

Karnataka Cooperative Milk Producers Federation (KMF Nandini) ^{0 1}

Product categories assessed

Dairy

Percentage of company India sales covered by Product Profile assessment
90-100%

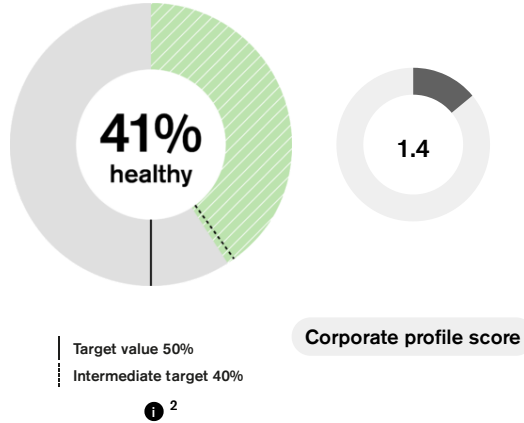
Headquarters

India

Type of ownership

Private

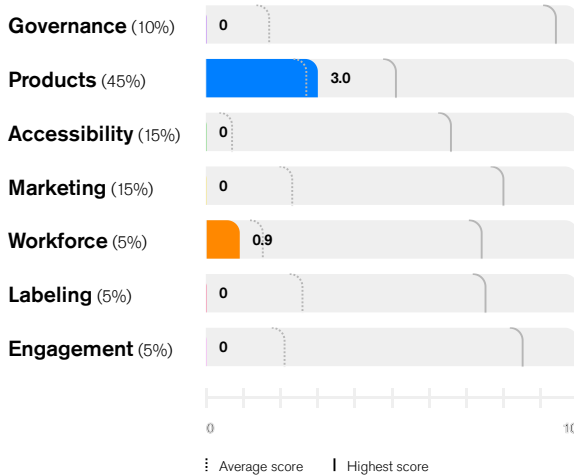
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Important

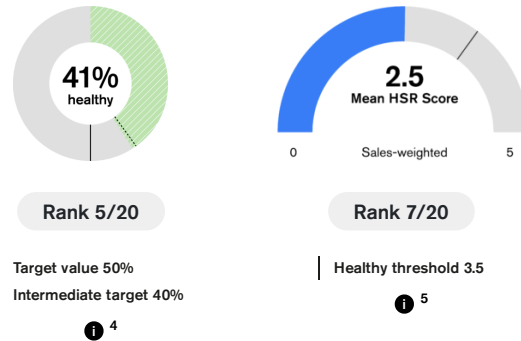
The findings of this Index regarding companies' performance rely to a large extent on information shared by companies, in addition to information that is available in the public domain. Several factors beyond the companies' control may impact the availability of information. Therefore, in the case of limited or no engagement by such companies, this Index may not represent the full extent of their efforts.

Scoring Overview



(%) Figure in brackets is the weighting of the category. All category and criteria scores are out of 10.

Product Profile ³



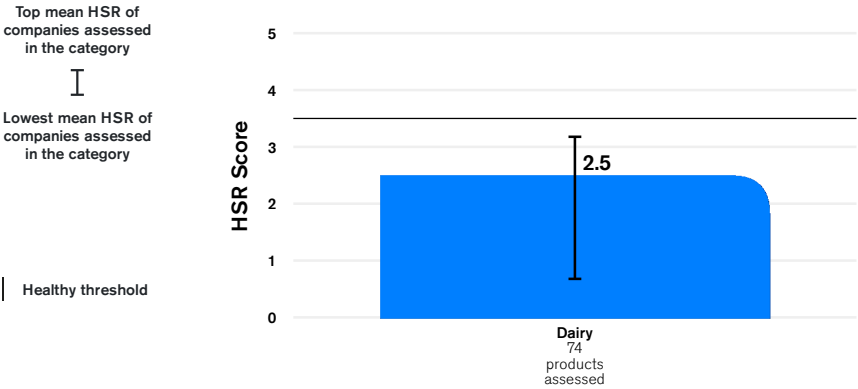
The Product Profile is an independent assessment of the nutritional quality of companies' product portfolios. For this purpose, ATNI uses the Health Star Rating (HSR) model, which rates foods from 0.5 to 5.0 based on their nutritional quality. The underlying nutrient profile model assesses nutrients of concern (sodium, total sugar, saturated fat, and overall energy) and positive food components/ nutrients (fruit and vegetable content, protein, fiber, and, in some cases, calcium) to score products on the basis of nutritional composition per 100g or 100mL. ATNI uses the threshold of 3.5 stars or more to classify products as generally healthier. Product Profile results account for 30% of the total Index score.

Portfolio-level Results

Total no. products assessed	Range of total 2021 company sales in India ⁶	Sales-weighted Mean HSR (out of 5 stars)	Products meeting the 'healthy' threshold (HSR of 3.5 stars or more) ⁷	
			% of distinct healthier products	% sales from healthier products
74	90-100%	2.5	41	41

- KMF Nandini's average sales-weighted HSR is 2.5 (stars) out of 5 (2.5 unweighted mean HSR).
- A total of 74 products across the company's Dairy product category were assessed using the HSR model.
- 41% of distinct products analyzed for KMF Nandini met the 'healthy' threshold (3.5 stars or more in the HSR).
- When taking category sales values into account, the company was estimated to derive approximately 41% of its India 2021 sales from healthier products.

Mean Health Star Rating by category for Karnataka Cooperative Milk Producers Federation (KMF Nandini)



- One product category was assessed for KMF Nandini, Dairy, with a mean Health Star Rating (HSR) of 2.5 out of 5, of which 41% reached the healthy threshold.
- In total, 27% of distinct products and 27% when sales-weighted, was found to be eligible to be marketed to children using the WHO South-East Asia Region (SEAR) criteria.

Categories

The Index is divided into seven categories which assess food & beverage companies' policies, practices and transparency related to nutrition in the Indian market.



Governance

10% of overall score

0.0

Rank 15 / Score 0

Highest score 9.4

Average score 1.7

- Compared to the previous Index, KMF did not provide evidence of a continued commitment or approach to grow commercially with a focus on nutrition, nor address the needs of groups in India at risk of experiencing malnutrition through its commercial channels (only doing so through non-commercial Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives).

Aspects to improve

- KMF Nandini is encouraged to develop and publish a clear plan or strategy on how it intends to deliver on contributing to healthy and nutritional diets in India through its commercial operations. For example, it could develop specific plans to improve the nutritional profile of its portfolio by, for example, decreasing average levels of nutrients of concern (sodium, saturated fats, and sugar), increasing levels of positive ingredients (such as whole grains or fruits and vegetables), or fortification of key products.
- To drive progress internally on implementing its nutrition strategy, the company is recommended to develop specific, measurable, and timebound targets encompassing various elements of its approach, and an overall target to increase sales of the products it defines as 'healthier'.
- KMF Nandini is recommended to report more comprehensively on all elements of its approach, showing what has been achieved year-on-year across its portfolio or key product categories. Reporting should ideally take the form of quantitative metrics, rather than specific examples only, and progress documented systematically.
- To ensure that the strategy receives strategic direction from the top, the company is recommended to ensure that its nutrition strategy is subject to regular review at the highest levels of the company, and is encouraged to assign formal responsibility for the success of its nutrition strategy to its most senior officials.
- In developing its nutrition strategy and approach, and to ensure that it is maximizing its positive impact on public health, the company is strongly recommended to engage with independent experts/stakeholders, such as independent (i.e. not directly affiliated with industry) public health-oriented civil society organizations, academic institutions, or (inter-)national organizations.



Products

45% of overall score



Rank 9 / Score 3

Highest score 5.1

Average score 2.7

Category B2: Portfolio Development

- No evidence could be found of the company setting reformulation targets in India or reporting on these efforts.
- The company states that it is voluntarily fortifying its milk products according to the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)'s Food Safety and Standards (Fortification of Foods) Regulation. With support from Tata Trust and the National Dairy Development Board, Nandini milk fortified with Vitamin A and D was launched in 2019 to markets across Karnataka.

Category B3: Nutrient Profiling

- The company did not provide evidence that it uses a nutrient profile model (NPM) or other objective nutrition criteria to evaluate the nutritional quality of its products to inform new product development or product reformulation.

Aspects to improve

Category B2: Portfolio Development

- In order to drive progress on improving the healthiness of its portfolio, the company is encouraged to adopt specific, measurable, and timebound targets to reduce nutrients of concern (sodium, sugar, and saturated fat) across its relevant portfolio. These targets should ideally be aligned with the ICMR/National Institute of Nutrition (NIN) Dietary Guidelines and Recommended Dietary Allowances (RDAs) for Indians, and/or WHO guidelines, and are recommended to be published on the public domain.
- The company is recommended to report progress against all reformulation targets on an annual basis, in a consistent and easily accessible manner, in order to increase transparency and accountability.
- The company is encouraged to produce more fortified products to help address specific micronutrient deficiencies in India (according to government priorities), while ensuring that there are strict internal policies and procedures in place to prevent the fortification or enrichment of unhealthy products (i.e. with high levels of fat, sugar, and/or sodium).

Category B3: Nutrient Profiling

- The company is strongly encouraged to adopt an NPM to determine the relative healthiness of all products in its portfolio.
- Ideally, this should be (or align closely with) an internationally recognized (or, when applicable, government-endorsed) NPM; if developing its own, the company is encouraged to apply stringent thresholds for nutrients of concern that align with (inter)national standards, and use 'per 100g/ml' as the reference unit (to ensure greater objectivity and comparability).
- The company is recommended to disclose all details of the NPM it uses in full, including the algorithm used to define 'healthier' products, on the company's India website and, ideally, in a scientific journal that is peer-reviewed and indexed.



Accessibility

15% of overall score



Rank 5 / Score 0

Highest score 6.6

Average score 0.7

- No evidence of a strategy or approach to address the affordability specifically of its 'healthier' products was found on the company's public domain or shared by the company.

Aspects to improve

- To ensure that products that are considered by the company to be 'healthier' are being priced affordably for lower-income consumers, the company is recommended to:
 - ensure that such products are defined as 'healthy' through the use of an NPM (or other clear nutrition criteria) - such that unhealthy products high in fat, salt or sugar (HFSS) are specifically excluded;
 - have a clear approach to determining whether a product is 'affordably priced'; and
 - use a formal classification of 'lower-income consumers' that it is trying to reach.
- With these definitions and processes in place, the company is encouraged to develop and implement a strategy or approach for ensuring that at least part of its 'healthier' (and, ideally, fortified or micronutrient-rich) product portfolio is priced affordably for lower-income consumers, and continually explore new opportunities for delivering 'affordable nutrition'. Examples of approaches can be found in the methodology and chapter for Category C.
- The company is recommended to publicly disclose information about its affordable nutrition strategies/approaches, including specific definitions, the approaches taken to ensure affordability, and the progress made on implementation.



Marketing

15% of overall score



Rank 12 / Score 0

Highest score 8

Average score 2.3

- No evidence of a specific policy to address the responsible marketing of products to children or general audiences beyond legal requirements could be found on the company's website.

Aspects to improve

- The company is encouraged to develop and publish a comprehensive responsible marketing policy that covers all media channels and audiences, including children under the age of 18 (in line with Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) guidelines).
- The company is encouraged to ensure more responsible marketing to children by adopting:
 - audience threshold of 25% for limiting children's exposure to advertisements on all media;
 - specific commitments not to use certain materials and techniques to market their products to children, including celebrities, licensed characters, promotional toys and games, and depicting children on packaging.
- The company is encouraged to commission regular third-party audits of compliance to its responsible marketing policy in India, and to disclose the results of this audit, as well as the response mechanism it has in place to address instances of non-compliance.



Workforce

5% of overall score



Rank 9 / Score 0.9

Highest score 7.4

Average score 1.5

- No specific mention of workforce nutrition could be found on the company's public domain.
- No policy to support breastfeeding mothers in the workplace could be found, nor is it clear whether the company offers paid paternity leave.

Aspects to improve

- The company is recommended to develop a workforce nutrition program that includes providing access to healthy food at work, nutrition education, nutrition-related health checks, and breastfeeding support. This program should ideally be available to all employees, including those at manufacturing sites.
- The company is encouraged to develop a clear policy on support extended to breastfeeding mothers at work in order to aid their maternal health; and this should apply equally to all office and production site employees. Support should, at a minimum, include i) Private, hygienic, safe rooms for expressing breastmilk; ii) Refrigerators in place to store milk; and iii) Other flexible working arrangements to support breastfeeding mothers, such as flexible working hours or on-site creche facilities. Furthermore, it is important to foster a workplace culture that is supportive of breastfeeding, for example through awareness campaigns.
- The company is recommended to offer maternity and paternity or second caregiver leave, extending parental leave policies to go beyond current national regulations, and remove limitations based on the number of children born.



Labeling

5% of overall score



Rank 13 / Score 0

Highest score 7.5

Average score 2.6

- The company displays images of its products on its website showing both front-of-pack (FOP) and back-of-pack (BOP) across its product portfolio. However, these do not have sufficiently high image resolution and lacks zoom functionality, so the labels are too small and low quality to read.
- The company helps external parties find healthier varieties of its products on its website, showing 'healthy snacking' and 'sugar free/ no added sugar' product categories. However, these are limited in scope and it is unclear how the healthiness of the products shown is determined.

Aspects to improve

- Once it is formally enacted by FSSAI, if the Indian Nutrition Rating (INR) FOP labeling system is on a voluntary basis, the company is strongly encouraged to adopt it across their entire portfolios in India.
- The company is recommended to ensure that FOP and BOP images for its products displayed on the website are sufficiently high image resolution, and including zoom functionality, such that nutritional information displayed is legible. Additionally, the company should consider adding nutritional information tables, to ensure nutritional information is fully comprehensive and accessible to external parties.



Engagement

5% of overall score



Rank 14 / Score 0

Highest score 8.5

Average score 2.1

- No relevant information was found for the company regarding its advocacy policies, processes, positions, or activities in India.

Aspects to improve

- The company is encouraged adopt a responsible advocacy policy, which also applies to third-parties advocating on behalf of the company, in which it clearly defines 'advocacy' and commits that personnel will conduct themselves responsibly; to be transparent about their identity and intentions; to require that the evidence presented shall be as independent and representative as possible; and to always consider the wider public health interest in its efforts.
- To improve its control over and accountability for its advocacy activities (which includes participation in policy-related multistakeholder meetings, responding to public consultations, and other interactions with policymakers), the company is recommended to ensure that only approved personnel engage with policymakers on nutrition-related policy matters, and ensure that these interactions are tracked and disclosed on the public domain.
- Even if the company is not engaging in a policy debate or development process directly, its trade associations are likely to be, and potentially other third-parties acting on the company's behalf. Therefore, the company's policy positions are still important, since it should be engaging with these third-parties to ensure that its positions are taken into account. The company is encouraged to disclose its policy positions on key nutrition-related policy measures that under debate or development in India that would likely affect the company (for example, FSSAI's new FOP labeling system). These positions should be as specific and unambiguous as possible, be Board-approved, and should consider the wider public health interest and long-term material implications of rising levels of malnutrition in India.
- The company is encouraged to disclose comprehensive lists of its trade association memberships in India and clearly indicate which it holds leadership positions on, such as on their Boards, management committees, or thematic working groups or sub-committees, in order to signify to stakeholders which ones the company has greater stakes in. If no such positions are held, this can be publicly stated.

Sustainability

- No information regarding the company's sustainability efforts in India could be found on the public domain.

Aspects to Improve

- The company is strongly encouraged to track its Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions in India, beginning with those in Scopes 1 and 2.
- The company is also recommended to set clear targets to reduce GHG emissions across each of these Scopes that are aligned with the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C trajectory, and report quantitatively on progress. These targets (and reporting) should be for absolute reductions against a baseline, rather than relative emissions (i.e. 'emissions intensity').
- The company is encouraged to work with its value chain partners to reduce both Food Loss and Waste (FLW) and plastic use. This should go beyond requirements set out in mandatory waste management regulations.
- The company is encouraged to ensure that its efforts to transition to sustainable forms of packaging in India are evidence-based, and correspond with clear quantitative sustainability outcomes.

Footnotes

1. Dairy
2. ATNI estimates this value by taking the proportion of healthy products within each category assessed and multiplying that figure by the global category retail sales. The values are then aggregated to generate an estimate of the overall global healthy sales (excluding baby foods, plain tea, and coffee, which are not included in the Product Profile).
3. The Product Profile is an independent assessment of the nutritional quality of companies' product portfolios. For this purpose, ATNI uses the Health Star Rating (HSR) model, which rates foods from 0.5 to 5.0 based on their nutritional quality. The underlying nutrient profile model assesses nutrients of concern (sodium, total sugar, saturated fat, and overall energy) and positive food components/ nutrients (fruit and vegetable content, protein, fiber, and, in some cases, calcium) to score products on the basis of nutritional composition per 100g or 100mL. ATNI uses the threshold of 3.5 stars or more to classify products as generally healthier. Product Profile results account for 30% of the total Index score.
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5. The Health Star Rating (HSR) model, which rates foods from 0.5 to 5.0 based on their nutritional quality. This score represents the mean Health Star Rating of the product portfolio.
6. Retail sales data derived from Euromonitor International.
7. The Product Profile is an independent assessment of the nutritional quality of companies' product portfolios. For this purpose, ATNI uses the Health Star Rating (HSR) model, which rates foods from 0.5 to 5.0 based on their nutritional quality. ATNI uses the threshold of 3.5 stars or more to classify products as generally healthy.

