

GHG Emissions Inventory Report

FY2025-26

ECO MOBILITY

COVER

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Particulars	Details
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Scope Coverage	Scope 1, Scope 2, and Applicable Scope 3 Emissions
Review Frequency	Once a year (Annual)
Units of Reporting	tCO_2e

1. Introduction and Organisational Overview

1.1 Introduction

Ecos (India) Mobility & Hospitality Limited (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries operate across different business activities and service sectors. Collectively, Ecos (India) Mobility & Hospitality Limited and its subsidiaries are referred to as the ECO Mobility Group throughout this report.

The Group recognises the importance of understanding the environmental impacts associated with its business activities. Accordingly, the Group has prepared a Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Inventory for FY 2025–26 (1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026).

The inventory has been prepared in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, with reference to ISO 14064-1:2018. It covers Scope 1, Scope 2, and applicable Scope 3 emissions within the defined organisational and operational boundaries, providing an assessment of the Group's greenhouse gas emissions associated with its activities during the reporting period.

1.2 Organisational Overview

Ecos (India) Mobility & Hospitality Limited is a mobility and transportation services company providing a range of ground transportation and mobility solutions to corporate and individual customers. The Group's operations encompass chauffeur-driven mobility services, employee transportation solutions, vehicle rental and leasing, fleet management, event management, consultancy, manpower services, and technology-based services.

The Group comprises Ecos (India) Mobility & Hospitality Limited and its subsidiaries, which operate across complementary business areas. Consulttrans Technology Solutions Private Limited provides consultancy, transport, manpower, and software services in the field of passenger and goods transportation. Ecreate Events Private Limited is engaged in organising and managing a wide range of events, including corporate and government events, roadshows, exhibitions, seminars, conferences, concerts, and social events. Eco Car Rental Services Private Limited operates in the car rental and taxi/cab services business, including the provision and management of vehicles for passenger and goods transportation. Ecos Fleet Management Solutions Private Limited focuses on renting and leasing motor vehicles and providing vehicle rental solutions to individuals and organisations.

Together, these entities support the Group's mobility, transportation, fleet management, event management, consultancy, and related service activities. The Group's business operations give rise to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from fuel consumption in vehicles, purchased electricity, and relevant indirect activities across its value chain.

This GHG emissions inventory presents a consolidated assessment of the Group's emissions for FY 2025–26, covering the parent company and subsidiaries included within the defined organisational boundary under the operational control approach. The inventory provides a baseline for understanding the Group's emissions profile, identifying significant emission sources, and supporting future emissions monitoring and reduction initiatives.

1.3 Purpose of the GHG Inventory

The primary objectives of the GHG inventory are to:

- Quantify the Group's Scope 1, Scope 2, and applicable Scope 3 GHG emissions for FY 2025–26.

- Identify and assess the Group's key sources of GHG emissions.

- Provide a consistent and transparent methodology for GHG emissions accounting.

- Support identification of potential GHG emission reduction opportunities.

- Strengthen the Group's sustainability reporting and environmental management practices.

- Provide a basis for monitoring future changes in the Group's GHG emissions profile.

1.4 Reporting Period and Base Year

The GHG emissions inventory of the Group covers the reporting period from 1st April, 2025 to 31st March, 2026 (FY 2025–26). The inventory represents the greenhouse gas emissions associated with the Group's activities and operations falling within the defined organisational and operational boundaries during the reporting period.

FY 2025–26 has been established as the Group's base year for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reporting, as it represents the first year in which the Group has prepared and disclosed a comprehensive GHG emissions inventory covering Scope 1, Scope 2, and applicable Scope 3 emissions. The base-year inventory will serve as the reference point for tracking future emissions performance and evaluating progress towards the Group's GHG emissions reduction objectives.

In future reporting periods, the Group will compare its GHG emissions against the FY 2025–26 base year using consistent organisational boundaries, calculation methodologies, emission factors, and reporting principles, wherever practicable.

Base-year recalculation: The Group will review the base-year emissions inventory if significant changes occur that materially affect the comparability of reported emissions over time. Such changes may include significant structural changes, such as acquisitions or divestments; changes in organisational or operational boundaries; material errors identified in the original inventory; or significant improvements in data quality or calculation methodologies. Where these changes materially affect the base-year emissions, the Group will recalculate the FY 2025–26 base-year emissions, where practicable, to maintain consistency and comparability across reporting periods. Routine fluctuations in business activity or emissions alone will not automatically trigger base-year recalculation.

2. Methodology and Boundaries

2.1 Organisational Boundary

The organisational boundary for the GHG emissions inventory of the Group has been established using the Operational Control Approach, in accordance with the principles of the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard.

Under the Operational Control Approach, the Group accounts for GHG emissions from operations, facilities, and activities over which it has operational control. For the FY 2025–26 GHG inventory, the organisational boundary includes the offices, facilities, and operational locations of the Company and its four subsidiaries: Ecreate Events Private Limited, Consulttrans Technology Solutions Private Limited, Eco Car Rental Services Private Limited, and Ecos Fleet Management Solutions Private Limited, subject to the operational control criteria.

The identified entities and locations have been assessed for relevant emission sources falling under Scope 1, Scope 2, and applicable Scope 3 categories, based on the nature of activities undertaken at each location and the availability and relevance of activity data.

The organisational boundary is intended to provide a consolidated representation of the GHG emissions associated with the Group's operations during the reporting period from 1st April 2025 to 31st March, 2026.

2.2 Greenhouse Gases Covered

The greenhouse gas emissions covered under this inventory are reported in carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e), comprising carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6), and nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3), wherever applicable to the Group's identified emission sources.

Greenhouse Gas	Symbol
Carbon dioxide	CO_2
Methane	CH_4
Nitrous oxide	N_2O
Hydrofluorocarbons	HFCs
Perfluorocarbons	PFCs
Sulphur hexafluoride	SF_6
Nitrogen trifluoride	NF_3

2.3 Reporting Principles

The GHG emissions inventory of the Group has been prepared in accordance with the principles of the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. These principles provide a framework for ensuring that the reported GHG emissions are relevant, consistent, transparent, complete, and accurate.

The following reporting principles have been applied:

Principle	Application in the GHG Inventory
Relevance	The inventory boundary, emission sources, and reporting approach have been defined to appropriately reflect the GHG emissions associated with the Group's operations and support informed decision-making.
Completeness	All significant and applicable emission sources within the defined organisational and operational boundaries have been identified and included, subject to data availability. Any exclusions or limitations are documented where applicable.
Consistency	Consistent methodologies, emission factors, calculation approaches, and reporting units are applied to enable meaningful comparison of GHG emissions across reporting periods.
Transparency	The methodologies, assumptions, data sources, emission factors, and relevant exclusions or limitations are documented in a clear and traceable manner.
Accuracy	Reasonable efforts have been made to minimise uncertainties and ensure that the reported GHG emissions are sufficiently accurate and representative of the Group's activities during the reporting period.

2.4 Operational / Reporting Boundaries and Calculation Methodology

The operational boundary for the GHG emissions inventory of the Group has been established in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. The inventory covers the direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions associated with the Group's activities and operations falling within the defined organisational boundary during FY 2025–26.

The emissions inventory has been classified into Scope 1, Scope 2, and applicable Scope 3 emissions based on the nature and source of the emissions.

Scope 1 – Direct GHG Emissions

Scope 1 emissions comprise direct greenhouse gas emissions from sources owned or controlled by the Group.

Scope 1 emissions have been calculated using an activity data × applicable emission factor approach. Relevant activity data for the identified emission sources is multiplied by the corresponding emission factors to determine the associated GHG emissions. The calculated emissions are converted into tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2e) using the applicable Global Warming Potential (GWP) values.

The emission factors for Scope 1 have been sourced from the UK Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) greenhouse gas conversion factors, using the factors applicable to the respective fuels and emission sources.

Scope 2 – Indirect GHG Emissions from Purchased Electricity

Scope 2 emissions represent indirect greenhouse gas emissions associated with the generation of purchased electricity consumed by the Group across its operations.

The Group has adopted the location-based method for reporting Scope 2 emissions. Under this approach, purchased electricity consumption is multiplied by the applicable grid-average emission factor for the electricity grid from which the electricity is consumed. The emission factor for purchased electricity has been sourced from the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Government of India.

The Group has also assessed Scope 2 emissions using the market-based method, in line with the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. The market-based assessment considers the availability of electricity-specific contractual instruments, supplier-specific emission factors, and other applicable electricity emission-factor data. For FY 2025–26, no qualifying renewable electricity contractual instruments, such as Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) or Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), were held by the Group for this assessment. A supplier-specific emission factor was not available, and a published residual mix emission factor was not identified for the Indian electricity grid.

Accordingly, the CEA grid-average emission factor has also been used for the market-based assessment for FY 2025–26. Based on this approach, market-based Scope 2 emissions are reported as 419.19 tCO_2e, equivalent to the location-based Scope 2 emissions for the reporting period. This reflects the electricity emission-factor data available for the assessment and does not imply that the location-based and market-based methods are inherently identical. The assessment may be refined in future reporting periods if applicable contractual instruments or more specific electricity emission-factor data become available.

The market-based result is disclosed separately for transparency and is not added to the location-based Scope 2 emissions or to the total GHG emissions inventory. Solar electricity generation and consumption are addressed separately in the renewable energy section of this report.

Scope 3 – Other Indirect GHG Emissions

Scope 3 emissions comprise other indirect greenhouse gas emissions arising from activities within the Group's value chain that are not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2. For FY 2025–26, the Group's GHG inventory covers the following applicable Scope 3 categories:

Category 1 – Purchased Goods and Services

Category 2 – Capital Goods

Category 5 - Waste Generated in Operations

Category 6 - Business Travel

The applicable Scope 3 categories, except Waste Generated in Operations, have been calculated using the spend-based method. Under this approach, the relevant expenditure incurred during the reporting period is multiplied by the applicable USEEIO (US Environmentally-Extended Input-Output) emission factor to estimate the associated greenhouse gas emissions.

The spend-based emission factors applied to Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods, and Business Travel have been sourced from the USEEIO model, with the applicable factors selected based on the nature of the expenditure.

Waste Generated in Operations has been assessed separately using an activity-based approach. Under this

approach, the quantity of waste generated during the reporting period is multiplied by the applicable emission factor corresponding to the relevant waste type and treatment or disposal pathway, sourced from DEFRA (UK Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs) GHG Conversion Factors 2025 and Ecoinvent, as relevant to the respective waste streams.

Accordingly, the Scope 3 calculation methodologies applied are summarised below:

GHG Protocol Scope 3 Category	Calculation Method	Emission Factor Source
Category 1 – Purchased Goods and Services	Spend-based method	USEEIO-2024
Category 2 – Capital Goods	Spend-based method	USEEIO-2024
Category 5 – Waste Generated in Operations	Activity-based method	DEFRA-2025, Ecoinvent
Category 6 – Business Travel	Spend-based method	USEEIO-2024

The general calculation principles applied for Scope 3 are:

Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods and Business Travel: GHG Emissions = Relevant Expenditure × Applicable USEEIO Emission Factor

Waste Generated in Operations: GHG Emissions = Quantity of Waste × Applicable Waste Emission Factor (DEFRA 2025 / Ecoinvent)

The resulting Scope 3 emissions are reported in tCO_2e and summarised in Section 3.4. The underlying activity data, emission factors, and calculation workings are maintained as part of the Group's internal GHG records.

2.5 Internal Review and Verification Statement

The GHG emissions inventory for FY 2025–26 has not been independently verified or assured by a third party. The inventory and underlying calculations have been internally reviewed based on the activity data, supporting information, assumptions, and emission factors applied.

The required activity data and supporting information were provided by the respective departments responsible for the relevant operational activities and data sources. The information received was reviewed for completeness, consistency, and applicability to the defined GHG inventory boundaries, and the resulting calculations were reviewed against the stated methodologies and applicable emission factors.

Accordingly, the reported GHG emissions represent an internally reviewed GHG inventory and should not be interpreted as an independently verified or externally assured emissions statement.

2.6 Uncertainty and Limitations

The GHG emissions inventory has been prepared using the best available activity data and supporting documentation for the reporting period. Where complete or continuous data was unavailable, reasonable assumptions and estimation methods were applied based on the information available. These limitations may introduce a degree of uncertainty into the reported emissions.

Emission Factors

The inventory uses emission factors from recognised external sources, including UK DEFRA GHG Conversion Factors 2025, Ecoinvent, the USEEIO 2024 database, and the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Government of India, emission factors applicable to 2025, as relevant to the respective emission sources and calculation methodologies. The use of secondary emission factors may introduce uncertainty associated with their underlying assumptions, geographic applicability, source data, and methodological characteristics.

Data Quality and Estimation

The inventory has been prepared using activity data available for the reporting period. Where primary activity data was incomplete, estimation methods were applied using the available records and supporting information. Consequently, certain emissions calculations may be subject to limitations arising from data availability, estimation assumptions, and the level of detail maintained in the underlying records.

For CNG consumption, estimates were used where complete consumption data for the reporting period was unavailable. Similarly, solar electricity generation was estimated where complete generation records were not available for the entire reporting period. These estimates have been used to support the preparation of the inventory and may be refined when more complete records become available.

Assumptions and Calculation Methodologies

For spend-based Scope 3 calculations, expenditure data was used with the applicable emission factors from the USEEIO 2024 database. The resulting emissions are estimates based on expenditure values and the corresponding emission factors rather than direct measurement of emissions from individual purchased goods and services or capital goods.

For activity-based calculations, emissions were estimated using the relevant activity data and applicable emission factors from the selected sources. The reliability of these estimates depends on the completeness and accuracy of the underlying activity data and the suitability of the emission factors for the activities assessed.

The assumptions and estimation methods applied reflect the information available during the reporting period. The Group recognises that estimates may be refined as more complete and reliable primary data becomes available.

Continuous Improvement

The Group recognises that improved data collection, monitoring, documentation, and record-keeping can enhance the completeness, accuracy, and consistency of future GHG inventories. The assumptions and limitations identified during the reporting process have been documented to maintain transparency regarding the basis of the reported emissions. In subsequent reporting periods, the Group may refine its estimation methods and strengthen its data management processes to improve the reliability and comparability of GHG emissions reporting.

3. GHG Emissions by Scope

3.1 Overview of Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 Emissions

The GHG emissions inventory provides a consolidated assessment of the Group's greenhouse gas emissions across Scope 1, Scope 2, and applicable Scope 3 categories. The overall emissions profile for the reporting period is summarised below.

Emission Scope	Emissions (tCO_2e)
Scope 1	5,825.41
Scope 2	419.19
Scope 3	5,654.57
Total GHG Emissions	11,899.16

The Group's total reported GHG emissions for FY 2025–26 amount to 11,899.16 tCO_2e.

The emissions presented above have been calculated in accordance with the methodologies and emission factors described in the respective Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 sections of this report.

3.2 Scope 1 Emissions

Scope 1 emissions represent the direct greenhouse gas emissions from sources owned or controlled by the Group during the reporting period FY 2025–26. The identified Scope 1 emission sources include fuel consumption from stationary and mobile combustion, as well as fugitive emissions from refrigerants.

The emissions have been calculated using the relevant activity data and applicable DEFRA emission factors. The resulting emissions have been converted and reported in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2e).

The Group’s owned vehicle fleet includes electric vehicles (EVs) at the Company and one of its subsidiaries. EVs account for 17.66% of the owned vehicle fleet of Ecos (India) Mobility & Hospitality Limited (the Company) and 5.49% of the owned vehicle fleet of its subsidiary, Ecos Fleet Management Solutions Private Limited. These vehicles are under the Group’s operational control and therefore form part of the organisational boundary considered for the GHG inventory. As electric vehicles do not involve direct fuel combustion during operation, they do not generate direct Scope 1 emissions. The electricity consumed for charging these vehicles is included within the overall electricity consumption data reported under Scope 2.

The Scope 1 emissions for FY 2025–26 are presented below:

Emission Source	Emissions (tCO_2e)
Diesel – Stationary Combustion	8.28
R-22 – Fugitive Emissions	35.33
R-32 – Fugitive Emissions	13.54
Diesel – Mobile Combustion	3,258.68
Petrol – Mobile Combustion	1,981.41
CNG – Mobile Combustion	528.17
Total Scope 1 Emissions	5,825.41

The total Scope 1 emissions for FY 2025–26 amount to 5825.41 tCO_2e. Mobile combustion represents the principal contributor to Scope 1 emissions, primarily due to diesel and petrol consumption associated with the Group's operations. Fugitive emissions from refrigerants and emissions from stationary combustion constitute the remaining Scope 1 emissions.

3.3 Scope 2 Emissions

Scope 2 emissions represent indirect greenhouse gas emissions associated with the generation of purchased electricity consumed by the Group during FY 2025–26.

The Group has assessed Scope 2 emissions using both the location-based and market-based methods, with reference to the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. The location-based method uses the applicable grid-average emission factor published by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Government of India. For the market-based assessment, the CEA grid-average emission factor has also been applied, as no supplier-specific emission factor, qualifying contractual renewable electricity instruments, or applicable published residual mix emission factor was identified for the reporting period.

Based on the available electricity consumption data and the emission factor applied, the Group's Scope 2 emissions are as follows:

Reporting Method	Emissions (tCO_2e)
Location-based Scope 2 emissions	419.19
Market-based Scope 2 emissions	419.19
Total GHG inventory Scope 2 emissions (reported using the location-based method)	419.19

The two results are disclosed separately and are not added together when calculating the Group's total GHG emissions. The identical results reflect the emission factor applied in both assessments and do not imply that the two methods are inherently equivalent.

3.4 Scope 3 Emissions

Scope 3 emissions represent other indirect greenhouse gas emissions arising from activities within the Group's value chain that are not included within Scope 1 or Scope 2. For FY 2025–26, the assessment covers the applicable categories of Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods, Business Travel, and Waste Generated in Operations.

The applicable Scope 3 categories have been assessed using the spend-based approach, wherein relevant expenditure is multiplied by the applicable USEEIO 2024 emission factors. Waste Generated in Operations has been assessed separately using an activity-based approach, based on the quantity and type of waste generated and the applicable emission factors sourced from UK DEFRA 2025 and Ecoinvent, as relevant to the respective waste streams.

The resulting Scope 3 emissions are summarised below:

Scope 3 Category	Emissions (tCO_2e)
Purchased Goods and Services	5,586.29
Capital Goods	15.28
Business Travel	40.18
Waste Generated in Operations	12.816
Total Scope 3 Emissions	5,654.57

Purchased Goods and Services represents the predominant contributor to the Group’s Scope 3 emissions. The remaining emissions arise from Capital Goods, Business Travel, and Waste Generated in Operations.

The underlying activity and expenditure data, emission factors, and calculation workings are maintained as part of the Group’s internal GHG records.

Category 1 represents the largest contributor to the Group's Scope 3 emissions, primarily due to expenditure on vehicle rental services. Vehicle rental is a core input to the Group's mobility and transportation service business, as vehicles are obtained through rental arrangements and subsequently provided as part of services delivered to customers. Accordingly, the associated expenditure represents a significant component of Purchased Goods and Services and results in a comparatively high estimated Scope 3 footprint under the spend-based methodology.

The emissions have been estimated using the applicable USEEIO 2024 emission factor mapped to the relevant expenditure category. As the current assessment is based on expenditure data, future reporting cycles may incorporate more detailed activity or supplier-specific data, where available, to further improve the accuracy of the estimate.

The remaining Scope 3 categories have not been quantified in the present reporting cycle, either because they were not considered material or relevant based on the Group's current business activities, or because sufficient primary activity data was not available for reliable quantification. Their applicability and data availability may be reassessed in subsequent reporting periods as the Group's GHG data collection and value-chain assessment processes mature. The current Scope 3 coverage therefore represents the Group's initial assessment and is intended to provide a foundation for progressively strengthening the completeness of Scope 3 emissions reporting in future reporting cycles.

3.5 GHG Emissions Intensity

For FY 2025–26, the Group recorded total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of 11,899.16 tCO_2e**.** Based on the total revenue of ₹812.73 crore, including the revenue from the four subsidiaries considered in the calculation, the Group's GHG emissions intensity was 14.64 tCO_2e per ₹ crore of revenue.

This emissions intensity has been calculated by dividing the total GHG emissions for the reporting period by the corresponding revenue. It establishes a baseline indicator for assessing the relationship between the Group's business activity and its GHG emissions. The Group can use this metric to track changes in emissions intensity over subsequent reporting periods and monitor progress towards improving its GHG performance.

GHG Emissions Intensity – FY 2025–26

Particulars	FY 2025-26
Total GHG Emissions (tCO_2e)	11,899.16
Total Revenue (₹ crore)	812.73
GHG Emissions Intensity (tCO_2e / ₹ crore)	14.64

4. Renewable Energy and Avoided Emissions

4.1 Renewable Energy

The Group has two on-site solar installations, with installed capacities of 20 kW at the Gurugram (Haryana) office and 25 kW at the Kapashera (Delhi) office.

During the reporting period, the 20 kW solar installation at the Gurugram office generated 21,520 kWh, of which 20,148 kWh was consumed on-site. The remaining 1,372 kWh of surplus generation was exported to the electricity grid and is adjustable against electricity consumption through the office's EB meter.

The 25 kW solar installation at Kapashera was installed in September 2025 and was considered operational from October 2025 for the purpose of the reporting period. Solar generation for the Kapashera installation was determined based on the generation performance of the Gurugram installation, taking into consideration the installed capacity and applicable period of operation.

Based on the available generation data, total renewable electricity generation during FY 2025–26 was 32,882.5 kWh, comprising 21,520 kWh from the Gurugram installation and 11,362.5 kWh from the Kapashera installation.

Based on the available generation records, the solar installations generated the following renewable electricity during the reporting period:

Location	Installed Capacity	Generated (kWh)	Consumed (kWh)	Surplus (kWh)
Gurugram	20 kW	21,520	20,148	1,372
Kapashera	25 kW	11,362.5	11,362.5	-
Total	45 kW	32,882.5	31,510.5	1,372

4.2 Avoided Emissions from Renewable Energy

The Group's on-site solar installations generate renewable electricity that contributes to reducing the need for electricity from conventional grid sources. Based on the renewable electricity consumed on-site during FY 2025–26, the potential avoided emissions associated with the use of renewable electricity have been estimated. The estimated avoided emissions are presented below:

Solar Installation	Renewable Electricity Consumed (kWh)	Estimated Avoided Emissions (tCO_2e)
Solar – 20 kW	20,148	14.305
Solar – 25 kW	11,362.5	8.067
Total	31,510.5	22.372

Accordingly, the Group's solar installations consumed 31,510.5 kWh of renewable electricity, corresponding to an estimated 22.372 tCO_2e of potential avoided emissions during FY 2025–26.

Avoided emissions have been estimated using the applicable CEA grid emission factor. These avoided emissions are presented separately for information and have not been deducted from the Group's reported Scope 1 or Scope 2 emissions.

5. Conclusion

The GHG emissions inventory for FY 2025–26 provides a consolidated assessment of the greenhouse gas emissions associated with the Group's operations within the defined organisational and operational boundaries. The inventory covers Scope 1, Scope 2, and applicable Scope 3 emissions across all facilities, offices, and operational locations of the Company and its subsidiaries, providing an initial understanding of the Group's overall GHG emissions profile.

For FY 2025–26, the Group's total reported GHG emissions amounted to 11,899.16 tCO_2e, comprising 5825.41 tCO_2e of Scope 1 emissions, 419.19 tCO_2e of Scope 2 emissions, and 5654.57 tCO_2e of Scope 3 emissions.

Scope 1 emissions were primarily associated with mobile fuel consumption, with smaller contributions from fugitive refrigerant emissions and stationary combustion, while Scope 2 emissions were associated with purchased grid electricity. Scope 3 emissions primarily arose from Purchased Goods and Services, followed by Business Travel, Capital Goods, and Waste Generated in Operations.

The assessment also recognises the Group's use of renewable energy through its on-site solar installations. During the reporting period, the solar installations consumed 31,510.5 kWh of renewable electricity, with the associated potential avoided emissions estimated separately from the reported Scope 1 and Scope 2 inventory.

The inventory has been prepared using the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard**,** with applicable emission factors sourced from DEFRA, CEA, Ecoinvent and USEEIO 2024**,** as relevant to the respective emission sources and calculation methodologies. Where complete activity data was unavailable, reasonable assumptions and estimation approaches were applied and documented to maintain transparency and enable a comprehensive assessment for the reporting period.

As this represents the Group's first year of comprehensive GHG reporting, the inventory establishes an important foundation for future emissions monitoring and performance management. Going forward, strengthening primary data collection, improving the completeness and consistency of activity data, and maintaining systematic records across operational locations can further enhance the accuracy and robustness of the Group's GHG inventory.

The Group can use the findings of this inventory to identify key emission sources, prioritise opportunities for emissions reduction, enhance the use of renewable energy, and establish a consistent basis for tracking GHG performance in future reporting periods.

Annexure – Emission Factors and Reference Sources

The following emission factor sources and reference standards were used for the quantification of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for FY 2025–26. Emission factors were selected based on their applicability to the respective emission sources, the nature of available activity data, and the calculation methodologies adopted for the GHG inventory.

Emission Source	Activity Data Unit	Reference Standard / Source	Basis of Emission Factor
Purchased Electricity	kWh	Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Government of India	Grid emission factor for electricity consumption – location-based
Diesel Consumption – Stationary Sources	Litres	DEFRA GHG Conversion Factors (2025)	Fuel combustion emission factor
Diesel Consumption – Mobile Sources	Litres	DEFRA GHG Conversion Factors (2025)	Mobile fuel combustion emission factor
Petrol Consumption – Mobile Sources	Litres	DEFRA GHG Conversion Factors (2025)	Mobile fuel combustion emission factor
CNG Consumption – Mobile Sources	kg	DEFRA GHG Conversion Factors (2025)	Fuel combustion emission factor
R-22 – Fugitive Emissions	kg	DEFRA GHG Conversion Factors (2025)	Refrigerant fugitive emission factor
R-32 – Fugitive Emissions	kg	DEFRA GHG Conversion Factors (2025)	Refrigerant fugitive emission factor
Purchased Goods and Services	USD	USEEIO 2024	Spend-based emission factor
Capital Goods	USD	USEEIO 2024	Spend-based emission factor
Business Travel	USD	USEEIO 2024	Spend-based emission factor
Waste Generated in Operations	kg / Litres	DEFRA GHG Conversion Factors (2025), Ecoinvent	Activity-based waste treatment and disposal emission factor
Renewable Electricity – Solar	kWh	CEA Grid Emission Factor	Avoided grid electricity emissions