

Golden Peacock Award for Climate Security



2010

GUIDELINES & APPLICATION FORM

Golden Peacock Award for Climate Security

General

Invitation

The Golden Peacock Awards Secretariate (GPAS) has great pleasure in inviting applications for **The Golden Peacock Award for Climate Security (GPACS)**. The Golden Peacock Award Scheme was instituted by the Institute of Directors in February 1991 to create a competitiveness and to encourage improvements in both manufacturing as well as service organisations in India including :

- All sectors of agriculture, construction, logistics industry and commerce – both Public and Private undertakings
- Organisations in Voluntary Sector.
- Government and Semi-Government Departments / NGOs
- Educational, Service and Research establishments including monitoring, and laboratories

The GPCS Awards are normally presented each year, to organisations in different sectors adjudged to have made the most significant achievement and contribution to protect the health of the planet.

The Golden Peacock Award for Climate Security stimulates and helps organisations to rapidly accelerate the pace of customer-oriented improvement process. It is a powerful self-assessment process and a way to build an organisations' brand equity on protection on the health of the planet. The preparation for the award helps to inspire and align the entire work force and management functions. The knowledge gained by the organisation in describing and self-assessing its operations leads to IMPROVED organisational performance.

The Awards

The Golden Peacock Award for Climate Security is awarded Annually. The award winners may use the Golden Peacock Award logo on their printed and promotional material for the next 3 years. Selected organisations may be given a commendation card. The Golden Peacock Award for Climate Security will be given separately for type of manufacturing and service organisations in different sectors under the following groups:

Groups

- **Large Enterprises**
Annual Turnover over Rs 300 crores
- **Medium and Small Enterprises**
Annual Turnover upto Rs 300 crores

Eligibility

Manufacturing or Service organizations or parts of organisations (self accounting profit centres) operating in India may participate in the Golden Peacock Award for Climate Security. The decisive factor for eligibility is that the operations of the applicant must reasonably correspond to the Award criteria and which can be verified at the time of evaluation. The operations of the applicant must be carried out independently, meaning that responsibilities, authorities, results, etc. are clearly defined. This must be documented, for example, in the annual report, organisation plan or equivalent.

Categories

The Golden Award for Climate Security would be considered separately for the following categories of products / services:-

1. Telecommunication / IT Sector
2. Education & Training Sector
3. Pharmaceutical and Health Care
4. Food & Beverages and Agriculture Sector
5. Automobile Sector
6. Energy Sector (Incl renewables)
7. Chemical & Fertilizer Sector
8. Oil & Petroleum Sector
9. Coal/Mining and Steel Sector
10. Non-Ferrous Metallurgy Sector
11. FMCG & Consumer Appliances Sector
12. Hotel, Travel and Tourism Sector
13. Transportation – Shipping /Aviation
14. Banking Financial and Insurance Sector
15. Entertainment Industry - TV/Film/Music
16. Social Service / NGOs
17. Government Sector
18. Any other Sector, as the jury deems fit.

Rules and Regulations

- Decision of the Awards Jury Council on the recommendations of the Jury is final and no appeal or correspondence will be entertained.
- Awards Committee reserves the right to award more than one organisation as the winner and also to withhold award(s), if the required standard is not met.
- Awards Committee accepts no liability for any loss resulting from the disclosure of information concerning an entry to Assessors and Jury members, though all reasonable precautions will be taken to maintain secrecy.
- Awards Committee cannot undertake to return documents or supplementary material submitted with an entry.
- Awards Committee reserves the right to alter the Award Scheme, at any time.
- Finalist Award applicants may also be invited to make a brief presentation to the Jury and/or one of the assessors may be nominated to confirm or clarify certain facts at site.

Short-listed finalists, whose sites have to be visited, will bear the actual cost of the visits. These may cover the cost of one assessor travelling to the site, and accommodation, if required.

Non-Disclosure & Confidentiality

Names of applicants, commentary and scoring information developed during the review of applications are regarded as proprietary by GPAS and are kept confidential. Such information is available only to those individuals directly involved in the assessment and administrative process. GPAS will take all reasonable action to ensure that applications and information therein are treated in strict confidence. However, in no way can GPAS be held responsible for any loss of confidentiality to a third party. Moreover, GPAS cannot be held liable for any damage (to goods, or persons, financial loss or consequential) incurred through the breach of confidentiality or otherwise by the applicants or any third party.

GPAS reserves the right, prior to or subsequent to the Award Presentation, to publish and made public the salient details of the Award Winners, as a step towards sharing of knowledge in the national interest.

Awards to Recognize Partners in Combating Climate Change

The Golden Peacock Awards Secretariate (GPAS) has great pleasure in inviting applications from top global organizations setting standards and creating benchmarks, for combating climate change. Our effort is to project organizations that enjoy enviable support from government and society for their contribution to protect the health of the planet.

Climate Change

Global climate change is a complex and multi-faceted issue. Solutions are not easy and will require a long-term commitment and adequate resources to address effectively. With greater awareness of climate change issues and opportunities, strategies can be collectively crafted that have a significant impact on emission reductions over time.

Carbon off-setting is gaining wide recognition as part of mix of measures to address the impact of our activities on climate change, making real improvements to people's quality of life. A number of companies today are off-setting emissions from their travel, events, operations, products and sources to become a zero carbon organization/event.

Energy Aspects – The Major Cause of Climate Change

The energy indicators cover important areas of organizational energy use, which include both direct and indirect energy

Energy consumption is the major contributor to climate change since the burning of fossil fuel energy sources ultimately generates carbon dioxide (a greenhouse gas). Using energy more efficiently is essential to combating climate change. Providing energy efficient products and services is an important part of product stewardship initiatives. These products and services can be a source of competitive advantage by enhancing product differentiation and reputation. Energy-efficient technologies can also reduce the cost of consumer goods. When initiatives of different organizations in the same sector are compared, it can give an indication of likely trends in the market for a product or service.

Energy saved demonstrates the results of proactive efforts to improve energy-efficiency through technological improvements of processes and other energy conservation initiatives. Improved energy efficiency can result in cost savings and can lead to competitive advantages and market differentiation. Supporting efficient energy technology has a direct impact on operational costs, and reduces the reporting organization's future dependency on non-renewable energy sources. Efficient energy use is one key strategy in combating climate change and other environmental impacts created by the extraction and processing of energy.

The amount and primary source of energy the reporting organization uses indirectly through the purchase of electricity, heat or steam, can indicate efforts by the organization to manage environmental impacts and reduce its contribution to climate change.

Renewable energy or clean alternative fuels as cost effective approaches for carbon capture and storage and close coordination of carbon sequestration activities are desired.

Management of Green House Gases – An Effective Way to Combat Climate Change

Greenhouse gas emissions are the main cause of climate change and are governed by the United Nations agreement on the Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the subsequent Kyoto Protocol. As a result, different national and international regulations and incentive systems (such as trading climate certificates) aim to control the volume and reward the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. When monitored comprehensively, emissions can be reduced effectively (e.g., by carefully selecting energy-efficient materials, services, or production capacities). Tracking and reducing greenhouse gas emissions can improve the overall life cycle performance of products and services, and serve as part of a comprehensive design-for-environment program.

For some organizations, indirect greenhouse gas emissions are significantly greater than their direct emissions. They are also sufficiently under the influence of the organization and changes in its practices can lead to significant reductions. Measuring and demonstrating efforts to reduce indirect emissions can demonstrate leadership in combating climate change and can enhance the organization's reputation.

Monitoring greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, green supply change management, efforts for climate change mitigation and integrating adaptation measures into planning process have become vital for business success.

Even if all GHG emissions were to cease immediately, the earth would still experience a certain degree of climate change, due to the long lifetime of GHGs in the atmosphere and the inertia of the climate system. Consequently, it is imperative that we strengthen the capacity to cope with changes in the climate, including increases in climatic variability through a holistic outreach and awareness creation.

Definitions

Definitions, given will facilitate understanding of the applicants of various aspects. Definitions for terms used are as per GRI -3, and are covered in appendix 'A' attached.

Above-mentioned write-up indicates different aspects that need to be focused in the application.

APPLICATION & ANNEXURES**Application form – GPACS**

(you may photocopy this form or reproduce it on a word processor)

1. Name of Applicant Organisation _____
 Address _____

2. Name of the Contact Person _____
3. Designation _____
 Telephone (O) _____ Mobile _____ (Resi) _____
 Fax _____ Email _____
 Contact Address (if different from above) _____
4. Name of the highest ranking official _____
 Designation _____ Position _____

 Telephone (O) _____ Mobile _____ (Resi) _____
 Fax _____ Email _____
5. Location of principal sites _____
 Total number of employees _____
6. Type of Organisation ()
 PSU _____ Private Enterprise _____
 Govt/Municipal Org _____ NGO _____
7. Bank Draft in favour of '**World Environment Foundation**' payable at New Delhi is enclosed:
 BankDraft No: Dated

I agree, on behalf of my organisation, to abide by the rules of the 'Golden Peacock Environment Management Award' competition and accept that the decisions of the Jury are final. I confirm that my organisation is eligible to take part in this competition and that all information in this application and accompanying documents are correct.

Date**Signature of Highest Ranking Official**
(Name)

- Encl: 1. Application fee payment details
 2. Annexure 2 – General information and business overview
 3. Self appraisal report (as per annexure 3)
 In duplicate, alongwith their appendices and enclsoures

The Business Overview

The Business Overview is an outline of the applicant's business, addressing what is most important to the business, key influences on how the business operates, and where the business is headed. The Business Overview is intended to help Examiners understand what is relevant and important to the applicant's business.

The Business Overview is of critical importance to the applicant because:

- a) It is the most appropriate starting point for writing and reviewing the application, helping to ensure focus on key business issues and consistency in responses, especially in reporting business results; and
- b) It is used by the Examiners and Judges in all stages of application review, including the site visit.

Guidelines for Preparing the Business Overview

1. Basic Description of the Company

The section should provide basic information on:

- a) the nature of the applicant's business: products and services; company size, location(s), and whether it is publicly or privately owned;
- b) the applicant's major markets (local, regional, national, or international) and principal customer types (consumers, other businesses, government, etc.). (Note any special relationships, such as partnerships, with customers or customer groups.);
- c) a profile of the applicant's employee base, including: number, types, educational level, bargaining units, and special safety requirements; and
- d) major equipment, facilities, and technologies used.

If the applicant is a subunit of a larger company, a brief description of the organizational relationship to the 'parent' and percent of employees the subunit represents should be given. Briefly describe also how the applicant's products and services relate to those of the parent and/or other units of the parent company. If the parent company provides key support services, these should be described briefly.

2. Critical Business Information

Some key information, critical to the business, is listed below :-

- a) Attributes of utmost importance to targeted customer
- b) Types and number of suppliers of goods & services
- c) Types and number of other partners in business such as dealers
- d) Specific information related to strategic partnership with key suppliers/trade partners
- e) Critical success factors that the organisation has identified as competitive factors
- f) Other information that is important to the organisation, such as, company's new business, new business alliances, development/introduction of new technologies and changes in strategies.

SELF – APPRAISAL REPORT

Climate Change Security – Performance Indices

Section A: - Policy, Governance and Compliance

1. Vision and Strategy
 - a. Reflection of relevance of sustainability and climate change to the organization as reflected in the vision and in its Strategy
 - b. Strategic priorities for short and medium term for combating climate change
 - c. Key achievements and targets for the next year, goals for the coming 3-5 years.
2. Board's role in Combating Climate Change. (Is any executive director, directly responsible for Environment or Climate Change policy, planning and reporting issues)
3. Has organization adopted the GHG Protocol Standard
4. Is Climate Change impact covered in your annual sustainability reporting.
Enclose a copy
5. Legal Environment Compliance status
6. Are you legal certified for ISO 14001?

Section B: - Climate Change Mitigation/Adaptation Plan

1. What are perceived as major commercial opportunities and risks, for the organization, due to Climate Change?
2. State company's objectives relating to policy for Combating Climate Change
3. Details of Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects (to generate CERs) in progress, if any.

Section C

1. Total direct and indirect green-house gas emissions

- 1.1 Identify direct emissions of greenhouse gases from all sources owned or controlled by the reporting organization, including:
 - Generation of electricity, heat, or steam
 - Other combustion processes such as flaring;
 - Physical or chemical processing;
 - Transportation of materials, products, and waste;
 - Venting; and
 - Fugitive emissions.
- 1.2 Identify and report indirect emissions of greenhouse gases resulting from the generation of purchased electricity, heat, or steam or travel.
- 1.3 Report the sum of indirect GHG emissions identified in tonnes of CO₂ equivalent.

2. Initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions

- 2.1 Report initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- 2.2 Report quantitatively, if possible, the extent greenhouse gas emissions reductions achieved during the reporting period as a direct result of the initiative(s) in tonnes of CO₂ equivalent.

3 Energy Efficiency

- 3.1 Action taken to provide energy-efficient or renewable energy based products and services, and reductions in energy requirements as a result of these initiatives.
- 3.2 Report quantified reductions in the energy requirements of products and services achieved during the reporting period due to efficiency improvement

4. Total environmental protection expenditures and investments

- 4.1 Identify waste disposal, emissions treatment, and remediation costs based on expenditures related to the following items:
 - Treatment and disposal of waste;
 - Treatment of emissions (e.g., expenditures for filters, agents);
 - Expenditures for the purchase and use of emissions certificates;
 - Depreciation of related equipment, maintenance, and operating material and services, and related personnel costs;
 - Insurance for environmental liability; and
 - Clean-up costs, including costs for remediation of spills.
- 4.2 Identify prevention and environmental management costs based on expenditures related to the following items: (and specify the period for cost-benefit analysis)
 - Personnel employed for education and training in Environment;
 - External services for environmental management;
 - External certification of environmental management systems;
 - Personnel for general environmental management activities;
 - Research and development in clean technologies;
 - Extra expenditures to install cleaner technologies (e.g., additional cost beyond standard technologies);
- 4.3 Report total environmental protection expenditures broken down by:
 - Waste disposal, emissions treatment, and remediation costs; and
 - Prevention and environmental management costs.

5 Communication and Outreach

- 5.1 Describe outreach and communication strategy on promotion of clean energy technologies to facilitate understanding and adoption.
- 5.2 Describe cooperative efforts, if any, for an assessment of potential consequences of climate variability and change to support improved

resource management; and evaluation of adaptation strategies to increase resilience to climate variability and change.

6 PROACTIVATE :-

PROACTIVATE is an eleven point programme aimed at promoting global sustainable model for effectively managing climate change. Describe your company's involvements in various elements of PROACTIVATE given below:-

6.1 Pricing of Natural Capital

- Details of natural resources used in your business
- Savings due to better utilization by changed design / technology

6.2 Radically increasing Energy Efficiency

- Are regular energy audits being conducted
- Report Energy conservation – Reduction in Consumption in % compared to past year

6.3 Opting for Minimalist (low energy, low carbon and low material) Lifestyle

- Details of savings in resources by change in design or production process

6.4 Adopting Zero Waste

Details of reduction in waste compared to last year by redesigning products / processes

- Solid Waste
- Liquid Waste
- Gaseous Waste
- Details of recycling of waste

6.5 Capturing & Sequester CO₂

- Details of planting trees or other sinks employed

6.6 Turning to Renewables

- Details of use of Renewable Sources of Energy
- Details of Investment in R &D carried out

6.7 Invest in Green Issues

- Details of Green & Clean Technology investments

6.8 Vigorously Pursue Market Mechanisim

- Action taken to green your supply chain
- Details of market mechanisms such as CDM, greening supply chain and punishing polluters

6.9 Activating Women and Children to Drive Change

- Involving women, children and schools and marketing strategy to drive change.

6.10 Training and educate communities

- Training Staff to eco-innovate environment protection

6.11 Execution and not senationalisation

- Details of climate security execution plan and achievements

1. Direct energy

Forms of energy that enter the reporting organization's operational boundaries. It can be consumed either by the organization within its boundaries, or it can be exported to another user. Direct energy can appear in either primary (e.g., natural gas for heating) or intermediate (e.g., electricity for lighting) forms. It can be purchased, extracted (e.g., coal, natural gas, oil), harvested (e.g., biomass energy), collected (e.g., solar, wind), or brought into the reporting organization's boundaries by other means.

2. Renewable energy

Renewable energy is derived from natural processes that are replenished constantly. This includes electricity and heat generated from solar, wind, ocean, hydropower, biomass, geothermal resources, biofuels, and hydrogen derived from renewable resources.

3. Energy saved

The reduced amount of energy needed to carry out the same processes or tasks. The term does not include overall reduction in energy consumption from reduced organizational activities (e.g., partial outsourcing of production).

4. Carbon dioxide equivalent

CO₂ (Carbon Dioxide) equivalent is the measure used to compare the emissions from various greenhouse gases based on their global warming potential (GWP). The CO₂ equivalent for a gas is derived by multiplying the tonnes of the gas by the associated GWP.

5. Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG)

The six main greenhouse gas emissions are:

- Carbon dioxide (CO₂);
- Methane (CH₄);
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O);
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs- a group of several compounds);
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs- a group of several compounds); and
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆).

6. Direct emissions

Emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the reporting organization. For example, direct emissions related to combustion would arise from burning fuel for energy within the reporting organization's operational boundaries.

7. Indirect emissions

Emissions that result from the activities of the reporting organization but are generated at sources owned or controlled by another organization. In the

context of this Indicator, indirect emissions refer to greenhouse gas emissions from the generation of electricity, heat, or steam that is imported and consumed by the reporting organization.

8. Conservation and efficiency improvements

Organizational or technological innovations that allow a defined process or task to be carried out at a reduced level of energy consumption. This includes process redesign, the conversion and retrofitting of equipment (e.g., energy-efficient lighting), or the elimination of unnecessary energy use due to changes in behavior. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG) - A corporate accounting and reporting standard (Revised Edition, 2004) of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD).

9. Logistical purposes

The forward or reverse flow and storage of goods and services between the point of origin and the point of consumption.

10. Transportation

The act of transferring resources and goods from one location to another (between suppliers, production plants, warehouses, and the customer) using different modes of transport, including passenger transportation (e.g., employee commuting and business traveling).

11. Transportation of the members of the organization's workforce

Transportation used for commuting to work by members of the workforce or travel for business purposes including air, train, bus, and other forms of motorized and non-motorized travel.