



CII-ITC Centre of Excellence
for Sustainable Development



CII Climate Action Charter Assessment Report

Company : MULTI OVERSEAS INDIA PVT. LTD.

State : Haryana

Industry Sector : Solar, EV Charging



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for Sustainable Development**



**Climate
Action
Charter**



Confederation of Indian Industry

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1. Introduction

Continued greenhouse gas emissions at or above current rates would cause further warming and induce many changes in the global climate system during the 21st century that would very likely be more significant than those observed during the 20th century. The global temperature has already risen 1.1°C above pre-industrial levels, with glaciers melting and the sea level rising. The impacts of climate change also include flooding and drought, displacing millions of people, sinking them into poverty and hunger, denying them access to basic services, such as health and education, expanding inequalities, stifling economic growth, and even causing conflict.

To limit warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, as set out in the Paris Agreement, global greenhouse gas emissions will need to peak before 2025. Then they must decline by 43 percent by 2030 and to net zero by 2050.

The CII Climate Action Charter (CCAC) has been developed with the vision to assist companies in identifying climate risks to their businesses and establishing interventions, systems, and controls to address these risks. The Charter aims to steer Indian industries to limit the global temperature increase to 1.5°C in sync with the Paris Climate Accord.

The Charter was officially launched at the 17th Sustainability Summit of the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) on September 21st, 2022. Hon'ble Shri Ashwini Kumar Choubey, Minister of State for Environment, Forest, and Climate Change, and Consumer Affairs, Food, and Public Distribution, launched the Charter. Shri Sudhanshu, Secretary, Department of Food and Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs was also present at the launch. Mr. Sanjiv Puri, President Designate, CII and Chairman, Advisory Council, CII-ITC Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Development and Chairman and Managing Director, ITC Limited, graced the event.

The CII Climate Action Charter (CCAC) provides Indian businesses a platform to identify climate change as a material risk across their value chains and develop long-term strategies for building resilience. The Charter is built on four guiding principles that assist the industry in mapping their preparedness for tackling climate change risk using a maturity model. The companies are supported by the maturity model in developing five-year measurable targets, identifying supply chain vulnerabilities, and reporting on the progress made.

Companies can address climate change risks by becoming 'Signatories' to the Charter, which is a voluntary commitment to the four principles listed above. The signatories gain access to various sessions and workshops organized to impart information on carbon management and reporting. CCAC provides them with insights on how to reduce their current emissions, and the risks affecting their business. It provides organizations with up-to-date industry practices which can further help them create long-term roadmaps designed to tackle the risks of climate change and make the best use of opportunities arising from early adoption of climate action. Though addressing climate risks will be a continuous exercise for the participating industries, the initial task will be to identify gaps and possible solutions.

CESD through this initiative looks ahead to create a network of climate action-focused organizations that can share and showcase their ongoing green / sustainability initiatives and improve each organization's competitiveness through the integration of sustainability in daily operations. Improving Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) performance is an added benefit of working with the Charter as ESG strategies and planning have garnered a lot of attention lately and are seen as one of the desirable factors in an organization to grant any benefits resulting from investments, schemes, and policies.



2. The Impact of Climate Change

Climate change refers to the long-term changes in the Earth's climate patterns caused by human activities such as burning fossil fuels, deforestation, and industrial processes. It leads to global warming, rising sea levels, changes in precipitation, and more frequent extreme weather events like floods, droughts, and heat waves. India, being a developing country, is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

Water: Climate change is affecting water availability, leading to water stress in some regions, and causing floods and landslides in others.

Health: Climate change is increasing the incidence of heat waves, air pollution and water-borne diseases like cholera and diarrhoea, affecting public health.

Biodiversity: Climate change is affecting the biodiversity of India's forests, rivers, and oceans, threatening the existence of many species.

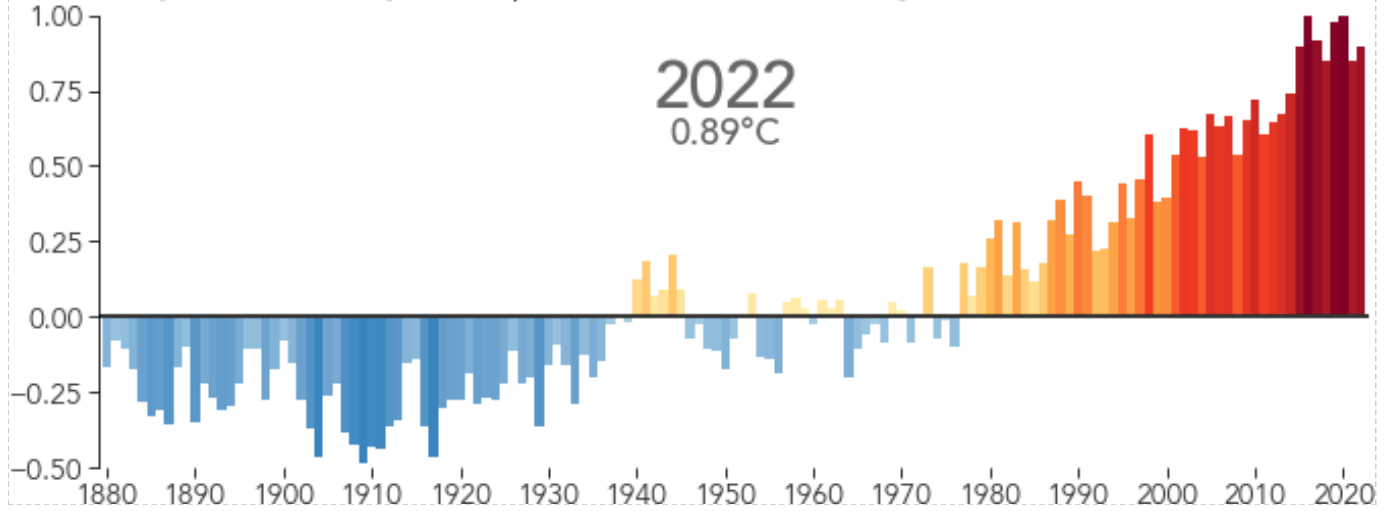
Economy: Climate change is affecting the tourism industry, fisheries, and other sectors, leading to economic losses.

India has taken steps to address climate change, such as increasing the use of renewable energy, reducing carbon emissions, and promoting sustainable agriculture. However, more needs to be done to adapt to the changing climate and reduce the impacts of climate change on the country.



Last 9 Years Warmest on Record

Global Temperature Anomaly (°C compared to the 1951-1980 average)



NATIONAL GOALS

<p>Renewable energy capacity 500GW by 2030</p>	<p>To meet 50 % energy requirement from renewable sources by 2030</p>
<p>Renewable energy capacity 500GW by 2030</p>	<p>To meet 50 % energy requirement from renewable sources by 2030</p>

3. National Climate Goals

India has set a target of achieving net-zero emissions by 2070. This is a significant challenge, but it is one that India is committed to meeting. The country has already made significant progress in reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and it is continuing to invest in renewable energy and energy efficiency. India is also working to adapt to the impacts of climate change, such as by building more resilient infrastructure and improving disaster risk management. To achieve its net-zero emissions target, India has developed a Long-Term Low Emissions Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) .

India, as a signatory to the Paris Agreement, has submitted its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in 2022 outlining its commitments to address climate change. Here are the key elements of India's NDC :

4. MSME Sectors

India's Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector encompasses a wide range of industries, contributing significantly to the country's economic growth and employment generation. Some key industrial sectors within the MSME landscape in India include:

A. Manufacturing and Engineering Sector



Manufacturing MSMEs play a crucial role in contributing to India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). They are significant contributors to industrial output, employment generation, and overall economic growth. Manufacturing MSMEs in India are involved in a wide range of sectors, including textiles, chemicals, machinery, electronics, food processing, and auto components. They face various challenges, including access to finance, technology adoption, infrastructure constraints, and compliance with regulatory requirements. MSMEs in manufacturing are increasingly looking to enhance their global competitiveness. Initiatives such as 'Make in India' and the promotion of export-oriented strategies aim to boost the international presence of Indian manufacturing. As global markets shift towards sustainability, MSMEs that embrace sustainable practices can remain competitive internationally.

B. Automobile and Auto Components Sector



The automotive sector is a major contributor to India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). It encompasses manufacturing of vehicles, as well as the production of auto components. India is among the top automobile producers globally. It manufactures a wide range of vehicles, including two-wheelers, four-wheelers, and commercial vehicles. There is a growing emphasis on the development and adoption of electric vehicles in India. The auto components sector in India is a crucial part of the automotive

supply chain. It includes the manufacturing of components such as engines, transmission systems, brakes, and electronic components.

Despite its growth, the industry faces challenges such as regulatory changes, global economic conditions, and the need for continuous innovation to meet evolving consumer preferences.

C. Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Sector



India is a major player in the global pharmaceutical industry. The chemicals sector is a crucial contributor to India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). It includes a wide range of products such as petrochemicals, specialty chemicals, agrochemicals, and more. India is known as the "Pharmacy of the World" due to its role in producing affordable generic medicines. The pharmaceutical industry has played a crucial role in making healthcare more accessible globally. India's chemicals industry produces a diverse range of products, serving both domestic and international markets.

Petrochemicals, fertilizers, dyes, and pharmaceutical intermediates are among the key segments. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Indian pharmaceutical industry played a key role in the production and distribution of vaccines and medications globally. The chemicals sector in India is a significant contributor to exports. Various chemical products are exported to countries around the world.

D. Service Sector



The service sector in India encompasses a wide range of activities, including information technology (IT), business process outsourcing (BPO), software services, financial services, telecommunications, healthcare, education, tourism, hospitality, and more. India's service sector has undergone remarkable growth, and its continued expansion is expected to contribute significantly to the country's economic development.

India has established itself as a global hub for IT and BPO services. The country provides outsourcing services to companies worldwide, contributing significantly to export earnings. India has witnessed significant growth in telecommunications, with a rapidly expanding mobile subscriber base and increased internet penetration. The sector has played a crucial role in connectivity and digital services. The financial services sector, including banking, insurance, and capital markets, is a vital component of the service industry. The healthcare and education services sub-sectors have seen substantial growth. India has become a destination for medical tourism, and the education sector attracts students from various countries. India's rich cultural heritage and diverse landscapes make it a popular tourist destination. The tourism and hospitality sector contributes to both domestic and international tourism. Legal, consulting, and other professional services also play a crucial role in the service sector, supporting businesses across various industries. The rise of e-commerce platforms has led to a significant expansion of the retail and online services sector in India.



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India's textiles and apparel sector is diverse, ranging from traditional handloom products to modern, export-oriented manufacturing. India is a major producer and consumer of cotton, and cotton textiles constitute a significant portion of the country's textile output. Additionally, there's a growing focus on synthetic fibres and blended textiles. India is a key player in the global apparel manufacturing industry. The country exports a diverse range of garments, including ready-made clothing for men, women and children.

India has a rich tradition of handloom and handicrafts, contributing to the textile and apparel sector. Handloom products, including sarees and traditional garments, are popular domestically and internationally. The textiles and apparel sector is a significant contributor to India's export earnings. Indian garments and textiles are exported to various countries around the world. There is an increasing emphasis on sustainable and eco-friendly practices in the textiles and apparel industry. Many companies are adopting sustainable sourcing and production methods. The sector faces challenges such as global competition, changing consumer preferences, and the need for technology upgradation.

F. Agriculture and Agro-Processing Sector



India has a diverse and vibrant food processing industry that includes the processing of fruits, vegetables, dairy products, cereals, meat, and seafood. This industry transforms raw agricultural produce into value-added products for domestic consumption and export. The processing of cereals and grains is a key component of the agro-based sector. This includes milling, processing, and packaging of rice, wheat, and other grains.

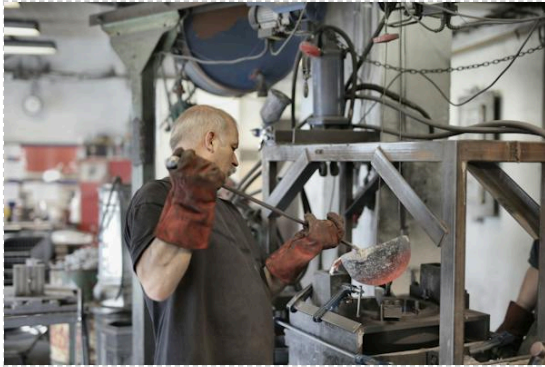
The dairy sector, including the processing of milk and dairy products, is a significant part of the agro-based industry. India is one of the largest producers of milk globally. The processing of fruits and vegetables involves activities such as canning, freezing, and drying to produce various food products, including juices, jams, and pickles. India is a major producer of oilseeds, and the processing of edible oils is an essential aspect of the agro-based sector. The sugar industry, including the processing of sugarcane, is a part of the agro-based sector. Additionally, confectionery and sweet manufacturing contribute to the food processing industry.

The development of cold chain infrastructure is critical for preserving the quality and freshness of perishable products, and there has been an emphasis on enhancing these facilities. The agro-based sector is integral to India's efforts to increase farmer income, reduce post-harvest losses, and meet the growing demand for processed food.

G. Metal and Metallurgical Sector



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India is one of the world's largest producers of steel, and the steel industry is a major component of the metal sector. India produces a variety of non-ferrous metals, including aluminium, copper, zinc, and lead. Foundries play a crucial role in the metal sector, producing castings for various industries. This sector includes both ferrous and non-ferrous foundries. Metal fabrication involves shaping and forming metal into finished products. This includes metal sheets, pipes, and structural components.

Mining activities contribute to the availability of raw materials for the metal industry. The metal and metallurgical sector supplies materials for the automobile and aerospace industries. The sector is crucial for infrastructure development, providing materials for construction, bridges, and other civil engineering projects. Efforts are being made to adopt environmentally friendly practices in the metal and metallurgical sector, including waste recycling and emissions reduction. The sector is actively involved in research and development to improve processes, enhance product quality, and meet global standards.

H. Construction and Building Material Sector



The construction sector is integral to the development of infrastructure, including roads, bridges, highways, airports, and ports. The production of building materials includes cement, steel, bricks, concrete, tiles, glass, and other construction materials. The manufacturing of construction chemicals, such as admixtures, waterproofing compounds, and concrete additives, supports the construction industry. The production of adhesives and sealants is crucial for various construction applications, including bonding materials and providing waterproofing solutions.

India has a thriving ceramic and vitrified tiles industry, with various companies producing tiles for flooring and wall applications. The paints and coatings industry provides a wide range of products for protecting and enhancing building surfaces. Wood processing units produce timber and engineered wood products for construction and furniture. Glass manufacturing units produce materials used in windows, facades, and interior applications. Companies manufacture doors, windows, and other fenestration products using materials like wood, uPVC, and aluminum. Insulation materials, such as thermal and acoustic insulators, are manufactured to improve energy efficiency and comfort in buildings. Manufacturers produce pre-engineered building materials, including prefabricated structures and components for rapid construction. Cement and steel are essential components of construction projects. India has a robust steel industry with production facilities across the country. India is one of the largest producers of cement globally.

Government investments in infrastructure projects, such as the development of smart cities and industrial corridors, drive growth in the sector. Lightweight construction materials, such as autoclaved aerated concrete (AAC) blocks, are gaining popularity for their energy efficiency and ease of use. There is an increasing focus on sustainable and environmentally friendly building materials, including recycled and renewable materials. The building materials manufacturing sector in India continues to evolve, driven by factors such as urbanization, infrastructure

development, and sustainability goals. Government initiatives such as **"Make in India"** and the promotion of sustainable construction practices contribute to the growth of the sector.

I. Renewable Energy Technologies



The renewable energy sector in India has witnessed significant growth and has become a key focus area for the country's energy transition. The sector plays a crucial role in addressing energy security, mitigating climate change, and promoting sustainable development. The manufacture of renewable energy technologies in India has been growing, driven by the country's commitment to increasing the share of renewable energy in its energy mix.

India has made efforts to promote domestic solar PV manufacturing. The production of solar cells and modules has seen growth, with various companies establishing manufacturing facilities. India has a well-established wind energy sector, and there are domestic manufacturers of wind turbine components.

The production of batteries and energy storage solutions, including lithium-ion batteries, has gained importance as energy storage becomes crucial for managing intermittent renewable sources. Efforts are being made to promote the manufacturing of advanced energy storage technologies domestically.

Components for bioenergy projects, such as biomass power plants and biogas units, are manufactured in India. The manufacture of components for hydropower projects, including turbines and generators, is part of India's capabilities in the renewable energy sector. With the growing focus on electric mobility, the manufacturing of components for electric vehicles, including batteries, charging infrastructure, and electric motors, is expanding. In addition to solar PV modules, the production of inverters and other Balance of System components is essential for solar power projects. As green hydrogen gains attention, there are initiatives to manufacture electrolyzers and other components for hydrogen production domestically.

The emphasis on **"Atmanirbhar Bharat"** (self-reliant India) has spurred efforts to strengthen the domestic manufacturing ecosystem across various sectors, including renewable energy. The success of these efforts is crucial for achieving India's renewable energy targets and promoting sustainable development.

J. Handicrafts and Cottage Industries Sector



The handicrafts and cottage industries sector in India is a significant part of the country's cultural and economic landscape. This sector includes a wide range of traditional crafts and artisanal products that showcase India's rich cultural diversity. India has a vast and diverse array of handicrafts, including handwoven textiles, pottery, metalwork, woodcraft, leather goods, embroidery, and more. The sector provides employment to a large number of artisans and craftsmen, many of whom belong to rural communities.

Artisans often work in clusters or cooperatives, preserving traditional techniques and skills. Some handicrafts in India

specific regions. Handicrafts from India are in demand in the international market. The sector contributes significantly to the country's export earnings. The Indian government has launched various schemes and initiatives to support and promote the handicrafts and cottage industries sector. Programs such as the "**Aadi Mahotsav**" and the "**One District One Product**" (ODOP) scheme aim to boost traditional crafts and products. The emergence of e-commerce platforms has provided artisans with opportunities to reach a global audience and sell their products online.

There is a growing awareness of sustainable and eco-friendly practices in the handicrafts sector. Artisans are incorporating environmentally friendly materials and processes into their work. The handicrafts and cottage industries sector continues to be an important source of livelihood for many communities in India. Government support, market access through e-commerce, and a renewed interest in handmade and traditional products contribute to the sector's resilience.

K. Plastics and Rubber Sector



The plastics and rubber sector in India is a significant part of the country's manufacturing landscape. This sector encompasses the production of a wide range of plastic and rubber products, serving diverse industries such as packaging, automotive, construction, healthcare, and consumer goods. India has a robust polymer production industry, with the manufacturing of polymers such as polyethylene, polypropylene, PVC, and PET. The plastic processing industry in India is diverse and includes extrusion, injection moulding, blow moulding, and thermoforming processes.

Plastics play a crucial role in the packaging industry, with applications ranging from food packaging to industrial packaging. India is a major producer of natural rubber. The rubber processing industry involves the production of various rubber products, including tires, tubes, conveyor belts, and footwear. The production of automotive tires is a significant segment of the rubber industry in India. Rubber is used in the production of footwear, including sports shoes, casual shoes, and industrial boots.

India exports both plastics and rubber products to various countries, contributing to the country's export earnings. The sector faces challenges related to raw material prices, global market dynamics, and environmental concerns associated with plastic waste. The plastics and rubber sector in India is dynamic, and its growth is influenced by factors such as consumer demand, technological advancements, and environmental considerations.

L. Printing and Packaging



The printing and packaging sector in India is a dynamic and essential part of the country's manufacturing and service industry. This sector plays a crucial role in supporting various other industries by providing packaging solutions, marketing collateral, and printed materials. The printing industry in India utilizes a range of technologies, including offset printing, digital printing, flexography, gravure printing, and screen printing. The packaging industry in India utilizes a variety of materials, including paperboard, corrugated boxes, flexible packaging (plastic films),

Sustainable and eco-friendly packaging solutions are gaining traction. Flexible packaging, including pouches and sachets, is widely used for food products, snacks, and personal care items.

The sector is focusing on innovations such as smart packaging, interactive packaging, and sustainable materials to address environmental concerns. The printing and packaging sector in India is evolving to meet the changing demands of consumers, industries, and regulatory environments. Technological advancements, sustainability considerations, and a focus on quality are driving factors in the sector's growth.

M. Wood and Wood Products



The wood and wood products manufacturing sector in India is a diverse and significant industry that includes various sub-sectors such as timber processing, plywood, furniture manufacturing, and other wood-based products. Timber is sourced from both natural forests and plantations. Sustainable forestry practices are increasingly emphasized to ensure responsible wood sourcing. Wooden furniture manufacturing is a significant sub-sector, producing a wide range of products such as tables, chairs, cabinets and beds.

Indian furniture manufacturers export their products to various countries. The export of wooden furniture contributes to the country's foreign exchange earnings. Particle board and Medium Density Fibreboard (MDF) are manufactured for various applications, including furniture and interior design. The production of wooden flooring, including solid wood flooring and engineered wood flooring, caters to both domestic and international markets.

The adoption of advanced technologies, such as CNC machines, is enhancing precision and efficiency in wood processing and furniture manufacturing. The presence of wood and furniture products on e-commerce platforms has grown, providing a broader reach and market access. The wood and wood products manufacturing sector in India is known for its traditional craftsmanship, diverse product range, and contribution to employment. As with any industry, it faces challenges and opportunities driven by market trends, technological advancements, and sustainability considerations.

N. Electronics and Electrical Equipment



The electronics and electrical equipment manufacturing sector in India is a crucial component of the country's industrial landscape. This sector covers a wide range of products, including consumer electronics, industrial electronics, electrical equipment, and electronic components. India has a growing market for consumer electronics, including smartphones, televisions, refrigerators, air conditioners, and other household appliances. India has become a significant hub for mobile phone manufacturing.

The government's "Make in India" initiative has attracted investments in mobile manufacturing. Efforts are being made to promote semiconductor manufacturing in India to reduce dependence on imports.

The sector faces challenges related to supply chain disruptions, particularly in the context of global events and dependencies on imports. Opportunities exist in the development and manufacturing of green technologies, including energy-efficient appliances and sustainable energy solutions. The electronics and electrical equipment manufacturing sector in India is undergoing significant transformations, driven by technological advancements, government initiatives, and the changing global landscape.

O. Leather and Leather Products



The manufacturing of leather and leather products in India is an important industry with a rich history. The sector includes the production of a wide range of goods, from footwear and apparel to accessories and industrial leather products. India has a well-established tanning industry, producing both finished and semi-finished leather. Leather manufacturers source raw materials from both domestic and international markets. Efforts have been made to enhance the quality and standards of Indian leather products to meet global requirements.

India is one of the largest producers of footwear globally, and the industry includes the manufacturing of casual shoes, formal shoes, sports shoes, and sandals. The production of leather goods includes items such as handbags, wallets, belts, and luggage. The automotive industry uses leather for the interior of vehicles, including car seats and steering wheel covers. India exports a significant portion of its leather products to various countries. Adoption of advanced technologies in leather processing and manufacturing is encouraged to improve efficiency and quality. Changing consumer preferences and trends, including a growing interest in sustainable and cruelty-free products, influence the leather industry.

The leather and leather products manufacturing sector in India is a significant contributor to the country's economy and employment. The industry has been adapting to global standards and consumer expectations while also addressing environmental concerns.

P. Retail and E-Commerce Sector



The retail and e-commerce sector in India has been experiencing dynamic growth and transformation. The organized retail sector in India includes modern retail formats such as supermarkets, hypermarkets, and retail chains. FMCG companies have a significant presence in the retail sector, with products ranging from food and beverages to personal care and household items. Changing consumer preferences, including a preference for experiential shopping, eco-friendly products, and digital interactions, impact retail strategies.

Retailers are increasingly integrating technology into their operations, including the use of digital payment systems, augmented reality, and customer analytics. E-commerce platforms serve as marketplaces connecting buyers and sellers across various product categories. The growth of smartphones has fuelled mobile commerce, allowing consumers to make purchases through mobile apps. The online grocery segment has witnessed significant growth,

E-commerce platforms are key channels for the sale of electronics, gadgets, and consumer durables. Integration with financial technology services allows for seamless online payments, cashless transactions, and the availability of EMI options.

The Indian e-commerce ecosystem includes a vibrant startup culture, with new entrants innovating in areas such as social commerce, direct-to-consumer brands, and tech-driven solutions. E-commerce companies are increasingly targeting consumers in rural and smaller towns, expanding their reach beyond metro cities. The retail and e-commerce sector in India continues to evolve, influenced by technological advancements, changing consumer behaviours, and regulatory developments. Both traditional retail and e-commerce are integral components of the overall retail landscape, and businesses often adopt an omnichannel approach to cater to diverse consumer preferences.

Q. Tourism Sector



The tourism sector in India, faced significant challenges due to the COVID-19 pandemic. With international travel restrictions in place, there was an increased focus on domestic tourism. Many travellers opted for domestic destinations, contributing to the revival of tourism within the country. The tourism sector witnessed an increased adoption of digital technologies for bookings, promotions, and enhancing the overall travel experience. Online travel platforms played a crucial role in facilitating bookings and providing information.

Efforts were made to promote sustainable and responsible tourism practices, emphasizing the preservation of historical sites. Encouraging the development and certification of eco-friendly hotels and accommodations that adopt sustainable practices in energy usage, waste management, and water conservation. Implementing and promoting responsible wildlife tourism practices to minimize the impact on natural habitats and protect endangered species. This includes enforcing guidelines for wildlife sanctuaries and national parks.

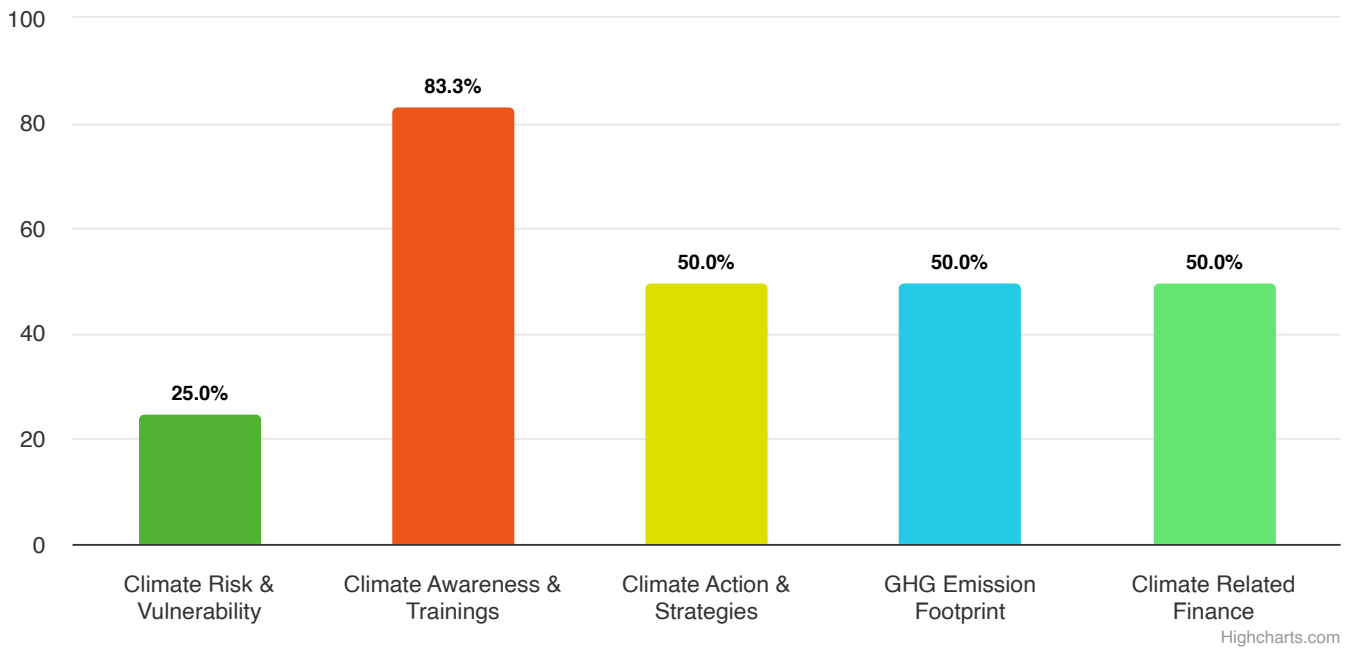
Supporting community-based tourism initiatives where local communities actively participate in and benefit from tourism activities. This approach helps in preserving local cultures, traditions, and environments. These efforts collectively contribute to the goal of making tourism in India more sustainable, minimizing negative environmental and cultural impacts, and ensuring long-term benefits for both the industry and local communities.

5. Insights

Overall score of the assessment for the company.

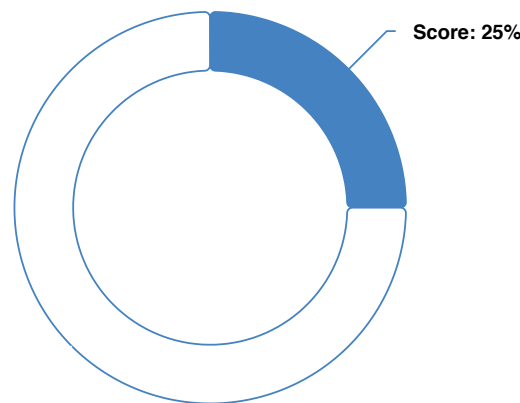


Charter Score



A. Climate Risk & Vulnerability

Climate Risk & Vulnerability

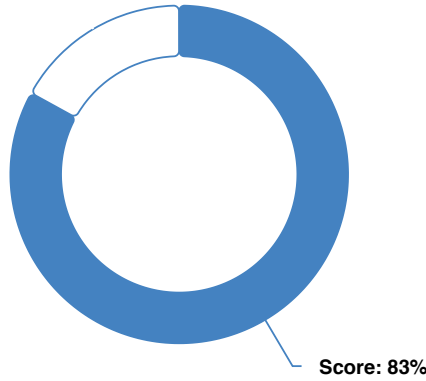


- The company operates in the region with moderate exposure to extreme weather events.
- Inadequate plans to address uncertainty in water supply affecting manufacturing processes.
- Limited assessment of supply chain vulnerabilities related to climate change impacts.

B. Climate Change Awareness & Training



Climate Awareness & Trainings

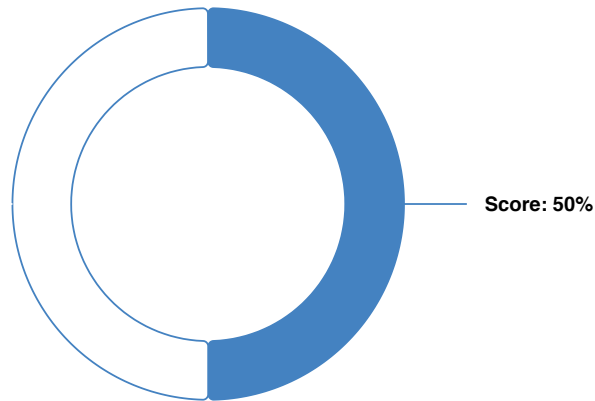


Highcharts.com

- Lack of consistency in the integration of climate awareness into the onboarding process.
- Limited visibility into the engagement level of the leadership team..

C. Climate Action & Strategies

Climate Action & Strategies



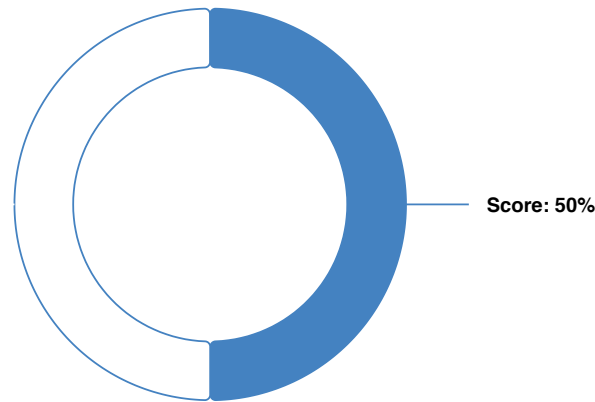
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- Lack of a formal commitment to achieving Net Zero greenhouse gas emissions.
- Insufficient integration of climate risk into disclosure practices.

D. GHG Emission Footprint



GHG Emission Footprint



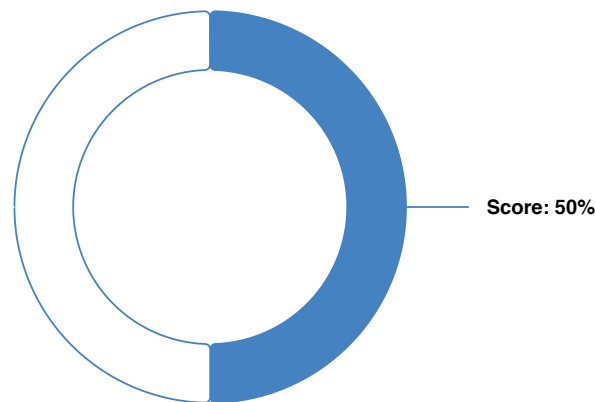
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Lack of a formal commitment to achieving Net Zero greenhouse gas emissions.

- Insufficient integration of climate risk into disclosure practices.

E. Climate Related Finance

Climate Related Finance



Highcharts.com

- Lack of a designated budget for climate-related initiatives.

6. Recommendations

A. Climate Risk & Vulnerability

- **Develop Water Supply Contingency Plans:**

1. Conduct a detailed analysis of the manufacturing processes dependent on water supply.
2. Establish contingency plans to address uncertainty in water supply, including alternative sourcing options.
3. Collaborate with suppliers to understand and address shared climate risks.

B. Climate Awareness & Trainings



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1. Embed climate awareness modules into the onboarding process for new employees.
2. Develop an onboarding curriculum focusing on climate resilience and sustainability.

• **Leadership Engagement:**

1. Initiate a leadership development program focused on climate leadership.
2. Establish a leadership climate action task force for oversight and engagement.

C. Climate Action & Strategies

• **Net Zero Emissions Commitment:**

1. Assess the organization's current carbon footprint.
2. Develop a roadmap to reduce and offset greenhouse gas emissions.
3. Establish a target date for achieving Net Zero emissions and communicate the commitment internally and externally.

• **Climate Risk Disclosure Practices:**

1. Develop a comprehensive climate risk disclosure framework.
2. Integrate climate risk information into relevant reports, such as BRSR, Sustainability Reports, or Integrated Reports.
1. Develop a comprehensive climate risk disclosure framework.

D. GHG Emission Footprint

• **Incorporate Innovation for Carbon Mitigation:**

1. Conduct a technology and best practices audit to identify innovative solutions.
2. Explore renewable energy sources, energy-efficient technologies, and sustainable practices to reduce your carbon footprint.
3. Invest in research and development for adopting cutting-edge technologies aligned with industry trends.

E. Climate Related Finance

• **Establish a Dedicated Climate Budget:**

1. Integrate climate-related initiatives into the overall business strategy.
2. Allocate a specific budget for climate-related projects, ensuring financial resources are earmarked for sustainability efforts.
3. Communicate the importance of the climate budget to all stakeholders, emphasizing its alignment with long-term business sustainability.



Confederation of Indian Industry

The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) works to create and sustain an environment conducive to the development of India, partnering Industry, Government, and civil society, through advisory and consultative processes.

CII is a non-government, not-for-profit, industry-led, and industry-managed organization, with around 9,000 members from the private as well as public sectors, including SMEs and MNCs, and an indirect membership of over 300,000 enterprises from 286 national and regional sectoral industry bodies.

For more than 125 years, CII has been engaged in shaping India's development journey and works proactively on transforming Indian Industry's engagement in national development. CII charts change by working closely with Government on policy issues, interfacing with thought leaders, and enhancing efficiency, competitiveness, and business opportunities for industry through a range of specialized services and strategic global linkages. It also provides a platform for consensus-building and networking on key issues.

Extending its agenda beyond business, CII assists industry to identify and execute corporate citizenship programmes. Partnerships with civil society organizations carry forward corporate initiatives for integrated and inclusive development across diverse domains including affirmative action, livelihoods, diversity management, skill development, empowerment of women, and sustainable development, to name a few.

As India strategizes for the next 25 years to India@100, Indian industry must scale the competitiveness ladder to drive growth. It must also internalize the tenets of sustainability and climate action and accelerate its globalisation journey for leadership in a changing world. The role played by Indian industry will be central to the country's progress and success as a nation. CII, with the Theme for 2023-24 as 'Towards a Competitive and Sustainable India@100: Growth, Inclusiveness, Globalisation, Building Trust' has prioritized 6 action themes that will catalyze the journey of the country towards the vision of India@100.

With 65 offices, including 10 Centres of Excellence, in India, and 8 overseas offices in Australia, Egypt, Germany, Indonesia, Singapore, UAE, UK, and USA, as well as institutional partnerships with 350 counterpart organizations in 133 countries, CII serves as a reference point for Indian industry and the international business community.



**CII-ITC Centre of Excellence
for Sustainable Development**



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for Sustainable Development**

The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) works to create and sustain an environment conducive to the development of India, partnering Industry, Government, and civil society, through advisory and consultative processes.

CII is a non-government, not-for-profit, industry-led, and industry-managed organization, with around 9,000 members from the private as well as public sectors, including SMEs and MNCs, and an indirect membership of over 300,000 enterprises from 286 national and regional sectoral industry bodies.



The CII Climate Action Charter (CCAC) is a platform for Indian businesses to address climate change as a material risk and develop long-term actions to build resilience. It aims to facilitate sectoral climate actions and showcase best practices for addressing climate risks. The CCAC will promote collective action by Indian businesses towards a just, equitable, and resilient transition and help build sustainable and competitive businesses.

MSMEs can play a significant role in driving energy transition to a more sustainable and equitable future. The MSME Toolkit is a unique and comprehensive platform created in line with the CII Climate Action Charter (CCAC). The toolkit provides MSMEs with a platform for assessing their vulnerability to climate-related hazards, raising awareness, and developing short- and long-term resilience measures. The toolkit helps in GHG foot-printing through an easy-to-use tool for calculating Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, allowing MSMEs to assess their carbon footprint and take appropriate mitigation measures across different scopes. The toolkit also addresses the climate-related risks that Indian MSMEs face by taking a comprehensive and collaborative approach.

The toolkit enables MSMEs to take ownership of their climate action transition by mapping climate change as a material risk across their value chains. It allows them to build resilience, develop sustainable practices and showcase best practices. The toolkit promotes a collective assessment of climate-related vulnerabilities, with a focus on collaboratively finding solutions for a just, equitable, and resilient transition.



Annexure 1: Methodology

We followed the TCFD approach to analyse the study of the clusters. The process involves first identifying all the associated risks arising from the 1.5-degree Celsius and 2-degree Celsius change scenario and its impact on different aspects of the business. Following this we also take the opportunity to identify the opportunities within the business that hold potential that can be realized to improve the business or perhaps create a slight transition to ensure it can be resilient and can attain sustainable working models over time.

The clusters are assessed on all the criteria and their readiness to tackle such risks and opportunities will further give us further insights into the impending financial impact it can have on the cluster and the organizations established in it.

Based on the assessment, action steps have been suggested to the company on how the organization can address and mitigate its climate risks.



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