

Accelerating Smart Power and Renewable Energy in India (ASPiRE): Sectoral Workshop

Net Zero Textile Manufacturing Measuring, Reducing & Reporting

By Catherine Bottrill, CEO





Senior team.

The founders have over 40 years combined experience in energy and environmental management.



Catherine Bottrill

CEO / Co-founder



Dr. Russell Layberry

CSO / Co-founder



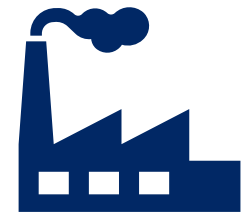
Spun-out of Oxford University
in 2011



Assisting the textile & apparel sector on the path to net zero



Supply chain mapping



Factory energy audits



Carbon footprint



Fashion inseting



The Climate Challenge

The GHG impact and challenge for the textile & apparel sector



1

Giga tonne CO₂e / year

2%

Of total global emissions.

96%

From supply chain impact.





Developing a net zero path necessitates decision-making that responds and adapts to...

science

legislation

uncertainty

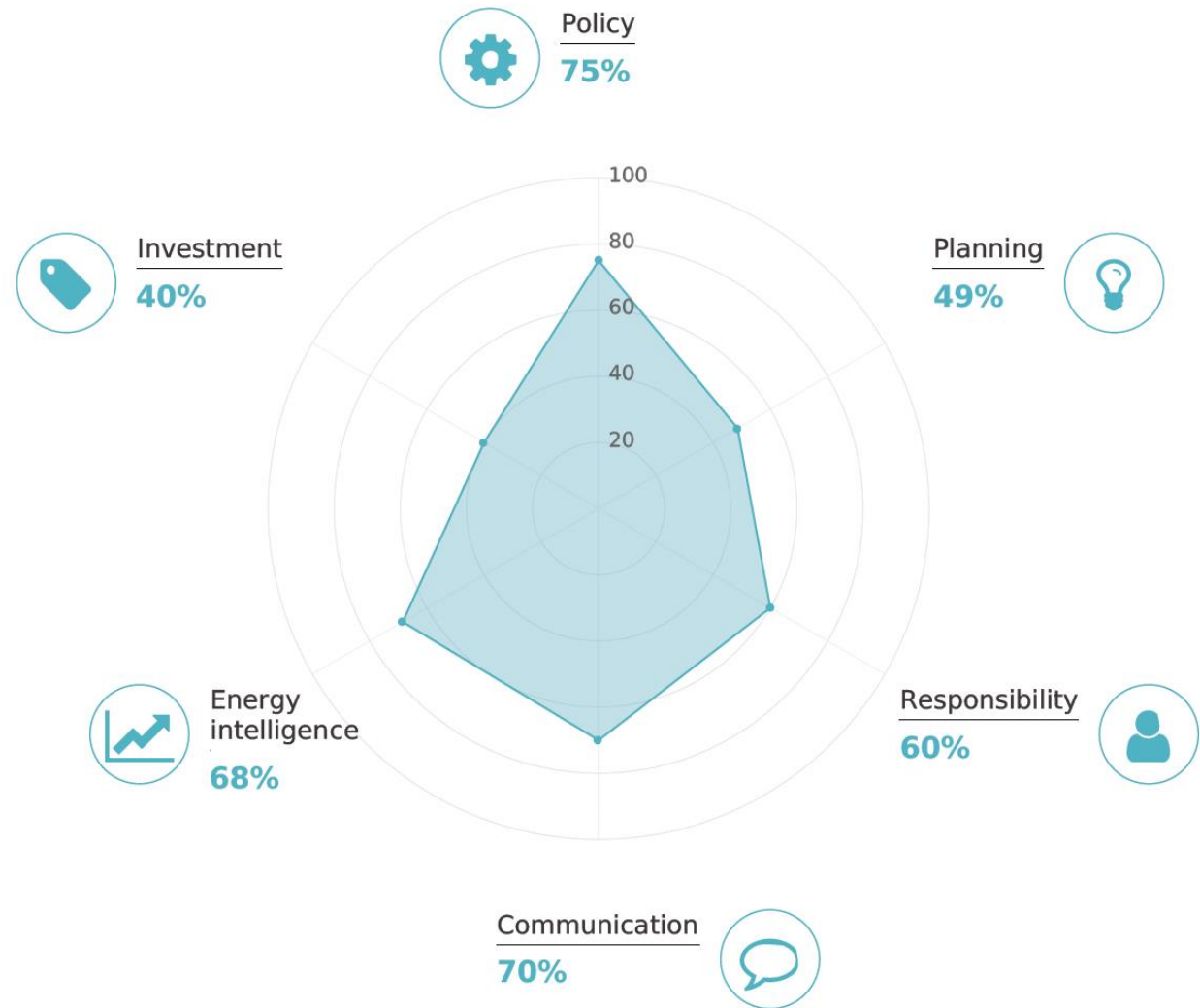
cost

reputation

technology

resources

Therefore, taking a holistic approach is important for achieving net zero





Measuring

GHG emissions in India's textile manufacturing sector



GHG Accounting Guidance



Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions (version 1.0)

*Supplement to the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3)
Accounting & Reporting Standard*





GHG Emissions Scopes

Scope 1

directly burned fuels eg:
natural gas, diesel, petrol,
kerosene etc.

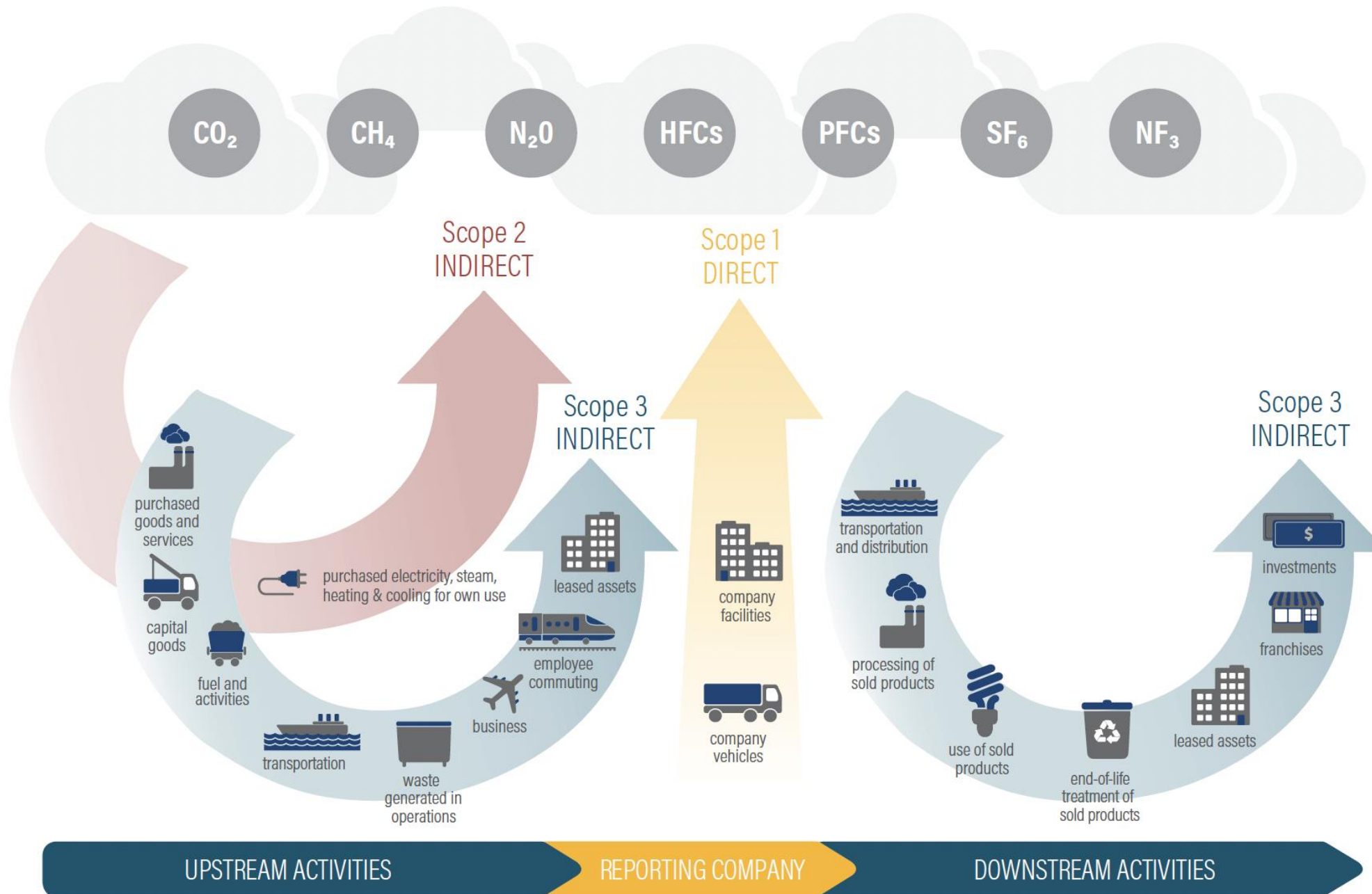
other direct emissions eg:
CFCs, HFCs, methane, SF₆
etc

Scope 2

Indirectly burned
fuels e.g.:
electricity, heat networks

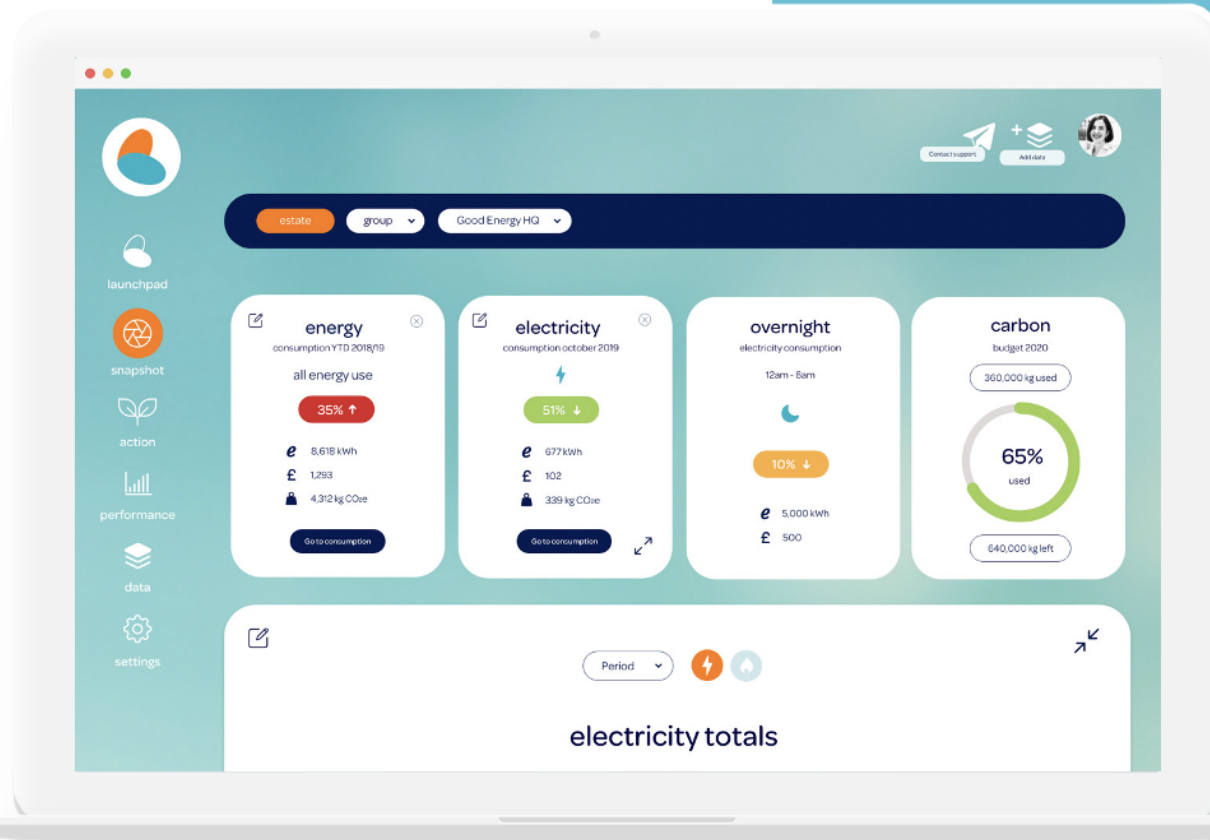
Scope 3

Upstream and downstream
supply chain emissions –
indirect emissions which
occur due to the activities of
your business



Software

ENERGY MANAGEMENT



Process energy data

Easy connection and importing



Performance analysis

Individual facilities and the portfolio



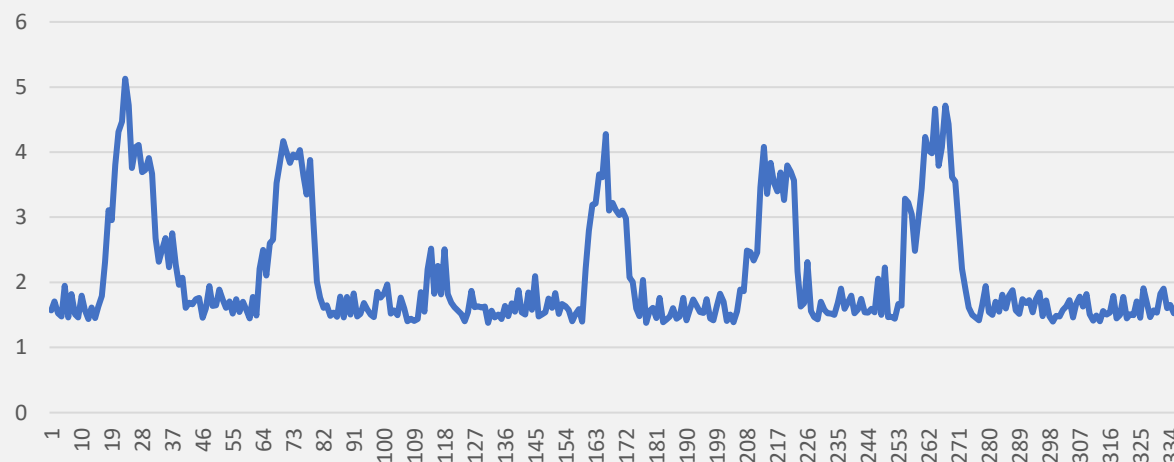
Energy reports

Monthly and annual reports

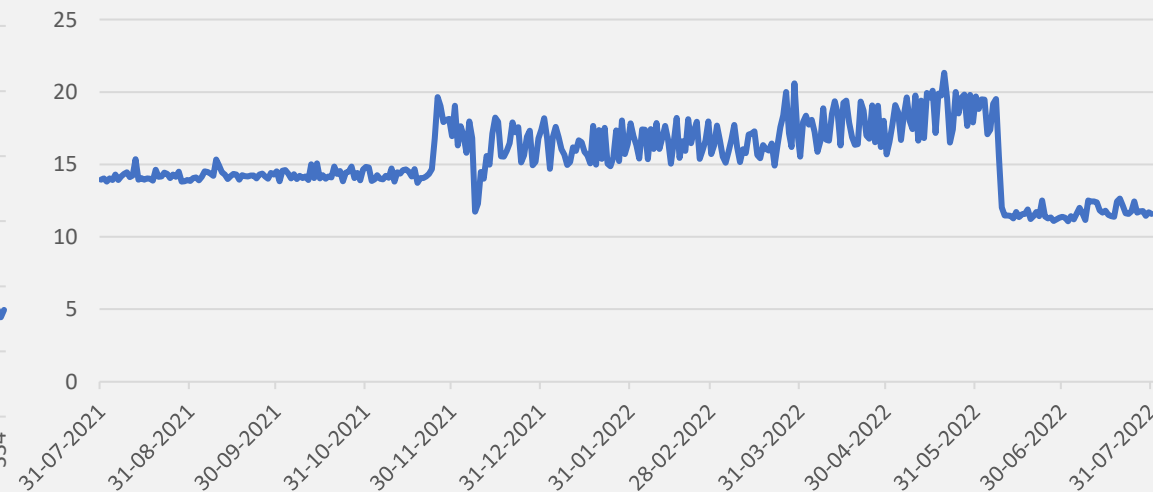


Energy and Carbon Monitoring

kWh/hh electricity



electricity use from 00:00 to 00:30 in kWh





Reducing

GHG emissions in India's textile manufacturing sector



Net Zero

Net zero refers to a state in which the greenhouse gases going into the atmosphere are balanced by removal out of the atmosphere.

- **Reduce emissions** – Conservation, energy efficiency, fuel switching
- **Offset emissions** - Reducing GHG emissions (including through avoided emissions), or increasing GHG removals through activities external to an actor
- **Insetting** - Reducing GHG emissions (including through avoided emissions), or increasing GHG removals through an actor's scope 1, 2, or 3 emissions



Scope 1 and 2 Reduction

- Good energy management
- LED lighting
- Variable speed drives
- High efficiency motors
- Evaporative cooling
- Solar panels (PV)



Reducing operational energy use

Signage on equipment

BMS scheduling (weekly)

Building close routines (a member of staff at lock up)

Automatic systems

Staff engagement

The easiest method. A single member of staff switches off every piece of equipment that needs to be off at building close.

Can be enhanced by stickers - red, green.



Scope 1 and 2 Decarbonisation

- Electrification (remove fossil fuels from process heating)
- Direct electrical heating, biomass/biofuels, heat-pumps



Reporting

GHG emissions in India's textile manufacturing sector



ISO 14064 – Emissions Counting

The ISO 14064 standard provides governments, businesses, regions and other organisations with a complementary set of tools for programs to quantify, monitor, report and verify greenhouse gas emissions.

The ISO 14064 standard supports organisations to participate in both regulated and voluntary programs such as emissions trading schemes and public reporting using a globally recognised standard.



PAS2060 – carbon neutrality

PAS 2060 is a specification detailing how to demonstrate carbon neutrality produced and published by the British Standards Institution.

The carbon footprint measurements should include 100% of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, plus all Scope 3 emissions that contribute more than 1% of the total footprint.

The entity must develop a Carbon Management Plan.

Offsets:

- From one of the PAS 2060 approved schemes (for example the Verified Carbon Standard).
- Genuinely additional (i.e. reductions that would not have happened anyway).
- Verified by an independent third party to ensure that emission reductions are permanent, avoid leakage (so that emissions are not increased in another area as a result of the project reductions) and are not double counted.



Science-based Targets

- Kering commits to reduce scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services 40 percent per unit of value added within the same time frame.
- Levi Strauss & Co. also commits to reduce absolute scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services 40 percent by 2025 from a 2016 base year.
- Marks & Spencer commits to reduce scope 3 GHG emissions by 13.3 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent between 2017 and 2030.
- Target Corporation commits that 80 percent of its suppliers by spend covering all purchased goods and services will set science-based scope 1 and scope 2 targets by 2023.
- Tesco also commits to reduce its scope 3 GHG emissions 17 percent by 2030, using a 2015 base year. The emissions categories covered by the scope 3 target are purchased goods and services (supply chain), fuel- and energy-related activities, upstream transportation and distribution, and waste generated in operations.

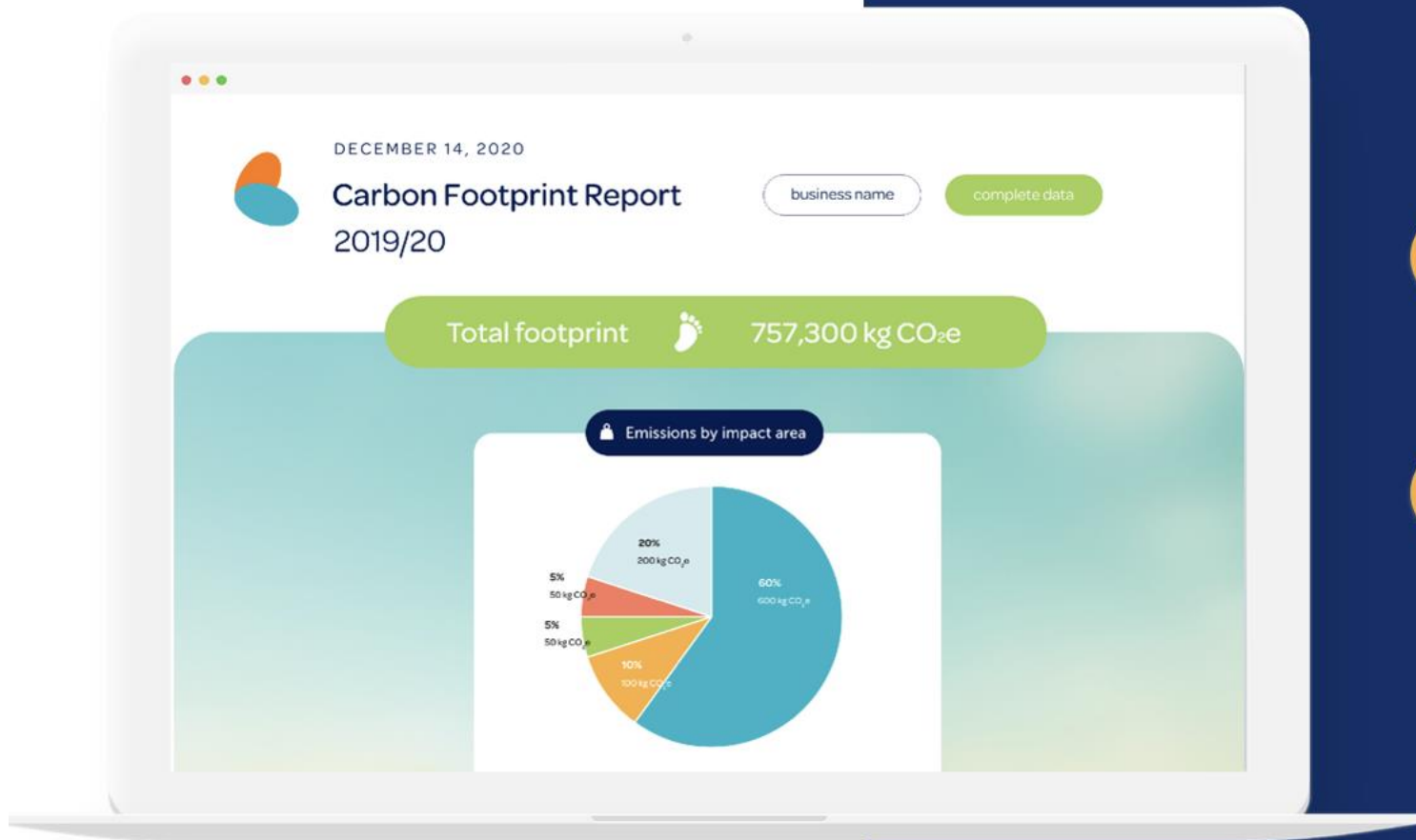


APPAREL AND FOOTWEAR SECTOR SCIENCE-BASED TARGETS GUIDANCE



Software

CARBON FOOTPRINT REPORTS



Total carbon footprint

Your footprint across your portfolio



Impact analysis

Scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions by source



Thank you.



www.piliogroup.com

Catherine@piliogroup.com

info@piliogroup.com

