall reduction of Scope-1 GHG emissions. However, it is important to acknowledge that the available technology for providing utilities like steam and power currently poses challenges in reducing GHG emissions from scope 1 and scope 2 sources. The risks involved in achieving lower emission technologies lie in the demand for viable and economically supportive solutions, which often require substantial capital expenditures.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased direct costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

1. Regulatory Penalties: Governments are increasingly implementing stricter environmental regulations. These risks could result in fines, penalties, or even operational restrictions. 2. Increased Operational Costs: Older, less efficient technologies often consume more energy and resources, leading to higher operational costs compared to competitors who have upgraded. 3. Market Competitiveness: Consumers are becoming more environmentally conscious. Companies that fail to mitigate this risk and adopt sustainable practices may lose market share to competitors who promote their eco-friendly initiatives. 4. Investor Relations: Investors are increasingly considering environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors. A company that doesn't align with these values might find it harder to attract investment. 5. Supply Chain Disruptions: Suppliers and partners may also be transitioning to lower emission technologies. A company that doesn't upgrade might face disruptions or increased costs in its supply chain.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

500000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

1000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Capex required to imbibe new technology, new set-up of machines, upgradation

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Establish organization-wide targets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

250000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Cost to incorporate alternate lower emission technologies to counter emissions like going for Solar, Biogas, iREC, PPA's, etc

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Transitioning to lower emission technology can also pose financial risks for a home textile company, even if it decides to upgrade. Here are some key risks: 1. High Initial Investment: Upgrading to new, lower emission technology often requires significant capital expenditure. This can strain the company's financial resources, especially if it needs to finance the investment through debt. 2. Operational Disruptions: Implementing new technology can lead to temporary disruptions in production. This can affect the company's ability to meet customer demand and potentially lead to lost sales. 3. Training and Adaptation Costs: Employees may need training to effectively use the new technology. This can incur additional costs and take time, during which productivity might be lower. 4. Uncertain ROI: The return on investment (ROI) for new technology can be uncertain. If the technology doesn't perform as expected or if market conditions change, the anticipated savings or revenue increases might not materialize. 5. Depreciation of Existing Assets: Existing machinery and equipment may become obsolete, leading to write-offs or reduced asset values on the balance sheet. 6. Supply Chain Adjustments: The transition might require changes in the supply chain, such as sourcing new materials or working with different suppliers, which can be costly and complex. 7. Market Risks: While there is a growing demand for sustainable products, the market response can be unpredictable. If consumers do not respond as expected, the company might not see the anticipated increase in sales.
[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

8622754

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

8622754

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

We anticipate around 2% impact on revenue with this risk factor.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

8622754

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

8622754

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

We anticipate around 2% impact on revenue with this risk factor.
[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Krishna

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 21-30%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Indo Count Industries Ltd has identified facility that is exposed to substantive water-related risks. These risks include water scarcity, flooding, and regulatory changes affecting water use. Here's a detailed breakdown: Facilities Exposed to Water-Related Risks 1. River Basins: Krishna River Basin: Facilities in this basin face risks related to water scarcity and quality. 2. Number of Facilities: Indo Count has 1 facility in the Krishna River Basin. We have implemented several measures to mitigate water-related risks across its facilities. Here are some key strategies: Water Conservation and Efficiency 1. Rainwater Harvesting: Indo Count has installed rainwater harvesting systems to capture and store rainwater for use in their operations. 2. Water Recycling and Reuse: The company employs advanced water treatment technologies to recycle and reuse water, reducing the overall demand for fresh water. 3. Efficient Water Use: Indo Count has implemented water-efficient practices and technologies to minimize water consumption in their manufacturing processes. Infrastructure and Technology 1. Advanced Treatment Plants: The company has set up state-of-the-art effluent treatment plants to ensure that all wastewater is treated before being discharged, meeting regulatory standards. 2. Leak Detection Systems: Indo Count uses leak detection systems to identify and repair leaks promptly, preventing water loss. Risk Management and Planning 1. Risk Assessments: Regular risk assessments are conducted to identify potential water-related risks and develop mitigation plans. 2.Emergency Response Plans: The company has established emergency response plans to address water-related incidents, such as floods or droughts. Community and Stakeholder Engagement 1.Collaboration with Local Communities: Indo Count works with local communities to promote water conservation and sustainable water management practices. 2. Stakeholder Communication: The company maintains transparent communication with stakeholders about their water management practices and performance. Sustainable Practices 1. Sustainable Agriculture: Indo Count promotes sustainable agricultural practices among its suppliers to reduce water usage and improve water quality. 2. Green Infrastructure: The company invests in green infrastructure, such as tree plantations and watershed conservation, to enhance water availability and quality. These measures help Indo Count mitigate water-related risks.

[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*We were not subject to any fines/penalties.*

[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

☑ No, but we anticipate being regulated in the next three years

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

Indo Count's organizational sustainability strategy centers around its unwavering dedication to addressing climate change, improving energy efficiency, and fostering the circular economy. While the company is not presently bound by carbon pricing mechanisms, it anticipates their future implementation and diligently adheres to national and state-level regulations and norms. To ensure its initiatives align with scientifically supported decarbonization pathways, Indo Count has collaborated with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) to establish and validate its climate targets. These targets have received SBTi's approval, underscoring their alignment with the objective of limiting global warming to below 2C and aiming for a 1.5C temperature rise. By FY 2030, Indo Count commits to reducing absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 33.0% and Scope 3 emissions by 14.8% from a FY 2018 baseline, further reinforcing its dedication to mitigating climate change and curbing GHG emissions. In addition to setting greenhouse gas reduction targets, Indo Count has implemented a comprehensive low carbon strategy to proactively address forthcoming carbon pricing mechanisms. This strategy involves allocating capital expenditures toward energy efficiency projects, carbon-efficient solutions, and renewable energy consumption. The company has made notable progress in enhancing its renewable power generation and consumption through the utilization of solar and biogas. Renewable power intake has increased by 68% from the previous year, and Indo Count is committed to expanding its renewable energy portfolio, aiming to replace fossil fuels used in operations with cleaner sources. Furthermore, the company undertakes afforestation measures using the Miyawaki Technique, transforming land into green areas that have resulted in the survival of around 17,900 trees planted. These efforts contribute to carbon sequestration and the restoration of local microclimates. Indo Count places great emphasis on utilizing materials from sustainable sources and implementing circular practices through the principles of reduction, reuse, and recycling for efficient waste management. For example, as part of its Pure Earth collection, Indo Count employs plant-based dyes derived from non-edible waste by-products, leaving the edible parts available for food consumption. The company has set a target to increase its Sustainable Products basket to reach 60% by 2025, demonstrating its commitment to reducing reliance on natural resources, minimizing waste generation, and lowering energy consumption. Moreover, Indo Count integrates energy efficiency measures across its operations to optimize energy consumption. The company implements various projects and initiatives aimed at improving energy efficiency and meeting established targets. When commissioning and installing new projects, Indo Count adheres to a low carbon strategy, allocating resources for energy efficiency projects, renewable energy installations, and the implementation of carbon-efficient solutions. By prioritizing these practices, the company continues to demonstrate its commitment to reducing

greenhouse gas emissions, enhancing energy efficiency, and embracing renewable energy sources. Indo Count's comprehensive sustainability approach positions it well to comply with future carbon regulations while actively contributing to the global effort to combat climate change.

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

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Use of new technologies

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Steam output pressure reduced from 5 bar to 4.2 bar, thereby increasing backpressure turbine power output by 20%. Steam Properties and Turbine Efficiency 1. Steam Properties: Pressure and Enthalpy: At lower pressures, steam has a higher specific volume and lower enthalpy of vaporization. This means that for the same mass flow rate, the steam occupies more volume and carries less energy per unit mass. 2. Turbine Efficiency: Expansion Ratio: The expansion ratio of the steam in the turbine increases when the output pressure is reduced. This means the steam expands more, doing more work on the turbine blades. Backpressure Turbine: In a backpressure turbine, the exhaust steam is used for heating or other processes. Lowering the output pressure increases the pressure drop across the turbine, enhancing the energy conversion efficiency. Impact on Power Output 1. Increased Work Output: Higher Expansion Work: With a greater pressure drop (from 5 bar to 4 bar), the steam does more work as it expands through the turbine. This increases the mechanical energy transferred to the turbine shaft. Efficiency Gains: The turbine operates more efficiently at the lower pressure, converting more of the steam's thermal energy into mechanical energy. 2. Power Output Increase: 20% Increase: The combined effect of higher expansion work and improved efficiency results in a significant increase in power output. In this case, reducing the steam pressure from 5 bar to 4 bar leads to a 20% increase output.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced direct costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

Reducing the steam output pressure from 5 bar to 4 bar, thereby increasing the backpressure turbine power output by 20%, has several positive effects on Indo Count's financial position. Here's a detailed breakdown: Cost Savings 1. Reduced Energy Costs: Increased Efficiency: By optimizing the steam pressure, the turbine operates more efficiently, converting more thermal energy into mechanical energy. This reduces the amount of fuel needed to generate the same amount of power, leading to lower energy costs. Lower Operational Costs: Enhanced turbine efficiency means less wear and tear on the equipment, reducing maintenance costs and extending the lifespan of the turbine. 2. Decreased Dependency on External Power: Self-Generated Power: With a 20% increase in power output, Indo Count can generate more electricity in-house, reducing the need to purchase power from external sources. This leads to significant savings on electricity bills. Environmental and Regulatory Benefits 1. Reduced Emissions: Lower Carbon Footprint: Improved efficiency and reduced fuel consumption lead to lower greenhouse gas emissions, helping Indo Count meet environmental regulations and potentially qualify for carbon credits or other incentives. Long-Term Financial Stability 1. Energy Security: Stable Energy Supply: Generating more power in-house enhances energy security, protecting the company from fluctuations in energy prices and supply disruptions. 2. Sustainability and Brand Value: Enhanced Reputation: Demonstrating a commitment to energy efficiency and sustainability can enhance Indo Count's brand value, attracting environmentally conscious customers and investors. Risk Mitigation 1. Protection Against Energy Price Volatility: Cost Predictability: By generating more of its own power, Indo Count is less exposed to the volatility of energy prices, allowing for better financial planning and risk management. 2. Operational Resilience: Reliable Power Supply: Improved turbine efficiency ensures a more reliable power supply, reducing the risk of operational disruptions due to power shortages.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

168143

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

By this installation we are able to reduce our consumption of Fuel (Coal in this case) to a substantial number, leading to reduction of Scope 1 emissions.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

2395

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Capex cost involved in installation, expansion and maintenance of the project

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Company wide strategic decision to shift towards Renewable Energy Sources. We have plans to reduce Scope 1, 2 emissions by 33% by the year 2030. And become NET ZERO by 2040.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Use of recycling

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Krishna

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Impact on Freshwater Consumption 1. Reduction in Freshwater Use: From 50% to 25%: By enhancing the capacity of ETP, RO, and MEE systems, Indo Count has significantly reduced its reliance on freshwater. This means that only 25% of the water used in operations now comes from freshwater sources, compared to 50% previously. 2. Water Recycling and Reuse: Increased Recycling: The treated water from the ETP and the permeate from the RO system are reused in the manufacturing process, reducing the need for fresh water. Efficient Use of Resources: The MEE system further concentrates the wastewater, allowing for more efficient recycling and reducing the overall water footprint. Moving Towards Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) 1. ZLD Goal: Minimizing Wastewater Discharge: The ultimate goal of ZLD is to eliminate wastewater discharge by recycling and reusing all water within the process. Environmental Compliance: Achieving ZLD helps Indo Count comply with stringent environmental regulations and reduces the environmental impact of its operations. 2. Sustainability/Cost Savings: Sustainable Operations: Reducing freshwater consumption and moving towards ZLD supports Indo Count's sustainability goals. Cost Efficiency: Lower freshwater usage and efficient wastewater management lead to cost savings in water procurement & waste disposal. With this enhancement, Indo Count not only reduces its freshwater consumption but also moves closer to achieving ZLD, ensuring sustainable and efficient water manag

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenue resulting from price premiums

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

Select all that apply

☑ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

Indo Count's increased water recycling efforts have several positive effects on their financial position and performance: 1. Cost Savings: By recycling water, Indo Count reduces its dependency on external water sources, leading to significant cost savings on water procurement and treatment. This reduction in operational costs can improve their overall profitability. 2. Regulatory Compliance: Enhanced water recycling helps Indo Count comply with stringent environmental regulations,

avoiding potential fines and penalties. This compliance also enhances their reputation, potentially attracting more customers and investors who prioritize sustainability. 3. Sustainability Credentials: Improved water recycling aligns with Indo Count's sustainability goals, contributing to their ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) performance. This can lead to better ratings from sustainability indices, making the company more attractive to socially responsible investors. 4. Operational Efficiency: Efficient water management practices can lead to smoother operations and less downtime due to water shortages or regulatory issues. This operational stability supports consistent production and revenue generation. 5. Market Differentiation: By positioning themselves as a leader in sustainability, Indo Count can differentiate their products in the market, potentially allowing them to command higher prices and gain a competitive edge. Overall, increased water recycling at Indo Count not only supports environmental sustainability but also strengthens their financial health and market position.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

766891

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

With this expansion in place, we have reduced our dependency on external source for fresh water requirement. We have reduced our fresh water requirement from 50% to 25% in this financial year.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

6072293

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Total Capex, Opex cost involved in line modifications, etc are considered here. This was a project for two years and the cost to realize is a cummulative cost for 2 years for this complete project till it was operational.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Company wide strategic decision to shift towards Renewable Energy Sources. We have plans to reduce Scope 1, 2 emissions by 33% by the year 2030. And become NET ZERO by 2040.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☑ Use of renewable energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Capacity Enhancement 1. Genset Capacity Increase: The capacity of the generator set (Genset) was increased from 125 KVA to 250 KVA. This means the generator can now handle a higher load and produce more electricity from the same amount of biogas. 2. Biogas Production: By optimizing the anaerobic digestion process, more biogas is produced from organic waste. This involves improving feedstock quality, maintaining optimal temperature and pH levels, and ensuring efficient microbial activity. Power Output and Efficiency 1. Increased Power Output: With the enhanced Genset capacity, the power output has significantly increased. The generator can now convert more biogas into electricity, effectively doubling the power generation capacity. 2. Efficiency Gains: The upgraded system operates more efficiently, reducing energy losses and maximizing the conversion of biogas into usable electricity. Impact on MSEB Power Requirement 1. Reduction in Grid Dependency: By generating more power in-house, Indo Count has reduced its dependency on the Maharashtra State Electricity Board (MSEB). This means less electricity needs to be purchased from the grid. 2. Annual Savings: The enhancement has led to a reduction of approximately 4,90,000 units of electricity annually. This not only lowers operational costs but also contributes to energy sustainability.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced direct costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

Enhancing the biogas capacity and increasing the Genset capacity from 125 KVA to 250 KVA has several positive effects on Indo Count's financial position. Here are the key impacts: Cost Savings 1. Reduced Electricity Costs: o By generating an additional 4,90,000 units of electricity annually in-house, Indo Count significantly reduces its electricity bills. This translates to substantial cost savings, as the company relies less on purchasing power from the Maharashtra State Electricity Board (MSEB). 2. Operational Efficiency: o The increased efficiency of the upgraded Genset means that more electricity is generated from the same amount of biogas, optimizing resource use and further reducing costs. Long-Term Financial Stability 1.Energy Independence: Reducing dependency on external power sources enhances energy security and protects the company from fluctuations in electricity prices, contributing to long-term financial stability. 2. Sustainability and Brand Value: Demonstrating a commitment to sustainability can enhance Indo Count's brand value and reputation, potentially attracting more customers and investors who prioritize environmental responsibility. Risk Mitigation 1. Protection Against Energy Price Volatility: By generating its own power, Indo Count is less exposed to the volatility of energy prices, which can help in better financial planning and risk management. 2. Compliance and Avoidance of Penalties: Adhering to environmental regulations and reducing carbon emissions can help avoid potential fines and penalties, safeguarding the company's financial health. Overall, the enhancement of biogas capacity and the increase in Genset capacity positively impact Indo Count's financial position by reducing costs, creating potential revenue streams, and contributing to long-term financial stability and sustainability.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

29571

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

By this installation we are able to reduce the electricity consumption from main electricity grid.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

110092

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Capex cost involved in expansion & maintenance of Biogas plant set-up is the total cost involved

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Company wide strategic decision to shift towards Renewable Energy Sources. We have plans to have 100% Renewable Electricity by 2030.
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ CAPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

6098116

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Cost of capex involved has been calculated and shared here. a) Solar Power plant installed of 9 MW Capacity b) Biogas capacity enhanced from 125 to 250 KVA

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ CAPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

6072293

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Total Capex, Opex cost involved in line modifications, etc are considered here. This was a project for two years and the cost to realize is a cummulative cost for 2 years for this complete project till it was operational.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

This Board Diversity Policy ('Policy') sets out the approach to diversity on the Board of Directors ('Board') of Indo Count Industries Limited ('ICIL') in terms of thought, experience, knowledge, perspective and gender in the Board, based on the laws, rules and regulations applicable to the Company. ICIL recognizes and embraces the importance of a diverse Board in its success. The Company aims to enhance the effectiveness of the Board by diversifying its composition and to obtain the benefit out of such diversity in better and improved decision making. A diverse Board will include and make good use of the differences in the regional and industry experience, background, age, nationality, race, ethnicity, cultural background, gender, knowledge & skills including – expertise in financial, global business, leadership, technology, mergers & acquisition, Board service, environment social& governance ("ESG"), risk and cybersecurity and other qualities of the individual members as a whole. This will ensure that ICIL retains its competitive advantage. ICIL believes that a diverse Board will amongst others – a. Enhance the quality of decisions making and ensure better business performance. b. Encourage diversity of perspectives thereby fuel creativity and innovation. c. Complement and expand

the skills, knowledge and experience of the Board as a whole. d. Provide better Corporate Governance. e. Ensure sustainable development. f. Enhance the reputation of ICIL.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Board-Diversity-Policy_231226_021758.pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify **:**EHS Policy

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

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

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

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The CEO of the Company oversees the implementation of this policy. Department Heads and line managers are responsible for the full implementation of EHS and sustainability standards that are relevant to their functions and areas of responsibility. They are also responsible for providing periodic updates to the management about EHS practices implemented and current challenges faced with reference to health, safety and environment throughout the organisation.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify **:**EHS Policy

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

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

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

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The CEO s of the Company oversees the implementation of this policy. Department Heads and line managers are responsible for the full implementation of EHS and sustainability standards that are relevant to their functions and areas of responsibility. They are also responsible for providing periodic updates to the management about EHS practices implemented and current challenges faced with reference to health, safety and environment throughout the organisation.

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify **:**EHS Policy

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

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

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

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The CEO of the Company oversees the implementation of this policy. Department Heads and line managers are responsible for the full implementation of EHS and sustainability standards that are relevant to their functions and areas of responsibility. They are also responsible for providing periodic updates to the management about EHS practices implemented and current challenges faced with reference to health, safety and environment throughout the organisation.
[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply
☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience
☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

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

[Fixed row]

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

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The main areas they focus on: 1. Strategic Leadership: The CEO sets the vision and strategy for the company's environmental initiatives. This includes integrating sustainability into the company's core values and long-term goals. 2. Resource Management: Efficient use of resources such as water, energy, and raw materials is essential. The CEO oversees initiatives to reduce waste, improve energy efficiency, and promote the use of sustainable materials. 3. Innovation and Investment: Investing in new technologies and processes that reduce environmental impact is a key responsibility. This can include adopting cleaner production techniques, developing sustainable products, and supporting research and development in green technologies. 4. Stakeholder Engagement: Engaging with stakeholders, including employees, customers, suppliers, and the community, is vital. The CEO ensures transparent communication about the company's environmental efforts and collaborates with stakeholders to drive sustainability initiatives. 5. Monitoring and Reporting: Regularly monitoring environmental performance and reporting on progress is important for accountability. The CEO ensures that the company tracks key environmental metrics and publishes sustainability reports to share progress with stakeholders.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The main areas they focus on: 1. Strategic Leadership: The CEO sets the vision and strategy for the company's environmental initiatives. This includes integrating sustainability into the company's core values and long-term goals. 2. Resource Management: Efficient use of resources such as water, energy, and raw materials is essential. The CEO oversees initiatives to reduce waste, improve energy efficiency, and promote the use of sustainable materials. 3. Innovation and Investment: Investing in new technologies and processes that reduce environmental impact is a key responsibility. This can include adopting cleaner production techniques, developing sustainable products, and supporting research and development in green technologies. 4. Stakeholder Engagement: Engaging with stakeholders, including employees, customers, suppliers, and the community, is vital. The CEO ensures transparent communication about the company's environmental efforts and collaborates with stakeholders to drive sustainability initiatives. 5. Monitoring and Reporting: Regularly monitoring environmental performance and reporting on progress is important for accountability. The CEO ensures that the company tracks key environmental metrics and publishes sustainability reports to share progress with stakeholders.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The main areas they focus on: 1. Strategic Leadership: The CEO sets the vision and strategy for the company's environmental initiatives. This includes integrating sustainability into the company's core values and long-term goals. 2. Resource Management: Efficient use of resources such as water, energy, and raw materials is essential. The CEO oversees initiatives to reduce waste, improve energy efficiency, and promote the use of sustainable materials. 3. Innovation and Investment: Investing in new technologies and processes that reduce environmental impact is a key responsibility. This can include adopting cleaner production techniques, developing sustainable products, and supporting research and development in green technologies. 4. Stakeholder Engagement: Engaging with stakeholders, including employees, customers, suppliers, and the community, is vital. The CEO ensures transparent communication about the company's environmental efforts and collaborates with stakeholders to drive sustainability initiatives. 5. Monitoring and Reporting: Regularly monitoring environmental performance and reporting on progress is important for accountability. The CEO ensures that the company tracks key environmental metrics and publishes sustainability reports to share progress with stakeholders.
[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue	Please explain
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ No, but we plan to introduce them in the next two years	*We are in process of implementing this policy, and its in interim stage currently.*
Water	*Select from:* ☑ No, but we plan to introduce them in the next two years	*We are in process of implementing this policy, and its in interim stage currently.*

[Fixed row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The objective of the Environment Social and Governance policy ('Policy') of Indo Count Industries Limited: a.Comply with applicable legal requirements including consents, permits, licenses, environmental clearances, etc. b. Implement and maintain environment management systems all across our operations along with monitoring, reporting and continually improving our environmental performance. c. Reduce our impact on climate change by undertaking energy efficiency measures, adopting the use of renewable and non-conventional sources of energy, and utilising alternative raw materials and fuels. d. Promote sustainable water management practices, including efficient water consumption, recycling, treatment, etc. across all our operations, along with rainwater to minimize freshwater withdrawal and sub-surface water conservation measures. e. Integrate sustainability in our supply chain through farmer training, supplier engagement, sustainable procurement policies and promotion of climate-smart agriculture practices. f. Embrace the principles of circular economy by reducing, reusing, recycling and recovering waste materials generated in operations. g. Reduce our impact on the environment by designing, developing and using environmentally friendly packaging which can be recycled or explore opportunities to implement circularity through recycling initiatives.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to 100% renewable energy

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce or phase out hazardous substances

☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

☑ Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems

☑ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

Social commitments

☑ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment

☑ Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Environment-Health-and-Safety-Policy.pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ Better Cotton Initiative (BCI)

☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☑ Sustainable Apparel Coalition (SAC)

☑ UN Global Compact

☑ Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC)

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

Indo Count Industries Limited is actively involved in several environmental initiatives and frameworks. They have a comprehensive Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) policy that outlines their commitment to sustainability. Here are some key aspects of their environmental efforts: 1. Water and Energy Conservation: Indo Count tracks its water and energy consumption meticulously. They use advanced technologies like Zero Discharge Effluent Treatment Plants (ETP) for water treatment and various energy-efficient systems. 2. Pollution Reduction: They have implemented measures to reduce air and noise pollution, including the use of acoustic systems on their equipment. 3. Sustainable Practices: The company promotes sustainable water management practices, including rainwater harvesting and efficient water consumption. They also integrate sustainability into their supply chain through farmer training and sustainable procurement policies. 4. Circular Economy: Indo Count embraces the principles of the circular economy by reducing, reusing, recycling, and recovering waste materials generated in their operations. These efforts reflect Indo Count's dedication to environmental responsibility and their role in various collaborative frameworks aimed at sustainability. Indo Count Industries Limited is actively involved with the Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC) initiative. As part of their commitment to sustainable chemical management, Indo Count adheres to the ZDHC's guidelines and standards to eliminate harmful chemicals from their production processes. This involvement includes: 1. Compliance with ZDHC MRSL: Indo Count ensures that all chemical formulations used in their manufacturing processes meet the ZDHC Manufacturing Restricted Substances List (MRSL) requirements. 2. Transparency and Reporting: They participate in the ZDHC Gateway, a platform that provides transparency and tracks the use of compliant chemical products. Indo Count Industries Limited is actively collaborating with the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) to reduce their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Here are some key points about their involvement: 1. Setting Science-Based Targets: Indo Count has committed to setting targets for reducing GHG emissions in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement, which aims to limit global warming to well below 2C. 2. Validation and Approval: Their emissions reduction targets have been validated and approved by SBTi, ensuring that their goals are scientifically sound and aligned with global climate action standards. 3. Comprehensive Approach: Indo Count's strategy includes reducing emissions across their entire supply chain and manufacturing units, with a particular focus on Scope 3 emissions, which are indirect emissions that occur in the value chain. 4. Sustainable Practices: By following SBTi guidelines, Indo Count is implementing sustainable practices to achieve their emissions reduction targets by 2030. These all collaborations underscores Indo Count's commitment to environmental sustainability and their proactive approach to mitigating climate change.

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify **:**SBTi, UNGC SDG's, ZDHC, Clean Water etc

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

Indo Count certificate - SBTi Approval.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☑ No

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

Indo Count Industries Ltd has a robust process to ensure that their external engagement activities align with their environmental commitments and transition plan. Here are the key components of their process: 1. Policy Framework: Indo Count has established a comprehensive Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) policy that outlines their environmental commitments and sustainability goals. 2. Stakeholder Engagement: They actively engage with diverse stakeholder groups, including suppliers, customers, and local communities, to ensure that their activities are transparent and aligned with their environmental objectives. 3. Monitoring and Reporting: Indo Count implements and maintains environmental management systems across their operations. They regularly monitor and report on their environmental performance to ensure continuous improvement and compliance with their commitments. 4. Sustainable Practices: The company promotes sustainable practices such as energy efficiency, water conservation, and waste reduction. They also integrate sustainability into their supply chain through sustainable procurement policies and farmer training. 5. Transparency and Communication: Indo Count ensures transparent communication of their sustainability performance through public disclosures in line with leading national and global reporting frameworks. These measures help Indo Count maintain consistency between their external engagements and their environmental commitments, ensuring they contribute positively to their sustainability goals.
[Fixed row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Non-government trade associations, organizations.

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

1. Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI): 2. Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (CITI): CITI is also a non-governmental organization. 3. Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) 4. UNGCI (United Nations Global Compact India)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Indo Count, a prominent player in the textile industry, aligns its position with major industry bodies like the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), the Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (CITI), and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI) in several ways: Consistency in Position: 1. Sustainability and Innovation: Indo Count, like CII and FICCI, emphasizes sustainable practices and innovation in the textile sector. They advocate for eco-friendly manufacturing processes and the adoption of new technologies to enhance productivity and reduce environmental impact. 2. Policy Advocacy: Indo Count supports the policy recommendations made by CITI and FICCI to the government, such as seeking favorable trade policies, subsidies, and incentives for the textile industry. This includes advocating for reduced import duties on raw materials and improved export incentives. 3. Skill Development: Aligning with CII and FICCI, Indo Count invests in skill development initiatives to enhance the capabilities of its workforce. This is in line with the broader industry goal of improving labor productivity and ensuring a skilled workforce for the future. Actions Taken to Influence Positions: 1. Collaborative Efforts: Indo Count actively participates in forums and committees organized by CII, CITI, and FICCI. Through these platforms, they contribute to discussions on industry challenges and policy formulation. 2. Research and Reports: Indo Count collaborates with these organizations to conduct research and publish reports on industry trends, challenges, and opportunities. These reports are used to influence policymakers and stakeholders. 3. Public-Private Partnerships: Indo Count engages in public-private partnerships facilitated by these industry bodies to implement projects that benefit the textile sector. This includes initiatives for sustainable development, technological upgrades, and market expansion. By aligning with these influential industry bodies, Indo Count not only strengthens its own position but also contributes to the overall growth and development of the textile industry in India.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

12000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Funding organizations can have significant benefits when it comes to influencing policy, law, or regulation impacting the environment. Here are some key advantages: 1. Policy Advocacy: These organizations actively engage with policymakers to advocate for sustainable and environmentally friendly policies. They provide a platform for businesses to voice their concerns and suggestions, ensuring that environmental considerations are included in policy-making. 2. Public Awareness and Education: They play a crucial role in raising public awareness about environmental issues. Through campaigns, seminars, and workshops, they educate businesses and the public on the importance of environmental sustainability. 3. Networking and Collaboration: These organizations facilitate networking and collaboration among businesses, government agencies, and non-profits. This can lead to the sharing of best practices and the development of joint initiatives to tackle environmental issues. 4. Regulatory Compliance: By staying informed about the latest regulations and standards, these organizations help businesses comply with environmental laws. This not only ensures legal compliance but also promotes a culture of sustainability within the business community. 5. Economic Incentives: They can lobby for economic incentives such as tax breaks or subsidies for businesses that adopt green practices. This can make it financially viable for companies to invest in environmentally friendly technologies and processes.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify **:**HIGG Index, ZDHC, Clean Water

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

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

Select all that apply
☑ GRI
☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Water
☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy
☑ Governance
☑ Emission targets
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Value chain engagement
☑ Biodiversity indicators
☑ Public policy engagement
☑ Water accounting figures
☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

a) Content of Environmental policies - Annual Report pg. no. 48 & 49. b) Governance - Annual Report pg. no. 80 to 101 c) Risks & Opportunities - Annual Report pg. no. 50 to 51 & 106 d) Biodiversity indicators - Annual Report pg. no. 34 e) Emission Figures - Annual Report pg. no. 130 f) Water accounting figures - Annual Report pg. no. 128 g) Strategy - SBTi aligned emissions planned for reduction by target year 2030.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

6 IC Annual-Report-For-2023-24.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

NA.
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Country/area

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

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

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions: Policies: Governments will implement strict climate policies, carbon pricing, and renewable energy mandates to meet the Paris Agreement's 2C target. Trade regulations will favor sustainable textiles. Macroeconomic Trends: Global economic growth will support green transitions, with increased demand for sustainable, low-carbon textiles and circular economy models. National/Regional Variables: Weather patterns may stabilize, but near-term disruptions (e.g., floods, droughts) could impact the supply chain. Demographic shifts will increase demand for eco-friendly products. Land use policies will favor sustainable agriculture. Technological Advances: Rapid progress in clean production technologies, textile recycling, and blockchain for traceability will support sustainable practices. Energy: A shift to renewables will reduce energy costs and carbon intensity, with widespread adoption of energy-efficient machinery. Uncertainties: Policy Variation: The pace of climate policy enforcement may vary, creating operational discrepancies between regions. Economic Volatility: Global economic shocks could reduce investment in sustainability initiatives. Tech Breakthroughs: The scalability and availability of new technologies for recycling and production are uncertain. Supply Chain: Climate impacts may still disrupt cotton sourcing and production timelines, challenging sustainability targets. Constraints: Infrastructure: Renewable energy and energy-efficient technologies may be limited by local infrastructure gaps. Resource Availability: Water scarcity and competition for sustainable materials (like organic cotton) may limit production. Technology Access: High capital requirements and limited expertise may slow down adoption of new technologies. Scope: The scenario might not fully capture indirect supply chain emissions (Scope 3), which remain challenging to track comprehensively. This scenario reflects an optimistic pathway but is tempered by these uncertainties and constraints.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

A sustainability-driven scenario that anticipates a shift towards a more sustainable and equitable global system. Under this pathway, we predict: • Transition Risks: High-Medium, due to significant changes in policy, technology, and market dynamics as the world moves towards low-carbon solutions. • Physical Risks: Low-Medium, as proactive measures are taken to mitigate climate change, resulting in less severe physical impacts. The RCP 2.6 and SSP1 scenarios have been chosen for their strong alignment with our business strategy and long-term sustainability in the textile industry. These scenarios represent a low-emission pathway that aims to limit global warming to below 2C, reflecting our commitment to decarbonization and sustainable operations. Relevance to Business Strategy: Alignment with Goals: Our sustainability strategy prioritizes reducing carbon emissions and adopting renewable energy. The RCP 2.6 scenario aligns with our transition plan towards low-carbon economies and circular practices. Sustainable Growth: The SSP1 scenario, focused on green growth and international cooperation, presents future opportunities in sustainable textiles, anticipating increased consumer demand for eco-friendly products that match our strategy for expanding our sustainable product line. Resilience to Climate Risks: By evaluating our operations against stringent global mitigation efforts, we prepare for future regulations like carbon pricing. This enhances our resilience to policy and market shifts that could affect our stability. Focus on Innovation: The SSP1 scenario emphasizes clean energy and waste reduction, aligning with our goal of adopting sustainable textile production technologies, helping us adapt to an eco-conscious market. Climate-Related Relevance: These scenarios are crucial for assessing our resilience to climate-related risks, such as supply chain disruptions from extreme weather or resource shortages. They allow us to stress-test our ability to withstand these challenges, factoring in climate variability. Furthermore, their alignment with global climate agreements ensures our planning is grounded in realistic pathways for climate mitigation.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Country/area

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

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

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Sensitivity to inequity of nature impacts

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Global targets

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions: Policies: We assume moderate progress in environmental regulations across key jurisdictions, with policies aimed at improving water use efficiency and promoting sustainable practices in industries such as textiles. However, no aggressive water conservation mandates are anticipated. Macroeconomic Trends: Steady economic growth is expected globally and regionally, with moderate increases in water demand from both population growth and industrial expansion. Economic recovery from any recent shocks (e.g., pandemics, recessions) is assumed to be slow but stable. Regional Variables: Local weather patterns are assumed to experience moderate shifts due to climate change, with increased variability in rainfall and an incremental rise in droughts. Demographics will grow in line with current projections, increasing urbanization and putting pressure on water resources. Natural resource availability is expected to remain constrained, particularly in water-stressed regions. Technology: Technological advancements in water management, such as recycling and efficient water-use systems, are expected to proceed at a moderate pace. Innovations are likely, but widespread adoption will depend on economic incentives and regulatory frameworks. Energy Mix: It is assumed that energy usage will gradually shift towards more renewable sources, in line with global climate goals. However, energy-intensive water management solutions (e.g., desalination, pumping) may still rely on fossil fuels in certain regions, increasing operational costs. Uncertainties and Constraints: Policy Implementation: The extent and enforcement of water-use policies may vary across jurisdictions, leading to uncertainty in regulatory impact on water availability for the textile industry. Climate Uncertainty: While RCP 4.5 assumes moderate climate impacts, local weather conditions may deviate from projected patterns, leading to either more severe droughts or unexpected rainfall surges. Technological Adoption: The rate of adoption of water-saving technologies remains uncertain, and the textile sector may face financial or technical barriers in implementing advanced water management systems. Energy-Water Nexus: The transition to renewable energy may not progress quickly enough to avoid increasing water demand for energy production, especially in water-scarce areas. Coverage: This scenario primarily applies to regions where the company's operations are most exposed to water stress.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

A 'middle-of-the-road' scenario where trends do not shift markedly from historical patterns. Under this pathway, we predict: • Transition Risks: Medium, as gradual changes in regulations and technology adoption occur. • Physical Risks: Medium, with some regions experiencing significant climate impacts while others may be less affected. Rationale for Scenario Selection We selected the RCP 4.5 with SSP2 scenario due to its relevance in assessing our organization's resilience, particularly regarding long-term water availability challenges in the textile industry. This scenario assumes moderate climate mitigation efforts, making it practical for industries vulnerable to water scarcity and regulatory changes. It depicts a world where global warming is limited but not fully mitigated, aligning with our gradual

resource efficiency improvements and environmental impact reduction strategy. We do not anticipate extreme regulatory changes or rapid technological breakthroughs. Relevance to Climate Resilience This scenario helps us understand our exposure to climate-related water risks. Under RCP 4.5, regions critical to our supply chain are expected to experience increased droughts and precipitation variability, directly impacting our water-intensive operations, such as dyeing and finishing. The moderate climate impacts allow us to plan resilient water management strategies without assuming worst-case scenarios. Integrating SSP2 with RCP 4.5 reflects socio-economic trends like moderate population growth and incremental water-use technology improvements, aligning with our strategic planning and current climate projections. Alignment with International Climate Goals This scenario supports the Paris Agreement's goal to limit global warming to below 2C and aligns with IPCC assessments, providing a credible basis for evaluating our resilience to climate-related risks. Data Sources The scenario analysis uses IPCC data, regional climate models, and projections from reputable sources like the World Bank and International Energy Agency (IEA).

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Country/area

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0ºC and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Number of ecosystems impacted

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions: Policies: Weak global climate policies with inconsistent enforcement, slow adoption of carbon pricing, and trade policies favoring traditional, energy-intensive manufacturing. Macroeconomic Trends: Economic growth driven by high fossil fuel consumption. Increased demand for low-cost, mass-produced textiles, especially in emerging markets, benefits short-term growth but pressures sustainability efforts. National/Regional Variables: More frequent extreme weather (floods, droughts) disrupts supply chains. Rapid urbanization drives demand for textiles, but resource scarcity (water, cotton) creates challenges. Technology: Slow adoption of clean technologies and limited innovation in textile recycling, keeping the industry reliant on high-emission, traditional practices. Energy Mix: Predominantly fossil fuel-based energy, with marginal shifts toward renewables. Lower initial energy costs but rising risks from infrastructure damage and instability due to climate impacts. Uncertainties: Policy Shifts: Inconsistent or delayed climate policies create regulatory uncertainty, making it hard to predict future compliance costs or financial

impacts. Tech Development: Uncertainty over the pace of technological breakthroughs in energy efficiency and recycling, potentially delaying sustainability gains. Supply Chain Vulnerability: Unpredictable extreme weather impacts on cotton and resource sourcing regions could lead to disruptions. Consumer Preferences: Despite high economic growth, there's uncertainty around future shifts in consumer demand toward sustainable products, potentially impacting market dynamics. Constraints: Infrastructure: Reliance on fossil fuels limits the company's ability to transition to renewable energy, raising operational costs in a carbon-constrained world. Resource Scarcity: Water and cotton availability may become critical, especially in regions facing climate stress, driving up production costs. Operational Challenges: High energy consumption and water reliance face growing risks from infrastructure failures and climate-induced disruptions. Regional Disparities: Climate risks may not affect all regions equally, creating uneven impacts across the company's global supply chain. This scenario highlights significant risks due to delayed climate action and reliance on fossil fuels, with uncertainties in technological advancement and climate impacts.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

A scenario characterized by high fossil fuel dependency and strong economic growth. Under this pathway, we predict: • Transition Risks: Low, as less immediate action is taken to move away from carbon-intensive industries. • Physical Risks: High, due to the lack of mitigation efforts leading to more severe and frequent climate events. Rationale for Scenario Selection We selected the RCP 8.5 and SSP5 scenarios for their relevance in assessing our organization's resilience in a high-emission, fossil-fuel-intensive future. This "business-as-usual" pathway assumes strong global economic growth driven by continued fossil fuel reliance, minimal regulatory intervention, and delayed climate action. Relevance to Business Strategy Alignment with Strategic Planning: As a textile company in a carbon-intensive industry, this scenario allows us to evaluate our business model's resilience amidst high energy consumption, supply chain disruptions, and regulatory volatility. It reflects our reliance on traditional manufacturing processes, emphasizing the need to assess our long-term fossil fuel dependency. Preparing for Worst-Case Risks: The RCP 8.5 scenario helps us prepare for severe climate impacts, such as extreme weather and resource scarcity, allowing us to identify risks affecting cotton sourcing, water availability, and manufacturing capabilities in key regions. Market Dynamics: The SSP5 scenario anticipates sustained demand for low-cost textiles in a rapidly growing economy. This aligns with our strategy to seize market opportunities in high-growth regions while addressing challenges from unsustainable production practices and evolving consumer preferences for eco-friendly products. Operational Resilience: This scenario enables us to stress-test our operational resilience under high emissions, preparing us for rising energy costs, supply chain disruptions, and increased physical climate risks. It helps identify potential gaps in infrastructure and resource access linked to fossil fuel reliance. Climate-Related Relevance RCP 8.5 is critical for assessing our resilience to severe physical climate risks, such as droughts, floods, and extreme temperatures, which are highly relevant to textile manufacturing and raw material sourcing. It aids in evaluating vulnerabilities in our operations and long-term sustainability planning.
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

RCP 2.6 with SSP1 (Sustainability Scenario) Scenario Narrative: Time Horizons Considered: Short-term (2025), Medium-term (2030), Long-term (2040). RCP 2.6 assumes strong global climate action, limiting global warming to well below 2C, aligned with the Paris Agreement. SSP1 reflects a shift towards sustainability, with significant investments in green technologies, reductions in inequality, and effective international cooperation. Key Insights: Short-term (2025): There are positive effects from early policy interventions and technological innovations aimed at reducing environmental impacts. Water management improvements, particularly in water-stressed regions where textile production occurs, begin to take hold, reducing the industry's water consumption. Medium-term (2030): Further reductions in water demand due to technological innovations in textile processing (e.g., waterless dyeing technologies) and the widespread adoption of circular economy principles, such as recycling and reuse of water. The reliance on renewable energy for water-intensive operations reduces the energy-water nexus challenges. Long-term (2040): By 2040, the textile sector benefits from stabilized water availability due to global improvements in water resource management and decreased industrial demand. Adaptation to climate risks has been largely successful, and the sector shifts towards sustainable sourcing and green infrastructure. Implications for Strategy and Financial Planning: Financial Resources: Investments in sustainability initiatives, including advanced water recycling and low-water textile production processes, become integral to the business. Long-term capital expenditure will focus on upgrading plants and processes to align with circular economy models. Adaptation Strategies: Our supply chain resilience is enhanced by the global shift towards sustainability. We can leverage flexibility in production locations as the global economy moves towards more sustainable practices, reducing water and resource stress in critical regions. Planned Investments: Planned investments will focus on water-saving technologies, green energy for water management, and ensuring the long-term resilience of supply chains through sustainable sourcing strategies. Implications for Other Environmental Issues: Biodiversity and ecosystem health improve as water management practices reduce stress on natural water systems. Our sustainability practices align with the protection of natural habitats, particularly in regions previously stressed by industrial water use. RCP 8.5 with SSP5 (Fossil-Fueled Development Scenario) Scenario Narrative: Time Horizons Considered: Short-term (2025), Medium-term (2030), Long-term (2040). RCP 8.5 assumes the worst-case climate scenario with continued high emissions, leading to severe global warming of 4C or more by 2100. SSP5 assumes rapid economic growth driven by fossil fuels, with minimal regard for sustainability. Key Insights: Short-term (2025): Water availability begins to decline in several key textile-producing regions due to increased droughts and higher temperatures. The industry faces escalating water costs as demand increases across sectors, particularly agriculture and energy production. Medium-term (2030): Significant water shortages arise in water-scarce regions where the textile industry operates, leading to disruptions in production and increased costs for water procurement and treatment. There is growing competition for water between industrial and agricultural sectors. Long-term (2040): By 2040, severe and frequent droughts, coupled with water conflicts, severely restrict access to freshwater in critical production regions. The lack of proactive adaptation measures heightens vulnerability, and alternative water sources (e.g., desalination) become necessary but are energy-intensive and expensive. The company faces potential restructuring of production sites to less water-stressed areas. Implications for Strategy and Financial Planning: Financial Resources: The cost of mitigating

climate risks escalates, with heavy investments required in desalination, water transportation, and energy-intensive water recovery systems. There is limited financial flexibility as operational expenses increase due to climate-induced disruptions. Adaptation Strategies: The company will need to aggressively explore relocating production or scaling back operations in heavily impacted regions. The ability to repurpose assets is constrained, as global warming reaches levels that heavily impair water resource management and infrastructure. Planned Investments: Future investments will have to focus on securing alternative water sources, including expensive infrastructure for water imports or desalination. This will strain financial resources and force a reconsideration of expansion plans in water-stressed regions. Implications for Other Environmental Issues: Severe impacts on biodiversity as ecosystems collapse

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

Outcomes of the Scenario Analysis: The scenario analysis under RCP 4.5 was conducted to evaluate the medium- to long-term water availability risks for our organization, particularly for water-intensive processes in the textile industry. The time horizons considered were short-term (2025), medium-term (2030), and long-term (2040), providing a broad view of how climate change and socio-economic factors may affect our water resources. Key Insights: Short-term (2025): The impacts of climate change on water availability are expected to be moderate but increasing. Water demand for textile operations remains steady, and we expect minor disruptions in water supply in certain regions. Adaptation strategies such as water recycling and efficiency improvements will be key to mitigating short-term risks. Medium-term (2030): Water stress is projected to intensify in regions with high textile production, particularly those in semi-arid areas. By 2035, more frequent droughts and reduced freshwater availability will impact both our operations and supply chain. Costs related to water management may increase, driving the need for investment in sustainable technologies, such as closed-loop water systems. Long-term (2040): By 2040, RCP 4.5 projects significant stress on water resources in key operational regions, particularly where population growth and industrial demand are high. The need for alternative water sources such as desalination and rainwater harvesting will be critical to business resilience. Regional conflicts over water may increase operational risks in certain geographies. Implications for Strategy and Financial Planning: Financial Resources: To address these risks, financial resources will need to be allocated to improve water-use efficiency, including investments

in water-saving technologies and infrastructure upgrades. This will influence capital allocation and may affect operational expenses over time. Adaptation Strategies: Our organization must explore the redeployment of assets to less water-stressed regions if necessary. Flexibility in the supply chain will be essential, and shifting production to locations with more stable water resources may be required. Planned Investments: Investments in climate adaptation technologies, such as sustainable wastewater management and recycling systems, will be key to maintaining resilience. We also anticipate scaling up renewable energy to support water-efficient processes. Implications for Other Environmental Issues: The scenario also highlighted risks related to biodiversity and land use. Water scarcity could drive changes in land use patterns, affecting ecosystems and biodiversity, especially in areas where agriculture and industrial water demands overlap. Opportunities for improving carbon emissions from energy-intensive water management (e.g., desalination) were identified, aligning with our broader climate goals.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Our organization recognizes the importance of transitioning to a low-carbon economy. However, we have not made an explicit commitment to immediately cease all spending or revenue generation from activities contributing to fossil fuel expansion due to several reasons: Phased Transition Approach: We are committed to a gradual transition away from fossil fuels, aligning with global decarbonization goals. An abrupt cessation of all fossil fuel-related activities would disrupt our operations

and value chain, particularly in the textile industry, which still depends on fossil fuels in areas such as manufacturing energy and logistics. Supply Chain Realities: The infrastructure for renewable energy and alternatives to fossil fuel-based inputs is still evolving. While we are increasing our use of sustainable materials, we rely on petrochemical inputs in some products (e.g., synthetic fibers), making a complete, immediate shift impractical. Financial Stability During Transition: Immediate disengagement from fossil fuels would strain our financial resources and hinder investments in renewable technologies, water-saving innovations, and other sustainability efforts. Our phased approach allows us to maintain profitability while supporting long-term decarbonization. Responsible Engagement: Instead of divesting entirely, we engage with energy providers and supply chain partners to promote sustainable practices. This collaborative approach helps drive change within the broader energy sector while ensuring our transition remains feasible. Global Energy Transition: Decarbonization pathways, such as those in the Paris Agreement, recognize that the phase-out of fossil fuels will take decades. Our strategy is aligned with science-based targets that guide a gradual reduction of fossil fuel exposure in line with these global timelines. While we have not committed to an immediate end of fossil fuel-related activities, we are reducing our reliance through a balanced, responsible transition that ensures financial stability and long-term sustainability. This approach supports our broader goals of reducing emissions and contributing to global climate action.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ We do not have a feedback mechanism in place, but we plan to introduce one within the next two years

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

Key Assumptions in Transition Plan: Market Trends: We assume rising consumer demand for sustainable products will drive our shift toward eco-friendly textiles. Additionally, we expect the cost of renewable energy to decline, allowing us to meet our goal of sourcing 100% renewable energy by 2035. Regulatory Changes: Our plan anticipates stricter climate regulations, especially around emissions and water usage, which will push for greener technologies. We also expect carbon pricing to be introduced in key markets, making emissions reduction a financial priority. Technological Advancements: We assume continued advancements in water-efficient and low-carbon textile technologies, such as waterless dyeing and energy-efficient processes, will support our transition. Circular economy practices like fabric recycling are also critical for our goals of sustainable material sourcing by 2030. Key Dependencies of Transition Plan: Government Policies: Our plan depends on government support for renewable energy infrastructure, along with incentives for sustainable technologies and water management in regions prone to scarcity. Stakeholder Cooperation: The cooperation of suppliers to adopt sustainable practices is essential, as well as continued investor support for financing green initiatives and innovations. Availability of Resources: Our transition hinges on the availability of renewable energy at competitive prices and access to sustainable raw materials to meet our production needs. Resourcing the Transition Plan: We are investing in energy-efficient technologies, green infrastructure, and supply chain engagement to reduce emissions and improve water efficiency. This includes capital investments in renewable energy adoption and partnering with suppliers to align on sustainability goals.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

Indo Count's transition plan towards the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) involves several key actions aimed at reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions across Scope 1, 2, and 3. Here's a detailed breakdown: 1. Scope 1 Emissions Reduction Scope 1 emissions are direct emissions from owned or controlled sources. Indo Count is focusing on: • Energy Efficiency: Implementing energy-efficient technologies and practices in manufacturing processes to reduce fuel consumption and emissions. • Renewable Energy: Increasing the use of renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind, to power their operations, thereby reducing

reliance on fossil fuels. 2. Scope 2 Emissions Reduction Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, steam, heating, and cooling consumed by the company. Indo Count's strategies include: • Green Power Purchase: Procuring electricity from renewable sources through power purchase agreements (PPAs) is under discussion. • On-site Renewable Generation: Installing solar panels and other renewable energy systems at their facilities to generate clean energy on-site. 3. Scope 3 Emissions Reduction Scope 3 emissions are all indirect emissions that occur in the value chain of the reporting company, including both upstream and downstream emissions. Indo Count is addressing these through: • Supplier Engagement: Working closely with suppliers to encourage and support them in reducing their own GHG emissions. This includes setting expectations for sustainability and providing resources for improvement. • Product Lifecycle Management: Designing products with a focus on sustainability, including the use of eco-friendly materials and processes that reduce emissions throughout the product lifecycle. • Logistics Optimization: Improving logistics and transportation efficiency to reduce emissions from the distribution of products. 4. Overall GHG Emissions Reduction Indo Count's comprehensive approach includes: • Setting Science-Based Targets: Committing to SBTi-approved targets that align with the goals of the Paris Agreement to limit global warming to well below 2C above pre-industrial levels, and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5C. • Monitoring and Reporting: Regularly tracking and reporting emissions to ensure transparency and accountability. This includes using advanced data analytics to measure progress and identify areas for improvement. By implementing these strategies, Indo Count aims to significantly reduce its carbon footprint and contribute to global efforts to combat climate change.

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

Indo Count certificate - SBTi Approval.pdf,KPI.xlsx

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☑ Plastics

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

We have taken targets for other environmental issues in our climate transition plan and working closely towards achieving them.
[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

New Product Development: Our forward-thinking approach in product development, exemplified by Earth color dyes bed sheets, showcases our ability to innovate in harmony with climate-friendly principles. The reduction in water, energy, and chemical consumption through these innovations positions us to excel across diverse climate scenarios.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Net Zero Emissions by 2050: We are committed to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by the year 2050. As part of this commitment, we have set specific reduction targets for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, aiming for a 33.0% reduction by FY 2030. We are also focused on reducing Scope 3 emissions by 14.8% by FY 2030, using FY 2018 as our base year. 2. Increased use of renewable energy: We have set a target to increase our consumption of electricity from renewable sources, ensuring a greater reliance on clean energy for our operations. 3. Adoption of an Environment Management Policy: We have implemented an Environment Management Policy to guide our sustainability efforts and ensure environmental responsibility throughout our operations. 4. Collaboration with Sustainable Apparel Coalition (SAC): We are associated and certified with SAC for both of our manufacturing facilities at Kolhapur & Bhilad. We use SAC's Higg Index tools to score ourselves, driving continuous improvement in sustainability performance. 5. Project Gigaton & Giga Guru: As a key client of Walmart, we actively participate in their Project Gigaton, which aims to reduce one gigaton of CO2 emissions from the global supply chain. Page 13 of 17 6. Coal consumption reduction: We have implemented various measures to reduce coal consumption, including the installation of Back Pressure Turbines, Optimizing steam consumption in processing, Hot Water heat recovery systems, and Auto Blowdown systems at our boilers. 7. Miyawaki Plantation Multi-year Project: We have undertaken a massive plantation activity using the Miyawaki Technique on 5 acres of MIDC Waste Land. This project has transformed the land into a green area, with 100% survival of around 17,959 trees planted. The project helps in significant carbon sequestration and balances local microclimates

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

1. Net Zero Emissions by 2050: We are committed to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by the year 2050. As part of this commitment, we have set specific reduction targets for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, aiming for a 33.0% reduction by FY 2030. We are also focused on reducing Scope 3 emissions by 14.8% by FY 2030, using FY 2018 as our base year. 2. Increased use of renewable energy: We have set a target to increase our consumption of electricity from renewable sources, ensuring a greater reliance on clean energy for our operations. 3. Adoption of an Environment Management Policy: We have implemented an Environment Management Policy to guide our sustainability efforts and ensure environmental responsibility throughout our operations. 4. Collaboration with Sustainable Apparel Coalition (SAC): We are associated and certified with SAC for both of our manufacturing facilities at Kolhapur & Bhilad. We use SAC's Higg Index tools to score ourselves, driving continuous improvement in sustainability performance. 5. Project Gigaton & Giga Guru: As a key client of Walmart, we actively participate in their Project Gigaton, which aims to reduce one gigaton of CO2 emissions from the global supply chain. 6. Coal consumption reduction: We have implemented various measures to reduce coal consumption, including the installation of Back Pressure Turbines, Optimizing steam consumption in processing, Hot Water heat recovery systems, and Auto Blowdown systems at our boilers. 7. New Product Development: Our forward-thinking approach in product development, exemplified by Earth color dyes bed sheets, showcases our ability to innovate in harmony with climate-friendly principles. The reduction in water, energy, and chemical consumption through these innovations positions us to excel across diverse climate scenarios

[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditures

☑ Capital allocation

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Environmental risks and opportunities have significantly influenced Indo Count's financial planning, particularly in the areas of climate change and water management. Here's a detailed look at how these factors have shaped their approach: Climate Change 1. Capital Expenditure (CapEx): Indo Count has increased its capital expenditure to invest in renewable energy sources and energy-efficient technologies. This includes installing solar panels and upgrading machinery to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. 2. Operational Expenditure (OpEx): The company has allocated funds for ongoing operational costs associated with maintaining and optimizing these new technologies. This includes regular maintenance of renewable energy installations and energy-efficient equipment. 3. Risk Management: Indo Count has integrated climate risk assessments into its financial planning. This involves evaluating potential climate-related risks, such as extreme weather events, and developing strategies to mitigate these risks. This proactive approach helps in safeguarding assets and ensuring business continuity. Water Management 1. Investment in Water-Efficient Technologies: Indo Count has invested in water recycling and reuse systems to minimize water consumption. This not only reduces operational costs but also ensures compliance with stricter water usage regulations. 2. Cost Savings: By implementing water-efficient practices, Indo Count has achieved significant cost savings. These savings are reinvested into further sustainability initiatives, creating a positive feedback loop that enhances financial stability. 3. Revenue Opportunities: The focus on sustainability has opened up new revenue opportunities for Indo Count. Eco-conscious consumers are increasingly seeking products from companies that prioritize environmental responsibility. This shift in consumer preference has allowed Indo Count to capture a larger market share. Integrated Financial Planning 1. Sustainability Reporting: Indo Count regularly publishes sustainability reports that detail their environmental performance and financial impacts. This transparency helps attract investors who are focused on sustainable and responsible investing. 2. Long-Term Financial Strategy: The company's long-term financial strategy includes setting aside funds for future sustainability projects. This ensures that Indo Count can continue to innovate and adapt to evolving environmental regulations and market demands.

[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Other methodology or framework

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :SBTi Mission aligned with UNGC SDGs

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue/Turnover

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

12170410

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

2.8

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

5

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

10

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

a) Installation of Solar power plants b) Installation of complete ZLD c) Installation of Rain water harvesting
[Add row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

6706

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

20

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

18.4

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

15

(5.9.5) Please explain

We are working on increasing our water ZLD capacities and includes both Capex & Opex in ETP/RO/MEE areas.

[Fixed row]

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

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

There are several reasons why Indo Count Industries Ltd, like many other companies, might not price environmental externalities: 1. Economic Priorities: The primary focus of many businesses is on economic cost efficiency and profitability. Pricing environmental externalities can increase operational costs, which might be seen as a disadvantage in a competitive market. 2. Regulatory Environment: In many regions, there may be insufficient regulatory pressure or incentives to price environmental externalities. Without stringent regulations or policies mandating such pricing, companies might not take the initiative on their own. 3.Market Dynamics: The market often does not reward companies for internalizing environmental costs. Consumers may not be willing to pay higher prices for products that reflect these costs, leading to a potential loss in market share. 4. Complexity and Implementation Challenges: Developing and implementing a pricing mechanism for environmental externalities can be complex and challenging. It involves significant changes to business processes and may require substantial investment in new technologies and systems. These factors collectively contribute to the reluctance or inability of companies like Indo Count Industries Ltd to price environmental externalities.
[Fixed row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Plastics

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Plastics

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

We are working on this aspect and will define a framework in coming years, currently we are focused majorly on our value chain.

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Plastics

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

☑ Dependence on ecosystem services/environmental assets

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

We have assessed our Dyes & Chemical (D&C) suppliers for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment. D&C form major contributor of pollution to environment/ecosystem if uncontrolled. We are a ZDHC registered member and participate in ensuring our chemical inventory through CIL Incheck report at Bureau Veritas (BV lab) and report our CLEAR STREAM Reports also. We score 95% in Incheck compliance as per ZDHC MRSL & Waste Water guidelines.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

10

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

☑ Dependence on water

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

We have assessed our Dyes & Chemical (D&C) suppliers for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment. D&C form major contributor of pollution to environment/ecosystem if uncontrolled. We are a ZDHC registered member and participate in ensuring our chemical inventory through CIL Incheck report at Bureau Veritas (BV lab) and report our CLEAR STREAM Reports also. We score 95% in Incheck compliance as per ZDHC MRSL & Waste Water guidelines.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

10

Plastics

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

☑ Impact on plastic waste and pollution

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

We encourage our suppliers to develop Recyclable plastic packaging material. 30% of our plastic packaged products use recyclable packaging contributing to a better environment.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

8
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

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

Select all that apply

☑ Product safety and compliance

☑ Regulatory compliance

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Indo Count Industries Limited has a comprehensive strategy to engage with suppliers on product safety and regulatory compliance, particularly concerning environmental issues. Here are some key aspects of their approach: 1. Supplier Engagement: Indo Count integrates sustainability into their supply chain by engaging with suppliers through training and sustainable procurement policies. They promote climate-smart agriculture practices and ensure that suppliers adhere to their Supplier Code of Conduct. 2. Regulatory Compliance: The company ensures that all products meet the highest safety and quality standards. They maintain rigorous oversight of purchasing practices to align with environmental, social, and governance (ESG) requirements. Suppliers who fail to meet these standards within specified timeframes may be excluded from contracting. 3. Environmental Management: Indo Count commits to complying with all applicable legal requirements, including environmental clearances and permits. They implement and maintain environmental management systems across their operations, focusing on energy efficiency, renewable energy use, sustainable water management, and waste reduction. 4. Circular Economy: The company embraces circular economy principles by reducing, reusing, recycling, and recovering waste materials. They explore opportunities to implement circularity through recycling initiatives and sustainable packaging design.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Product safety and compliance

☑ Regulatory compliance

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Indo Count Industries Limited has a comprehensive strategy to engage with suppliers on product safety and regulatory compliance, particularly concerning environmental issues. Here are some key aspects of their approach: 1. Supplier Engagement: Indo Count integrates sustainability into their supply chain by

engaging with suppliers through training and sustainable procurement policies. They promote climate-smart agriculture practices and ensure that suppliers adhere to their Supplier Code of Conduct. 2. Regulatory Compliance: The company ensures that all products meet the highest safety and quality standards. They maintain rigorous oversight of purchasing practices to align with environmental, social, and governance (ESG) requirements. Suppliers who fail to meet these standards within specified timeframes may be excluded from contracting. 3. Environmental Management: Indo Count commits to complying with all applicable legal requirements, including environmental clearances and permits. They implement and maintain environmental management systems across their operations, focusing on energy efficiency, renewable energy use, sustainable water management, and waste reduction. 4. Circular Economy: The company embraces circular economy principles by reducing, reusing, recycling, and recovering waste materials. They explore opportunities to implement circularity through recycling initiatives and sustainable packaging design.

Plastics

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Product safety and compliance

☑ Regulatory compliance

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Indo Count Industries Limited has a comprehensive strategy to engage with suppliers on product safety and regulatory compliance, particularly concerning environmental issues. Here are some key aspects of their approach: 1. Supplier Engagement: Indo Count integrates sustainability into their supply chain by engaging with suppliers through training and sustainable procurement policies. They promote climate-smart agriculture practices and ensure that suppliers adhere to their Supplier Code of Conduct. 2. Regulatory Compliance: The company ensures that all products meet the highest safety and quality standards. They maintain rigorous oversight of purchasing practices to align with environmental, social, and governance (ESG) requirements. Suppliers who fail to meet these standards within specified timeframes may be excluded from contracting. 3. Environmental Management: Indo Count commits to complying with all applicable legal requirements, including environmental clearances and permits. They implement and maintain environmental management systems across their operations, focusing on energy efficiency, renewable energy use, sustainable water management, and waste reduction. 4. Circular Economy: The company embraces circular economy principles by reducing, reusing, recycling, and recovering waste materials. They explore opportunities to implement circularity through recycling initiatives and sustainable packaging design.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization’s purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Any new vendor is onboarded as per our policy and meeting required environmental norms like - Oekotex compliance, GOTS, GRS, SEDEX, RCS, STeP MiG (Made in Green) supply chain, ZDHC MRSL compliant etc.

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Any new vendor is onboarded as per our policy and meeting required environmental norms like - Oekotex compliance, GOTS, GRS, SEDEX, RCS, STeP MiG (Made in Green) supply chain, ZDHC MRSL compliant etc.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify **:**Oekotex, BCI, GOTS, RCS, OCS, GRS, SEDEX, ZDHC MRSL's, etc as per compliance requirement of the order

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ Off-site third-party audit

☑ On-site third-party audit

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Suspend and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply
☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
☑ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

This information is estimate basis.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify **:**Oekotex, BCI, GOTS, RCS, OCS, GRS, SEDEX, ZDHC MRSL's, etc as per compliance requirement of the order

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ Off-site third-party audit

☑ On-site third-party audit

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Suspend and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

☑ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

This information is estimate basis.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Substitution of hazardous substances with less harmful substances

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Working with D&C suppliers, developing alternate chemicals, dyes to reduce toxicity levels, TDS levels and making a clean chemistry etc.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement **:**Reducing/Eliminating hazardous chemicals, fertilizers from usage

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Substitution of hazardous substances with less harmful substances

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Working with D&C suppliers, developing alternate chemicals, dyes to reduce toxicity levels, TDS levels and making a clean chemistry etc.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Reducing usage of water from wells, using drip system, growing crops with all natural resources of rain water, manures etc.

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

Plastics

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:
☑ Removal of plastic from the environment

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration
☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

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

Working with plastic bag suppliers to reduce virgin plastic contents while simultaneously maintaining quality and durability of the products

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

These are world's global leader customer in Home Textile. They understand the value and purpose on sustainability actions. We developed alternate recycled products under their brand and distributed across US meeting all norms and protocols.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Beneficial to both end consumers and manufacturers

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Under this category, we developed products which need low water to use and maintain at end consumer level. These are world's global leader customer in Home Textile. They understand the value and purpose on sustainability actions.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Beneficial to both end consumers and manufacturers
[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Certification

☑ Other certification, please specify **:**Declaration on Latest PFAS guidelines is being asked/requested by the member

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Costco enquired on new launched PFAS regulation in US for all of their products portfolio being supplied by us. We worked on all products chemistry and analyzed it. We did 3rd party testing also. After analyzing, we provided declaration to Costco for us able to meet this compliance norms.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

We reviewed all our products and confirmed that all products confirm to PFAS compliance guidelines back to the customer for their product portfolio.
[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(5.13.1) Specify the CDP Supply Chain members that have prompted your implementation of mutually beneficial environmental initiatives and provide information on the initiatives.

Row 1

(5.13.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

Select from:

☑ Ini1

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Certification

☑ Other certification, please specify **:**PFAS Declaration confirmation for Costco products

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

PFAS Declaration confirmation for Costco products

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

Select all that apply

☑ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

Its a regulatory compliance being met from environmental perspective.

(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Select from:

☑ Yes
[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Climate Change/GHG Emissions: We report all greenhouse gas emissions from sources we control, such as company-owned facilities and vehicles. This includes Scope 1 (direct emissions) and Scope 2 (indirect emissions from purchased electricity consumed by company) and Scope 3 GHG emissions. Under the operational control approach, our organization accounts for 100% of the environmental impacts (e.g., GHG emissions, water usage, plastic waste, biodiversity impacts) from operations over which it has operational control. This presents that the organization has the authority to introduce and implement its operating policies at these operations.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Water Usage and Discharge: We track and report water withdrawal, consumption, and discharge from all operations under our control. This includes water used in manufacturing processes, cooling, and sanitation. Under the operational control approach, our organization accounts for 100% of the environmental impacts (e.g., GHG emissions, water usage, plastic waste, biodiversity impacts) from operations over which it has operational control. This presents that the organization has the authority to introduce and implement its operating policies at these operations.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Plastics: Our organization accounts for all plastic waste generated in its operations. This includes plastic packaging, products, and any other plastic materials used in our operations. Under the operational control approach, an organization accounts for 100% of the environmental impacts (e.g., GHG emissions, water usage, plastic waste, biodiversity impacts) from operations over which it has operational control. This means the organization has the authority to introduce and implement its operating policies at these operations.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Biodiversity Impacts: The organization assesses and reports impacts on biodiversity from its operations. This includes land use changes, habitat destruction, and any other activities that affect local ecosystems. Under the operational control approach, an organization accounts for 100% of the environmental impacts (e.g., GHG emissions, water usage, plastic waste, biodiversity impacts) from operations over which it has operational control. This means the organization has the authority to introduce and implement its operating policies at these operations.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

☑ India GHG Inventory Programme

☑ IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

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

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	*Select from:* ☑ We have no operations where we are able to access electricity supplier emission factors or residual emissions factors and are unable to report a Scope 2, market-based figure	*We are reporting Scope 2 Location based.*

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

89916.3

(7.5.3) Methodological details

IPCC Guideline for national Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

61771.4

(7.5.3) Methodological details

CEA - Grid Emissions User Guide.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

NA

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

140761.8

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Quantis Scope-3 Evaluator.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5323.5

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Quantis Scope-3 Evaluator.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7378.5

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Quantis Scope-3 Evaluator.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1187.1

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Quantis Scope-3 Evaluator.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

34.5

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Quantis Scope-3 Evaluator.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

406.4

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Quantis Scope-3 Evaluator.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2975.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Quantis Scope-3 Evaluator.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2025.6

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Quantis Scope-3 Evaluator.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

483.78

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Quantis Scope-3 Evaluator.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Quantis Scope-3 Evaluator.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Quantis Scope-3 Evaluator.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2522.45

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Quantis Scope-3 Evaluator.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Quantis Scope-3 Evaluator.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Quantis Scope-3 Evaluator.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Quantis Scope-3 Evaluator.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Quantis Scope-3 Evaluator.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Quantis Scope-3 Evaluator.
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

	Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	End date	Methodological details
Reporting year	*185242.72*	*Date input [must be between [10/01/2015 - 10/01/2023]*	*IPCC Guideline for national Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006.*
Past year 1	*147947.82*	*03/30/2023*	*IPCC Guideline for national Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006.*
Past year 2	*91548.2*	*03/30/2022*	*IPCC Guideline for national Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006.*
Past year 3	*80869*	*03/30/2021*	*IPCC Guideline for national Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006.*
Past year 4	*85132.5*	*03/30/2020*	*IPCC Guideline for national Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006.*
Past year 5	*89916.3*	*03/30/2019*	*IPCC Guideline for national Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006.*

[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

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

105108

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

0

(7.7.4) Methodological details

CEA - Grid Emissions User Guide.

Past year 1

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

78707.7

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

0

(7.7.3) End date

03/30/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

CEA - Grid Emissions User Guide.

Past year 2

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

61035.2

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

0

(7.7.3) End date

03/30/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

CEA - Grid Emissions User Guide.

Past year 3

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

54944

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

0

(7.7.3) End date

03/30/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

CEA - Grid Emissions User Guide.

Past year 4

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

59778.6

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

0

(7.7.3) End date

03/30/2020

(7.7.4) Methodological details

CEA - Grid Emissions User Guide.

Past year 5

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

61771.4

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

0

(7.7.3) End date

03/30/2019

(7.7.4) Methodological details

CEA - Grid Emissions User Guide.
[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization’s gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

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

114353.64

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

The data for the "Purchased Goods and Services" category in Scope 3 emissions is primarily obtained from our SAP system, populated from various internal records and registers. The primary source is the Purchase Register, which is compiled using supplier invoices and purchase orders.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

2135.91

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

The data for the "Capital Goods" category in Scope 3 emissions is primarily sourced from our SAP system. It is derived from internal records, particularly the Fixed Asset Register, which is populated using information from purchase orders and supplier invoices.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

1803.265

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

The data for the "Upstream Transportation and Distribution" category in Scope 3 emissions is primarily sourced from our SAP system, particularly from internal transportation logs and shipment records. Data related to upstream transportation and distribution is gathered from shipping documents, such as bills of lading, freight invoices, and delivery receipts.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

214.24

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

The data for the "Waste Generated in Operations" category in Scope 3 emissions is primarily obtained from our SAP system, specifically sourced from waste management records, internal reporting systems, and invoices from external vendors.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

437.86

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

The data for the "Business Travel" category in Scope 3 emissions is primarily sourced from our SAP system, particularly from travel expense reports and booking systems.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

10363.52

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

We conduct periodic surveys to gather data on employee commuting patterns, including the mode of transportation used (e.g., car, bus, train, cycling), distance traveled, and frequency of commuting days. These surveys provide valuable insights into the commuting habits of our workforce.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

3927.29

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

The data for the "Downstream Transportation and Distribution" category in Scope 3 emissions is primarily sourced from distribution logs and shipping records. [Fixed row]

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

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

03/30/2023

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

114273.8

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

8581.9

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

0

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

6470.6

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

6.6

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

662.5

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

2975

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

408.75

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

725.5

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

From 1st April-2022 to 31st March-2023

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

03/30/2022

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

115772.6

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

5036.5

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

9006.3

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

11947.2

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

31.6

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

323

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

2975

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

2025.6

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

484.22

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

1523.4

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

From 1st April-2021 to 31st March-2022

Past year 3

(7.8.1.1) End date

03/30/2021

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

197848.4

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

2408.3

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

7378.5

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

1358.7

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

32.8

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

132

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

2975

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

2025.6

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

484.47

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

2333.8

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

From 1st April-2020 to 31st March-2021

Past year 4

(7.8.1.1) End date

03/30/2020

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

150231.3

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

2332

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

7378.5

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

1989.8

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

31.8

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

365.1

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

2975

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

2025.6

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

482.56

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

2246.8

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

From 1st April-2019 to 31st March-2020

Past year 5

(7.8.1.1) End date

03/30/2019

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

140761.8

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

5323.5

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

7378.5

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

1187.1

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

34.5

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

406.4

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

2975

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

2025.6

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

483.78

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

2522.45

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

From 1st April-2018 to 31st March-2019
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ No third-party verification or assurance

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

GHG Statement Indo Count_1809.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Refer Page.no.2. In Scope 1 Emissions Break up as below. CO2e - 185242.72 MT Biogenic CO2 - 171.89 MT

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE 3410

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

GHG Statement Indo Count_1809.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Refer Page.no.2. In Scope 2 Emissions. CO2e - 105108 MT

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE 3410

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:
☑ Increased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6397.3

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2.82

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*In FY22-23: 9103.2 tCO2 emissions are avoided by usage of renewable energy from the sources such as solar, wind and biogas generated. Whereas, in FY23-24, these emission reduction increased with increase in renewable capacity - in FY23-24 - 15500.5 tCO2 emissions were avoided by additional resources of solar, wind and biogas generation. The tCO2 emissions avoided in FY 2023-24 is increases by 6397.3 tCO2 70.3% as compared to previous year. % Emission reduction (2.82%) 9103.2 tCO2 Emissions avoided in FY 2022-23 – 15500.5 tCO2 Emissions avoided in FY 2023-24/ 226655.5 total tCO2 emissions (scope 1 Scope 2) in FY 2022-23*100*

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6178.5

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2.7

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*In FY22-23, 23166.4 tCO2 emissions are reduced from energy conservation initiatives. Whereas, in FY23-24, 29344.9 tCO2 emissions are reduced from various energy conservation initiatives. The tCO2 emissions reduced due to energy conservation initiatives in FY 2023-24 is by 6178.5 tCO2, which is 33.5% as compared to previous year. % reduction (2.7%) 23166.4 tCO2 emissions reduced in FY 2022-23 – 29344.9 tCO2 emissions reduced in FY 2023-24/ 226655.5 total tCO2 emissions (scope 1 Scope 2) in FY 2022-23*100*

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:
☑ Location-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
	171.88	*Biogenic CO2 generated from Biogas (Non colored ETP stream). From this biogas we generate electricity.*

[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CO2

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

183962.26

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CH4

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

534.1

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ N2O

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

746.3

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

[Add row]

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

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
India	*185242.72*	*105108*	*0*

[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☑ By business division

☑ By facility

☑ By activity

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	*Indo Count Industries Ltd India*	*185242.72*

[Add row]

(7.17.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Indo Count Industries Ltd, Kolhapur

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

120806.2

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

16.617576

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

74.350682

Row 3

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Indo Count Industries Ltd, Bhilad

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

64436.5

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

20.276718

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

72.885431
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Stationary combustion - Considered all stationary combustion fuel emissions like Coal, Lignite, Propane, Natural Gas, Biogas, Diesel etc. used in facility.

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

185242.72
[Add row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply
☑ By business division

☑ By facility

☑ By activity

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Indo Count Industries Ltd, India*	*105108*	*0*

[Add row]

(7.20.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

	Facility	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Indo Count Industries Ltd, Kolhapur*	*77176.3*	*0*
Row 2	*Indo Count Industries Ltd, Bhilad*	*27931.7*	*0*

[Add row]

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

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Purchased Electricity consumed in operations*	*105108*	*0*

[Add row]

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

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Please explain
Consolidated accounting group	*185242.72*	*105108*	*The "Consolidated accounting group" refers to the group of entities for which information is included within our annual financial report.*
All other entities	*0*	*0*	*No other entity.*

[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:

☑ Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

4704186

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

58564

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1, 2,

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Estimated volume in kgs of product sold to Customer w.r.t total volume produced and evaluated direct % to total emissions on volume Kgs basis.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

No.
[Add row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:
☑ Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Global standardized norms for a process is required to calculate & compare emissions. Example we have various processes involving numerous machine product wise, which can further vary company to company and end results will vary largely. To avoid this, global norms to be worked out first by some neutral agency like IPCC does.
[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

For selected few customers we are planning to do pilot run of evaluating customer wise process wise product wise emission calculation. We shall define process routes and try establishing the emissions.
[Fixed row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

☑ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:*

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
	☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

874.47

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

538351.2

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

539225.7

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

14668.4

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

146798.9

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

161467.3

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

6874.6

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

6874.6

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

22417.52

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

685150.1

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

707567.6
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

874.47

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

874.47

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

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We generate the electricity from biogas generated in non colored ETP process.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not Applicable

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not Applicable

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

520117.3

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

0

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

136289.3

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

383828

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not Applicable

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not Applicable

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

17792.34

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

0

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

17792.34

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Gas considered - Propane & Natural Gas

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

441.53

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

441.53

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

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Diesel considered. Used in Diesel Generator

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

538784.1

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

1316

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

154081.6

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

383828

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Total MWH
[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

6980.3

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

6980.3

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

6980.3

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

6980.3

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

136289.3

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

136289.3

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

383828

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

383828

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

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

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

161469

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

6980.3

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

0

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

520117.3

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

688566.60
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.000673

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

290350.7

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

431257485

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

0.04

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

Indo Count Industries Ltd. has made significant strides in reducing its energy consumption through increased use of renewable energy and other emissions-reducing activities. By integrating solar and wind power into their energy mix, the company has decreased its reliance on conventional fossil fuels. This shift not only lowers greenhouse gas emissions but also enhances energy efficiency and sustainability. The adoption of energy-efficient technologies and practices, such as advanced machinery and optimized production processes, has further contributed to reducing overall energy consumption. Indo Count Industries has also implemented robust energy management systems to monitor and control energy use, ensuring minimal wastage. Additionally, the company has invested in initiatives like waste heat recovery and improved insulation, which help in conserving energy. These measures, combined with a commitment to sustainability, have positioned Indo Count Industries as a leader in the textile industry in terms of environmental responsibility. Overall, the increase in renewable energy consumption and other emissions-reducing activities at Indo Count Industries Ltd. has not only reduced energy consumption but also set a benchmark for other companies to follow in the pursuit of a greener future.
[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

6.78

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Total energy consumed FY2023-2024 707673.285 MWH

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

10439.94 Thousand meters production in FY 2023-24

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

5.4

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

*Indo Count's FY2022-23 total energy consumed were 552184.46 MWH and Production meters 77048.5. So the MWH per thousand meter was 7.2 (Intensity Figure). FY2023-24 total energy consume are 707673.28 MWH and Production thousands meters 10439.94 is 431257485.03. So the MWH per thousand meter was 6.78 (Intensity Figure). So FY2023-24 the intensity figure reduced by 0.388 (7.17-6.780.388) from FY2022-23, due to several energy conservation initiatives. % reduction (5.4%) 7.17 FY 2022-23 intensity figure – 6.78 FY 2023-24 intensity figure / 7.17 FY 2022-23 intensity figure *100*

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

1.54

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Total Hazardous waste generated FY23-24 2522.2 Mt

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

1044 Lac meters production in FY 2023-24

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

57.1

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

*Indo Count's FY2022-23 total hazardous waste generated were 1184.9 MT and Production meters 777.49. So the hazardous waste MT per lac meter 1.538 (Intensity Figure). FY2023-24 total hazardous waste generated were 2522.2 MT and Production meters 1044. So the hazardous waste MT per lac meter 2.416 (Intensity Figure). So FY2023-24 the intensity figure increased by 0.878 (1.538-2.416 -0.878) from FY2022-23, due to increase in waste. % Increase (57.1%) 1.538 FY 2022-23 intensity figure – 2.416 FY 2023-243 intensity figure / 1.538 FY 2022-23 intensity figure *100*
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Intensity target

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Indo Count certificate - SBTi Approval.pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

06/29/2022

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2
☑ Scope 3

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
☑ Category 10: Processing of sold products
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons CO2e per unit of production

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

03/30/2019

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0016

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0011

(7.53.2.15) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.00245

(7.53.2.16) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.00009

(7.53.2.17) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.00013

(7.53.2.18) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.00002

(7.53.2.19) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.000001

(7.53.2.20) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.00001

(7.53.2.21) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.00005

(7.53.2.22) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.00004

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

0.00001

(7.53.2.24) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

(7.53.2.26) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.00004

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

0.0028410000

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

0.0055410000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.36) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.37) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.38) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.39) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.40) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.41) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.42) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.43) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure

100

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

100

(7.53.2.45) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.47) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

23.5

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

0.0042388650

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

33

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

14.8

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0018

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.001

(7.53.2.62) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0011

(7.53.2.63) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.00002

(7.53.2.64) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

(7.53.2.65) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.00002

(7.53.2.66) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000021

(7.53.2.67) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.000004

(7.53.2.68) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0001

(7.53.2.69) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

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

0.00004

(7.53.2.71) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

(7.53.2.73) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

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

0.0012861000

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

0.0040861000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

111.73

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Targets taken for own operations.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Objective is to achieve a) Scope 1,2 emission reduction by 33% by 2030 from baseline year of 2018. b) Scope 3 emission reduction by 14.8% by 2030 from baseline year of 2018.

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

Indo Count Industries Ltd. has been actively working on several renewable energy initiatives to reduce their carbon footprint and promote sustainability. Here are some of the key actions they've taken: Solar Power • Installed a 1.25 MW Solar Power Plant: This plant is used for captive consumption, helping to reduce reliance on non-renewable energy sources. • New Solar Power Generation Unit in Gujarat: Launched in early 2024, this unit with a capacity of 8 MW further boosts their solar energy capacity. Wind Power • Exploring Wind Energy Options: While specific details on wind power projects are limited, Indo Count is evaluating potential wind energy projects to diversify their renewable energy portfolio. Hybrid Power • Hybrid Energy Solutions: Indo Count is considering hybrid energy solutions that combine solar and wind power to ensure a stable and continuous energy supply. Biogas • Biogas Initiatives: The company is exploring biogas projects to utilize organic waste for energy production, contributing to waste management and energy generation. These initiatives are part of Indo Count's broader sustainability strategy, which includes enhancing energy efficiency, adopting renewable energy sources, and improving waste management practices. Their commitment to sustainability is evident in their efforts to align with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) guidelines and their Business Plan 2030.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

03/31/2018

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business division

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Steam

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☑ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☑ Low-carbon energy source(s)

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

03/30/2024

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

520117.3

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

0

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/30/2027

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

10

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

1.5

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

15.00

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.1.18) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Indo Count certificate - SBTi Approval.pdf

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Operational Coverage

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

Reduce dependency on fossil fuels and increase usage of renewable sources

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

We are working on finding alternate fuel sources like Biofuels. Trials are in progress, as of now we have reached 1.5% consumption level of this biofuel replacing coal.

Row 2

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

03/31/2018

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business division

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☑ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

03/30/2024

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

161467.3

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

0

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

12.85

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

12.85

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, we have added solar capacities and now has total installed 3.5 MW Solar Power Plant inhouse, to reduce electricity load from external source and generate Green Electricity.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.1.18) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Indo Count certificate - SBTi Approval.pdf

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Operational Coverage

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

100% Renewable Energy powered by 2030

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

We are committed to achieve the Sustainability KPI's identified and these targets along with achievements are being reviewed by our management frequently. We are installing Solar panels phasewise and have covered almost 15% of our total electricity needs. We expect to achieve 100% by 2030.
[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	*2*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*1*	*500*
Implementation commenced	*1*	*850*
Implemented	*1*	*10000*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Solar PV

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

10000

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1632635

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

5988024

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Additional solar panels of 9.3 MW installed
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Capex & Project requirements are estimated at beginning of each financial year and dedicated budget is allocated for these activities. Further, these projects and relevant KPI's are monitored for implementation, pay back, performance and contribution towards GHG emissions etc. Ex: Energy meters are installed across all major machines for monitoring of consumption to derive patterns of utilization, we analyzed here like energy consumed machine wise and work on to improve efficiency and utilization.
[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization’s goods or services?

Select from:

☑ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

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

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Quick Dry Category of Products

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

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**These Bed linen products require lesser energy per unit for home laundering during usage by consumer. This saves scope 3 emissions directly supporting global climate change drive.

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

Quick-dry bed linen products are designed to enhance convenience and sustainability. Here are some additional details: 1. Material Composition: These linens are often made from a blend of materials like cotton, polyester and blends. This combination ensures they are lightweight, breathable, and quick-drying. 2. Breathability and Comfort: The unique weave of these fabrics enhances airflow, making them more breathable and comfortable. This helps regulate body temperature, providing a cooler and more restful sleep. 3. Durability and Maintenance: Quick-dry bed linens are designed to be durable and easy to maintain. They can be machine washed and dried on low heat, ensuring they stay fresh and last longer. 4. Environmental Impact: By reducing drying time by up to 30%, these products help lower energy consumption, which in turn reduces utility bills and global emissions, including scope 3 emissions. 5. Design and Fit: Many quick-dry bed linens come with features like fully banded elastic and secure fits to ensure they stay in place on your mattress and pillows.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ No

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

10

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:
☑ No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Flow meter readings.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We have flow meters installed at water intake. This flow meter calibrated by MIDC. We monitor the water withdrawal on daily basis.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Flow meter readings.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We have flow meters installed at water intake. This flow meter calibrated by MIDC. We monitor the water withdrawal on daily basis.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Digital Meters

(9.2.4) Please explain

We check PH, TDS & Hardness. And monitor the data.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Flow meter readings.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We discharge treated water to CETP as per consent.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Flow meter readings.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We discharge treated water to CETP as per consent.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Flow meter readings.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We discharge treated water to CETP as per consent.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

As per MPCB consented norms.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We monitor water discharge quality through online SCADA based system on daily basis.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

This is not relevant for us.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

As per MPCB consented norms.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We monitor water discharge temperature through online SCADA based system on daily basis.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Flow meter readings.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We installed flow meters at all water consumption sections. And monitor data on daily basis.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

2718.59

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Water withdrawal from MIDC, Rain water & RO Recycled water for Kolhapur location. Water withdrawal from River water & Ground water for Bhilad Location location.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

1334.76

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Treated waste water is discharged to CETP for Kolhapur location as per consented norms. Treated waste water is drained to sea for Bhilad location as per consented norms.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

1383.83

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Total water consumption calculated as below. Total withdrawals - Total discharges Total consumption.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	Identification tool	Please explain
	Select from: ☑ No	*Select all that apply* ☑ WRI Aqueduct	*We are not withdrawing water from areas with water stress.*

[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

747.37

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Water consumption increased due to increase in production.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We are not withdrawing water from source "Brackish surface water/Seawater"

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We are not withdrawing water from source "Ground Water - renewable"

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

280.23

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Water consumption increased due to increase in production.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

794.51

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We have enhanced our water recycling capacity last year by adding 4.2 MLD RO capacity in existing 2.5 MLD plant.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

896.48

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We have enhanced our water recycling capacity last year by adding 4.2 MLD RO capacity in existing 2.5 MLD plant. So the incoming third party water withdrawal reduced.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

We do not discharge water as Fresh surface water.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

742.87

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Water discharge increased due increase in water consumption because of increase in production volume.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

We do not discharge water as Groundwater.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

591.89

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Water discharge increased due increase in water consumption because of increase in production volume.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1334.76

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We are discharging water to third party with tertiary treatment as per consented norms.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We are discharging water to third party with tertiary treatment as per consented norms.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We are discharging water to third party with tertiary treatment as per consented norms.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We are discharging water to third party with tertiary treatment as per consented norms.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We are discharging water to third party with tertiary treatment as per consented norms.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We are discharging water to third party with tertiary treatment as per consented norms.
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

2

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.3.4) Please explain

We have 2 Operations in wet processing units and both are covered under these questionnaires.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, but we are planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

We shall initiate the process with Tier 1 suppliers in supply chain soon.
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Kolhapur Unit

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Krishna

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

16.617576

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

74.350683

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1703.3

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

12.03

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

1691.27

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

591.9

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

591.9

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2295

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Indo Count has undertaken several significant initiatives to promote water conservation and sustainability: 1. Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP): The company uses a state-of-the-art zero discharge ETP plant for primary, secondary, and tertiary treatment of effluents, ensuring no harmful substances are discharged into the environment. 2. Rainwater Harvesting: Indo Count incorporates rainwater harvesting systems to conserve water and reduce dependency on external water sources. 3. Water Recycling and Reuse: The company has implemented advanced water recycling systems, achieving a 92% recovery rate. This has significantly reduced fresh water consumption. 4. Technological Upgrades: Indo Count has adopted cutting-edge technologies like the quadruple effective evaporator, which boasts a 91% condensate recovery rate, further enhancing water efficiency. 5. Community Sanitation Programs: Under the "Swachh Bharat Abhiyan," Indo Count has partnered with local governments to build toilet blocks and improve sanitation in surrounding towns and villages. These initiatives reflect Indo Count's commitment to sustainable water management and its efforts to create a cleaner, healthier environment.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Bhilad Unit

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Åland Islands

☑ Other, please specify **:**Damanganga

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

20.287463

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

72.892633

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1003

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

722.7

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

280.2

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

742.9

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

742.9

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1745

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Indo Count has undertaken several significant initiatives to promote water conservation and sustainability: 1. Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP): The company uses a state-of-the-art zero discharge ETP plant for primary, secondary, and tertiary treatment of effluents, ensuring no harmful substances are discharged into the environment. 2. Rainwater Harvesting: Indo Count incorporates rainwater harvesting systems to conserve water and reduce dependency on external water sources. 3. Water Recycling and Reuse: The company has implemented advanced water recycling systems, achieving a 92% recovery rate. This has significantly

reduced fresh water consumption. 4. Technological Upgrades: Indo Count has adopted cutting-edge technologies like the quadruple effective evaporator, which boasts a 91% condensate recovery rate, further enhancing water efficiency. 5. Community Sanitation Programs: Under the "Swachh Bharat Abhiyan," Indo Count has partnered with local governments to build toilet blocks and improve sanitation in surrounding towns and villages. These initiatives reflect Indo Count's commitment to sustainable water management and its efforts to create a cleaner, healthier environment.
[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

HIGG Index Verification

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

HIGG Index Verification

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

HIGG Index Verification

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

HIGG Index Verification

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

HIGG Index Verification

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

HIGG Index Verification

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

HIGG Index Verification

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

HIGG Index Verification
[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:
☑ Yes, CDP supply chain members buy goods or services from facilities listed in 9.3.1

(9.4.1) Indicate which of the facilities referenced in 9.3.1 could impact a requesting CDP supply chain member.

Row 1

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 1

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Indo Count Industries Ltd - Kolhapur, Maharashtra

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

We do not foresee any potential risks, as we have developed robust internal capacities for water treatment and recycling. This year, we have increased our recycling capacity by an additional 25%. Now, up to 75% of our water usage is recycled and reused within the processing unit. Additionally, we employ rainwater harvesting techniques and the latest technology washers that use minimal water.

(9.4.1.5) Comment

We are working towards ZLD (Zero Liquid Discharge) to ensure we are least relying on any external sources.
[Add row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue (currency)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
	431257485	*158632.78*	*We anticipate increase in revenue*

[Fixed row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization’s products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

Egyptian 400 Thread Count

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

37

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Ltrs/Kg of product

(9.12.5) Comment

Water consumed for manufacturing of this product has been mentioned here.
[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

(9.13.1) Products contain hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ No

(9.13.2) Comment

We are a member of ZDHC and we possess Progressive level of certification. All our incoming dyes & chemicals are ensured compliance through ZDHC's BV E3 tool of INCHECK & Chemcheck. Our outgoing Wastewater & Sludge are monitored and tested randomly by BV (Bureau Veritas) and we meet ZDHC's MRSL latest norms also. (We are unable to attach the Test reports of BV as per ZDHC as there is no option here).
[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

Products which need low water during manufacturing or end use are considered under these category. For example - Archroma's Earth Color dyes require less water for dyeing as compared to regular petrochemical based dyes. Such dyes when used in coloring fabrics save water and are more water efficient products. Secondly, some products need lesser home laundering when purchased compared to regular products purchased. This reduces water required in laundering activity.

(9.14.4) Please explain

In our product portfolio we have considered below 2 products as low water impact products providing benefits during usage phase to end consumers 1) Increased product durability/longevity: In this category we manufacture products like "Freshness" products which needs less number of washings as compared to regular

products. Example: 3x less washing than regular products. This attribute is also mentioned on packaging as "Freshness Products" for consumers information. 2) Energy Conservation: We manufacture and sell products under Quick Dry category. These products relatively need lesser drying temperatures/time as compared to a normal bedlinen. There are defined customer protocols which we meet for this parameter and is tested in 3rd party labs like BV/SGS/ITS. Also, on packaging we mention the attribute "Quick Dry" for consumers to get awareness and make a wise buying choice. 3) Low water consumption- dyes and chemical uses lesser temp and steam conditions, helping reduce emissions
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category
Water pollution	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water withdrawals	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Other	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water use efficiency

☑ Reduction of water withdrawals from municipal supply or other third party sources

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

03/31/2018

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

03/30/2018

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

45.6

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

03/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

30

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

39

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

42

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

☑ Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC)

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is applicable for our Operations area in the organization.

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

Indo Count has committed to achieving zero liquid discharge (ZLD) by 2030 as part of their sustainability goals. They are implementing advanced water treatment technologies to ensure no harmful substances are discharged into the environment. Here are some key strategies they are using: 1.Advanced Treatment Technologies: Indo Count employs state-of-the-art Italian Zero Discharge Effluent Treatment Plants (ETP) for primary, secondary, and tertiary treatment of effluents. This process produces clean drinking water. We have plans in pipeline to expand our ETP capacity to 100% in next couple of years. 2. Closed-Loop Systems: By recycling treated water within their facilities, they minimize freshwater intake and reduce their overall environmental footprint. 3. Resource Recovery: ZLD systems enable the recovery of valuable resources such as freshwater, salts, and other minerals from wastewater, promoting resource conservation and sustainability.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

These sustainable initiatives are driven and monitored by Board level also and are crucial for sustenance of ecosystems. We are aligned to ensure these targets are met and we become a ZERO LIQUID DISCHARGE company by 2030. Also, we are working on lot of initiatives internally to reduce water consumption by: a) Special dyes & chemical usages - which require less water for dyeing, finishing, bleaching b) Counter current flows in wet processing machines c) Rainwater harvesting capacities have been enhanced d) Washers have been optimized to have pre-defined norm level of water for washing operations.
[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.1.2) Target type and metric

Plastic packaging

☑ Eliminate single-use plastic packaging

☑ Reduce or eliminate the use of hazardous substances

☑ Eliminate problematic and unnecessary plastic packaging

☑ Increase the proportion of plastic packaging that is reusable

☑ Increase the proportion of post-consumer recycled content in plastic packaging

☑ Increase the proportion of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice and at scale

☑ Increase the proportion of renewable content from responsibly managed sources in plastic packaging

(10.1.3) Please explain

Indo Count Industries Ltd has set several targets to enhance their sustainability efforts, particularly in the area of plastics: 1. Innovation in Product Design: Indo Count is investing in research and development to design products that require less plastic and are more environmentally friendly. This includes developing new materials and manufacturing processes that reduce plastic dependency. 2. Reduction in Plastic Use: Indo Count aims to significantly reduce the use of single-use plastics in their operations. This includes minimizing plastic packaging and promoting the use of alternative, eco-friendly materials. 3. Recycling Initiatives: The company has implemented robust recycling programs to ensure that plastic waste is properly managed and recycled. They aim to increase the percentage of plastic waste that is recycled each year. 4. Sustainable Packaging: Indo Count is committed to using sustainable packaging solutions. They are exploring and adopting biodegradable and recyclable packaging materials to replace conventional plastics. 5. Awareness and Training: The company conducts regular training sessions and awareness programs for employees and stakeholders about the importance of reducing plastic use and promoting sustainability.

[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable.

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable.

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable.

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable.

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

We use plastic bags for packaging of our bed linen products in few of customers. In more than 70% of our customers we have shifted our packaging from plastic bags to Self-Fabric bags packaging eliminating 70% of plastic bags need in value chain.

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable.

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable.

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable.

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable.
[Fixed row]

(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

346.5

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

☑ None

(10.5.7) Please explain

We responsibly used bare minimum quantities of plastic bags for packaging of our Bed Linen products and stretch films for packaging and internal transportation. [Fixed row]

(10.5.1) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1.1) Percentages available to report for circularity potential

Select all that apply

☑ % reusable

☑ % recyclable in practice and at scale

(10.5.1.2) % of plastic packaging that is reusable

100

(10.5.1.4) % of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice at scale

100

(10.5.1.5) Please explain

These plastic bags can be reused for storage/transportation in domestic purposes by end consumers. For Plastic wastes - we have collaborated with approved vendors who are capable to do recycling of the plastics we sell to them.
[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Land/water protection

☑ Land/water management

☑ Education & awareness

☑ Other, please specify **:**Habitat restoration, Community Engagement

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: ☑ No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Legally protected areas	*Select from:* ☑ No	*Not applicable*
UNESCO World Heritage sites	*Select from:* ☑ No	*Not applicable*
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	*Select from:* ☑ No	*Not applicable*
Ramsar sites	*Select from:* ☑ No	*Not applicable*
Key Biodiversity Areas	*Select from:* ☑ No	*Not applicable*
Other areas important for biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ No	*Not applicable*

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Base year emissions

☑ Emissions breakdown by business division

☑ Emissions breakdown by country/area

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

☑ ISAE 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements

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

Intertek Services Ltd - India Intertek is a global provider of assurance services with a presence in more than 100 countries employing approximately 43,500 people. The Intertek assurance team included Competent Sustainability Assurance Professionals, who were not involved in the collection and collation of any data except for this Assurance Opinion. Intertek maintains complete impartiality towards any people interviewed. (We have uploaded GHG emission assurance certificate, but unable to upload GRI assurance statement, there is some CDP System error which is not giving error details also).

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

GHG Statement Indo Count_1809.pdf
[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

(13.2.1) Additional information

Indo Count participates in numerous customer driven Sustainability/ESG initiatives. We feel there should be section which captures such initiatives and promote them further.

(13.2.2) Attachment (optional)

Badge-VM-2022-FEM-Blk-2023.pdf
[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Executive Director & CEO

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Director on board
[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:
☑ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute