Adani Power Ltd

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP

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Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Privately owned organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Adani Power Limited (APL), is the largest private-sector thermal power producer with an operating and upcoming capacity of 16,850 MW, distinguished for exceptionally efficient and sustainable operations. APL commenced operations in 2009, spread across India, with Thermal Power Generation Plants in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, and Jharkhand, and a 40 MW Solar power Plant in Gujarat. APL is the world's first company to set up a coal-based Supercritical thermal power plant registered under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the Kyoto protocol. More than 74% of Adani Power's current and upcoming generation portfolio are based on Supercritical and Ultra-supercritical Technology, demonstrating our commitment to utilizing advanced and efficient technologies. In our pursuit of operational stability and sustainability and addressing the energy needs of various regions, we have secured long-term / medium-term (LT / MT) power purchase agreements (PPAs) for 85% of our capacity and fuel supply contracts for 79% of our domestic coal requirements. Taking our aspiration global, we have successfully commissioned India's first thermal power project with a transnational power supply – the 1,600 MW ultra-supercritical Godda power plant. Supplying electricity to Bangladesh, this landmark initiative reinforces India's influence on the international stage.
[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

03/30/2024

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 3 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 3 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 3 years

[Fixed row]

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

INE814H01011

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

33580074T4XKFXBDG813

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

650385490

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(1.16.1) For your electricity generation activities, provide details of your nameplate capacity and electricity generation specifics for each technology employed.

Coal - Hard

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

15210

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

85477.63

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

79300

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We have 8 coal-based power plants across India.

Lignite

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:
☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We do not have lignite-based power plant.

Oil

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:
☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We do not have oil-based power plant.

Gas

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:
☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We do not have gas-based power plant.

Sustainable biomass

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:
☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We do not have an operational power plant that uses sustainable biomass as a fuel source. However, our pilot projects are using a blend of biomass. We are conducting an availability assessment of the biomass across our plants. In line with India's goal of using a blend of biomass in the energy mix, we are investing in R&D for clean fuels.

Other biomass

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We do not have an operational power plant that uses any biomass as a fuel source. However, our pilot projects are using a blend of biomass. We are conducting an availability assessment of the biomass across our plants. In line with India's goal of using a blend of biomass in the energy mix, we are investing in R&D for clean fuels.

Waste (non-biomass)

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We do not have power plants using energy from combustion of waste.

Nuclear

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We do not have nuclear power plants.

Fossil-fuel plants fitted with carbon capture and storage

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:
☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We are conducting a pre-feasibility study for our location's Carbon Capture and Storage technology.

Geothermal

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:
☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We do not have geothermal power plants.

Hydropower

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:
☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We do not have a hydro-power plant.

Wind

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:
☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We do not have power plant using wind energy.

Solar

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

40

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

59.9

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

57.7

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We have one solar power plant at Bitta of 40 MW.

Marine

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We do not have a marine power plant.

Other renewable

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We do not have any other renewable power plant.

Other non-renewable

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We do not have any other non-renewable power plant.

Total

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

15250

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

85537.53

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

79357.7

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We have in total 8 coal based power plant and 1 solar power plant.
[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

We have visibility into our suppliers' operations and track the upstream activities and resultant emissions and disclose it as a part of the Scope 3. We intend to enhance the engagement with our tier 1 suppliers to expand our understanding on their environmental footprint on other parameters.
[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(1.24.1.5) Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain

Select from:

☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(1.24.1.6) Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain

Adani Power is an electricity generation company, with primary operations in thermal power production, along with a small portion of solar power production. Since we do not utilise plastics as a raw material, packaging, or even as an associated process materials -the usage is minimal and almost insignificant to our business. Furthermore, in our corporate and operational plants we have a single-use-plastic-free policy implemented.

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

2

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

APL considers the short-term horizons of Three years where the physical and regulatory risk of immediate future are taken into consideration based on severity and impact of the risks. The severity and impact are determined as per the threat posed by the risks emerging from the company's financial performance and position.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

9

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The medium-term horizon of 3-9 years will indicate the acceptance of physical change and pursue stability to the organization and operations from regulatory and policy changes and assessing the required modification or up-gradation that supports in business continuity and resilience.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

10

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

20

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The long-term horizons of 10 to 20 years of the period considered to achieve the companies long term targets which are aligned to the vision of the Adani group. [Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard

International methodologies and standards

☑ Environmental Impact Assessment

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Databases

☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

☑ Regional government databases

Other

☑ Scenario analysis

☑ Desk-based research

☑ External consultants

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Chronic physical

☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

☑ Sea level rise

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

☑ Other, please specify **:Academia**

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

We frequently (almost every quarter) review the risks which impact the business in the short-, medium-, and long-term, covering business as well as environmental risks. Climate change poses as a significant risk to the business and we have a detailed assessment (and then subsequent review of the assessment) on the physical and transitional risks. Our review of material topics identified in discussion with our key internal and external stakeholders gives us an insight on risks and opportunities arising from the various business impacts, and the impacts on the business of the material topics. Environmental Impact Assessments are conducted before the commencement of any operations at every plant location to ensure that we accurately estimate the impact of our operations. We also have our plant

locations certified with ISO 14001: Environment Management Systems to limit the negative impacts and dependencies. Additionally, we also gather the relevant information from our suppliers to ensure that they have also carried out an EIA and ISO Certifications.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ WRI Aqueduct

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard

International methodologies and standards

☑ Environmental Impact Assessment

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

☑ Other international methodologies and standards, please specify :ISO 46001: 2019 Water Efficiency Management System

Databases

☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

☑ Regional government databases

Other

☑ Scenario analysis

☑ Desk-based research

☑ External consultants

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Source Water Vulnerability Assessment

☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Chronic physical

☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

☑ Sea level rise

☑ Water stress

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities
☑ Water utilities at a local level
☑ Other water users at the basin/catchment level

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

We frequently (almost every quarter) review the risks which impact the business in the short-, medium-, and long-term, covering business as well as environmental risks. We participated in WWF XX Our review of material topics identified in discussion with our key internal and external stakeholders gives us an insight on risks and opportunities arising from the various business impacts, and the impacts on the business of the material topics. Environmental Impact Assessments are conducted before the commencement of any operations at every plant location to ensure that we accurately estimate the impact of our operations. We also have our plant locations certified with ISO 14001: Environment Management Systems to limit the negative impacts and dependencies. Additionally, we also gather the relevant information from our suppliers to ensure that they have also carried out an EIA and ISO Certifications.
[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

As a thermal power producer, we believe it is critical for us to mitigate the negative environmental and societal impacts and have an internal framework to assess, prioritise, and then manage, since the risks from impacts can negatively affect the company's bottom line and pose as a risk to the business and society. Adani Power identifies environmental impacts, and its subsequent risks and opportunities along with various stakeholders through frequent risk assessments (as a part of our Enterprise Risk Management in alignment with the COSO framework) and other regulatory assessments (Environmental Impact Assessments). The materiality assessment exercise also helps in prioritising relevant impacts and dependencies, and their risks and opportunities. As a part of the double materiality assessment, it was observed that owing to the nature of our operations, GHG Emissions and Climate Change, Water Management, amongst others are key material topics.
[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas important for biodiversity

☑ Areas of high ecosystem integrity

☑ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to forests

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to biodiversity

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

We conduct site specific wildlife and marine impact studies along with National Institute of Oceanography (NIO), and the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) conducts environmental impact assessments (EIA) for our new projects. Both these help us identify the priority locations; based on the studies, we have identified three of our operations sites as those which are located to ecologically sensitive areas (such as national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, biosphere reserves, wetlands, biodiversity hotspots, forests, coastal regulation zones etc.), where environmental clearances and approvals are required from relevant significant authorities - Mundra (Gujarat, India), Tiroda (Maharashtra, India), and Udupi (Karnataka, India).

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we will be disclosing the list/geospatial map of priority locations

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Direct operating costs

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 11-20

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

At Adani Power, we are subject to various kinds of environmental conditions and risks - these have direct implications on our business operations, performance and productivity. In case of extreme weather events such as floods, droughts, or other similar crisis as a result of climate change - they have potential and substantive impact on our plants located in zones which are prone to these calamities. While we take preventative and precautionary measures to limit the extent of the impact on the business. For example, the floods which took place at our Mundra plant site affected the coal quality and led to a plant shut down. This also implied increase in the direct costs incurred. However, our proactive measures to minimise the impact prevented us from incurring substantive impact.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 11-20

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

At Adani Power, we proactively identify opportunities using a structured approach that considers market trends, customer demand, and emerging technologies. We assess opportunities based on their potential impact on our business and associated risks. We consider multiple metrics, including the growth potential of the market, economic feasibility, and strategic alignment with our company's objectives. Our approach is flexible to accommodate changes in market conditions, emerging trends, and technological advancements. We review opportunities regularly and assess them against established thresholds to ensure they remain substantive based on the evolving landscape. This approach considers the potential impact of identified opportunities against our strategic objectives, allowing us to focus resources on high-potential opportunities which leads to higher revenue.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Asset value

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 11-20

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Stranded assets can cause huge financial losses for the investors and the company due to devaluation and operational shutdowns. Thoroughly assessing the owners and distribution of stranded assets in a 2 C scenario is essential to anticipate climate policy resistance. Moreso, we are now exploring other technologies which we can bring into implementation such that the substantive impacts are managed.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 21-30

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

At Adani Power, we take a proactive approach to manage potential risks associated with our operations, including climate risks. To estimate the likelihood of each climate risk occurrence, we consider various factors such as historical trends in weather patterns and climate-related events, climate models and projections, and local regulations and policy frameworks. However, if an unforeseen event strikes us, we ensure that there is sufficient preparedness to revive our operations. Since a negative impact on the revenue for a significant operation site can impact the business. For example, our Tiroda plant which is located in a drought-prone region; in case of a drought will directly and negatively impact our operations - bringing it almost to a standstill for a period of time; However, we ensure that the despite the drought, we are able to sufficiently and effectively implement the mitigation plan, and it does not affect our overall revenue over the threshold.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Production capacity

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 21-30

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

We remain firmly committed to sustainable expansion plans and have formulated these taking into consideration the changing climate landscape and the growing need for baseload power for supporting the rampant and rapid proliferation of renewable energy. Hence, we undertake the necessary opportunity assessment considering the physical and transitional risks and have determined and threshold from when increase in production capacity poses as a substantive opportunity.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Capital allocation

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 11-20

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The financial impact from an opportunity is calculated based on parameters such as the time horizon, likelihood, and magnitude. The time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect vary depending on whether it is a short term, medium term or long-term opportunity. The likelihood of the opportunity materializing and generating an effect within the anticipated time horizon are evaluated on a scale from least likely to certain. The magnitude of the financial impact is estimated and assigned a value to fall within the range of low to high. These parameters, when evaluated together, determine the potential financial impact of an opportunity.
[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

The company identifies the pollutants in following ways:(1) Schedule-1 of Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 & its subsequent amendments has identified specific pollutants for generation business process (for thermal power plant). Company adheres to it. (2) The Environment Impact Assessment carried out of obtaining clearances & consent for Generation business mentions the potential water pollutants. (For thermal power plants, waste heat recovery plants). Company monitors them. Our business of thermal power plant have pollutant categorized as per the regulations stipulated by Pollution Control Board. The stipulations mention identified pollutants and their limiting value for compliance. Impact is determined based on the business requirements and applicable regulations. APL ensure water quality by regularly monitored from National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) accredited laboratories as per state regulatory requirements. The water quality report is also submitted to State Pollution Control Boards & Regional office of Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC) along with six monthly compliance reports. Process water for our hinterland plants is being consumed within plant premises, hence we do not anticipate detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health.
[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Coal combustion residue

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Coal combustion residuals majorly contain elements like heavy metals like arsenic, lead, mercury etc. The potential impact is the leaching of this element.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Water recycling

☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Fly ash is collected in dry form and storage silos have been provided. Un-utilized ash is wet conditioned for disposal in Ash Dyke. Mercury and heavy metals are periodically monitored in the ash. Ash dyke is provided with Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE) Lining. Safety measures are in place to prevent breaching of the dyke. Regular monitoring of ground water quality including heavy metals is being carried out in and around the project area. Piezometric wells are established around the ash pond. Records are maintained and the same is being submitted to the regulatory agencies.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Thermal pollution

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Thermal pollution refers to any disruption of the natural temperature in a waterbody, which can occur when industrial cooling activities release heated water or cold effluent into a stream. This degradation of water quality can have significant impacts on aquatic ecosystems. The most notable consequences of thermal pollution

include (1) mass mortality of aquatic plants, insects, fish, and amphibians due to thermal shock, (2) the displacement of organisms to more suitable environments in response to slight changes in water temperature, (3) the bleaching of coral reefs, which are extremely sensitive to temperature fluctuations, and (4) an acceleration of metabolic rates in organisms as enzyme activity increases with rising water temperatures. Additionally, seawater used for condenser cooling can lead to a rise in discharge water temperature and a decrease in dissolved oxygen content, potentially harming aquatic life. Furthermore, discharged water from seawater-based plants, which is cooled within a cooling tower before release, may still pose a risk to ecosystems at the discharge point if the temperature exceeds regulatory guidelines.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Water recycling

☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

A marine impact assessment study has been conducted by us through the National Institute of Oceanography (NIO) to scientifically locate the intake and outfall points. Additionally, cooling towers and an 11-km-long seawater outfall channel were constructed to achieve differential temperatures below 5C between the intake and outfall points. We ensure that the discharge temperature does not exceed the prescribed limits of 7C above the ambient temperature of receiving waters at any point. No wastewater is discharged onto channel systems, backwaters, marshy areas and seas without treatment. The outfall is first treated in a guard pond and then discharged into the deep sea (12 to 15m depth). Similarly, the intake is from the deep sea to avoid aggregation of fish. The brine that comes out from desalinization plants is not discharged into the sea. We periodically monitor the state of marine biodiversity around the outfall area, including zooplankton and phytoplankton. We periodically conduct physio-chemical and biological analyses of marine water. Marine water quality of sub-tidal and intertidal regions, flora and fauna analysis in the marine water area and benthos in inter-tidal and sub-tidal analysis for the coastal areas in the vicinity of our power plants. The differential temperature compliance report is sent to MOEF&CC twice a year. If any impacts on the coastal life are observed, necessary safeguard measures are undertaken to protect the aquatic flora and fauna.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

NA
[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:
☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical
☑ Drought

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply
☑ India

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The Plant Load Factor (PLF) has been less than internal business assumptions in the mid-term. Central Electricity Authority (CEA) in its report "REPORT ON OPTIMAL GENERATION CAPACITY MIX FOR 2029-30" published in January 2020 has projected the average PLF of the total Installed coal capacity of 267 GW in India to be about 58% in 2029-30. Having established this, APL identifies India's projected coal-based TPP's PLF as a risk.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

NA

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

8985494781

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

17970989562

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Rising temperatures today are increasing the frequency of heatwaves across the nation and this is leading to an increase in demand for energy. To meet the growing demand the powerplants, need to ramp up their generation which requires additional coal. The increase in production demand coupled with problems faced during the transportation of coal, depleted the exist-ing stock of coal. The lack of availability of coal will hamper APL's plant load factor as well as operational efficiency, which will then negatively impact the overall efficiency of the plant and the associated revenues generated from them. The Reduction of PLF to the tune of 1-2% from the business assumptions may result in lessproduction of the electricity to the tune of 1200 million units to 2399 million units of electric-ity and a corresponding downsize of Revenue from sales of electricity. Based on the sale, thefinancial impact value has been calculated.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Improve monitoring of direct operations

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

NA

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The efficiency also includes additional parameters beyond resource quality. Therefore, identifying a proxy financial factor would be difficult.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Drought

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Godavari

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

In event of the water supply disruption, the plant may have to be stopped for few days / weeks. Based on the present water risk assessment, the sufficient water storage is maintained at the respective plants.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

NA

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Closure of the operation of Tiroda TPP will create loss of revenue. Potential financial impacts are calculated for one day closure

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Amend the Business Continuity Plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

460000001

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Same as potential impact.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To mitigate this risk, tiroda TPP has developed water storage capacity to meet 53 days to reduce surface water intake during the lean season.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Changes to regulation of existing products and services

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

In order to meet the objectives defined under India's NDC (Nationally Determined Contribution), the Government of India has been introducing pertinent regulations and one such regulation is the RPO issued for the Discoms. There is a requirement for Discoms to procure 40% RPO (Renewable Purchase obligation) of green power as a part of the latest regulation. This will negatively impact APL's business revenue as this amount of energy cannot be contributed by APL. Given this newly established RPO, APL revenues and PLF/plant efficiency are to be negatively impacted. Additionally, the RPO is expected to increase in FY2029-2030 by a total of RPO 43.33% which will further impact APL's business.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

NA

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Develop new products, services and/or markets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

NA

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

NA

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The EU recently introduced a carbon taxation policy called 'Cross Border Adjustment Mechanism' wherein a carbon tax would be levied on the high carbon intensive products im-ported into EU countries. Merchants from the EU would prefer to purchase from manufacturers selling products with low carbon footprints so as to not bear the burden of the imposed taxation. Therefore, manufactures, in order to reduce their product's carbon footprint, would shift to buying green power. Therefore, this will negatively affect APL's business revenues in the long run. However, we have ensured, by taking appropriate steps, to enhance the efficiency and achieve maximum by using limited resources through technology and processinnovations.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:
☑ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

NA

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:
☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets
☑ Implementation of environmental best practices in direct operations

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

NA

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

NA
[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

392045700000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ 71-80%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

144674400001

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ 21-30%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The impact calculation considers climate-related expenses, decreased revenue, and business interruption. The impact is modeled under the latest IPCC scenarios, including RCP 4.5. These scenarios provide a framework for assessing the potential impacts of different climate change scenarios for physical as well as transitional risk. By considering these scenarios, we have estimated the approximate impact these risk could have on our operations which would ultimately affect our revenues. Due to unforeseen weather conditions such as drought as a result of climate change can have substantive impacts on the thermal power plants located in more sensitive areas, and can have financial consequences as loss of revenue for electricity generation from that site as a result of plant shutdown. As per our estimation, the total annualized financial impact for transition risk in INR 392,045,700,000 which is less than 91-99% of the total revenue also the physical risk in INR 144674400001 which is less than 71-80% of the total revenue.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

156730600000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 21-30%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The hazard metric used in calculating the impact of flooding is based on the annual frequency of exceeding the historical 1-in-100-year flood level, relative to a historical baseline from 1950 to 1999, whereas the hazard metric for water stress considers both current and projected water stress levels, using the World Resources Institute's Aqueduct dataset as a reference. The impact calculation takes into account three key factors: climate-related expenses, decreased revenue, and business interruption. As per our estimation, the total annualized financial impact for transition risk in INR 0 which is less than 1% of the total revenue also the physical risk in INR 156,730,600,000 which is less than 21-30% of the total revenue.
[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Godavari

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.8) % organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 31-40%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Values are based on typical annual generation and revenue.
[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*NA*

[Fixed row]

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Increased efficiency of production and/or distribution processes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Although the share of coal-based power generation in India is expected to drop in India's, we except net capacity additions to maintain the base load in the grid to meet the growing demand. The Indian government has taken several policy initiatives, such as electricity connection to the remotest corners of the nation, agricultural feeder separation, strengthening of rural grids, and policy fostering the e-vehicle market, which is expected to further boost the load requirement in the grid. At the same time, demand growth has been somewhat muted due to fewer PPAs being signed by DISCOMs in India, despite the government's initiatives to improve the overall health of the power sector, such as improving domestic coal availability and the performance of DISCOMs. The Ujjwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY)to reduce DISCOM losses is critical to translating increased demand into new PPAs. These Perform Achieve and Trade (PAT) scheme is a flagship program of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency under the National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE). APL is currently in the 7th cycle of the PAT scheme. NMEEE is one of the eight national missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) launched by the Government of India in the year 2008. All operating plants are covered under PAT and the company realizes this as an opportunity to generate ESCerts, a tradable certificate. The company has been maintaining the higher than the PAT target efficiency and all plan

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

NA

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Our current PAT-VII Cycle M&V (Measurement and verification) Audit will be completed in2024-25 & APL can secure 127582 Energy Saving Certificates. The value of these energy-sav-ing certificates is estimated at 95,686,500 at an approx. valuation of 750/- per certificate.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

95686500

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Our current PAT-VII Cycle M&V (Measurement and verification) Audit will be completed in 2024-25 & APL can secure 127582 Energy Saving Certificates. The value of these energy-saving certificates is estimated at 95,686,500 at an approx. valuation of 750/- per certificate.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The company has been implementing energy efficiency measures voluntarily, even before the PAT coverage. Adding to this, the company has also ensured to maintain power quality and overall efficiency that were required to support and meet market requirements.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Increased efficiency of production and/or distribution processes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Godavari

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Water being a shared resource, we at APL are also responsible for managing water efficiently not only in the plant premises but also in managing the shared resource of water with our communities. All thermal power plants are equipped with induced draft cooling towers, with a re-circulation system capable of functioning effectively

in the future scenario of possible increase in water temperatures. Besides that, various design and construction safety measures have been built into our exiting power plants, to withstand the impact of global climate change under various scenarios. Water storage capacity has been developed to cater to 53 days of operations' requirement for the Tiroda plant and 23 days operations' requirement for the Kawai plant so that pressure on surface water can be reduced. Usage of water from rain water harvesting pond in DM plant & NDCT makeup and thereby reduced the running of sea water.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

NA

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

NA

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

NA

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Other resource efficiency opportunity, please specify

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

As a leading power producer in India we create a unique opportunity to expand our business in a climate friendly manner and participate as a proactive player in enhancing the energy security of the nation. Therefore, we have not only focused on optimizing the resource consumption at our inputs side through blending of fuels but also ensured to create a sustainable environment allowing us to strengthen our performance across the ESG parameters, thus aiding us to improve our ESG ratings and in doing so, establishing ourselves as a market leader.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased access to capital

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

NA

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

NA

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

APL has undertaken several initiatives across environmental, social and governance related parameters which have provided benefits which are tangible and intangible in nature.Therefore, the complexity involved in assigning a monetary value to these benefits is difficult.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:
☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency
☑ Other resource efficiency opportunity, please specify **:**Grounwater recharge

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Unknown

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Water being a shared resource, it is essential to preserve it such that we don't deplete in from our environment. We at APL are responsible for managing water efficiently not only in the plant premises but also in managing water within our communities. APL has undertaken various initiatives with an inside-out approach, besides APL's continual improvement actions within the power plants. De-silting and cleaning of community water ponds has been one of the interventions to improve groundwater recharge. 20 check dams built and 320 ponds deepened, increasing water storage capacity to 34,39,235 m3. Around 330 potable water facilities made available to villagers. Adani Foundation, the CSR hand of Adani Power Limited has began its water conservation activities in Tiroda. In this region, which is known as the rice bowl of India, low rainfall was adversely affecting the paddy crop. The focus of the water conservation activities here was to identify the irrigation system that are already existing (check dams/Malgujari tanks /percolation tanks/streams) rather than creating new infrastructure and also to create participatory irrigation management co-operative societies.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

NA

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

NA

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The initiatives APL has taken has both tangible and intangible benefits in the long run and therefore identifying financial proxy for intangible benefits is difficult therefore APL doesn't have a direct value

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Use of new technologies

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

All the expansions at Adani Power are using enhanced super-critical and ultra-supercritical technologies which are more efficient, sustainable and have lesser negative impact on the environment.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

26024500000

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Investment in ultrasupercritical and supercritical technologies has resulted in improved the operational efficiency, energy usage. Hence, the revenue from the operations utilising these technologies has been considered for the reporting period to estimate the benefits from this opportuntiy. However, predicting the revenue in the long-term is challenging since newer and more advanced technologies might be utilised, and there might be changes in the operational structures owing to changing market conditions and regulatory environment.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

NA

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The initiatives APL has taken has both tangible and intangible benefits in the long run and therefore identifying financial proxy for intangible benefits is difficult therefore APL doesn't have a direct value. Additionally, the long-term impacts may vary with the usage of other newer and advanced technologies.
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ CAPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

26024500000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ 91-99%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Investment in supercritical and ultra-supercritical technologies will improve the operational efficiency, conserve energy, reduce emissions, and reduces the cost to business. The calculation is only concerning the investment in CAPEX during the reporting year.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ OPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

170000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Improving water management and efficiency in use by regular maintenance has helped optimise costs and utilise the resources optimally. The calculations the financials for the total quantity of OPEX employed towards improving the water efficiency and the resultant utilisation.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

The Policy is framed to address the importance of a diverse Board in harnessing the unique and individual skills and experiences of various Members of the Board in such a way that it collectively benefits the business and the Company as whole. The basic essence of the Policy is to provide a framework for leveraging on the diverse knowledge and expertise of the Board which can offer its valuable guidance to the Management consistent with the Company's business perspective. The Company aims to enhance the effectiveness of the Board by diversifying its composition and to obtain the benefit out of such diversity in better and improved decision making. In order to ensure that the Company's boardroom has appropriate balance of skills, experience and diversity of perspectives that are imperative for the

execution of its business strategy, the Company shall consider a number of factors, including but not limited to gender, age, cultural and educational background, ethnicity, professional experience, skills, knowledge and length of service.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

APL_Board Diversity Policy.pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
☑ Board-level committee
☑ Other, please specify :Station Head and Plant level team

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Environmental Policy

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:
☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply
☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

APL has clear and well-defined governance mechanisms to address ESG issues. They have established a Corporate Responsibility Committee, and Risk Management Committee of the Board of Directors. They oversee the implementation, monitoring and reporting of climate related issues, ESG performance. On the level below, there is an Apex Sustainability Committee (ASC) which is a body of all functional leaders and site heads at operating locations. ASC is chaired by the CEO. At the working level and one level below the ASC, there is an ESG Core Working Group which operates in a cross-functional manner. ESG Core Working Group identifies the material issues including energy and resources efficiency, climate related issues for long term business sustainability and propose policies and management approach for decision making and resources allocation by ASC chaired by the CEO at APL. ESG aspects and Risk Management at APL are further incorporated in the organization by establishing Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) System guided by Chief Risk Officer who is also the CSO. This system is implemented across the company to enable all employees and business associates to raise any risk identified by them to the next level. There is a risk management framework in place that has the provision to evaluate, prioritize and escalate the risk to the highest governing body in the organization. For identification of material ESG and Climate Change issues, inputs are taken from variety of sources that includes the top risk identified through Enterprise Risk Management (ERM), policies of the Company, material issues identified by peers, global megatrends for the industry and sector, upcoming regulations, investor requirements and any development in business ecosystem and macro-environment. ESG Core Working Group develops public disclosures of the Company's management approach for identified material issues and performance on ESG. To ensure the integrity and balance of the information, these dis-closures go through ASC and External Assurance by an independent agency before presentation to the Board of Directors and re-lease into the public domain through integrated annual report, other periodic reports on ESG and website of the Company. A plant level sustainability reporting team has been formed who are responsible for analyzing the monitored data and identifying underlying climate related risks and opportunities under the guidance of the CSO. The data provided by the sustainability reporting team is reviewed at the corporate level and then further reviewed by the Apex sustainability committee before releasing in the public domain.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify **:**Environmental Policy

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

"A clearly defined governance structure is in place to deal with the issues related to the ESG topics at APL. At the Board level, a Corporate Responsibility Committee, CSR committee has been formed that is responsible for the implementation, monitoring and reporting of climate related issues, ESG performance and Sustainability, implementation. The company has also drafted a resource use policy. On quarterly basis the committee meets to deliberate on the company's performance for water related risks and issues. The policies, strategies, goals and targets that are pertaining to the ESG topics formulated by senior management committee is reviewed and approved by the Board. For identification of material ESG and water security issues along with business continuity, the Board has set up a Risk Management committee. The RMC has developed a risk management plan that consists of risk identification, risk prioritization and mitigation. The RMC advice board on the company's risk tolerance and appetite. It has in place an escalation plan for risk related issues. The Chief Risk Officer provides monthly updates to the committee."

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

☑ Other, please specify **:**Executive management level

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify **:**Biodiversity Policy

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

A formal governance structure has been developed which allows for systematic biodiversity management across the organization. This is supported by our biodiversity policy. We have taken several measures to protect the environment from the potential impacts of our operations. There are site level biodiversity assessments that are carried out to identify any probable risks that our operations may pose to the flora and fauna within the vicinity.
[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Staff-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
☑ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
☑ Staff-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

In accordance with the climate strategy, targets are identified to minimise the climate-related impacts and a governance mechanism (the CSO as well as the Apex ASC Sustainability Committee (ASC) that operates at a functional level, chaired by the CEO) is set up to initiate and steer relevant actions to achieve the pre-defined targets. The CEO closely monitors the overall progress of the business along the strategy, targets, and oversees the overall governance mechanism responsible for the execution.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**Overall Operational efficiency, where water is considered as significant risk

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

CEO keeps an oversight of all environmental divisions including water related issues through Monthly Executive meetings providing MIS Data of Plants. The MIS data of the Plants includes Integrated Management Systems (IMS) which includes ISO 9001, ISO 14001, OHSAS 18001, ISO 50001 and Energy Management Systems (EnMS), Water Efficiency Management System (ISO 46001:2019), Business Continuity Management System (ISO 22301:2011)

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

A formal governance structure has been developed which allows for systematic biodiversity management across the organization. This is supported by our biodiversity policy. We have taken several measures to protect the environment from the potential impacts of our operations. There are site level biodiversity assessments that are carried out to identify any probable risks that our operations may pose to the flora and fauna within the vicinity.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Risks Officer (CRO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Chief Risk Officer is designated who directly reports to the CEO of the company. The company has developed an Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) based on ISO-31000:2018 "Risk Management System" and the COSO (The Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission) framework. All identified risks, including the climate change risks, area assessed and prioritized. The company constantly leverages opportunities and minimizes risks by improving project execution proficiency and operational efficiency. The company builds its business strategies based on identified risks and opportunities to meet the needs of diverse stakeholders and remain competitive.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

CSO in conjunction with the Sustainability team is designated with his role to support the CEO in establishing systems for monitoring, continual improvement, and internalization of the Climate Change and ESG aspects into the business. The team coordinates with the ESG steering committee and representatives of various management systems in the APL for the development of the Company's ESG and Sustainability disclosures.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Corporate responsibility committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

APL Board consists of the following committees: a Corporate Responsibility Committee and the Risk Management Committee, of the Board of Directors. The Board-Committee oversees the implementation, monitoring, and reporting of climate-related issues, ESG performance, and performance against UN SDGs. The Corporate Responsibility Committee is also responsible for defining company's objectives and overseeing the implementation of the set objectives. It the also responsible to oversee the strategy related activities and policies that support in transforming the organization into a sustainable business model. This will achieved through identification of material issues and indicators in the global context and evolving statutory frameworks. The strategy and the framework will be reviewed on an annual basis to incorporate any changes or amendments that meet the global standards.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

A committee existing of ESG heads of all the facilities is formulated and is chaired by the CEO. The Chief sustainability officer guides the committee in developing a management system to address ESG and climate change related issues. The CSO is responsible for identification and monitoring of climate related risks. The CSO helps in setting up of a team for sustainable reporting.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Risks Officer (CRO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The company has developed Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) based on COSO (The Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission) framework. Chief Risk Officer(CRO) is designated who directly reports to the CEO of the company. ERM is implemented across the company and covers all the employees and business associates. It identifies, prioritizes and escalates the risks. A comprehensive risk management plan is developed for each prioritized risks. The CRO periodically informs the board on the risk mitigation plan to the Risk Management Committee of the Board.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The COO for O&M reports directly to the CEO. The COO is responsible for operations and efficiency of the plants and management systems, including the environmental management system and water efficiency are reviewed frequently at the level of all plant heads and COO. As part of the scope, the COO also reviews the status of energy and environmental regulations and emerging regulations.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Procurement Officer (CPO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CPO reports directly to the CEO. Greening of the supply chain by integrating environmental compliance, climate change issues in code of conduct for company vendors and on-boarding on vendors. The code of conduct is well developed and is available on the public domain. The role of the CPO is to build a sustainable supply chain and vendor database for the company. This objective is achieved by integrating ESG and sustainability aspects into the supply on-boarding and regular vendor audits.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Sustainability committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

There is an Apex Sustainability Committee (ASC) which is a body of all functional leaders and site heads at operating locations. ASC is chaired by the CEO and guided by the CSO to develop the management systems for ESG including water related issues. The sustainability report is reviewed by the ASC before it is presented to the Board.

[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

0

(4.5.3) Please explain

The company recognizes the importance of climate-related issues, including energy consumption, energy efficiency. The company has a recognition mechanism for the various management roles on energy efficiency, operational efficiency which directly contributes to climate change mitigation.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

0

(4.5.3) Please explain

The company recognizes the importance of environmental issues, including water and resource management. The company has a recognition mechanism for the various management roles on energy efficiency, operational efficiency which directly contributes to climate change mitigation.
[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

CEO's role includes promotion of energy and operational efficiency within the company. Few of the KRAs in the CEO's roles and responsibility have linkage to overall plant efficiency. A higher plant efficiency results in direct cost optimization, in terms of lower fuel consumption and lower emissions. The CEO also oversees implementation of energy efficiency measures and communication with various stakeholders, through different platforms including Annual Report, which provides detailed information on all non-financial parameters and ESG disclosure, including the indicators of climate change.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

During the financial year the CEO has taken various initiatives across the plants to drive the culture of energy efficiency and have also supported the team to maintain the overall efficiency across the plants during the peak demand in India. The overall intensity still stands at 0.85 tCO2e/Mwh (generation) and is estimated to reduce to 0.84 tCO2e/MWh by 2024-25.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

CEO's role includes the promotion of environmental sustainability within the company. Few of the KRAs in the CEO's roles and responsibilities have linkage to the environmental sustainability. The CEO also oversees the implementation of sustainability measures, including water use efficiency and communication with the stakeholders.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

APL is in the power generation sector which is committed to reducing water withdrawals, increasing water-use efficiency, reducing impact on water resources, and advancing sustainable water management practices across all facilities. The incentives have impacted our organization in a way that the senior employees are encouraged to perform better and to become more involved in our water commitments.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Public Recognition

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

CSO has been recognized for promoting energy efficient technology through integration of ESG and climate change. The CSO is responsible for providing guidance to the plant level sustainability reporting team to identify appropriate disclosures that support in meeting the regulatory requirements and take part in strategic decision making.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

During the financial year, the CSO has supported the plant teams and O&M team to drive various energy efficiency projects and responsible for driving the culture across the organization.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☑ Process operation manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Non-Monetory Internal company award

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Increased investment in environmental R&D and innovation

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

☑ Reduction in total energy consumption

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

APL has Energy Efficiency Target to the KPIs of O&M senior management and applause the team for same. For the successful implementation of energy efficient projects/innovation, employees are entitled for monetary reward.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

APL has an employee award & recognition policy, which encourages employee for innovative and scientific approach towards technical problems including energy efficiency and emission reduction projects.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☑ Environment/Sustainability manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The responsibility of the team is to collect accurate, appropriate and reliable information for internal usage and external disclosure with relevant stakeholders to keep them informed of the ESG performance across the organization. Therefore, this is directly linked to the KRAs of every individual in the team.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The sustainability reporting team has been established to enhance the disclosure mechanism and collect ample amount of information/data that supports in taking informed decisions. The team is guided by the CSO who is also acting as the CRO of the company.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Non monetory

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

Policies and commitments

☑ Implementation of water-related community project

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

CSO has been recognized for promoting water-efficient technology through the integration of ESG. Head-ESG also coordinates with ESG steering committee and representatives of various management systems in the company for the development of the Company's ESG and Sustainability disclosures and Integrated Report in line with GRI standards, CDP, IFC, SDG, UNGC and Integrated Reporting framework.

(4.5.1.6) How the position’s incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

We believe that awareness among our employees of the importance of water in our operations, local water scarcity issues, and how to reduce impact on resources is a key indicator in advancing water security.
[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Water
☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Adani Power Limited's ("APL") environment responsibilities are driven by its commitment to preserve the environment and are integral to the way we do business. We shall strive to integrate best environmental practices across APL's management and governance systems to minimize environmental impacts and attain a leadership position in environmental stewardship. Coverage: APL, its subsidiaries and joint ventures.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to No Net Loss

☑ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

☑ Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify **:**Indian Business & Biodiversity Initiative (IBBI)

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Environment Policy.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Protecting and conserving water resources through prudent and effective water management practices and governance systems are a priority for APL and integral to our commitment towards water stewardship. Our Policy for Integrated Management System focuses on improving the operational efficiency of our facilities and resource management to promote environmental conservation. The policy provides a layout for the organization to implement technologies with lower environmental impacts which boosts improved assets performance and increased stakeholder confidence.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce or phase out hazardous substances
☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes
☑ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities
☑ Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems
☑ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Recognition of environmental linkages and trade-offs

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ No, but we plan to align in the next two years

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Water Stewardship Policy APL.pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ UN Global Compact

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

APL is a participant firm to UNGC and a signatory Company in the electric utilities sector since 22/12/2016. APL has showcased robust and continued support through the CEOs statement to the ten principles of UNGC, focusing on relevant policies related to Human Rights, Labour, Environment, Anti-Corruption.
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify **:**IBBI

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

Adani Power Limited FY 22.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☑ No

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

NA
[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Global

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions
[Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:
☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Asia and Pacific
☑ Confederation of Indian Industries (CII)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:
☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The policies impacting the business as well as climate change put up for public consultation are reviewed by the business and adept recommendations are provided through the trade associations to address the challenges involved in the implementation of the policy; while assessing the feasibility of the policy implementation.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ No, we have not evaluated

[Add row]

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ GRI
☑ IFRS
☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Water
☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply
☑ Governance
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Water accounting figures
☑ Other, please specify

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report, 258 onwards

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Adani Power Limited C to C 01062024 1150 187 MBcompressed.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Our Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report, a mandatory disclosure as per Securities and Exchange Board of India's requirements covered as a part of the Annual report also discloses data on the Company's governance, risks, and sustainability performance across different parameters on Energy, Waste, Emissions, Water, etc.
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Every two years

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Every two years
[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization’s scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025
☑ 2030
☑ 2040
☑ 2050
☑ 2060

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature
☑ Number of ecosystems impacted
☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision
☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)
☑ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate
☑ Perception of efficacy of climate regime

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

NA

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The company recognized the need to get realistic climate projections and evaluate the risk from emerging regulations, the physical risk to the critical infrastructure of the company. The company has used the IPCC's RCP 4.5 scenario (equivalent to 1.7-3.2) and studied the following impacts. The climate impacts projections are studied for 2020-2039 and studied the following impacts. Projected changes in Monthly maximum temperature, Monthly Rainfall range, Severe drought likelihood, and Land projected to be below the annual flood level.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

☑ 2060

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Number of ecosystems impacted

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

☑ Other local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts driving forces, please specify

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

☑ Perception of efficacy of climate regime

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

NA

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Water availability risk in quality and quantity and associated cost assumptions have been made on RCP 4.5 scenario where change in temperature patterns upto year 2100 and how the impact on water bodies on which APL is dependent on.
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

- APL has identified various impacts of climate change and has developed a business strategy which supports in meeting the nations climate agenda and thereby contributing to NDCs. - In order to tackle the high tides, one of the many consequences of climate change faced by certain plants of APL, the company has worked towards raising the entire foundation of its Mundra plant to 4m to avoid high tides. - Based on the results and other impacts, we have uplifted the threshold to maintain stock availability at all our plants to manage any unforeseen supply chain shocks.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

- APL has identified various impacts due to water events such as floods, drought, water stress, etc and has developed a business strategy which supports meeting the nation's climate agenda and thereby contributing to NDCs. - In order to tackle the high tides, one of the many consequences of climate change faced by certain plants of APL, the company has worked towards raising the entire foundation of its Mundra plant to 4m to avoid high tides. - Based on the results and other impacts, we have uplifted the threshold to maintain stock availability at all our plants to manage any unforeseen supply chain shocks. In the Tiroda plant, we have increased the water storage capacity. In case of unavailability of water, the plant can be operated using water stored for 53 days.
[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization’s strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ No

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Adani Power has energy mix comprising primarily of coal-, and solar-powered electricity generation. The company intends to expand its operations using ultra-supercritical and supercritical technologies to ensure that there is baseload support to the grid with the rampant renewable energy expansion. Additionally, to support the nation's growing need for stable and affordable electricity, it is perennial for the company to continue on its fossil-fuel-based electricity generation.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ We do not have a feedback mechanism in place, but we plan to introduce one within the next two years

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

Policy & Legal Key assumption: The PAT scheme will continue to be in place, and the Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) mandates will evolve to include carbon pricing mechanisms. Dependencies: Compliance with energy saving targets, financial penalties for non-compliance, and the development of carbon pricing mechanisms like Carbon Credit Trading Schemes (CCTS). Technology Key assumption: The adoption of low-carbon technologies, such as CCUS, will be slow due to technical complexity, cost intensiveness, and performance uncertainty. Dependencies: Commercial viability, scalability, and evidence of successful adoption of emerging technologies; regulatory/policy landscape; and limited investment in these technologies. Market Key assumption: The cost of raw materials used as fuels (coal, coke) will increase due to changing climatic conditions. Dependencies: Global climate change trends, raw material supply chains, and market demand for fossil fuels.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

NA

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

APL Climate and water scenarios.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☑ No other environmental issue considered

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

This scenarios with anticipated climate related issues were discussed with Engineering, Business Development and Finance Team to check the compatibility of operational site in the scenario of Financial and infrastructural impact. These scenarios will be integrated into sensitivity analysis and financial model for future projections. On the other hand, APL is currently looking into introducing low-carbon products as well as green hydrogen technologies in the near future.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

The company reviews various risks and performs detailed legal due diligence at the time of vendor onboarding. As part of the climate risk and water risk assessment, the critical suppliers are identified, based on the criteria of 1. Critical component suppliers or similar 2. Non-substitutable suppliers or similar 3. Hazardous Waste Handling Supplier Based on the definition of the critical supplier by the company, the critical suppliers are identified and risk levels are prepared. For all critical suppliers, the company takes extra precautions and engages actively for ESG and climate change-related aspects. Regularly the critical suppliers are asked about the mitigation measures and where the risks are above a threshold, the alternate vendor development is initiated. As part of the climate risk mitigation, the vendors are also spread from domestic to overseas. This should help company operate without disruption, in an unforeseen event of the climate and water-related impacts like drought, flooding, cyclones, etc in any part of the country.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

APL is in the electric utilities sector and depends on the original equipment manufacturers for the supply of main plant and critical equipment. APL has always been at the forefront of new technology adoption thereby promoting R&D in the sector. There has been much evidence where APL has adopted new technologies, e.g. the first supercritical power plant in India; and 800 MW units for power generation and various other energy efficiency equipment. Some of the major initiatives with internal and external R&D institutes are highlighted below: - Establishing a Fly Ash Utilisation Promotion and Research Park at Tiroda. - Investing in ultra-critical technologies. -APL is aiming to minimise the consumption of starter fuel for generating sparks. - Engaging with the Advanced Materials and Processes Research Institute (AMPRI), Bhopal, a unit of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Government of India, for research on fly ash utilisation for soil conditioning. - Adani Power Training & Research Institute (APTRI) is the Research and Performance Consulting Center of Adani Power Ltd. APTRI endeavours to contribute to Global Sustainability and Indian Skill Development Initiatives through its scientifically designed and utility/organizational need based customized program. The programs and activities are aimed at performance and efficiency improvement and enhancement of delivery of electricity. Research and Performance Consulting programs and activities of APTRI cover the entire electric power value chain including Coal Mining, Logistics, Thermal and Solar Power Generation, Transmission (HVAC and HVDC), Distribution and End Use of Electricity. APTRI also shares its expertise in the niche areas of Port Operation, Water Management, and Cement Manufacturing etc. The world-class infrastructure and capability in terms of program design and delivery, faculty and content quality of APTRI at Mundra have been well recognized and the centre is accredited as Grade 'A' and Category –I Institute by CEA, Ministry of Power, Government of India.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

We ensure that we achieve operational excellence through the use of established management systems and excellence frameworks and constantly bringing about process improvements. The Mundra TPP has the distinction of being the first power plant in operation based on supercritical technology in the country. On a consolidated basis above 70% of the power generation in APL comes from the supercritical power generation technology, which saves 2% of fuel per unit of power generated, serving to reduce GHGs per unit. To fulfil the requirement of baseload demand and grid stability in the country, whenever APL moves for expansion in thermal power generation, it has a policy that any future greenfield expansion will only be based on supercritical technology and the latest configuration machines. [Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

The company decided to choose supercritical and ultra-supercritical power generation technology for its greenfield power plants. APL increased its Capex for the choice of more efficient technology - Supercritical and ultra-supercritical power plants.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Indirect costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

To mitigate the risk of water scarcity in the hinterland plants and the risks of floods in the coastal plants, the necessary infrastructure was developed to mitigate the risks creating additional water storage capacity of hinterland plants and making coastal plants resilient for occurrence of floods.
[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization’s financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

APL is working towards achieving net neutrality by adopting the strategy of Reduce, Repurpose and Retire. 1. The emissions reduction plan involves incorporating - (a)Efficient supercritical designs, (b) Operational Efficiency, (c) Biomass blending (d) carbon captureand utilization depending on its commercial development. 2. Repurpose of our existing plants by integrating - (a)Hydrogen fuel, (b) Ammonia co-firing in power generation process Please refer our website for Activities being carried out by our Research Institute APTRI. https://www.aptri.org/RD#R&D-activities (c) Methanol production from CO2emissions (d) greater RE support. We are continuously observing the progress of the plants with Hydrogen & ammonia co-firing/complete conversion in countries like Japan and Germany. 3. Retiring of plants if additional investments or developments are not feasible. Our strategy also depends on the level of successful demonstration of pilot initiatives.
[Fixed row]

(5.5.7) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for your sector activities over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Improving plant operational efficiency

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Pilot demonstration

(5.5.7.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

30

(5.5.7.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

10800000

(5.5.7.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

40

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Invested in specific technologies to improve the operational eco-efficiency and reduce the total quantum of the energy consumed at the thermal plant locations. Additionally, this contributed to the overall reduction in the carbon emissions in alignment with our strategy to reduce the emission intensity from our operations.

Row 2

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Green Amonia

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Small scale commercial deployment

(5.5.7.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

0.5

(5.5.7.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

50000000

(5.5.7.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

4

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

As part of the project, the Mundra Plant, which is India's largest private-sector power plant, will co-fire up to 20% green ammonia in the boiler of a conventional coal-fired 330MW Unit.

Row 3

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Stack emissions

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Basic academic/theoretical research

(5.5.7.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

0.01

(5.5.7.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

800000

(5.5.7.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

3

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Thermal power plant flue gas-based Algel biodiesel pilot plant. https://www.aptri.org/RD#R&D-activities
[Add row]

(5.7) Break down, by source, your organization’s CAPEX in the reporting year and CAPEX planned over the next 5 years.

Coal – hard

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

108000000

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

99.7

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

99

(5.7.4) Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

2023

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

The capital expenditure included the investments made for technology upgradation, process modification, and construction of new facility or refurbishing of existing unit in the plant locations.

Lignite

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

We do not currently have any lignite powered operations, neither do we plan to undertake any such operations in the next 5 years.

Oil

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

We do not currently have any oil powered operations, neither do we plan to undertake any such operations in the next 5 years.

Gas

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

We do not currently have any natural gas powered operations, neither do we plan to undertake any such operations in the next 5 years.

Sustainable biomass

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

We do not currently have any sustainable biomass powered operations, neither do we plan to undertake any such operations in the next 5 years.

Other biomass

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

We do not currently have any other biomass powered operations, neither do we plan to undertake any such operations in the next 5 years.

Waste (non-biomass)

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

We do not currently have any waste (non-biomass) powered operations, neither do we plan to undertake any such operations in the next 5 years.

Nuclear

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

We do not currently have any nuclear energy powered operations, neither do we plan to undertake any such operations in the next 5 years.

Geothermal

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

We do not currently have any geothermal energy powered operations, neither do we plan to undertake any such operations in the next 5 years.

Hydropower

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

We do not currently have any hydropower-based operations, neither do we plan to undertake any such operations in the next 5 years.

Wind

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

No capital expenses were incurred, since no wind based operations

Solar

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0.3

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0.3

(5.7.4) Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

2017

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

The capital expenditure included the investments made for technology upgradation, processmodification, and construction of new facility or refurbishing of existing unit in the plantlocations.

Marine

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

No capital expenses were incurred, since no marine based operations

Fossil-fuel plants fitted with CCS

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

No capital expenses were incurred, since no fossil fuel fitted with CCS based operations

Other renewable (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

17900000

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0.3

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

1

(5.7.4) Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

2023

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Capex investment in the Solar power plant at Bitta

Other non-renewable (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

No other capex expenses in other non-renewable energy based operations
[Fixed row]

(5.7.1) Break down your total planned CAPEX in your current CAPEX plan for products and services (e.g. smart grids, digitalization, etc.).

Row 1

(5.7.1.1) Products and services

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**Upgrading technology for improving plant efficiency

(5.7.1.2) Description of product/service

Upgrading the technology at our power plants will reduce emissions and improve the plant efficiency. This will benefit us in reducing carbon footprint of our services (electricity) and increase the generation capacity of the plants serving a larger consumer.

(5.7.1.3) CAPEX planned for product/service

1500000000

(5.7.1.4) Percentage of total CAPEX planned for products and services

100

(5.7.1.5) End year of CAPEX plan

2025
[Add row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization’s water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

1

(5.9.5) Please explain

The water related infrastructure and other capex requirements are part of project construction activities and their O & M is part of Opex. Water audit is being carried out as part of the verification of existing system across various business facilities.
[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Carbon

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization’s internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Implicit price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Drive energy efficiency

☑ Drive low-carbon investment

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Price/cost of voluntary carbon offset credits

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

At APL, we have implemented an Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP) framework to assign the cost of each metric tonne of CO2e emitted from our operations. We have determined the price using the implicit pricing method. We have conclusively set the price at 9 per metric tonne of CO2e.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) is a regulatory instrument to reduce Specific Energy Consumption in energy intensive industries, with an associated market based mechanism to enhance the cost effectiveness through certification of excess energy saving which can be traded. Since these are tradeable instruments, the market price varies.

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

0

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

0

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Operations

☑ Risk management

☑ Opportunity management

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☑ Yes, for all decision-making processes

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

100

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

Adopted an internal carbon price (ICP) in the annual capex approval of the identified energy-efficiency measures
[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

NA

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

NA

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

	Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years
Water	*Select from:* ☑ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Material sourcing

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Regulatory compliance

☑ Reputation management

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Vulnerability of suppliers

☑ Product safety and compliance

☑ Supplier performance improvement

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

At the time of supplier onboarding, we verify all necessary compliances including environmental compliance and ISO certifications such as ISO 14001: Environmental Management System. We even estimate the emissions across the supply chain including upstream value chain with a specific focus on emissions. We track and monitor the inputs we receive from suppliers from the perspective of quality and overall business performance. After conducting online assessments for suppliers, we share corrective actions plans with them for their performance improvement.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Material sourcing

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Regulatory compliance

☑ Vulnerability of suppliers

☑ Product safety and compliance

☑ Supplier performance improvement

☑ Reputation management

☑ Business risk mitigation

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

At the time of supplier onboarding, we verify all necessary compliances including environmental compliance and ISO certifications such as ISO 14001: Environmental Management System. We even estimate the emissions across the supply chain including upstream value chain with a specific focus on emissions. We track and monitor the inputs we receive from suppliers from the perspective of quality and overall business performance. After conducting online assessments for suppliers, we share corrective actions plans with them for their performance improvement.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

	Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process	Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance	Comment
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance	*Supplier self-assessment form, Grievance mechanism/Whistleblowing hotline, SOPs as part of Management Systems.*
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance	*Supplier self-assessment form, Grievance mechanism/Whistleblowing hotline, SOPs as part of Management Systems.*

[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Complying with regulatory requirements

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Exclude

(5.11.6.12) Comment

NA

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Complying with going beyond water-related regulatory requirements

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Exclude

(5.11.6.12) Comment

The Vendor shall, as a part of performing its obligations under the PO Documents, abide by all environmental laws. The Seller shall take all necessary care that the Scope of Work is performed with the minimum possible impact on the environment and shall further take all precautions to avoid pollution or contamination of air, land or water arising out of the performance of the Scope of Work. All our vendors are expected to follow ISO 14001, OHSAS 18001 and other recognized management systems and standards. In addition to this, under our Human Rights Policy, we ensure that our vendor partners uphold and protect the human rights of all their employees. Based on our vendor assessments, there were no negative environmental and social impacts identified for critical suppliers.
[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:
☑ Adaptation to climate change

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building
☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

Financial incentives
☑ Include long-term contracts linked to environmental commitments

Innovation and collaboration
☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

At the time on onbaording we ensure that we check if the suppliers meet all the necessary compliances (with a focus on safety and environment). The supplier has the necessary certifications for environmental and safety management. Furthermore, our assessments helps us tell the suppliers necessary corrective action plans. We engage with the suppliers and from the obtained information even estimate the overall ustream value chain emissions (including those incurred in transportation of the procured goods and services). This forms a part of our Scope 3 emissions, and the overall environmental impact is also observed.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement **:**Compliances and Emissions

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ No other supplier engagement

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Investors and Shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Engaging with investors and shareholders on the issue of climate change is currently a vital strategy. We share information on our environmental initiatives, progress and achievements through investor meetings, presentations as well as through our annual report. This continuous dialogue strengthens their trust and belief in our company, while encouraging them to be part of this important cause.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The process of engaging our investors and shareholders on climate change is presently enhancing trust in the company's sustainability approach, and attracts more backing and fostering support for the company's products and services. Simultaneously, it helps in enhancing the company's reputation as a conscientious, environmentally compliant entity. The increased backing and positive feedback from stakeholders is being perceived as an improvement in the company's reputation.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Investors and Shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Engaging our stakeholders, specifically investors and shareholders, on environmental issues such as water use, is critical for both ethical and practical reasons. Through our engagement, we inform them about the environmental impact of our products, goods, and services, this not only encourages transparency but also promotes accountability within our organization. Sharing information on environmental initiatives, progress, and achievements facilitates to increase trust and potentially attract more investments, as increasingly environmental-conscious investors are factoring in ecological footprint when making their investment decisions.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

By involving our investors and shareholders in the company's water management and conservation strategies, trust is being fostered and bolstered in the company's sustainability approach. It's potentially stimulating more investment and promoting support for the company's products and services, while simultaneously elevating the company's reputation as a responsible, environmentally conscious entity. The escalating support from stakeholders and the positive improvement in the

company's image signifies qualitative success. These ongoing interactions and outcomes are assisting us in its journey towards a more sustainable and water-wise operation model.
[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

We have chosen the operational control approach as our consolidation method for reporting environmental data due to its ability to provide a comprehensive and transparent picture of our operations' environmental impacts. By adopting this approach, we are able to capture the environmental data from 100% of our operations, including thermal power plants in Mundra, Tiroda, Kawai, Udupi, Raipur, and Raigarh, as well as our solar power plant in Bitta, and our two subsidiaries, Mahan Energy Limited (MEL) and Adani Power Jharkhand Limited (APJL). This approach allows us to accurately account for the energy consumption, Scope 1 GHG emissions, Scope 2 GHG emissions, and Scope 3 emissions from all our operations, providing a clear understanding of our environmental footprint. By consolidating these data under a single operational control structure, we can identify areas of improvement and track our progress towards reducing our environmental impacts. The operational control approach also enables us to demonstrate our commitment to transparency and accountability in reporting our environmental performance. By providing a comprehensive and accurate picture of our operations' environmental impacts, we can inform stakeholders, including investors, customers, and regulatory bodies, about our sustainability efforts and progress towards achieving our environmental goals.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

We have chosen the operational control approach as our consolidation method for reporting environmental data related to water usage and discharge due to its ability to provide a comprehensive and accurate picture of our operations' water footprint. By adopting this approach, we are able to capture the water withdrawn, water

consumed, and water discharged data from 100% of our operations, including thermal power plants in Mundra, Tiroda, Kawai, Udupi, Raipur, and Raigarh, as well as our solar power plant in Bitta, and our two subsidiaries, Mahan Energy Limited (MEL) and Adani Power Jharkhand Limited (APJL). This approach enables us to accurately track our water usage and discharge patterns across all our operations, providing valuable insights into our water management practices and identifying areas for improvement. By consolidating these data under a single operational control structure, we can assess our overall water footprint and develop strategies to reduce our water consumption and mitigate any potential environmental impacts associated with water discharge. The operational control approach also allows us to demonstrate our commitment to transparency and accountability in reporting our environmental performance. By providing a comprehensive and accurate picture of our operations' water usage and discharge patterns, we can inform stakeholders, including regulators, investors, and customers, about our sustainability efforts and progress towards achieving our environmental goals."

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

We have chosen the operational control approach as our consolidation method for reporting environmental data related to plastic waste due to its ability to provide a comprehensive and accurate picture of our operations' plastic footprint. By adopting this approach, we can capture the plastic data from 100% of our operations, including thermal power plants in Mundra, Tiroda, Kawai, Udupi, Raipur, and Raigarh, as well as our solar power plant in Bitta, and our two subsidiaries, Mahan Energy Limited (MEL) and Adani Power Jharkhand Limited (APJL). Plastic waste forms less than 0.5 % of our total waste generation.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

We have chosen the operational control approach as our consolidation method for reporting environmental data related to biodiversity and habitat conservation due to its ability to provide a comprehensive and accurate picture of our operations' environmental impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity. By adopting this approach, we are able to capture the environmental data for 100% of our operations, including thermal power plants in Mundra, Tiroda, Kawai, Udupi, Raipur, and Raigarh, as well as our solar power plant in Bitta, and our two subsidiaries, Mahan Energy Limited (MEL) and Adani Power Jharkhand Limited (APJL), covering information on parameters such as operational sites owned, leased, managed in, or adjacent to protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas,

significant impacts of products on biodiversity, habitats protected or restored, and other relevant parameters. This approach enables us to accurately track our operations' environmental impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems, providing valuable insights into our environmental performance and identifying areas for improvement. By consolidating these data under a single operational control structure, we can assess our overall impact on biodiversity and develop strategies to mitigate any negative impacts and promote conservation efforts. The operational control approach also allows us to demonstrate our commitment to transparency and accountability in reporting our environmental performance. By providing a comprehensive and accurate picture of our operations' environmental impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems, we can inform stakeholders, including regulatory bodies, investors, and customers, about our sustainability efforts and progress towards achieving our environmental goals.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.3) Describe your organization’s approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

Adani Power generates electricity and serves customers through the B2B (Business-to Business) model, comprising state utilities and distribution companies (DISCOMS). The purchased electricity is required during the plant shutdown phase only. This purchased electricity is acquired from the national grid and the Scope 2 emissions are calculated for the same.
[Fixed row]

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2016

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

60137784

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Scope 1 emissions are calculated by ultimate analysis of data for coal

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2016

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1933

(7.5.3) Methodological details

In scope 2 emissions purchased electricity from the grid is account and the emissions were calculated by using the national grid emission factor as published by Center Electricity Authority. In India, there is only one Grid and we do not buy any RECs.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2016

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1933

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We don't consume electricity on large and wherever we consume it is directly from the grid and not from the captive generators, therefore we are not using market based emission calculation

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

201911.51

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Spend-based method is used, where the spend data for different commodities purchased is taken as an input for the activity data. Emission factors for this category were referred from the US EPA.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

370547

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Spend-based method is used, where the spend data for different commodities purchased & capitalised is taken as an input for the activity data. Emission factors for this category were referred from the US EPA

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20012361

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions due to the extraction, production, and transportation of fuel such as coal, oil and diesel consumed by the organisation. T&D losses from the electricity purchased from the grid in Raipur, Raigarh, Mahan and Bitta plants. Well-to-Tank emissions factors for fuels were referred from Defra. Emission factors for electricity are referred from the Central Electricity Authority of India published emissions factors and declared T&D Losses.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Fuels are our major raw materials, the emissions from the upstream transportation of fuels are already reported under Category 3.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

37285.59

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Waste-type-specific method was used to calculate the emissions and emission factors were referred from IPCC emission factor database

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2016

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

467.73

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions arising from employee air travel for business purposes are accounted and emission factors are referred from IPCC emission factor database.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1462.03

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Distance-based data for rail, and road modes was selected as data input. We referred to emission factors from India's GHG programs.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We do not have upstream leased assets.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

72948754.5

(7.6.3) Methodological details

The emissions are calculated based on the carbon content in the coal using IPCC tier - 3 approach. In this methodolgy, the molecular weight of the carbon is multiplied with carbon content and amount of coal consumed to calculate the generated emissions

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

49032768.27

(7.6.2) End date

03/30/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

The emissions are calculated based on the carbon content in the coal using IPCC tier - 3 approach. In this methodolgy, the molecular weight of the carbon is multiplied with carbon content and amount of coal consumed to calculate the generated emissions

Past year 2

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47528068.41

(7.6.2) End date

03/30/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

The emissions are calculated based on the carbon content in the coal using IPCC tier - 3 approach. In this methodolgy, the molecular weight of the carbon is multiplied with carbon content and amount of coal consumed to calculate the generated emissions

Past year 3

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

54435314.55

(7.6.2) End date

03/30/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

The emissions are calculated based on the carbon content in the coal using IPCC tier - 3 approach. In this methodolgy, the molecular weight of the carbon is multiplied with carbon content and amount of coal consumed to calculate the generated emissions
[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5253.81

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

5253.81

(7.7.4) Methodological details

The purchased electricity is required for the O&M activities and during plant shutdown phase. Purchased electricity emission factor is taken from Central Electricity Authority (CEA), a statutary body under the Ministry of Power, Government of India. In India a one grid system is in place, which accounts for the renewable energy mixed in the grid as well. Thus, the emission factor for both location and market based is the same.

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

46004.71

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

46004.71

(7.7.3) End date

03/30/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

The purchased electricity is required for the O&M activities and during plant shutdown phase. Purchased electricity emission factor is taken from Central Electricity Authority (CEA), a statutary body under the Ministry of Power, Government of India. In India a one grid system is in place, which accounts for the renewable energy mixed in the grid as well. Thus, the emission factor for both location and market based is the same.

Past year 2

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15288

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

15284

(7.7.3) End date

03/30/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

The purchased electricity is required for the O&M activities and during plant shutdown phase. Purchased electricity emission factor is taken from Central Electricity Authority (CEA), a statutary body under the Ministry of Power, Government of India. In India a one grid system is in place, which accounts for the renewable energy mixed in the grid as well. Thus, the emission factor for both location and market based is the same.

Past year 3

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

436.72

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

436.72

(7.7.3) End date

03/30/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

The purchased electricity is required for the O&M activities and during plant shutdown phase. Purchased electricity emission factor is taken from Central Electricity Authority (CEA), a statutary body under the Ministry of Power, Government of India. In India a one grid system is in place, which accounts for the renewable energy mixed in the grid as well. Thus, the emission factor for both location and market based is the same.
[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization’s gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

110971

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Based on the nature of operations APL believes this category is not relevant since the majority of the emissions are generated due to coal transport and consumption. The Scope 3 Category 1 emissions accounts for less than 0.5% of the total GHG emissions, hence its not relevant for our business. A spend-based method is used, where the spend data for different commodities purchased is taken as input for the activity data. Emission factors for this category were referred from the US EPA.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

370547

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The Scope 3 Category 2 emissions accounts for less than 0.5% of the total GHG emissions, hence its not relevant for our business. A spend-based method is used, where the spend data for different commodities purchased and capitalised is taken as input for the activity data. Emission factors for this category were referred from the US EPA.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

20012361

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions due to the extraction, production, and transportation of fuel such as coal, oil and diesel consumed by the organisation. The total emissions due to the extraction, production, and transportation of fuel such as coal, oil and diesel is 20,010,997 tCO2e. The emissions arising from the transportation of coal are accounted for in Category 4 as primary data is available for the transportation of coal and reported separately below, hence the value is deducted from Category 3. T&D losses from the electricity purchased from the grid in Raipur, Raigarh, Mahan and Bitta plants. Well-to-Tank emissions factors for fuels were referred from Defra. Emission factors for electricity are referred from the Central Electricity Authority of India published emissions factors and declared T&D Losses.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes emissions arising from upstream transportation of coal (Imported and Domestic through sea, rail and road). The emission factors used for the calculation of coal transport through sea were referred from Defra and domestic transport from India GHG programs Road and Rail technical paper.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

208703

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Waste-type-specific method was used to calculate the emissions and emission factors were referred from Defra. The Scope 3 Category 5 emissions accounts for less than 0.5% of our total GHG emissions.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

939

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Distance-based data for air, rail, and road modes was selected as data input. We referred to emission factors from India's GHG programs for domestic travel and Defra for international travel.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1579

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Distance-based data for rail and road modes was selected as data input. We referred to emission factors from India's GHG program.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We do not have any upstream leased assets thus emissions under this category are zero for the reporting period.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Power-generating business doesn't include any transportation of finished goods thus emissions under this category are zero.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No processing is required for the use of our services and thus, emissions under this category are reported zero.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No additional energy is required for use of our services, thus reported zero.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No end-of-life treatment for our services, hence reported zero.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We do not have any downstream leased assets thus emissions under this category are zero for the reporting period.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We do not have any franchisees hence the emissions under the category are zero for the reporting year

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We do not have any emissions from investments hence they are zero for the reporting year

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

All the relevant upstream categories are tracked and the emissions calculated and disclosed

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

All the relevant downstream categories are tracked and the emissions calculated and disclosed
[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

03/30/2023

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

201911.51

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

14483523.3

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

393715.88

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

629.59

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

1462.03

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

No restatement

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

03/30/2022

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

3156389.84

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

405.554

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

No restatement

Past year 3

(7.8.1.1) End date

03/30/2021

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

583772.46

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

No restatement
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Independent Assurance Statement (Page 303-306, PDF pg. 223-226)

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Adani Power Limited Annual Report 2024.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Independent Assurance Statement (Page 303-306, PDF pg. 223-226)

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Adani Power Limited Annual Report 2024.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Independent Assurance Statement (Page 303-306, PDF pg. 223-226)

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

Adani Power Limited Annual Report 2024.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Independent Assurance Statement (Page 303-306, PDF pg. 223-226)

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

53

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.0001

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

73.44 MWh was solar units generated at Mundra, Tiroda, Kawai & Raigarh TPPs reducing coal dependency.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

342893.45

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.47

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

394130.4028 MWh saved by various maintenance activities, Capital Overhauling Maintenance, and Upgradation of Boiler Tube Material.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23883520.37

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

48.7

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Consolidated power sale volume at 79.3 BU in FY24, up by 48% from 53.4 BU in FY23 due to improved power demand, lower import coal prices, and larger installed capacity.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No other changes in the reporting year
[Fixed row]

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

72541155.58

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

24411.13

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

334924

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ SF6

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

8550.19

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
[Add row]

(7.15.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions from electric utilities value chain activities by greenhouse gas type.

Fugitives

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

17544.108

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

0

(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

8550.19

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

26094.298

(7.15.3.5) Comment

Refilling of the fire extingusihers and circuit breakers

Combustion (Electric utilities)

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

72539950

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

24367

(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

0

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

72513856

(7.15.3.5) Comment

Coal, LDO, and HSD

Combustion (Gas utilities)

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

0

(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

0

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.15.3.5) Comment

Natural gas is not used

Combustion (Other)

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

0

(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

0

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.15.3.5) Comment

No other fuel is used for combustion

Emissions not elsewhere classified

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

0

(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

0

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

342090

(7.15.3.5) Comment

N2O and Refrigerant
[Fixed row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
India	*72954008.31*

[Fixed row]

(7.17.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Udupi Thermal Power Plant (TPP)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4995369

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

13.1606

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

74.8037

Row 3

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Mahan Energen Limited

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5973654

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

24.199

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

82.664

Row 4

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Mundra Thermal Power Plant (TPP)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19179747

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

22.8225

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

69.5487

Row 5

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Tiroda Thermal Power Plant (TPP)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17913900

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

21.4129

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

79.9671

Row 6

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Adani Power Jharkhand Limited

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6601902

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

24.82786

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

87.213676

Row 7

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Raipur Thermal Power Plant (TPP)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7330425

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

21.4499

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

81.8524

Row 8

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Raigarh Thermal Power Plant (TPP)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3532629

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

21.7437

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

83.274

Row 9

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Bitta solar power plant

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

23.2674

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

69.0229

Row 10

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Kawai Thermal Power Plant (TPP)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7388662

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

24.7774

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

76.7375
[Add row]

(7.19) Break down your organization’s total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

Electric utility activities

(7.19.1) Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e

72948754.5

(7.19.3) Comment

The gross scope 1 emissions includes emissions from energy generation through the use of coal and oil. Emissions from oil consumption have been calculated using IPCC tier 1 approach and emission from coal have been calculated based on carbon content in the coal as per IPCC tier 3 approach
[Fixed row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

72948754.5

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5253.81

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5253.81

(7.22.4) Please explain

Emissions from all entities are reported in the consolidated accounting group report.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

Emissions from all entities are reported in the consolidated accounting group report.
[Fixed row]

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

227345893.5

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

2227356539.85

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

73.45

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

7285.98

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

7367

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

0

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

73.45

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

227353179.5

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

2227363907
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Sustainable biomass has not been consumed in the reporting year

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Other biomass has not been consumed in the reporting year

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Other renewable fuels have not been consumed in the reporting year

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

227138157.93

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

227138157.93

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We have consumed coal as fuel in the reporting year

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

64382.4

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

64382.4

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We have used oil as fuel in the reporting year

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We have not used natural gas as fuel in the reporting year

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We have not used any other non renewable fuel other than coal and oil in the reporting year

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

227202540.32

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

227202540.32

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We have not used any other non renewable fuel other than coal and oil in the reporting year
[Fixed row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7285.14

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

7285.14

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

14570.28
[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.0001210232

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

72954008.3

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

602810108309.81

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

5.8

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

The revenue has increased in the current reporting year. In addition, due to our emissions reduction initiatives we were able to limit the increase in the emissions. [Add row]

(7.46) For your electric utility activities, provide a breakdown of your Scope 1 emissions and emissions intensity relating to your total power plant capacity and generation during the reporting year by source.

Coal – hard

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

72899164.09

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

☑ Gross

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

852.84

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

919.28

Solar

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.01

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

☑ Gross

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

0.00

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

0.00

Total

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

72899164.1

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:
☑ Gross

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

852.25
[Fixed row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

9.57

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

818444561.86 GJ

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

85537530 MWh

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

0.21

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Increase in Plant Load factor

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :specific water consumption

(7.52.2) Metric value

2.25

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

192295869 KL

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

85537530 MWh

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

3.1

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Maintaining Cycles of Concentration (COC) above 5.5 at hinterland plants. Modification in RO plants to reduce wastewater generation.
[Add row]

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

03/30/2019

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business activity

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons CO2e per megawatt hour (MWh)

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

03/30/2015

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.86616

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.00006

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.8662200000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

03/30/2025

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

3.5

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.8359023000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

63

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.85

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.8500000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

53.50

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The Scope 1 and 2 GHG emission intensity target set by us cover all the locations considered in the reporting boundary of the company. There are no exclusions.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

APL has established a detailed roadmap in achieving the set targets, across plant locations. As a part of it, the business has taken initiatives to achieve the targets like improving operational efficiency, focusing on resource transformation and other process related changes

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

03/31/2022

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business activity

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☑ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

03/30/2023

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

3203400

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

0

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

03/30/2024

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

0.01

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

0.01

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.00

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

This target indirectly contributes to the emission intensity reduction target.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In four out of our nine thermal power plants, Mundra, Tiroda, Kawai, and Raigad, we have rooftop solar installed. We have internal target for increasing the auxillary power consumption from rooftop solar.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

Utilising renewable energy for powering our auxillary consumption at four of our largest thermal power plants.

(7.54.1.22) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

Our commitment to utilising energy from renewable sources for four of our largest thermal power plant locations has contributed in successfully achieving this target in a year's time span.
[Add row]

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 1
[Add row]

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	*2*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*0*	*0*
Implementation commenced	*0*	*0*
Implemented	*1*	*342893*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Other, please specify **:**Maintenance, Replacement, and Utilisation of Improved Technologies for Energy Optimisation

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

342893

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1862700000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Regular maintenance activities have also contributed to energy savings across various plants. Annual overhauling of Units 1 and 3 at Mundra TPP has resulted in Air Preheater Control (APC) savings, while various maintenance activities such as Air Preheater (APH) basket replacement, rotor levelling, and seal plate alignment at Tiroda TPP and Mundra TPP have led to heat rate savings. Similarly, arrest of APH leakages and flue gas duct leakages at Tiroda TPP have resulted in heat rate savings. We have replaced old equipment with energy-efficient alternatives at various plants. For instance, replacing old Paharpur Cooling tower fills with new energy efficient fills in Phase-3 (Bid- 2) at Mundra TPP has led to improved heat rates. Similarly, the replacement of Condenser On Load Tube Cleaning Systems (COLTCS) for Units 1, 2 and 3 at Tiroda TPP, the replacement of High-Pressure Safety Valve (HPSV) lights with LED light fittings in the BOP area and conventional lights with LED lights (6,782 nos.) at Mahan TPP has reduced energy consumption.

[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

APL has an employee award & recognition Policy, which encourages employees for an innovative and scientific approach towards technical problems including energy efficiency and emission reduction projects. For the successful implementation of such kind of projects/ innovation, employees are entitled to the monitory reward.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

A scheme called "MAADHYAM" has been implemented by APL. This is a communication channel available to all employees, through which they can provide their ideas, suggestions, and insights across strategy, operations, technology, and organization directly to the Chairman. The KRA of the senior leadership has performance-linked incentives, where energy efficiency that leads to climate change mitigation. All employees of the company are motivated by senior leaders for ESG initiatives that are fostered through various recognitions. At the shop floor level, there are various Kaizens and Quality Circle initiatives that achieve energy efficiency and saving. All the employees are encouraged to give suggestions schemes such as Madhyam and employees are recognized by the senior management of the company. Awareness is promoted by the energy management system and new initiatives are introduced for energy saving advantages.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

The operating power plants of APL are covered under PAT regulations. An energy efficient audit is carried out and each plant is given an efficiency target. The plants that meet the target are given various incentives, in terms of tradable energy saving certificates (ESCerts).
[Add row]

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☑ Solar PV

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

APL has a 40 MW installed solar power plant, which allows the company to avoid emissions.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ No

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0.3

[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We measure water withdrawals at every thermal plant in real-time, using in-place flow meters. All our withdrawal points are provided with digital flowmeters and telemetry for real time data capturing.

(9.2.4) Please explain

At APL, the volume for water withdrawal is differ as per the plant configuration. We use surface water, groundwater, rainwater, seawater and purchased water for our operation. APL uses seawater across our coastal plants and our facilities in the hinterland have been configured to use surface water sources. Water withdrawals are measured on a day-to-day basis source to comply with EC (Environment clearance) conditions. The monitoring process for each source are as follows: For surface water, groundwater, rainwater and purchased water, the company has installed water flow meters at all sources of water withdrawal and storage locations (including rainwater harvesting structures). In the case of seawater-based plants, the water is taken through intake channels, which are measured by the makeup volume of the cooling tower and Flue-gas desulphuriser (FGD). Water source intakes are metered, and flow data is compiled monthly, and flow volume is calculated based on the time water intake.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We measure water withdrawals at every thermal plants in real-time, using "in-place" flow meters. Sea-water intake is measured by the makeup volume of the cooling tower and Flue-Gas Desulphuriser (FGD).

(9.2.4) Please explain

At APL, the sources for water withdrawal are surface water, groundwater, rainwater, seawater and purchased water. Water withdrawal from the any source is well within the allocated quantity of water during reporting period. We have already obtained permission from Water Resource Department (WRD) for withdrawal of water. In the case of seawater-based plants, the water is taken through intake channels, which are measured by the makeup volume of the cooling tower and FGD. Water intake sources are metered, and flow data is compiled monthly, and flow volumes are calculated based on the time of water intake pump is operating and recorded hourly. A comprehensive water audit has been conducted by "The Academy of Water Technology & Environment Management" Kolkata in technical collaboration Indian Institute of Social Welfare & Business Management, Kolkata

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water withdrawal quality is monitored prior to the use of that water at the site level using automatic water samplers and lab testing. The quality of water withdrawn from various sources is meticulously monitored by the respective plants which includes an evaluation against standard quality parameters such as pH, Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), hardness, chloride, among others by using APHA 23rd Standard and Bureau of Indian Standards (Ex. IS 3025).

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water quality is a crucial parameter for the efficient operation of our thermal power plants. The company monitors the quality of water withdrawal regularly. For seawater-based plants, APL has desalination plants. Water is treated and the water quality is measured before operational use.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We measure water Discharges at every thermal plants in real-time, using "in-place" flow meters. However, at our hinterland plants, the treated water is used inside the plant premises.

(9.2.4) Please explain

All the hinterland plants of APL and its subsidiaries (Tiroda TPP, Kawai TPP, Raipur TPP, Raigarh TPP, MEL and APJL) have Zero Liquid discharge mechanisms. The treated wastewater is used inside the plant premises for gardening, flushing and other activities. The total withdrawn water is consumed within the respective plant boundaries. Mundra and Udupi are Sea water-based power plants and the only discharge seawater. The water from the blowdown of the cooling towers is measured through an installed water flow meter at the outlet point (deep-sea discharge points).

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We measure water Discharges at every thermal plants in real-time, using "in-place" flow meters. However, at our hinterland plants, the treated water is used inside the plant premises.

(9.2.4) Please explain

All the hinterland plants of APL and its subsidiaries (Tiroda TPP, Kawai TPP, Raipur TPP, Raigarh TPP, MEL and APJL) have Zero Liquid discharge mechanisms. The treated wastewater is used inside the plant premises for gardening, flushing and other activities. The total withdrawn water is consumed within the respective plant boundaries. Mundra and Udupi are Sea water-based power plants and they only discharge seawater. The water from the blowdown of the cooling towers is measured through an installed water flow meter at the outlet point (deep-sea discharge points).

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We continuously monitor the water discharge volumes by treatment method using direct monitoring.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The fresh water-based power plants of APL do not discharge any treated water outside its premises. Seawater-based plants discharge water as per the regulatory consents and this quality is also monitored and water quality report is being submitted to respective regulatory authorities.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We monitor water discharge quality by standard effluent parameters at the site level using automatic water samplers and lab testing by using APHA 23rd Standard and Bureau of Indian Standards (Ex. IS 3025). Parameters we assessed are as follows- pH, Temperature, colour, SS, O & G, BOD3, COD, Chlorides, TDS, Sulphates, Ammonical Nitrogen, % Sodium, Sodium Absorption Ratio, Sulphides, Total Chromium, Hexavalent Chromium, Copper, Lead, Zinc, Free available chlorine, Phosphate, Iron

(9.2.4) Please explain

The hinterland plants of APL consume all its withdrawn water within the plant boundary; hence no water is discharged outside. For sea water-based plants, deep-sea discharge quality is regularly monitored for pH, temperature, and BOD. We periodically monitor marine processes which involves Physio-chemical and biological analysis of Marine water. Marine water quality of Sub-tidal and Intertidal regions, Flora and Fauna analysis in the marine water area, and Benthos in inter-tidal and sub-tidal analysis for the coastal area near Mundra and this is being submitted to regulatory bodies on a six-monthly basis. Further, the water quality data is continuously monitored through Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring System (OCEMS) which have direct access to regulatory agencies.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We monitor water discharge quality by standard effluent parameters at the site level using automatic water samplers and lab testing by using APHA 23rd Standard and Bureau of Indian Standards (Ex. IS 3025). Parameters we assessed are as follows- pH, Temperature, colour, SS, O & G, BOD3, COD, Chlorides, TDS, Sulphates, Ammonical Nitrogen, % Sodium, Sodium Absorption Ratio, Sulphides, Total Chromium, Hexavalent Chromium, Copper, Lead, Zinc, Free available chlorine, Phosphate, Iron

(9.2.4) Please explain

Only Mundra & Udupi plant discharges the water, other than these rest all our plants are Zero Liquid Discharge based plants. No wastewater directly discharged into seas without treatment. The discharge water first treated in a guard pond and then discharge into the deep sea. We continuously monitor the quality of discharge water through online analyzers of the outfall channel. There is no emission of nitrates, pesticides estimated by our operations in water.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We measure temperature of intake and outfall and get differential from those values, we are using IS 3025 standard for this parameter.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The temperature of sea discharge water and the Intake water is monitored on daily basis and does not exceed the prescribed limit as per regulatory consent. Further, the water quality data is continuously monitored through Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring System (OCEMS) which have direct access to regulatory agencies.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We measure water withdrawal and discharges at every thermal plant in real-time, using "in-place" flow meters. We calculate water consumption using GRI 303 standard.

(9.2.4) Please explain

For hinterland plants, the total water withdrawal is the total water consumption. In the case of seawater-based plants, the total water consumption is difference between water withdrawal and water discharged.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We measure recycled and reused water in real-time, using "in-place" flow meters.

(9.2.4) Please explain

APL monitor recycled/reused water on a regular basis and verified same through an external agency. We have treatment facilities such as ETP and STP for wastewater treatment at all our sites. The treated water from these plants is recycled/reused. Real-time monitoring of the outlet is installed at these plants.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Quality test of drinking water is performed

(9.2.4) Please explain

At all business facilities, the entire set of employees/workers are provided with safe water. The same is monitored on daily/monthly basis. Water is also used for drinking & sanitation purposes. Raw water is treated in RO/DM plant and standards for drinking standard IS 10500 is maintained. Good quality freshwater is imperative for domestic purpose to maintain hygiene, health & safety of all employees. We provide potable water (with ref to ISO 10500) with TDS less than 80 PPM for drinking purpose. It is important for business to have good quality freshwater else it can affect health of employees & can impact operations activity. We give minimal treatment to freshwater to make it compatible for power generation processes & drinking purpose.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

398140

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Note: The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are: upto 5%- About the same, 5% to 50%- Higher/Lower, 51% to 100%- much higher/much lower. Change in volume: Much Higher as 398140 megaliters were withdrawn to tertiary level in the FY 2023-24 and in the previous year 221729 megaliters were withdrawn. Therefore, the volume has increased by 176411 megaliters (equivalent to an increase of 79 %). This increase is primarily due to the newly commissioned APJL 2x800 MW plant and increased in PLA of company from 47.9% to 64.9% During FY 2023-24, our Company achieved a water intensity of 2.25 m3/MWh which is 3.01 % lower than previous year and against internal targets of 2.5 m3/MWh and statutory limit of 3.5 m3/MWh. Adding to these, the hinter-land plants of the company are based on the zero liquid discharge principle. however, the total water discharge of water takes place across two sea water-based plants, which are Mundra and Udupi. Anticipated future trend: Withdrawal intensity treated to tertiary level are expected to remain the same in the upcoming years as no significant alterations are being planned for the production processes.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

198420

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Note: The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are: upto 5%- About the same, 5% to 50%- Higher/Lower, 51% to 100%- much higher/much lower. Change in volume: Much higher as 198420 megaliters were treated to tertiary level and discharge back to see. In the previous year 82135.61 megaliters treated to tertiary level and discharge, Therefore, the volume has increased by 116284.4 megaliters (equivalent to a increase of 141.57%). This increase is primarily due to the increase in PLF of the Mundra TPP and Udupi TPP. Anticipated future trend: Discharge volumes treated to tertiary level are expected to the same in the upcoming years as no significant alterations are being planned for the production processes.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

192300

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Note: The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are: upto 5%- About the same, 5% to 50%- Higher/Lower, 51% to 100%- much higher/much lower. Change in volume: Much higher as 192300 mega liters were consumed in this FY and in the previous year 134860.1 megaliters were consumed. Therefore, the volume has increased by megaliters (equivalent to an increase of 42.59%). This in-crease is primarily due to increase in business activity by 48.50 % as previous year 53.4 billion units were sold and this year 79.4 Billion units were sold. Anticipated future trend: Total water consumption intensity treated to are expected to remain the same in the upcoming years as no significant alterations are being planned for the production processes.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

20489.76

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

5.15

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

☑ Other, please specify **:**(CGWA ground water resource assessment)

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

For FY 2023-24, the company withdrew 5.15% of total water withdrawal from the water stress area which is much lower and 45% less than the previous year. (Note: The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are: upto 5%- About the same, 5% to 50%- Higher/Lower, 51% to 100%- much higher/much lower) APL uses WRI- Aqueduct for Water-related risk assessment, 1) WRI- Aqueduct Aqueduct's tools map water risks such as floods, droughts, and stress, using open-source, peer-reviewed data. APL takes into consideration water stress and drought risk parameters. Of six in land Thermal power plants of the APL, two fall in the "Extremely High-water stress" category which are Kawai TPP and Raipur TPP. whereas MEL falls under "High water stress category". Tiroda TPP falls under the "Medium – High water stress category". Raigarh TPP falls under "Low - Medium water stress category". And APJL falls under the "Low water stress category" as per the WRI – Aqueduct tool. 2). As per the block-wise groundwater resource assessment 2022, released by the Central Groundwater Board (CGWB), Ministry of Jal Shakti (Government of India). CGWB2022 report, Our Kawai TPP falls under the "critical" category.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

146342.7

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Note: The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are: upto 5%- About the same, 5% to 50%- Higher/Lower, 51% to 100%- much higher/much lower. Volume change: Higher as 146347.671 megaliters withdrawn from Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes, in the previous year and 116107.6 megaliter's were withdrawn. Therefore, the volume has increased by 30240.07 megaliters (equivalent to a increase of 26%). This increase is primarily due to the newly commissioned APJL 2x800 MW plant and increased in PLA of company from 47.9% to 64.9% During FY 2023-24, our Company achieved a water intensity of 2.25 m3/MWh which is 3.01 % lower than previous year and against internal targets of 2.5 m3/MWh and statutory limit of 3.5 m3/MWh. Adding to these, the hinter-land plants of the company are based on the zero liquid discharge principle.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

251791.46

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Note: The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are: upto 5%- About the same, 5% to 50%- Higher/Lower, 51% to 100%- much higher/much lower. Volume change: Much higher as 251791.456 megaliters withdrawn from sea, in the previous year and 105621.4 megaliters were withdrawn. Therefore, the volume has increased by 146170.1 megaliters (equivalent to a decrease of 138%). This increase is due to the increase PLF of seawater-based plants.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

929.24

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Facility expansion

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Note: The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are: upto 5%- About the same, 5% to 50%- Higher/Lower, 51% to 100%- much higher/much lower. APL started using groundwater for the 40 MW solar plant. APL does not use groundwater in the Thermal power plants. Concerning CGWA NOC is already obtained for the groundwater extraction.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

APL does not withdraw any groundwater for its inland plants.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

APL does not withdraw any produced water for its inland plants.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

4.97

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Facility expansion

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The water is purchased to operate a 40 MW solar power plant located at Bitta, Gujarat.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

For all the in-land plants of APL and its subsidiaries (Tiroda TPP, Kawai TPP, Raipur TPP, Raigarh TPP, MEL and APJL), the total withdrawn water is consumed within the respective plant boundaries. So, there is no discharge of water from these plants.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

198420

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Note: The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are: upto 5%- About the same, 5% to 50%- Higher/Lower, 51% to 100%- much higher/much lower. Volume change: Much Higher as 198420 mega litres were treated to secondary level and discharge back to see. In the previous year 82135.61 megaliters were treated to secondary level and discharged, Therefore, the volume has increased by 116284.4 megalitres (equivalent to an increase of 141%). This increase is primarily due to an increase in business activity. Anticipated future trend: Discharge volumes treated to the secondary level are expected to remain the same in the upcoming years as no significant alterations are being planned for the production processes.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

APL does not withdraw and discharge water to any groundwater.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The water is purchased for the operation of 40 MW solar powerplant located at Bitta, Gujarat, which is completely consumed during its operations.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

The tertiary treatment level applies specifically to industries with effluent discharge. Our plant that discharges into the seawater does not have effluent in its discharge.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

198420

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Note: The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are: upto 5%- About the same, 5% to 50%- Higher/Lower, 51% to 100%- much higher/much lower. Volume change: Much Higher than in 198420 mega litres were treated to a secondary level of treatment which is the highest level of treatment for thermal power plants. In the previous year, 82135.61 megaliters were treated to secondary level and discharged, Therefore, the volume has increased by 116284.4 megalitres (equivalent to an increase of 141%). This increase is primarily due to an increase in business activity. Anticipated future trend: Discharge volumes treated to the secondary level are expected to remain the same in the upcoming years as no significant alterations are being planned for the production processes.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Not relevant to our business.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Not relevant to our business.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Not relevant to our business.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Not relevant to our business.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization’s emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

0

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☑ Nitrates

☑ Phosphates

☑ Pesticides

☑ Priority substances listed under the EU Water Framework Directive

(9.2.10.3) List the specific substances included

As per Priority substances listed under the EU Water Framework Directive list. https://eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uriOJ:L:2013:226:0001:0017:en:PDF

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

Our Mundra and Udupi plants are the only ones that discharge water. All our other plants operate on a Zero Liquid Discharge system. No untreated wastewater is released into the seas. The discharged water is initially treated in a guard pond before being released into the deep sea. All substances in the listed categories are well below detectable limits (BDL) or not found. Reports are available on the. https://www.adanipower.com/downloads
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

8

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.3.4) Please explain

We have conducted a Biodiversity Risk Assessment for all our operating locations using WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter. Dependencies and impacts on water resources were studied and risks were identified. The factors such as water scarcity and water conditions were assessed. All the eight locations were identified under medium to high water risk as per the desk research.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, but we are planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

Our upstream operations are not water intensive and thus, we have not conducted an assessment of water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities at the facilities of our upstream value chain partners. However, we plan to do it in the next two years.
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 6

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Mundra TPP

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Afghanistan

☑ Other, please specify **:**West flowing rivers of Kutch and Saurashtra including Luni

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

22.839564

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

69.724075

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Coal - hard

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

216867.14

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

216867.14

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

178893

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

178893

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

37974

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Mundra TPP: Note: The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are: upto 5%- About the same, 5% to 50%- Higher/Lower, 51% to 100%- much higher/much lower. Total Water Withdrawal: Change in volume: Much Higher as 216867.13 mega liters were totally withdrawn compared to 83778.6 withdrawn last year. Therefore, the volume has increased by 133088.47 megalitres (equivalent to an increase of 61.36%). This increase is primarily due to an increase in business activity. Total Water Consumption: Change in volume: Much Higher as 37974.13 mega liters were totally consumed

compared to 16447.45 consumed last year. Therefore, the volume has increased by 21526.68 megalitres (equivalent to an increase of 130%). This increase is primarily due to an increase in business activity. APL has classified as a Water Stress site within the Extremely High (80%) category of the Water Risk Index (WRI)—Mundra Falls under the Extremely High category classified under waterstress. Mundra TPP does not utilize groundwater and exclusively relies on seawater for all operational activities, thereby ensuring that there is no direct effect of Mundra TPP on the water table in the surrounding region.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Raigarh TPP

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

Plant facility: Zero Liquid Discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Mahanadi River (Mahahadi)

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

21.743775

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

83.274092

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Coal - hard

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

9953.38

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

9953.38

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

9746.99

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Raigarh TPP: Note: The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are: upto 5%- About the same, 5% to 50%- Higher/Lower, 51% to 100%- much higher/much lower. Total Water Withdrawal: Change in volume: About the as 9953.38 mega liters were totally withdrawn compared to 9642.66 withdrawn last year. Therefore, the volume has increased by 310.72 megalitres (equivalent to an increase of 3.12%). This increase is primarily

due to an increase in business activity. Total Water Consumption: Change in volume: About the same as 9746.993 megalitres were totally consumed compared to 9308.161 consumed last year. Therefore, the volume has increased by 438.832 megalitres (equivalent to an increase of 4.7 %). This increase is primarily due to an increase in business activity. APL has classified Water Stress site within the Extremely High (80%) category of the Water Risk Index (WRI)—In contrast, Raigarh is categorized as High (40-80%) as per WRI and therefore does not fall under the classification of water stress. The Raigarh Thermal Power Plant (TPP) does not rely on groundwater for its operational activities, which guarantees that there is no direct impact of the Raigarh TPP on the water table in the adjacent area.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Tiroda TPP

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

Plant facility: Zero Liquid Discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Godavari

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

21.4129

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

79.9671

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Coal - hard

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

51360.11

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

51360.11

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

49832.57

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Tiroda TPP: Note: The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are: upto 5%- About the same, 5% to 50%- Higher/Lower, 51% to 100%- much higher/much lower. Total Water Withdrawal: Change in volume: About the as 51360.111 mega liters were totally withdrawn compared to 53696.34 withdrawn last year. Therefore, the volume has decreased by 2336.23 megalitres (equivalent to 4.54%). This decrease is primarily due to water availability in our water reservoir. Total Water Consumption: Change in volume: About same as 49832.566 megalitres were totally consumed compared to 52785.588 consumed last year. Therefore, the volume has decreased by 2953.022 megalitres (equivalent to a increase of 5.5 %). APL has classified as a Water Stress site within the Extremely High (80%) category of the Water Risk Index (WRI)—Tiroda Falls under the Extremely High category classified under waterstress. Tiroda TPP does not utilize groundwater for all operational activities, thereby ensuring that there is no direct effect of Tiroda TPP on the water table in the surrounding region.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

MEL TPP

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

Plant facility: Zero Liquid Discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Bangladesh

☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

24.199

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

82.664

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Coal - hard

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

20005.31

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

20005.31

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

18050.15

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

MEL: Note: The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are: upto 5%- About the same, 5% to 50%- Higher/Lower, 51% to 100%- much higher/much lower. Total Water Withdrawal: Change in volume: Higher as 20005.313 mega liters were totally withdrawn compared to 11248.922 withdrawn last year. Therefore, the volume has increased by 8756.391 megalitres (equivalent to an increase of 43.77%). This increase is primarily due to an increase in business activity. Total Water Consumption: Change in volume: Much Higher as 18050.15 megalitres were totally consumed compared to 10381.655 consumed last year. Therefore, the volume has decreased by 7668.4971 megalitres (equivalent to a increase of 73.86 %). This increase is primarily due to increase in business activity. APL has classified Water Stress site within the Extremely High (80%) category of the Water Risk Index (WRI)—In contrast, MEL is categorized as Medium - High (20-40%) as per WRI and therefore does not fall under the classification of water stress. The MEL (TPP) does not rely on groundwater for its operational activities, which guarantees that there is no direct impact of the Raigarh TPP on the water table in the adjacent area.

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Kawai TPP

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

Plant facility: Zero Liquid Discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

24.7774

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

76.7375

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Coal - hard

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

20489.76

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

20489.76

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

23195.22

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Kawai TPP: Note: The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are: upto 5%- About the same, 5% to 50%- Higher/Lower, 51% to 100%- much higher/much lower. Total Water Withdrawal: Change in volume: Higher as 20489.75 mega liters were totally withdrawn compared to 19756.07 withdrawn last year. Therefore, the volume has increased by 733.68 megalitres (equivalent to an increase of 3.58%). This increase is primarily due to an increase in business activity. Total Water Consumption: Change in volume: About same as 23195.2225 megalitres were totally consumed compared to 22699.366 consumed last year. Therefore, the volume has increased by 495.85 megalitres (equivalent to a increase of 2.18 %). This increase is primarily due to increase in business activity. APL has classified as a Water Stress site within the Extremely High (80%) category of the Water Risk Index (WRI)—Kawai Falls under the Extremely High category classified under waterstress. Kawai TPP does not utilize groundwater for all operational activities, thereby ensuring that there is no direct effect of Kawai TPP on the water table in the surrounding region.

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Raipur TPP

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

Plant facility: Zero Liquid Discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Mahanadi River (Mahahadi)

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

21.449918

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

81.852473

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Coal - hard

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

13470.98

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

13470.98

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

19596.63

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Raipur TPP: Note: The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are: upto 5%- About the same, 5% to 50%- Higher/Lower, 51% to 100%- much higher/much lower. Total Water Withdrawal: Change in volume: Lower as 13470.981 mega liters were totally withdrawn compared to 18357.31 withdrawn last year. Therefore, the volume has decreased by 4886.335 megalitres (equivalent to an increase of 36.27%). This decrease is primarily due to a decreased in business activity. Total Water Consumption: Change in volume: Higher as 19596.634 megalitres were totally consumed compared to 16069.683 consumed last year. Therefore, the volume has increased by 3526.951 megalitres (equivalent to a increase of 21.94 %). This increase is primarily due to increase in business activity. APL has classified as a Water Stress site within the Extremely High (80%) category of the Water Risk Index (WRI)-Raipur Falls under the Extremely High category classified under waterstress. Raipur TPP does not utilize groundwater for all operational activities, thereby ensuring that there is no direct effect of Raipur TPP on the water table in the surrounding region.

Row 7

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 7

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Udupi TPP

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India
☑ Other, please specify **:**India West Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.340881

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

74.742143

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:
☑ Coal - hard

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

35419.4

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

495.08

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

34924.32

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

19525.22

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

19525.22

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

16532.91

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Udupi: Note: The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are: upto 5%- About the same, 5% to 50%- Higher/Lower, 51% to 100%- much higher/much lower. Total Water Withdrawal: Change in volume: Higher as 35419.397 mega liters were totally withdrawn compared to 23131.15 withdrawn last year. Therefore, the volume has increased by 12288.24 megalitres (equivalent to an increase of 34.69%). This increase is primarily due to a decrease in business activity. Total Water Consumption: Change in volume: Much Higher as 16532.9055 mega liters were totally consumed compared to 6821.767 consumed last year. Therefore, the volume has increased by 9711.1385 megalitres (equivalent to an increase of 142.35 %). This increase is primarily due to increase in business activity. APL has classified as a Water Stress site within the Extremely High (80%) category of the Water Risk Index (WRI)—Udupi Falls under the Medium -

High (20-40%) category classified under waterstress.Udupi TPP does not utilize groundwater and exclusively relies on seawater for all operational activities, thereby ensuring that there is no direct effect of Udupi TPP on the water table in the surrounding region.

Row 8

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 8

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Godda TPP

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

Plant facility: Zero Liquid Discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

24.825522

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

87.213518

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Coal - hard

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

30567.37

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

30567.37

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

17360.65

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Godda: Note: The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are: upto 5%- About the same, 5% to 50%- Higher/Lower, 51% to 100%- much higher/much lower. Total Water Withdrawal: Change in volume: Higher as 30567.36 mega liters were totally withdrawn compared to 2113.29 withdrawn last year. Therefore, the volume has increased by 28454.0 megalitres (equivalent to an increase of 93.08%). This decrease is primarily due to the

commissioning of the 1600 MW plant. Total Water Consumption: Change in volume: Much Higher as 17360.65375 mega liters were totally consumed compared to 345.6 consumed last year. Therefore, the volume has increased by 17015.05 megalitres (equivalent to an increase of 4923.33 %). This increase is primarily due to the commissioning of a new 1600 MW ultra-supercritical power plant of APJL. APL has classified as a Water Stress site within the Extremely High (80%) category of the Water Risk Index (WRI)-Godda Falls under the Medium - High (20-40%) category classified under waterstress. Godda TPP does not utilize groundwater for all operational activities, thereby ensuring that there is no direct effect of Godda TPP on the water table in the surrounding region.

Row 9

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 9

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Bitta Solar plant

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

Plant facility: Zero Liquid Discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify **:**West flowing rivers of Kutch and Saurashtra including Luni.

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

23.266562

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

69.025341

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

6.61

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0.71

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0.93

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

4.97

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

6.61

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Bitta: The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are: upto 5%- About the same, 5% to 50%- Higher/Lower, 51% to 100%- much higher/much lower. Total Water Withdrawal: Change in volume: Higher as 6.60 mega liters were totally withdrawn compared to 4.58 withdrawn last year. Therefore, the volume has increased by 2.02 megalitres (equivalent to an increase of 30.59%). This increase is primarily due to the water requirement for the plantation. Total Water Consumption: Change in volume: Much Higher as 6.60 mega liters were totally consumed compared to 0.822 consumed last year. Therefore, the volume has increased by 5.78524 megalitres (equivalent to an increase of 703.80%). This increase is primarily due to Plantation Activities carried out at Solar site to achieve 100 million plantation target of Adani group. APL has classified as a Water Stress site within the Extremely High (80%) category of the Water Risk Index (WRI)—Bitta Falls under the Extremely High category classified under waterstress. The Bitta Solar plant does not draw upon groundwater for its operational activities; any extractions made are solely for plantation purposes. This approach guarantees that the Bitta Solar facility has no direct impact on the water table in the surrounding area.
[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

AA1000AS ISAE 3000 GRI 303: Water and Effluents 2018

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

AA1000AS ISAE 3000 GRI 303: Water and Effluents 2018

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

AA1000AS ISAE 3000 GRI 303: Water and Effluents 2018

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

AA1000AS ISAE 3000 GRI 303: Water and Effluents 2018

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

AA1000AS ISAE 3000 GRI 303: Water and Effluents 2018

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

AA1000AS ISAE 3000 GRI 303: Water and Effluents 2018

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

AA1000AS ISAE 3000 GRI 303: Water and Effluents 2018

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

AA1000AS ISAE 3000 GRI 303: Water and Effluents 2018
[Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

602810000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

1514065.40

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

We have focused on improving water efficiency in our operations by promoting reuse and recycling, implementing rainwater harvesting, employing treatment technologies, preventing leaks and losses, and raising awareness. Our goal is to enhance our efficiency moving forward. However, any changes may be minimal due to the comprehensive measures we have already implemented.
[Fixed row]

(9.7.1) Provide the following intensity information associated with your electricity generation activities.

Row 1

(9.7.1.1) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

2.25

(9.7.1.2) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:
☑ Total water consumption

(9.7.1.3) Denominator

Select from:
☑ MWh

(9.7.1.4) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.7.1.5) Please explain

Note: The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are: 1.upto 5%- About the same, 2.5% to 50%- Higher/Lower, 3.51% to 100%- much higher/much lower. Change in values: For this FY Water intensity value is 2.25 m3/MWh for total water consumption, whereas previous year water intensity was 2.35 m3/MWh. Water intensity decreased due to Measures such as cycle optimization taken. The sources of water include sea water, fresh water from surface, rainwater harvesting, purchased water from third party. Our plants don't draw or consume ground water.

Row 2

(9.7.1.1) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

1.71

(9.7.1.2) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☑ Freshwater withdrawals

(9.7.1.3) Denominator

Select from:

☑ MWh

(9.7.1.4) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.7.1.5) Please explain

Note: The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are: 1.upto 5%- About the same, 2.5% to 50%- Higher/Lower, 3.51% to 100%- much higher/much lower. Change in values: For this FY Water intensity value is 1.71 m3/MWh for freshwater withdrawal, whereas previous year water intensity was 2.02 m3/MWh. Water intensity increased due to the Lower PFL of the acquired plant.

Row 3

(9.7.1.1) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

1.61

(9.7.1.2) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☑ Freshwater consumption

(9.7.1.3) Denominator

Select from:

☑ MWh

(9.7.1.4) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.7.1.5) Please explain

Note: The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are: 1.upto 5%- About the same, 2.5% to 50%- Higher/Lower, 3.51% to 100%- much higher/much lower. Change in values: For this FY Water intensity value is 1.61 m3/MWh for freshwater consumption, whereas previous year water intensity was 1.94 m3/MWh. Water intensity increased due to Lower PFL of acquired plant.

Row 4

(9.7.1.1) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

4.65

(9.7.1.2) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawals

(9.7.1.3) Denominator

Select from:

☑ MWh

(9.7.1.4) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.7.1.5) Please explain

Note: The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are: 1.upto 5%- About the same, 2.5% to 50%- Higher/Lower, 3.51% to 100%- much higher/much lower. Change in values: For this FY Water intensity value is 4.65 m3/MWh for Total water withdrawal, whereas previous year water intensity was 3.86 m3/MWh.
[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*Being an Electricity & utility sector, APL has a product as Electricity only, which is free of hazardous substances.*

[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to address this within the next two years

(9.14.3) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Judged to be unimportant, explanation provided

(9.14.4) Please explain

we consume millions of cubic meters of water drawn from surface water, purchased water, recycled and sea water. In our business, water is used in cooling and steam generation. Standards for thequality and quantity of effluent discharges are determined by applicable regional regulatory agencies. The Company's approvals comprise studies, limits, monitoring and reporting. Only we use limited water in the solar power plants where we use for cleaning the panels. The panels are cleaned using Rain water. Neither ground water or water drawn from stress sources is being drawn
[Fixed row]

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category
Water pollution	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

	Target set in this category
Water withdrawals	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Other	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business activity

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water consumption

☑ Reduction per unit of production

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

09/30/2014

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

03/30/2015

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

2.68

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

03/30/2019

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

2.51

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

2.25

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

100% Operations.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Measures such as cycle optimization and Zero Liquid Discharge systems are implemented to minimize freshwater usage. In water-stressed areas, Air-Cooled Condenser systems are adopted for cooling. Technologies like HCSD are utilized to minimize water usage in ash handling. These proactive measures reflect APL's commitment to sustainable water management.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

APL has set an internal target of 2.5 m3/MWh of surface water for our hinterland powerplants, which is well within the regulatory limit of 3.5 m3/MWh. During the year surface, water consumption at operating power plants, specific water consumption of company has been 2.25 m3/MWh.

Row 3

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water consumption

☑ Reduction per revenue

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

10/01/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

03/30/2023

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

4107.0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

03/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

3218.83

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

3134

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

100% Operations.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Measures such as cycle optimization and Zero Liquid Discharge systems are implemented to minimize freshwater usage. In water-stressed areas, Air-Cooled Condenser systems are adopted for cooling. Technologies like HCSD are utilized to minimize water usage in ash handling. These proactive measures reflect APL's commitment to sustainable water management.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

In FY 2024 APL set a target to reduce our total water consumption by % by 2030 w.r.t. FY2022 baseline. Progress is monitored using Kilo liters/Crore INR Revenue as the unit of measurement. This target applies company-wide with no exclusions in our direct operations. and is expected to extend to our Tier 1 (direct) suppliers with a substantive impact on water security as a contractual obligation within the next 2 years. The motivation for the targets timed from a corporate objective on maximizing future cost savings (reduced water bills, operational costs, and regulatory costs), while the target is also in alignment with our Internal water policy commitment to increase freshwater availability in key river basins. As we have achieved 109% already due to drastic increase in revenue, we will remain on track to meet this target as long as progress maintains planned pace.

Row 4

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Reduction in withdrawals per revenue

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

10/01/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

03/30/2023

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

6543

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

03/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

5128.03

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

5012

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

100% Operations.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Measures such as cycle optimization and Zero Liquid Discharge systems are implemented to minimize freshwater usage. In water-stressed areas, Air-Cooled Condenser systems are adopted for cooling. Technologies like HCSD are utilized to minimize water usage in ash handling. These proactive measures reflect APL's commitment to sustainable water management.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

In FY2023, APL set a target to reduce our total water withdrawals by 21.6% by 2030 w.r.t.FY 2022 baseline. Progress is monitored using Kilo liters/Crore INR Revenue as the unit of measurement. This target applies company-wide with no exclusions in our direct operations and is expected to extend to our Tier 1 (direct) suppliers with a substantive impact on water security as a contractual obligation within the next 2 years. The motivation for the target from a corporate objective on maximizing future cost savings (reduced water bills, operational costs, and regulatory costs), while the target is also in alignment with our Internal water policy commitment to increase freshwater availability in key river basins. As we have achieved 98% already due to drastic increase in revenue, we are on track to meet this target as long as progress maintains present pace.

Row 5

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 4

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water recycling/reuse

☑ Other water recycling/reuse, please specify **:**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

10/01/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

10/01/2023

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

100.0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

03/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100.0

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

100

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

100% Operations.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Measures such as cycle optimization and Zero Liquid Discharge systems are implemented to minimize freshwater usage. In water-stressed areas, Air-Cooled Condenser systems are adopted for cooling. Technologies like HCSD are utilized to minimize water usage in ash handling. These proactive measures reflect APL's commitment to sustainable water management.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

The changes in climate that have already occurred means there is an increasing frequency, and in some cases increasing severity, of extreme events – heatwaves, floods, droughts, wild-fires, windstorms and associated storm surges – that cause illness, death and displacement of people, and disruption to services. Longer-term changes in average temperatures, precipitation and rising sea-levels will amplify threats that are already being felt. Climate change and WASH are related in three broad ways. 1) Access to WASH services and practice of hygiene behaviors are central to building health resilience to climate, and to help societies cope with extreme events and support their recovery in the long-term. They also support the ability to cope with slower-onset events by preventing disease and ensuring adequate hydration with increasing temperatures. 2) WASH services & behaviors are themselves substantially threatened by climate change and must be resilient to support building wider community resilience and health resilience. Increased flooding can damage infrastructure, degrade catchments, and contaminate water supplies; floods will lead to overflowing pit latrines, tanks and sewers, and by-passing of wastewater treatment works; droughts will reduce water availability and degrade source water quality; increasing temperatures will change consumption requirements to maintain healthy hydration and may adversely affect wastewater treatment processes [WTP]
[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

	Targets in place
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Law & policy

☑ Species management

☑ Education & awareness

☑ Land/water protection

☑ Land/water management

☑ Livelihood, economic & other incentives

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we use indicators	*Select all that apply* ☑ State and benefit indicators

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
		☑ Response indicators

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

We are committed to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) by being a signatory of the Indian Business & Biodiversity Initiative (IBBI). In alignment with this, we have set an ambitious target to create a net positive biodiversity impact across all operations and projects. Mapping biodiversity across our business operations and enhancing awareness on biodiversity for our stakeholders will be supported by our IMS. Three of Adani Power's operational thermal power plants are located around ecologically sensitive areas where environmental approvals / clearances are required, namely, Mundra Thermal Power Plant (TPP) in Mundra, Gujarat, India and Udupi Thermal Power Plant (TPP) in Udupi, Karnataka, India, and Tiroda Thermal Power Plant (TPP) in Tiroda, Maharashtra, India. The Mundra Thermal Power Plant and Udupi Thermal Powe Plant (TPP) falls under the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ), our Tiroda Thermal Power Plant is situated close to the Nagzira Wildlife Sanctuary. We have the necessary environmental clearances and have also conducted a marine impact assessment study through the National Institute of Oceanography (NIO) to scientifically locate the intake and outfall points.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

None of our operational sites are close to any UNESCO World Heritage sites.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

None of our operational sites are close to any UNESCO Man and Biosphere Reserves.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

None of our operational sites are close to any Ramsar sites.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

None of our operational sites are close to any key biodiversity areas.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

None of our operational sites are close to any other areas important for biodiversity.
[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ India

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Nagzira Wildlife Sanctuary

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Up to 10 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Our thermal power plants which generate electricity are situated close to the wildlife sanctuary.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Operational controls

☑ Restoration

☑ Biodiversity offsets

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

The Tiroda Power plant falls within 10 km of the forest land proposed for diversion. The National Tiger Conservation Authority, a statutory body under the Ministry of Environment and Forest, monitoring tiger reserves in the country studied the adverse impact on Nagzira wildlife sanctuary. From an operational standpoint, we comply with all applicable environmental laws and regulations and take initiatives to manage energy and emissions, to reduce subsequent biodiversity impacts. The 163.84 Ha of forest land which has been diverted, out of which 15.25 Ha land is used for railway siding. For diversion of this forest land, an equal area of non-forest land has been handed over to the forest departments compensatory afforestation land in Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra. This serves as an offset habitat for biodiversity affected due to forest land diversion. Moreover, we provided LPG gas connections and one year’s supply of gas cylinders to three villages adjacent to the Nagzira Wildlife Sanctuary to reduce the collection and usage of firewood from the sanctuary areas. Our integrated management system maps biodiversity and enhances stakeholder awareness.
[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Waste data

☑ Fuel consumption

☑ Renewable fuel consumption

☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation

☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation

☑ Emissions breakdown by country/area
☑ Emissions breakdown by business division
☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The assurance was conducted in accordance with requirements of 'Reasonable Assurance' procedures as per the following standard: International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (revised) for 'Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information'. The assurance has been provided for BRSR core disclosures. The assurance boundary included data and information for all the operational plants of APL. Scope of assurance included verification of internal control systems, data and information on BRSR core disclosures reported as summarized in the table below: 1. Total scope 1 and scope 2 emissions 2. GHG emissions intensity (scope 1 and 2). 3. Water consumption, water consumption Intensity and water discharge by destination and levels of treatment 4. Total energy consumed, percentage of energy consumed from renewable sources and energy intensity 5. Waste Generation (category wise), Disposal, Recovered, Disposed and Intensity

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☑ Water consumption– total volume
☑ Water discharges– total volumes
☑ Water withdrawals– total volumes
☑ Water withdrawals – volumes by source
☑ Emissions to water in the reporting year
☑ Water discharges – volumes by destination
☑ Water intensities of products and services
☑ Water discharges – volumes by treatment method
☑ Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The assurance was conducted in accordance with requirements of 'Reasonable Assurance' procedures as per the following standard: International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (revised) for 'Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information'. The assurance has been provided for BRSR core disclosures. The assurance boundary included data and information for all the operational plants of APL. Scope of assurance included verification of internal control systems, data and information on BRSR core disclosures reported as summarized in the table below: 1. Total scope 1 and scope 2 emissions 2. GHG emissions intensity (scope 1 and 2). 3. Water consumption, water consumption Intensity and water discharge by destination and levels of treatment 4. Total energy consumed, percentage of energy consumed from renewable sources and energy intensity 5. Waste Generation (category wise), Disposal, Recovered, Disposed and Intensity

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

APLBRSR2024.pdf
[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Head - Environment & Forest

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Environment/Sustainability manager
[Fixed row]