ReNew Energy Global PLC

CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2026

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.
Read full terms of disclosure

09/17/2026, 11:47 am

Contents

C1. Introduction 9

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response? 9

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response. 9

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization. 9

(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 10

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period? 11

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary. 11

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)? 11

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate. 14

(1.16) In which part of the electric utilities value chain does your organization operate? 14

(1.16.1) For your electricity generation activities, provide details of your nameplate capacity and electricity generation specifics for each technology employed. 14

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain? 22

(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? 23

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities 25

(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? 25

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts? 27

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities? 27

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities 28

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed? 42

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain? 43

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization? 45

(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? 47

(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. 48

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities 51

(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? 51

(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. 52

(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. 72

(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? 74

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations? 85

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)? 85

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by? 85

(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? 86

(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. 87

(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. 102

C4. Governance 107

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body? 107

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization? 108

(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. 108

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues? 114

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization? 116

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals). 116

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets? 136

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals). 137

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues? 149

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies. 149

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives? 156

(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? ... 157

(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? ... 159

(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. ... 161

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response? ... 174

(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. ... 174

C5. Business strategy ... 180

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes? ... 180

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis. ... 180

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis. ... 202

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan? ... 205

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning? ... 209

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy ... 209

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning. ... 212

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition? ... 215

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition. ... 215

(5.4.2) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that was associated with eligible and aligned activities under the sustainable finance taxonomy in the reporting year. ... 221

(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment. ... 238

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities? ... 239

(5.5.2) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for capital goods products and services over the last three years. ... 240

(5.5.7) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for your sector activities over the last three years. ... 245

(5.7) Break down, by source, your organization's CAPEX in the reporting year and CAPEX planned over the next 5 years. ... 249

(5.7.1) Break down your total planned CAPEX in your current CAPEX plan for products and services (e.g. smart grids, digitalization, etc.). ... 261

(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? ... 264

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities? ... 265

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon. 266
(5.10.2) Provide details of your organization's internal price on water. 269
(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues? 272
(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment? 273
(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues? 275
(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process? 277
(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. 279
(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues. 282
(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain. 286

C6. Environmental performance - Consolidation approach 296
(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data 296

C7. Environmental performance - Climate change 298
(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP? 298
(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? 298
(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year? 298
(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions. 299
(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions. 299
(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are excluded from your disclosure of climate-related data? 300
(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions. 300
(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e? 308
(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e? 311
(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions. 314
(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years. 326
(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions. 335
(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements. 335
(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements. 336

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements. 339
(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year? 340
(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. 341
(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure? 342
(7.11) How do your total Scope 3 emissions for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year? 342
(7.11.1) For each Scope 3 category calculated in 7.8, specify how your emissions compare to the previous year and identify the reason for any change. 342
(7.12) Does your organization have significant land sector activities in its operations or value chain? 350
(7.13) Does your organization choose to account for and report technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage, or have you done so in previous years? 350
(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type? 350
(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP). 351
(7.15.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions from electric utilities value chain activities by greenhouse gas type. 356
(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area. 359
(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide. 359
(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division. 359
(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity. 360
(7.19) Break down your organization’s total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e 362
(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide. 363
(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division. 363
(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity. 364
(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response. 364
(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response? 365
(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy? 365
(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken. 365
(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh. 366
(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel. 368
(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type. 369

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year. 373
(7.30.14) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year. 375
(7.30.15) Provide details on the electricity purchases that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the reporting year. 376
(7.33) Does your electric utility organization have a transmission and distribution business? 377
(7.33.1) Disclose the following information about your transmission and distribution business. 377
(7.34) Does your organization measure the efficiency of any of its products or services? 381
(7.34.1) Provide details of the metrics used to measure the efficiency of your organization's products or services. 382
(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. 386
(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. 390
(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business. 391
(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year? 394
(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets. 394
(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year? 406
(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets 406
(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s). 414
(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases. 417
(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. 417
(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below. 418
(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities? 425
(7.58) Describe your organization’s efforts to reduce methane emissions from your activities. 428
(7.71) Does your organization assess the life cycle emissions of any of its products or services? 429
(7.71.1) Provide details of how your organization assesses the life cycle emissions of its products or services 429
(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products? 430
(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products. 430
(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year? 438
(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits retired by your organization in the reporting year 438

C9. Environmental performance - Water security 442

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data? 442

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored? 442

(9.2.1) For your hydropower operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored? 450

(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? 452

(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. 455

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source. 457

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination. 460

(9.2.9) Indicate the highest level to which your wastewater is treated (either by your organization or a third party) before being discharged to the environment. 462

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year. 464

(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? 465

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year. 466

(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? 746

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency. 749

(9.7) Do you calculate water intensity for your electricity generation activities? 750

(9.7.1) Provide the following intensity information associated with your electricity generation activities. 750

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority? 753

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact? 753

(9.15) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories. 755

(9.15.1) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made. 755

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics 769

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets? 769

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities. 769

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity 773

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments? 773

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities? 773

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year? 774

C13. Further information & sign off 778

(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? 778

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used? 778

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored. 781

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response. 781

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub to facilitate collective action in priority basins. 781

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:
☑ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:
☑ INR

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:
☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

ReNew is a leading decarbonisation solutions company listed on Nasdaq (Nasdaq: RNW, RNWWW). With a clean energy portfolio of ~20 GW (including 1.6 GW/5.9 GWh of BESS) as of 31st March, 2026, ReNew is among the largest clean energy companies globally. Beyond being a major independent power producer in India, we provide end-to-end solutions in a just and inclusive manner across clean energy, value-added offerings through digitalisation, energy storage, and carbon markets. We also have 6.4 GW of solar module and 2.5 GW of solar cell manufacturing capacities, and are strengthening integrated manufacturing through an additional 4 GW TOPCon solar cell facility and a 6.5 GW ingot-wafer facility which are under construction. ReNew's sustainability strategy is embedded in its corporate culture, guided by a Board-level ESG Committee that meets quarterly to review climate-related risks and opportunities, supported by a CXO Steering Committee and a Working Group. Co-founder and Chairperson- Sustainability, Vaishali Nigam Sinha, drives sustainability strategy and initiatives across operations. ReNew targets net-zero emissions by 2040, with SBTi-validated goals and a formal decarbonisation plan. It achieved a 25.6% reduction in Scope 1 & 2 emissions in FY 2025-26 from its FY 2021-22 baseline (against a 23.5% target) and maintained carbon neutrality for the sixth consecutive year. ReNew's ambition is anchored in ReSTART, its time-bound sustainability targets framework. In FY 2025-26, following a refreshed Double Materiality Assessment, ReSTART was recalibrated so that 100% of its 18 material topics map to specific ESG targets. It now comprises two sets- one spanning the integrated clean energy ecosystem, and a dedicated set of 8 new targets for the manufacturing business (ReNew Photovoltaics): 5% reduction in waste intensity (tonnes/MW) for cells and modules by 2028; 10% recycled material content in modules by 2030; 4% reduction in electricity intensity (kWh/MW) by 2028; 5% reduction in water intensity (m^3/MW) by 2028; all-women select

sections within three years of site commissioning; sustained BII 2X Challenge conformance; 10% annual R&D investment growth; and IFRS S2-aligned climate risk assessment for all new sites from commissioning. At the enterprise level, ReSTART continues to deliver measurable progress- water positivity (two sites, Lahori wind and Ashoknagar solar, certified water-positive), zero waste to landfill (>99% verified waste diversion across manufacturing sites), and planting 1 million trees under WEF's 1t.org initiative (90,949 planted to date). Sustainability is embedded across the value-chain, where ReNew assessed critical suppliers under third-party Human Rights Due Diligence for the second consecutive year and ESG assessment and screening for the third consecutive year. ReNew achieved solar PV traceability to wafer level (100% modules, 98.1% cells, 97% wafers; cumulative 5,138.9 MW), with >50% traceability to polysilicon, targeting 100% from FY 2026-27 onwards. Its ESG leadership is reflected in strong ratings: inclusion in the S&P Global Sustainability Yearbook 2026 as the only India-based Electric Utilities company in the global cohort, with an S&P Global CSA ESG score of 84/100 (top 10% worldwide), an MSCI AAA rating, a CDP 'A' List (Climate) position, and an LSEG score of 90.41/100 (2nd globally among 346 utilities). ReNew integrates ESG risks via its ERM framework, aligned with TCFD/IFRS S2 and a CSRD/ESRS-aligned Double Materiality Assessment. ReNew has earned wide recognition for clean energy leadership. Sumant Sinha, Founder, Chairman & CEO, was named among the Forbes Sustainability Leaders 2025, and Vaishali Nigam Sinha was recognised by Fortune as a Most Powerful Woman. ReNew featured on TIME's World's Top GreenTech Companies List and Fortune's "Change the World" List 2025, and won the Reuters Global Sustainability Award (Social Impact) and CII-ITC Sustainability Award. Its Jaipur facility became the first solar manufacturing facility globally to receive the British Safety Council's Sword of Honour and 5-Star rating, and won a CII National EHS Excellence Award 2025 (Gold & Sector Topper).
[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

03/31/2026

(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:

☑ 4 years

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

Select from:
☑ 4 years

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

Select from:
☑ 4 years
[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

132196000000

(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:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

INE003S07031

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

GB00BNQMPN80

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

G7500M 104

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

RNW

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

254900SL77LA2KAG7R65

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No
[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply
☑ India

(1.16) In which part of the electric utilities value chain does your organization operate?

Electric utilities value chain
☑ Electricity generation
☑ Transmission

Other divisions
☑ Battery storage

(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:
☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Not applicable as ReNew does not own or operate any coal plants

Coal - Brown

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Not applicable as ReNew does not own or operate any coal plants

Oil

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Not applicable as ReNew does not use oil as a source of power generation

Gas

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Not applicable as ReNew does not use gas as a source of power generation

Sustainable biomass

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Not applicable as ReNew does not use sustainable biomass as a power generation source

Other biomass

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Not applicable as ReNew does not use other biomass as a power generation source

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

Not applicable as ReNew does not use waste as a source of power generation

Nuclear

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Not applicable as ReNew does not have any owned or operated 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

Not applicable as ReNew does not have any owned or operated fossil-fuel plants fitted with carbon capture and storage

Geothermal

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Not applicable as ReNew does not have any owned or operated geothermal plants

Ocean thermal

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Not applicable as ReNew does not have any owned or operated ocean thermal plants

Hydropower

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

99

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

431

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

431

(1.16.1.5) Comment

ReNew owns and operates the Singoli Bhatwari Hydroelectric Project (SBHEP), a hydropower plant with an operational capacity of 99 MW, located in Rudraprayag, Uttarakhand. We use a portion of the renewable electricity generated by this plant for auxiliary consumption which is sourced seperately, hence making the gross and net electricity the same.

Onshore wind

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

5600

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

12607

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

12607

(1.16.1.5) Comment

As of March 31st, 2026, ReNew has one of India's largest operational wind capacity of 5.60 GW. The company owns and operates wind sites across six states in India. The gross production matches the net production since there is no internal consumption of renewable electricity within our wind energy operations

Offshore wind

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Not applicable as ReNew does not have any owned or operated offshore wind plants

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)

6800

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

11678

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

11678

(1.16.1.5) Comment

As of March 31st, 2026, ReNew's operational solar capacity stands at 6.8 GW, with solar sites owned and operated across eight states in India. The gross production is equivalent to the net production, as there is no internal consumption of renewable electricity in our solar operations

Wave

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Not applicable as ReNew does not have any owned or operated wave power plants

Tidal

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Not applicable as ReNew does not have any owned or operated tidal power plants

Other renewable

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Not applicable as ReNew does not have any other owned or operated renewable source for power generation

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

Not applicable as ReNew does not have any other owned or operated non-renewable source for power generation

Total

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

12499

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

24716

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

24716

(1.16.1.5) Comment

ReNew is a leading decarbonisation solutions company listed on Nasdaq (Nasdaq: RNW, RNWWW). With a clean energy portfolio of ~20 GW (including 1.6 GW/5.9 GWh of BESS) and operational capacity of 12.6 GW (including 0.1 GW of BESS), ReNew is among the largest clean energy companies globally. In addition to being a major independent power producer in India, we provide end-to-end solutions in a just and inclusive manner across clean energy, value-added energy offerings through digitalisation, energy storage, and carbon markets, all of which are increasingly integral to addressing climate change. We also have 6.4 GW of solar module and 2.5 GW of solar cell manufacturing capacities and are further strengthening our integrated manufacturing capabilities through the expansion of an additional 4 GW of TopCon solar cell facility and the development of a 6.5 GW ingot-wafer manufacturing facility.
[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

☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

As Scope3 emissions constitute ~99% of overall GHG footprint of ReNew, with 96% attributed to supply chain-based, we recognise the critical need to prioritise & mitigate supply chain-related risks. We have implemented a Standardised Procurement Policy and Sustainability Code of Conduct for suppliers, aligned with ILO, ISO and UNGC principles across all business units. Our procurement practices across various BUs are governed by guidelines established in our comprehensive Procurement Policy and we ascertain that all the suppliers comply with ReNew's Supplier Code of Conduct, which sets clear expectations for suppliers, manufacturers, vendors, subcontractors, and other business partners engaged with ReNew, facilitating ethical operations and compliance with relevant laws. Presently, as part of the onboarding process, we ensure that all our suppliers adhere to the Code of Conduct. Additionally, the procurement department closely collaborates with the project/technical teams, maintaining meticulous oversight on vendor selection, maintenance of licenses and permits, engagement and deployment of contractors, payment clearance, and performance documentation.For high-value procurements, the policy lays special emphasis on conducting rigorous evaluation & quality control processes. To ensure that equipment procurement aligns precisely with our site-specific requirements,we closely examine factors such as price, warranty and insurance programmes,equipment degradation rate, technical support, and the reputation of the supplier. For traceability requirements in solar PV value chain, there are third-party audits before qualification of new vendors.Additional measures to ensure mapping and coverage of suppliers include: •ESG-Focused Supplier Assessment Questionnaire-Suppliers are mandated to complete a comprehensive supplier assessment questionnaire that specifically addresses ESG concerns. •ESG Risk Assessment-The submitted questionnaires undergo a thorough evaluation based on a vendor rating framework. This framework is designed to assess suppliers against specific ESG parameters, addressing key issues and concerns related to sustainability. •Performance Monitoring -The vendor rating framework plays a vital role in the approval process by actively monitoring by ensuring that suppliers meet the necessary requirements & standards throughout the contract execution, focusing on aspects such as statutory compliances, human rights,quality, timelines, and sustainability.
[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:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

ReNew is committed to achieving zero solid waste to landfill by 2030 and phasing out single-use plastics across operations. The company's core product in the reporting year was clean energy, complemented by solar module and cell manufacturing. As plastic usage is not significant in these operations, and our Double Materiality Assessment (aligned with CSRD/ESRS) confirms plastics are not currently a material topic, a dedicated value-chain plastics mapping has not yet been

undertaken. Nonetheless, plastics are present as packaging within manufacturing, and ReNew addresses this through Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) compliance and circular-economy practices. In FY 2025-26, ReNew initiated a portfolio-wide Zero Waste to Landfill (ZWL) programme, beginning with baseline assessments at its Jaipur and Dholera manufacturing facilities with the CII-ITC Centre of Excellence. The Jaipur assessment specifically covered manufacturing, packaging and operational waste streams, applying material-level mapping and end-to-end traceability. Across both facilities, ~13,835 MT of waste was assessed, 20+ waste streams were mapped, and >99% verified waste diversion was achieved; overall waste generation fell 25% YoY. As a registered importer under the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 (Gujarat and Rajasthan), ReNew Photovoltaics fulfils its EPR obligations through CPCB-registered processors for post-consumer plastic waste, supporting a closed-loop system. Currently, 63% of plastic packaging incorporates recycled content, and over 41,000 kg of packaging was re-utilised across operations. Although plastics have not emerged as a highly material concern, ReNew applies robust practices for their responsible handling and disposal and continues to monitor this issue. Building on the FY 2025-26 baseline and its three-year ZWL roadmap, the company plans to undertake comprehensive value-chain mapping should plastics become material in the future.
[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

ReNew has adopted a comprehensive ERM Framework aligned with strategy and performance management to identify, assess, and mitigate risks while creating long-term stakeholder value. Climate change is recognized as one of the company's top three critical risks, with mitigation measures focused on enhancing operational resilience and supporting sustainable growth. Our short-term strategy is guided by a double materiality assessment that evaluates both impact and financial materiality, enabling a holistic understanding of key environmental risks and opportunities. To reduce environmental impacts, ReNew continues to implement energy management initiatives, including lighting automation, power system upgrades, and solar streetlight installations. The company is also strengthening sustainability integration across its value chain through enhanced supplier due diligence and digitized sustainable procurement processes. Investments in energy storage, green hydrogen, and other innovative technologies support the clean energy transition while improving operational efficiency. Through ReNew Digital, the company is accelerating digital transformation and strengthening ESG performance through technology-enabled solutions. ReNew also remains focused on achieving its near-term SBTi-validated target of reducing absolute Scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions by 29.4% by FY 2026-27 from an FY 2021-22 baseline. As of FY 2025-26, the company had achieved a 25.6% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

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

ReNew's medium-term strategy is guided by its refreshed ReSTART targets, most of which mature by 2030, and its SBTi-validated net-zero pathway. The company has established a decarbonization roadmap covering direct and indirect emissions across its value chain, focused on improving energy efficiency, expanding renewable energy capacity, and advancing low-carbon technologies. By 2030, ReNew aims to source 100% of its electricity from clean sources, achieve water positivity across operations, extend robotic cleaning to all newly commissioned sites, and attain zero solid-waste-to-landfill. The company also targets planting 1 million trees under the World Economic Forum's 1t.org initiative and delivering on its commitments to No Net Loss, Net Positive Impact, and No Net Deforestation. ReNew is strengthening sustainability across its supply chain by assessing and capacity building of high risk and critical suppliers and encouraging adoption of SBTi-aligned net-zero targets. The company aims for 20% of critical suppliers to have such targets by 2030, with 41% already achieving this milestone. In FY 2025-26, ReNew signed an MoU with the Asian Development Bank for a USD 331 million renewable energy project in Andhra Pradesh, reflecting confidence in its technical and project execution capabilities. The company also promotes circular economy principles through waste reduction, sustainable procurement, equipment life extension, and R&D focused on low-carbon and recyclable solutions.

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)

28

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

ReNew manages long-term climate risks through scenario analysis of physical and transition risks and integration of climate considerations into strategic decision-making. Factors assessed include government policies, technological developments, value chain adaptation, and evolving customer preferences. In line with TCFD and IFRS S2 recommendations, ReNew has evaluated climate scenarios based on IPCC Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP 1-2.6, SSP 2-4.5, and SSP 5-8.5) to

better understand location-specific risks and opportunities and develop proactive mitigation measures. Our long-term strategy is anchored by our SBTi-validated commitment to achieve net-zero emissions by 2040, with a target to reduce absolute Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 GHG emissions by 90% from the FY 2021-22 baseline, in line with the SBTi Net-Zero Standard. Insights from our climate risk analysis have informed resilience-building measures across operations and strengthened our approach to long-term sustainability. To support decarbonization, ReNew is enhancing energy efficiency, expanding renewable energy capacity, and investing in low-carbon technologies. We have diversified our portfolio through innovative solutions including digital energy services, energy storage, green hydrogen, and carbon market solutions. The company is also advancing projects such as Peak Power and Round-the-Clock renewable energy solutions to improve reliability and mitigate the impacts of climate-related weather variability.
[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

☑ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 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

☑ Sub-national

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management
☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework
☑ Enterprise Risk Management
☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management

International methodologies and standards
☑ Environmental Impact Assessment
☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections
☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems
☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Other
☑ Desk-based research
☑ External consultants
☑ Internal company methods
☑ Materiality assessment
☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical
☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Heat wave
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Landslide

Chronic physical
☑ Heat stress
☑ Declining water quality

☑ Water stress
☑ Coastal erosion
☑ Groundwater depletion
☑ Changing wind patterns
☑ Temperature variability
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy
☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
☑ Changes to national legislation
☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
☑ Other policy risk, please specify :Carbon markets evolution in India

Market
☑ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
☑ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Uncertainty in market signals
☑ Other market risk, please specify :An increase in capital expenditure and declining tariffs coupled with enhanced market competition

Reputation
☑ Impact on human health
☑ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders
☑ Other reputation risk, please specify :Poor performance with respect to managing the risks and opportunities of climate change, compliance issues related to any obligations, and failure to meet commitments, public and regulatory opposition to ReNew's projects and/or operations.

Technology
☑ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources
☑ Lack of access to data or monitoring systems
☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability
☑ Exposure to sanctions and litigation
☑ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

☑ Other liability risk, please specify :Business contracts and agreements, land use, and other related litigations.

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities
☑ National and/or subnational governments

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

ReNew has adopted a strategic approach to environmental risk management by refreshing its climate risk assessment in line with IFRS S2 guidelines. Our Risk Management Framework, aligned with international standards such as COSO ERM 2017 and ISO 31000:2018, ensures a structured and comprehensive process for identifying, assessing, and managing risks that could impact our climate strategy and broader business operations. Climate risks are fully integrated into our ERM system, assessed, monitored, and managed alongside other risks. The framework also aligns with results from our double materiality assessment, promoting a strategic and integrated risk approach that covers 100% of our operations. ReNew's climate risk assessment encompasses over 150 operational sites and fulfills IFRS S2 requirements for scenario-based evaluation. It systematically evaluates the nature, likelihood, and magnitude of risks across short, medium, and long term horizons, prioritizing them through a disclosed materiality and residual risk framework. Continuous monitoring is embedded within the ERM system and overseen by a cross-functional Audit and ESG committee, ensuring effective risk oversight. The company actively updates its methodologies, including expansions in LCA studies, and uses scenario analysis to identify opportunities such as carbon markets and low-carbon technology adoption. Climate risk management is thoroughly integrated with business continuity planning and capital allocation decisions, reflecting an enterprise-wide approach aligned with IFRS S2. Detailed disclosure of physical climate risks by site, along with financial impact estimates, enhances transparency and stakeholder engagement. Through these measures, ReNew embeds climate considerations deeply into its strategic and operational risk management. Our risk management process follows defined steps: identifying risks through diverse sources; assessing and prioritizing based on impact, likelihood, and organizational readiness; assigning ownership for detailed causal analysis and response planning; monitoring and reviewing risk status through ongoing business discussions; and regularly communicating key risk information to leadership for informed decision-making and oversight. In FY 2025-26, we undertook a refresh of our DMA to reflect our strategic diversification and evolving operating context, ensuring that 100% of our material topics are mapped to specific ESG targets. Through this process we systematically identify IROs by combining impact materiality (how our activities affect the climate and environment) and financial materiality (how climate-related matters affect our enterprise value and cash flows). The DMA refresh was

strengthened by a detailed gap analysis against major global disclosure frameworks, peer benchmarking, and internal consultations across our clean-energy generation and manufacturing teams. The IROs surfaced through this process, assessed for likelihood, magnitude and financial significance, directly inform our decarbonisation roadmap, our refreshed ReSTART targets and our site-level mitigation and adaptation strategies, ensuring alignment between materiality priorities and enterprise governance. Our climate risk assessment draws on internationally recognised, publicly available tools and databases, including the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas,, the IPCC Interactive Atlas, NASA sea-level tools and IEA World Energy Outlook (WEO 2024) scenarios (STEPS and NZE).

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

☑ Tier 2 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

☑ Sub-national

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools
☑ WRI Aqueduct

Enterprise Risk Management
☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework
☑ Enterprise Risk Management
☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management

International methodologies and standards
☑ Environmental Impact Assessment
☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections
☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems

Other
☑ Scenario analysis
☑ Desk-based research
☑ External consultants
☑ Materiality assessment
☑ Internal company methods
☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical
☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon
☑ Drought
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Chronic physical
☑ Water stress
☑ Saline intrusion
☑ Inadequate water-related infrastructure
☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level

☑ Groundwater depletion
☑ Declining water quality
☑ Declining ecosystem services
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy
☑ Changes to national legislation
☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining water withdrawals permits
☑ Increased pricing of water
☑ Statutory water withdrawal limits/changes to water allocation

Market
☑ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

Reputation
☑ Impact on human health
☑ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders

Technology
☑ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources
☑ Lack of access to data or monitoring systems
☑ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products

Liability
☑ Exposure to sanctions and litigation
☑ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply
☑ NGOs
☑ Customers
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities

☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Other water users at the basin/catchment level

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

Select from:
☑ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Water-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities are identified, assessed and managed through ReNew's integrated ERM framework and site- and supplier-level assessments. ERM covers identification, prioritisation, response planning, reporting and monitoring. Risks are evaluated by likelihood, impact and velocity across financial, environmental, continuity, legal/regulatory, operational and reputational dimensions. Outputs inform operational planning, investment, capital allocation and resilience. ReNew assesses dependency-related risks from the availability, reliability and quality of water required for manufacturing, construction, operating assets and supplier production, and impact-related risks from withdrawal, consumption, wastewater and effects on shared resources, local communities and other basin/catchment users. These inform physical, policy, market, technology, reputation and liability risks and opportunities. For direct operations, the current assessment covers water availability and quality, physical and groundwater stress, source dependency, seasonal variability, current prices, treatment needs, alternative sources, withdrawal restrictions, local regulation, water use, treatment, reuse and mitigation. WRI Aqueduct and site/sub-national data identify water-stressed locations. Future assessment covers future water quantity and quality, groundwater depletion, hydrological variability, competing demand, sourcing/treatment needs and potential local regulatory changes. Scenario analysis covers short, medium and long terms, including SSP1-2.6, SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5, and informs 2030 cost and supply assumptions. In FY2025-26, ReNew added an Internal Water Pricing assessment covering material manufacturing, EPC, solar, wind and hydropower sites. It combines current water prices with physical and groundwater stress, regulatory/treatment premiums, seasonal variability, source dependency, alternative sourcing and forward-looking conditions. Differentiated prices of INR150-450/kL support efficiency, sourcing, investment evaluation and risk management, and are periodically reviewed. For the upstream value chain, ReNew screened 37 selected suppliers using location-based baseline data and 2030/2050 projections under SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5. It identified 29 suppliers in high, five in medium and three in low/very-low water-risk zones; six reported conducting operational water-risk assessments. The screening considers scarcity, future water demand, availability and quality, water costs, regulation, competing demand and production dependency. Potential effects include disruption, reduced capacity, higher procurement/treatment costs and delayed supply. ReNew plans a phased Water Risk and Opportunity Assessment to deepen supplier-specific assessment and stewardship engagement. Substantive issues are prioritised through ERM based on likelihood, magnitude, velocity and potential financial or strategic effect. Responses include robotic dry cleaning, rainwater harvesting, efficient construction, low-flow fixtures, smart backwash controls, wastewater treatment, ZLD, treated-water reuse, alternative sourcing and supplier engagement. Monitoring uses ERM reviews, site water data, treatment/reuse performance, compliance, supplier ESG assessments and IWP review.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

(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

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(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

☑ Sub-national

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ Global Forest Watch

☑ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management

International methodologies and standards
☑ Environmental Impact Assessment
☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections
☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems

Databases
☑ IUCN Red List of Ecosystems

Other
☑ Scenario analysis
☑ Desk-based research
☑ External consultants
☑ Materiality assessment
☑ Internal company methods
☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical
☑ Drought
☑ Heat wave
☑ Landslide
☑ Invasive species
☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

Chronic physical
☑ Heat stress
☑ Water stress
☑ Soil degradation
☑ Groundwater depletion
☑ Declining ecosystem services
☑ Increased ecosystem vulnerability
☑ Change in land/freshwater/ocean use
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

☑ Declining water quality
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
☑ Operations in or adjacent to areas important for biodiversity
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

Policy
☑ Changes to national legislation
☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits

Market
☑ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
☑ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

Reputation
☑ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders
☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g., GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress, excessive bycatch)

Technology
☑ Lack of access to data or monitoring systems

Liability
☑ Exposure to sanctions and litigation
☑ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Local communities

☑ Regulators

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

To systematically implement our biodiversity commitments, we conducted a comprehensive nature-related risk and opportunity assessment covering 100% of operations. The assessment applies the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures' LEAP approach: Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare and is structured around the four TNFD pillars of Governance, Strategy, Risk and Impact Management, and Metrics and Targets. A double-materiality lens was used to assess both how nature loss and ecosystem degradation could affect our operations and how our activities may impact biodiversity and ecosystem services. Following the TNFD recommendations, ReNew adopted the LEAP approach to evaluate and assess nature related risks and opportunities. • Locate your interface with nature • Evaluate your dependencies and impacts on nature • Assess your nature-related risks and opportunities • Prepare to respond to, and report on, material nature-related issues, aligned with the TNFD's recommended disclosures ReNew evaluated nature-related risks across its diverse portfolio of 150+ assets, covering wind, solar, hydro, and manufacturing sites. The screening parameters considered ecological sensitivity and biodiversity value, with focus on: • Direct overlap with Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) or Protected Areas (PAs) • Proximity to KBAs/Protected Areas within defined buffer zones of 10 km. • Location nearby any ecosystems such as wetlands, forests, or habitats supporting rich biodiversity • Presence of IUCN Red List species within or near project site Spatial analysis was done assess biodiversity sensitivity using site coordinates and a 10 km buffer. The assessment identified 27 priority assets for further nature-related risk evaluation. Tools like Digital Observatory for Protected Areas explorer (DOPA), Google Earth Pro satellite images, eBird India, Wetlands of India Portal, Key Biodiversity Areas, ENVIS Centre on Wildlife and Protected Areas, Global Mangrove Watch, Global Forest Watch, IBBI Ecosystem Services Matrix Tool, ESIA reports of operations and secondary data for the areas were also reviewed from research articles, news articles, government websites like forest department websites etc. No operational sites of ReNew were situated in close proximity to protected areas. However, when considering a buffer of 10 km radius, 3 operations interface with Protected Area (situated at 8-10 km from the operation) and 27 operations interface with an area (10 km radius) having IUCN Red List species of high conservation value. Based on the identified priority assets, ReNew undertook detailed biodiversity baseline assessments at two sites in Jaisalmer, Rajasthan-one wind and one solar operation. The region, home to the Critically Endangered Great Indian Bustard (GIB), was assessed to evaluate impacts, dependencies, and nature related risks. The study covered both the operational sites and a 10 km buffer zone to document flora, fauna, and IUCN Red List species

[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

ReNew's operations depend on key natural resources, including land, solar irradiation, wind patterns, and water. These dependencies are assessed alongside potential environmental impacts such as biodiversity loss, water scarcity, and land-use conflicts. For example, water availability in drought-prone regions is evaluated against future climate scenarios, and mitigation measures such as robotic dry cleaning of solar panels, rainwater harvesting, and watershed development projects are implemented to reduce water-related risks. Although Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) are not mandatory for renewable energy projects in India, ReNew voluntarily conducts Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) for all new projects. These assessments are undertaken by independent third-party consultants in alignment with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Environmental and Social Performance Standards. The studies identify and assess potential environmental, social, and climate-related risks and establish mitigation and adaptation measures. Findings from each ESIA are translated into site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs), which guide implementation and monitoring throughout the project lifecycle. ReNew has also updated its climate risk assessment in accordance with IFRS S2 requirements. Transition risks are assessed using the International Energy Agency's World Energy Outlook 2024 scenarios, including the Net Zero Emissions (NZE) and Stated Policies (STEPS) scenarios. Physical risks are evaluated through SSP1-2.6, SSP2-4.5, and SSP5-8.5 climate scenarios. The assessment follows a structured methodology involving hazard identification, scenario-based risk analysis, and risk calibration through expert review, site visits, and engineering assessments. This enables identification of site-specific business implications, including impacts on infrastructure, operations, and service continuity, and supports development of targeted adaptation and mitigation measures. ReNew also considers the interconnections and trade-offs among environmental priorities. A key example is the relationship between solar power generation and water consumption. Since the cleaning of solar modules has traditionally required freshwater and approximately 71% of ReNew's sites are located in areas of very high water stress, the company has accelerated the transition from manual water-based cleaning to robotic dry-cleaning technology. This approach maintains generation efficiency while eliminating freshwater use for panel cleaning. Supporting this effort, ReNew has established a ReSTART target for all sites commissioned from the FY 2025-26 baseline to adopt 100% robotic cleaning. By FY 2025-26, robotic cleaning had been implemented at multiple operational sites, resulting in water savings of more than 564,239 m³ while strengthening resilience to water-related risks.
[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 limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

☑ Areas of importance for ecosystem service provision

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

☑ 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

Priority locations were identified through our nature-related risk and opportunity assessment, conducted using the TNFD LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess, Prepare) approach and a double-materiality lens across 100% of operations- 150+ wind, solar, hydro and manufacturing sites spanning ~20,234 hectares. Tools, data sources and metrics: Site-level screening used a location-specific analysis with a 10 km buffer (area-of-influence approach) around each site, based on GPS coordinates. Water stress was assessed using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, complemented by the IBBI Ecosystem Services Matrix, the Digital Observatory for Protected Areas (DOPA) and Global Forest Watch. The baseline water-stress indicator (ratio of withdrawals to available renewable supply) was the primary metric, alongside indicators for droughts, floods, freshwater dependency, proximity to Key Biodiversity/Protected Areas and presence of IUCN Red List species. Determining substantive locations: A location was treated as a priority where high ecological sensitivity or water stress coincided with a material operational dependency or impact. e.g., sites dependent on freshwater for solar-module cleaning in high water-stress catchments consistent with TNFD's definition of priority (material and/or sensitive) locations. Thresholds: Sites were flagged as water-stressed where baseline water stress is "extremely high" (>80%) on WRI Aqueduct; on this basis ~71% of operational sites and 100% of manufacturing operations fall within extremely high water-stress areas. Biodiversity flags were raised for Key Biodiversity/Protected Areas and high-integrity ecosystems: 3 operations interface with a Protected Area (8-10 km) and 27 with areas hosting IUCN Red List species. Outcome and geographic specificity: Analysis was site-specific (GPS + 10 km buffer). Screening identified 27 priority biodiversity-sensitive sites for deeper evaluation, of which 13 are exposed to climate-related physical risks (droughts, floods). Detailed baseline assessments were undertaken at two Jaisalmer sites (one wind, one solar) in the Critically Endangered Great Indian Bustard habitat. For disclosure, findings are aggregated to portfolio and state level (Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh), protecting site-level commercial/security sensitivities while the underlying analysis remains site-specific. Plans to improve: We intend to expand ecological and water baseline assessments, operationalise KPI-based monitoring, and enhance TNFD- and IFRS-aligned disclosures, deepening site-level water-risk characterisation and data granularity across the value chain.

(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

(2.3.6) Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations

Nature+Action+Report+FY+2024-25.pdf
[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:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(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

ReNew's business teams and enabling functions identify risks and opportunities at both the business-unit and enterprise levels. These are assessed through our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework, which is aligned with COSO ERM 2017 and ISO 31000:2018. The framework evaluates risks based on impact, likelihood, and velocity, enabling informed decision-making, business resilience, and long-term value creation. Risk assessments are conducted using a structured methodology that considers multiple impact dimensions, including financial, business continuity, health and safety, environmental, legal and regulatory, reputational, technology, and talent-related impacts. Risks are evaluated on a defined 1-5 scale, and inherent and residual risk ratings are determined in accordance with the Group's risk appetite and risk tolerance. Based on these ratings, risks are prioritised and categorised to support mitigation planning and ongoing monitoring. ReNew's risk governance follows a three-tier model comprising Risk Ownership (business units and enabling functions), the Risk Infrastructure/ERM Function, and Internal Audit. The ERM function consolidates and monitors enterprise risks, while Internal Audit provides independent assurance on the effectiveness of risk management and controls. Risk exposure is reviewed through a structured governance process, with comprehensive risk reviews undertaken periodically and critical risks monitored on an ongoing basis. The Board and Audit Committee provide oversight of the overall risk management framework and key enterprise risks. Climate-related risks remain a key focus area within the ERM framework. Physical and transition risks associated with climate change are identified, assessed, and integrated into enterprise risk management processes. ReNew has aligned its approach with IFRS S2 climate-related disclosure requirements, building on its earlier TCFD-aligned assessments, and evaluates climate-related risks across short-, medium-, and long-term horizons. The impacts, risks, and opportunities identified through climate risk assessments are incorporated into the broader ERM framework and inform mitigation strategies, business planning, and resilience measures. ReNew also conducts an annual risk refresh exercise to reassess emerging and existing risks and ensure mitigation measures remain relevant and effective.

Opportunities

(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:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(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

ReNew's business teams and the Sustainability Working Committee identify opportunities, both at the business unit and organization levels, which can enhance the performance of our company. Our ERM provides mechanisms to track and monitor risk scenario and proactively initiate the mitigation action plans to minimize the potential risks while encashing emerging opportunities. Our mitigation measures and opportunities derived during the ERM assessment are discussed with the management level and further taken to the Board for final approvals. The Board Chair and CEO review climate opportunities monthly. We have also aligned our approach to the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and IFRS S2 climate disclosure recommendations demonstrating our commitment to combating climate change and identified opportunities across short-, medium- and long-term horizons. To evaluate the financial implications of the identified ESG issues, we have identified the potential opportunities associated with each issue. We have considered how opportunities are likely to impact our cash flows and revenues, along with the dependence on external social or environmental resources, disruptions of which could affect our bottom line. We have determined the monetary impact based on extensive stakeholder input, and we employed a structured rating system to evaluate the financial significance of each sustainability topic. [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) Details of policies and processes in place to identify and classify potential water pollutants

ReNew identifies and manages water-related risks through project-level Environmental and Social Impact Assessments, Environmental and Social Due Diligence, and enterprise-wide Double Materiality Assessments. These processes assess significant water-related IROs and are governed by a Board-endorsed Water Management Policy aligned with SDG 6. The policy applies across the asset lifecycle, including planning, construction, operations & decommissioning, covering sites, manufacturing facilities, subsidiaries, and JVs under operational control, while also promoting responsible water practices among suppliers and contractors. The policy focuses on regulatory compliance, water stewardship, identification of water-stressed locations, implementation of watershed-based action plans, achievement of ZLD, reuse of treated wastewater, adoption of water-efficient technologies such as robotic solar-panel cleaning & digital monitoring systems. Oversight is provided through a three-tier governance structure comprising the Board-level ESG Committee, CXO-level Steering Committee, and Working Groups led by the CSO Water quality and pollutant management are monitored through third-party laboratory testing of STP and ETP effluents, ZLD compliance tracking, & digital monitoring of water consumption and treatment performance. Water stewardship is embedded within ReNew's ReSTART targets, including becoming water-positive across all operations by 2030, implementing robotic cleaning at sites commissioned from the FY 2025-26 baseline year, reusing treated wastewater, and developing action plans for high water-stress locations. ReNew has partnered with CII Water Institute & aligned its approach with NITI Aayog's Water Neutrality framework. Water neutrality assessments evaluate both water quantity and quality impacts and identify site-specific water management opportunities. Two sites, Lahori Wind and Ashok Nagar Solar, have already achieved water-positive certification with portfolio-wide coverage targeted by 2030. ReNew's operations are designed to prevent harmful water pollution. Hydropower facilities operate sewage treatment plants with regular third-party testing, while manufacturing plants use advanced treatment systems with ZLD and internal reuse of treated wastewater. As a result, untreated wastewater is not released into environment. Community initiatives such as lake desilting, drinking water infrastructure & water-harvesting projects further strengthen local water resilience.
[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 physical pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Physical pollutants may be present in untreated or partially treated wastewater. If wastewater treatment processes are not effective, these pollutants can be present in the effluent, potentially impacting human health and aquatic ecosystems. In order to overcome such issues, we have installed advanced Sewage Treatment Plants

(STPs), and Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) systems which ensure that none of our wastewater is released outside the plants and the treated water is reused within the premises. Hence there is no potential impact to the ecosystem or communities, from our operations. No untreated or inadequately treated wastewater is discharged into water bodies, and no ecosystems have been impacted by runoff or effluent from all our operations. To eliminate pollution risks from domestic wastewater, we have installed Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) systems at both our manufacturing facilities and the hydro site. These ensure that 100% of treated water is safely reused on-site for non-potable purposes, such as gardening and sanitation, with no external discharge.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Water recycling

☑ Resource recovery

☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

☑ Improving wastewater treatment processes/capacity

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes

☑ Provision of best practice instructions on product use

☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

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

(2.5.1.5) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

Select all that apply

☑ 100% of wastewater treated

☑ Third-party audits and/or certification

☑ Reduction in pollutant concentration or load against a baseline

☑ % of wastewater reused or recycled, please specify **:To eliminate pollution risks from domestic wastewater, we have installed Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) systems at both our manufacturing facility and the hydro site. These ensure that 100% of treated water is safely reused on-site**

☑ Receiving water body quality maintained or improved

☑ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits

☑ Zero incidents (spills, exceedances, waterborne disease cases)

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

To minimize potential water-related impacts, ReNew operates advanced Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) that ensure wastewater is treated and reused within facilities, preventing discharge to the external environment. Wastewater is treated using Moving Bed Biofilm Reactor (MBBR) technology and reused for gardening, housekeeping, and sanitation purposes. The company operates five functional STPs, including facilities at its Jaipur manufacturing plant, Uttarakhand hydropower site, and Dholera manufacturing plant. These systems significantly reduce wastewater discharge and associated environmental risks. Beyond operational effluent management, ReNew's Water Neutrality assessments focus on balancing both water quantity and water quality impacts. Conducted across operations and key supply-chain watersheds, these assessments identify water-critical watersheds and define offset strategies to address water-related impacts. They also evaluate the quality of operational water use, treated wastewater, and receiving ecosystems before and after water use. This enables ReNew to monitor and manage potential water-pollutant risks across its value chain, extending stewardship beyond direct operations and supporting long-term water sustainability objectives.
[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:

☑ Other, please specify :not material to ReNew

(3.1.3) Please explain

ReNew Energy has conducted a thorough materiality assessment, identifying waste management as a key material issue. Our waste management strategy encompasses clear goals, including achieving zero solid waste to landfill by 2030 and phasing out single-use plastics across all our corporate offices. Despite the importance of these initiatives, ReNew has not identified any significant environmental risks specifically related to plastics that could substantively impact the company. This is largely because plastics are not a major byproduct of our core renewable energy operations or projects, which primarily focus on the generation of clean energy through wind and solar assets. Consequently, the use and disposal of plastics remain peripheral to our business activities, posing no substantial financial or operational risks at present or in the foreseeable future. We continue to monitor this area closely as part of our broader sustainability commitment to ensure any emerging risks are addressed promptly.
[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
☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

(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

As one of India's leading renewable energy companies with significant wind and solar assets across coastal and cyclone-prone regions, ReNew faces material exposure to cyclone-related risks. Cyclonic events pose a direct threat to the physical integrity of wind turbines, solar panels, substations, and transmission infrastructure. These risks are compounded by operational disruptions, including forced outages and precautionary shutdowns, which can lead to substantial revenue losses. The risk remains relevant due to the geographic spread of ReNew's portfolio and the critical importance of uninterrupted energy generation to its financial performance. Under our residual climate risk assessment, a total of 18% of our sites across Gujarat, and Andhra Pradesh are vulnerable to the effects of cyclones.

(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

☑ Medium-term

☑ 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

In the selected future time horizons, cyclone-related risks are expected to exert increasing pressure on the organization's financial health, particularly under highemission scenarios. Under SSP5-8.5, the projected rise in cyclone frequency and intensity will likely lead to more frequent asset damage, higher repair and replacement costs, and extended operational downtimes. These factors will weaken the organization's financial position by increasing liabilities and reducing asset reliability. Financial performance may deteriorate due to recurring revenue losses and elevated expenditure on risk mitigation, including infrastructure reinforcement and emergency preparedness. Cash flows are anticipated to become more volatile, with sudden spikes in outflows during disaster recovery periods and inconsistent inflows due to disrupted operations. In contrast, under SSP1-2.6, the milder climate trajectory suggests fewer and less severe cyclonic events, resulting in more stable financial outcomes and manageable risk-related costs

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

47000000

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

457000000

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

48000000

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

467000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*The financial effect figure in this case represents the estimated revenue loss caused by cyclones. It's derived from a damage function that considers: - Downtime due to physical damage: When infrastructure or assets are damaged by the cyclone, operations are halted until repairs are completed. - Preventive shutdowns: Even if no damage occurs, businesses may shut down operations temporarily to avoid potential risks, leading to lost productivity For our states in Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh - states most vulnerable to the effects of cyclone the financial impact on revenue has been calculated using the following formula: Installed Capacity * Capacity Utilization Factor* Total Downtime * 24 * Tariff Rate The minimum effect in the medium term will be faced by our solar assets in Andhra Pradesh. The total sum of revenue loss for our 2 sites in Andhra Pradesh ~ 47 million INR The maximum effect in the medium term will be faced by our wind assets in Andhra Pradesh. The*

sum total of revenue loss from our 10 sites in AP comes to be - 457 million INR The minimum effect in the long term will also be faced by our solar assets in Andhra Pradesh. The total sum of revenue loss for our 2 sites in Andhra Pradesh comes to be ~ 48 million INR The maximum effect in the long term will be faced by our wind assets in Andhra Pradesh. The total sum of revenue loss from our 10 sites in AP comes to be ~ 467 million INR

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Other diversification, please specify :Investment into insurance premium to better cover our solar assets in Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

6500000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost calculation involves estimating that the cost of adapting to the risks from cyclones will increase the insurance premium to better cover our solar assets in Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh. Based on certain inputs and assumptions, we estimate the annual premium for approximately 405 MW of solar energy capacity to increase by roughly INR 6.5 million to 7 million by the 2030s and by approximately INR 75 million by the 2050s.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The impacts of these climate-related stressors can be managed and mitigated by proactive management practices undertaken by us. The organization is looking to increase its insurance coverage to better cover our vulnerable assets in Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh. The primary response includes this along with investments in cyclone resistant infrastructure to decrease the vulnerability of our assets to these risks.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(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

☑ Indus

☑ Mahi River

☑ Narmada

☑ Other, please specify :ReNew operates across India. Therefore, water stress risk may occur in other river basins such as Sabarmati, Krishna, Tungabhadra etc apart from the ones selected above.

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Water is an essential resource required for the operations of solar power plants particularly for the cleaning of solar panels and our manufacturing operations. Water shortages can have an impact on ReNew in terms of increased capital expenditure (required to adopt water efficiency/conservation measures) or operational expenditure (due to a rise in water prices). Under both business-as-usual and optimistic scenarios, the majority of ReNew's solar power plants are likely to be under material risk (i.e., high and medium risk) of witnessing adverse impacts due to water shortages (in the long-term) if water optimization/conservation measures are not adopted.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] 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:

☑ Virtually certain

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ 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

Due to water stress, ReNew could face higher costs to secure water. This could include investing in advanced water-saving technologies or purchasing water from alternative sources, leading to increased capital and operational expenditure.

(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)

1108320180

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

1511345701

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The anticipated financial impact is calculated based on the difference in water price in future. The average current water tariff is INR 1000/cubic metre, we have assumed increase of 10% and 50% as minimum and maximum respectively. Water consumption for ReNew for the year is 1007563.80 meter cube

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

411700000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of installing robotic cleaning as a sustainable water management measure across our solar sites has been used to arrive at the cost of the response to the identified risk. The cost does not include any further expenditure to be incurred on robotic cleaning in the coming years

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Having identified water stress as one of the critical risks that we will be facing in coming years, we proactively introduced water conservation measures comprising of optimal water consumption, robotic cleaning across sites, Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD), rainwater harvesting and CSR water conservation initiatives. These initiatives, in particular the robotic cleaning has drastically reduced our need for water, acting as an effective mitigation strategy for these water stressed areas. In FY 2026, we saved 564,239 m3 of water through robotic cleaning and extended it to 24 additional operational sites. Our future plans involve assessing water status at RE sites to work towards becoming water positive by 2030.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

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

(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

ReNew's solar business unit (BU-Solar) is increasingly exposed to the operational and financial risks posed by extreme rainfall events. Heavy and prolonged rainfall can significantly reduce the Capacity Utilization Factor (CUF) of solar installations, leading to lower energy output and diminished revenue. This risk is particularly pronounced in regions with monsoon variability and under climate scenarios, where rainfall patterns are expected to become more erratic and intense. The impact extends beyond performance metrics, affecting cash flows and long-term financial planning due to the unpredictability

(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

☑ Medium-term

☑ 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

Looking ahead, extreme rainfall is expected to increasingly affect BU-Solar's financial metrics, especially under SSP5-8.5. The anticipated rise in rainfall intensity and unpredictability will likely cause more frequent and severe reductions in the Capacity Utilization Factor (CUF), directly impacting revenue generation and financial performance. This decline in output, coupled with fixed operational costs, may compress margins and strain profitability. The financial position could be further affected by the need for capital investments in adaptive technologies such as energy storage systems and hybrid generation models. Cash flows are projected to become less predictable, with reduced inflows during prolonged rainfall events and increased outflows for system upgrades and contingency planning. Under SSP1-2.6, the impact is expected to be less pronounced, with more consistent CUF levels and lower adaptation costs, allowing for steadier financial performance and healthier cash flow management

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

15000000

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

144000000

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

15000000

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

155000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*Here, the financial effect figure estimates the revenue loss for BU-Solar during periods of extreme rainfall. It's based on the assumption that: - Capacity Utilization Factor (CUF) drops significantly on rainy days, meaning solar panels generate less electricity. - Lower energy output directly translates to reduced revenue from power generation Loss in Revenue from Extreme rainfall has been calculated across our vulnerable states in Maharashtra, Telangana and Tamil Nadu using the following function Installed Capacity * (Capacity Utilization Factor - Reduced Capacity Utilization Factor due to Extreme Rainfall) * No. of days of extreme rainfall *24 * Tariff Rate The minimum effect in the medium term will be faced by our solar assets in Maharashtra. The total of this number for our 4 sites in Maharashtra comes to be ~ 15 million INR The maximum effect in the medium term will be faced by our solar assets in Telangana. The total revenue loss from our 19 sites in Telangana comes to be - 144 million INR The minimum effect in the long term will also be faced by our solar assets in Maharashtra. The total of this number for our 4 sites in Maharashtra comes to be ~ 15 million INR The maximum effect in the long term will be faced by our solar assets in Telangana. The total revenue loss from our 19 sites in Telangana comes to be - 155 million INR*

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Other diversification, please specify :Investment into insurance premium to better cover our solar assets in Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

18000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost calculation focuses on the financial impact of extreme rainfall events that reduce solar energy generation. The primary factor considered is the decline in the Capacity Utilization Factor (CUF) during days of intense rainfall, which directly affects revenue from power production. Under SSP1-2.6, rainfall patterns are more predictable and less extreme, resulting in minimal CUF reductions and modest revenue losses. The associated costs are limited to basic forecasting tools and minor operational adjustments. However, under SSP5-8.5, extreme rainfall becomes more frequent and intense, causing significant drops in CUF and larger financial losses. The cost calculation involves estimating that the cost of adapting to the risks from rainfall will increase the insurance premium to better cover our solar assets. Based on certain inputs and assumptions, the annual premium for approximately 1,030 MW of solar capacity is projected to rise by about INR 18 million by the 2030s.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Revenue losses for BU-Solar due to extreme rainfall are projected based on the assumption that such weather events lead to a substantial decline in the capacity utilization factor (CUF) on affected days. The impacts of these climate-related stressors can be managed and mitigated by proactive management practices

undertaken by us. The organization is looking to increase its insurance coverage to better cover our vulnerable assets in Maharashtra and Telangana. The primary response includes this along with investments in rainfall resistant infrastructure, rainwater harvesting to decrease the vulnerability of our assets to these risks.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Technology

☑ Other technology risk, please specify :Rapid advancements in solar cell technology caused by policy shifts, e.g., development of tandem cells, perovskites

(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

Advancements in solar technologies like tandem cells and perovskites pose a medium- to long-term risk to our current solar PV operations. As these technologies near commercialization, our existing cells and modules may face efficiency and cost disadvantages, affecting asset performance and returns. The accelerated adoption of these technologies could result in our existing assets facing a relative disadvantage in terms of output efficiency, lifecycle costs, and competitiveness.

(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

☑ Medium-term

☑ 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:

☑ 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

As ReNew currently focuses on PERC and TOPCon technologies, emerging high-efficiency alternatives such as Perovskites and All-Perovskite Tandem (APT) cells could disrupt the solar PV market in the future, in case ReNew continues only along its current technology pathway. The risk could become significant if the pace of technological development accelerates. This will have a direct effect on the company's market share and revenue if ReNew continues on the current technology pathway. This risk will become more pronounced under the Net Zero scenario wherein development of these technologies will accelerate even further as compared to a business-as-usual scenario.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

9591355800

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

13461552000

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

18883566000

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

44310942000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The emergence of advanced solar technologies such as perovskites and tandem cells poses a financial risk to our current manufacturing pathway based on PERC and TOPCon technologies. If these next-generation technologies achieve commercial scale, their higher efficiency and lower production costs could erode the competitiveness of our existing modules. Such advanced technologies would directly impact our revenue generation and long-term financial performance. The minimum impact in the medium term is taken to be 10% lower than the maximum impact.The maximum impact in the medium term is taken as the difference between ReNew's current projected revenue in the business as usual scenario - projected revenue in the Net Zero Emissions (NZE) scenario which comes to be ~114 Million USD Converting it to INR using an exchange rate of 93.483 we get 13,461,552,000. The minimum impact is calculated as 10% lower than 114 million which equals 102.6 million. Converting it to INR using an exchange rate of 93.483 we get 9,591,355,800.. The minimum and maximum impact in the long term is also calculated in a similar manner. The market share of perovskite and tandem cells will increase in the long term in the Net Zero scenario affecting ReNew's market share and revenue The minimum impact in the long term is calculated as the difference between ReNew's current projected revenue in the business as usual scenario in the long term - projected revenue in the Net Zero Emissions (NZE) scenario which comes out to be ~202 Million USD Converting it to INR using an exchange rate of 93.483 we get 18,883,566,000. For the maximum impact, the market share of ReNew will decline further The difference in the projected Revenue in the long term under NZE and projected revenue under business as usual scenario will increase further. The difference in revenue comes to be ~474 Million USD Converting it to INR using an exchange rate of 93.483 we get 44,310,942,000.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Other infrastructure, technology and spending, please specify :Make investments in the latest manufacturing technology

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

27110070

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

*The cost calculation includes the cost of manufacturing solar cells using alternative technologies. The the cost of manufacturing solar cells using alternative technologies like perovskites ranges between USD 0.30 and 0.70 per watt by 2030. Taking this into consideration, the amount has been calculated for our capacity. Market loss for ReNew has been calculated as 970 MW in the medium term Amount required to retain this share is calculated as 0.30*1000*970 = ~290K USD Multiplying this by the exchange rate of 93.483 we get 27110070*

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We address the risk of rapid advancements in solar technology through a comprehensive strategy that combines proactive monitoring, pilot adoption, and procurement flexibility. We continuously track innovations such as perovskite and tandem solar cells and engage in pilot projects and research collaborations to test their performance and commercial viability. Our procurement approach is designed to remain flexible and diversified, ensuring that we can integrate next-generation modules in upcoming projects without being locked into older technologies. At the same time, we are strengthening our in-house manufacturing capabilities to remain future-ready and adaptable to new technology shifts. Through scenario analysis in our Climate Action Report, we also evaluate the potential financial implications of technology disruption. Furthermore, we actively participate in policy dialogues to anticipate regulatory developments and align our strategy with emerging standards and incentives. The primary response would be to replace the existing technology with the advanced technology and hence the response has been calculated as the cost of manufacturing the cells in the required quantity

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Malaysia
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Philippines
☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

ReNew conducted a physical climate-risk assessment of 37 selected suppliers across India and international markets. The assessment considered cyclone exposure under SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5 for 2030 and 2050. Cyclones may damage supplier facilities and associated infrastructure, interrupt production and delay deliveries of renewable-energy equipment, components and materials. This could affect ReNew's project execution and operational continuity and increase procurement, logistics and alternative-sourcing costs. The calculation conservatively assumes no additional supplier adaptation or mitigation over the assessment period.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption in upstream value chain

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term
☑ 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

In the medium and long term, cyclone exposure at supplier locations could damage supplier facilities and supporting infrastructure, interrupt production and delay deliveries of equipment, components and materials required for ReNew's renewable-energy projects and operations. This could affect project construction, commissioning and maintenance schedules. ReNew may consequently incur higher procurement, logistics, expedited-sourcing and alternative-supplier costs. These effects could increase operating expenditure and working-capital requirements, place pressure on margins and cause additional or more volatile cash outflows. The assessed financial exposure ranges from INR 220.97 million to INR 222.57 million in the medium term and INR 221.51 million to INR 226.29 million in the long term, before considering additional supplier adaptation or mitigation measures. The impact is higher under SSP5-8.5 because of the greater projected cyclone-related disruption. No substantive financial effect was identified in the reporting year.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

220974384

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

221505573

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

222567950

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

226286269

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The cyclone financial effect was calculated using each assessed supplier's annual procurement value, converted into a daily procurement value. The model assumes a conservative baseline cyclone disruption period of four days and applies the relevant scenario-based cyclone multiplier to estimate future disruption days. The supplier-level effects were aggregated for 2030 and 2050 under SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5. The workbook reports cyclone-only effects of USD 2.364 million and USD 2.369 million under SSP2-4.5 for 2030 and 2050, and USD 2.381 million and USD 2.421 million under SSP5-8.5. Using INR 93.483/USD, this results in medium-term exposure of INR 220.97–221.5 million and long-term exposure of INR 222.56–226.29 million.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Improve monitoring of upstream and downstream activities

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

4000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response has been estimated at approximately INR 4 million annually and is based on ReNew's supplier climate resilience and sustainability engagement program. The estimate includes costs associated with conducting annual supplier risk and sustainability assessments, supplier climate and environmental capacity-building workshops, supplier engagement and monitoring activities, and annual supplier recognition and performance improvement programs. These initiatives are focused on enhancing supplier preparedness for climate-related disruptions and strengthening resilience across ReNew's upstream value chain.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

ReNew addresses climate-related supply chain risks through a structured supplier engagement and monitoring program. The company conducts periodic assessments of key suppliers to evaluate climate-related risks, including exposure to flooding, cyclones, water stress, and extreme heat. Findings from these assessments are integrated into supplier engagement and risk management processes. ReNew also conducts capacity-building sessions to improve supplier awareness of climate risks, adaptation measures, and sustainability expectations. Annual supplier recognition programs encourage continuous improvement and the adoption of resilience measures. In addition, supplier performance is monitored regularly to identify potential vulnerabilities and support the development of mitigation actions, helping strengthen the resilience and continuity of the supply chain.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China

☑ India

☑ Malaysia

☑ Viet Nam

☑ Philippines

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ All river basins within selected countries/areas

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

ReNew conducted a water risk assessment of flooding exposure across 37 selected supplier locations under SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5 for 2030 and 2050. Heavy rainfall and associated flooding may damage supplier facilities and infrastructure, interrupt production and delay the supply of renewable-energy equipment, components and materials. These interruptions could affect ReNew's construction, commissioning and maintenance schedules and result in higher procurement, logistics, expedited-sourcing and working-capital costs. Supplier locations have not yet been consistently mapped to named river basins, so multiple supplier basins are reported as not yet identified at catchment level.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption in 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

☑ Medium-term

☑ 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

In the medium and long term, heavy rainfall and flooding at supplier locations could damage facilities and associated infrastructure, interrupt production and delay the delivery of renewable-energy equipment, components and materials. This may affect ReNew's project construction, commissioning and maintenance schedules, potentially resulting in higher procurement, logistics, expedited-sourcing and alternative-supplier costs. Delayed deliveries could also increase working-capital requirements and create timing mismatches between project-related cash inflows and outflows. These effects could increase operating costs, place pressure on margins and make cash flows more volatile. The assessed financial exposure ranges from INR 294.20 million to INR 301.88 million in the medium term and INR 295.13 million to INR 305.59 million in the long term, before considering additional supplier adaptation or mitigation measures. The impact is higher under SSP5-8.5 because of the greater projected disruption associated with heavy rainfall and flooding. No substantive financial effect was identified in the reporting year.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

294201616

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

295131007

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

301884898

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

305586945

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The flood financial effect was calculated using each supplier's annual procurement value, converted into a daily procurement value. The model assumes a baseline flooding disruption period of five days and adjusts the disruption period using projected changes in heavy rainfall under SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5. Supplier-level effects were aggregated for 2030 and 2050. The workbook reports flood-only effects of USD 3.147 million and USD 3.157 million under SSP2-4.5 for 2030 and 2050, and USD 3.229 million and USD 3.269 million under SSP5-8.5. Using INR 93.483/USD, this results in medium-term exposure of INR 294.20–295.13 million and long-term exposure of INR 301.88–305.59 million.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Improve monitoring of upstream and downstream activities

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

4000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response has been estimated at approximately INR 4 million annually and is based on ReNew's supplier climate resilience and sustainability engagement program. The estimate includes costs associated with conducting annual supplier risk and sustainability assessments, supplier climate and environmental capacity-building workshops, supplier engagement and monitoring activities, and annual supplier recognition and performance improvement programs. These initiatives are focused on enhancing supplier preparedness for climate-related disruptions and strengthening resilience across ReNew's upstream value chain.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

ReNew addresses climate-related supply chain risks through a structured supplier engagement and monitoring program. The company conducts periodic assessments of key suppliers to evaluate climate-related risks, including exposure to flooding, cyclones, water stress, and extreme heat. Findings from these assessments are integrated into supplier engagement and risk management processes. ReNew also conducts capacity-building sessions to improve supplier awareness of climate risks, adaptation measures, and sustainability expectations. Annual supplier recognition programs encourage continuous improvement and the adoption of resilience measures. In addition, supplier performance is monitored regularly to identify potential vulnerabilities and support the development of mitigation actions, helping strengthen the resilience and continuity of the supply chain.
[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)

40846000000

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

Select from:

☑ 31-40%

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

33187000000

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

Select from:

☑ 31-40%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Rapid advancements in solar-cell technology driven by policy shifts (tandem cells, perovskites) pose a medium-to-long-term risk to our solar PV manufacturing. Revenue from module & cell manufacturing (INR 40,846 mn) ÷ total revenue (INR 132,196 mn) = 30.9% is considered vulnerable, as existing cells/modules may face efficiency and cost disadvantages as these technologies commercialise. Physical risk: Per our residual climate-risk assessment, sites exposed to cyclones and extreme rainfall represent ~38% of the portfolio; applying this to total revenue from our power generation business (INR 88,196 mn) gives ~INR 33,187 mn of revenue vulnerable to acute physical hazards. Rising temperatures also reduce solar PV efficiency (~0.5% per 1°C above 25°C) and wind output, affecting generation revenue.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ OPEX

(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)

36463000000

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

Select from:

☑ 71-80%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Per the WRI Aqueduct tool, ~71% of ReNew's operational sites are in extremely-high (>80%) water-stressed areas, including 100% of manufacturing facilities. Water is essential to operations (mainly solar module cleaning), so 71% of generation operating expenditure: solar (INR 5,911 mn) + wind (INR 7,674 mn) + hydro (INR 414 mn) = INR 13,999 mn i.e. INR 9,799 mn and and 100% to manufacturing OPEX (INR 26,664 mn), is vulnerable to physical water risk. Combined, ~INR 36,463 mn is vulnerable to physical water risk, i.e. ~76% of total OPEX (INR 48,146 mn). Water shortages could raise opex through higher tariffs or the need for water-saving investment. Transition risk: From a transition standpoint, the renewable sector is likely to witness no-to-minimal impact from future water-related policies and regulations in both scenarios, as water consumption in solar plants is significantly lower than in thermal power plants.
[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

☑ Other, please specify :Mandakini River

(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:

☑ Less than 1%

(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:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

While the hydroelectric project in Uttarakhand is not located within a river basin classified as experiencing extremely high water stress (>80%) under the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas assessment, it has been included in this disclosure due to its exposure to other material water-related physical risks. ReNew's climate risk assessment, conducted across multiple climate scenarios (SSP1-2.6, SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5), identified medium risk from extreme rainfall and high risk from riverine flooding and landslides at the project location. Although comprehensive mitigation measures have been incorporated into the project design and residual risks are assessed as low to medium due to strong adaptive capacity and robust engineering controls, riverine flooding and landslides remain material physical hazards for the asset. According to the assessment, these risks could potentially affect facilities representing 1-25% of the organization's annual electricity generation and 1-10% of the organization's total global revenue. Consequently, the project has been included in this disclosure as a priority location based on its exposure to water-related physical climate risks and their potential impact on electricity generation and revenue, notwithstanding its location outside areas classified as experiencing extreme water stress.

Row 4

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

(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

14

(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:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The facilities located in the mentioned river basin are classified as experiencing Extremely High Water Stress (>80%) based on the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas assessment. However, the direct operational dependence of these assets on freshwater resources is limited, as water is not used as a raw material for electricity generation at these sites. Water consumption is primarily associated with ancillary activities such as solar module cleaning, domestic use, and maintenance activities. As a result, potential changes in water availability are not expected to materially affect power generation at these facilities. Based on this, the facilities located within extremely high water stress regions represent less than 1% of the organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected and less than 1% of the organization's total global revenue that could be be affected. ReNew has proactively implemented multiple measures to reduce water dependency and enhance operational resilience in water-stressed areas. These include the deployment of robotic cleaning systems to replace water-intensive manual cleaning of solar modules, significantly reducing freshwater consumption across solar operations. Furthermore, ReNew has established a target that 100% of sites commissioned from the baseline year FY 2025-26 onwards will incorporate robotic cleaning systems. In addition, the company continues to invest in water conservation and stewardship initiatives, including rainwater harvesting systems, Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD), water risk and water balance assessments, and site-specific water efficiency improvement programs. These measures have resulted in improved water-use efficiency and strengthened resource sustainability across operations, thereby reducing the potential operational and financial impacts associated with water stress.

Row 6

(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

15

(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:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The facilities located in the mentioned river basin are classified as experiencing Extremely High Water Stress (>80%) based on the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas assessment. However, the direct operational dependence of these assets on freshwater resources is limited, as water is not used as a raw material for electricity generation at these sites. Water consumption is primarily associated with ancillary activities such as solar module cleaning, domestic use, and maintenance activities. As a result, potential changes in water availability are not expected to materially affect power generation at these facilities. Based on this, the facilities located within extremely high water stress regions represent less than 1% of the organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected and less than 1% of the organization's total global revenue that could be be affected. ReNew has proactively implemented multiple measures to reduce water dependency and enhance operational resilience in water-stressed areas. These include the deployment of robotic cleaning systems to replace water-intensive manual cleaning of solar modules, significantly reducing freshwater consumption across solar operations. Furthermore, ReNew has established a target that 100% of sites commissioned from the baseline year FY 2025-26 onwards will incorporate robotic cleaning systems. In addition, the company continues to invest in water conservation and stewardship initiatives, including rainwater harvesting systems, zero liquid discharge (ZLD) operation and maintenance practices, water risk and water balance assessments, and site-specific water efficiency improvement programs. These measures have resulted in improved water-use efficiency and strengthened resource sustainability across operations, thereby reducing the potential operational and financial impacts associated with water stress.

Row 9

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Krishna

(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

23

(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:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The facilities located in the mentioned river basin are classified as experiencing Extremely High Water Stress (>80%) based on the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas assessment. However, the direct operational dependence of these assets on freshwater resources is limited, as water is not used as a raw material for electricity generation at these sites. Water consumption is primarily associated with ancillary activities such as solar module cleaning, domestic use, and maintenance activities. As a result, potential changes in water availability are not expected to materially affect power generation at these facilities. Based on this, the facilities located within extremely high water stress regions represent less than 1% of the organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected and less than 1% of the organization's total global revenue that could be be affected. ReNew has proactively implemented multiple measures to reduce water dependency and enhance operational resilience in water-stressed areas. These include the deployment of robotic cleaning systems to replace water-intensive manual cleaning of solar modules, significantly reducing freshwater consumption across solar operations. Furthermore, ReNew has established a target that 100% of sites commissioned from the baseline year FY 2025-26 onwards will incorporate robotic cleaning systems. In addition, the company continues to invest in water conservation and stewardship initiatives, including rainwater harvesting systems, zero liquid discharge (ZLD) operation and maintenance practices, water risk and water balance assessments, and site-specific water efficiency improvement programs. These measures have resulted in improved water-use efficiency and strengthened resource sustainability across operations, thereby reducing the potential operational and financial impacts associated with water stress.

Row 11

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Mahi River

(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:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The facilities located in the mentioned river basin are classified as experiencing Extremely High Water Stress (>80%) based on the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas assessment. However, the direct operational dependence of these assets on freshwater resources is limited, as water is not used as a raw material for electricity generation at these sites. Water consumption is primarily associated with ancillary activities such as solar module cleaning, domestic use, and maintenance activities.

As a result, potential changes in water availability are not expected to materially affect power generation at these facilities. Based on this, the facilities located within extremely high water stress regions represent less than 1% of the organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected and less than 1% of the organization's total global revenue that could be be affected. ReNew has proactively implemented multiple measures to reduce water dependency and enhance operational resilience in water-stressed areas. These include the deployment of robotic cleaning systems to replace water-intensive manual cleaning of solar modules, significantly reducing freshwater consumption across solar operations. Furthermore, ReNew has established a target that 100% of sites commissioned from the baseline year FY 2025-26 onwards will incorporate robotic cleaning systems. In addition, the company continues to invest in water conservation and stewardship initiatives, including rainwater harvesting systems, zero liquid discharge (ZLD) operation and maintenance practices, water risk and water balance assessments, and site-specific water efficiency improvement programs. These measures have resulted in improved water-use efficiency and strengthened resource sustainability across operations, thereby reducing the potential operational and financial impacts associated with water stress.

Row 13

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Penner River

(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

8

(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:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The facilities located in the mentioned river basin are classified as experiencing Extremely High Water Stress (>80%) based on the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas assessment. However, the direct operational dependence of these assets on freshwater resources is limited, as water is not used as a raw material for electricity generation at these sites. Water consumption is primarily associated with ancillary activities such as solar module cleaning, domestic use, and maintenance activities. As a result, potential changes in water availability are not expected to materially affect power generation at these facilities. Based on this, the facilities located within extremely high water stress regions represent less than 1% of the organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected and less than 1% of the organization's total global revenue that could be be affected. ReNew has proactively implemented multiple measures to reduce water dependency and enhance operational resilience in water-stressed areas. These include the deployment of robotic cleaning systems to replace water-intensive manual cleaning of solar modules, significantly reducing freshwater consumption across solar operations. Furthermore, ReNew has established a target that 100% of sites commissioned from the baseline year FY 2025-26 onwards will incorporate robotic cleaning systems. In addition, the company continues to invest in water conservation and stewardship initiatives, including rainwater harvesting systems, zero liquid discharge (ZLD) operation and maintenance practices, water risk and water balance assessments, and site-specific water efficiency improvement programs. These measures have resulted in improved water-use efficiency and strengthened resource sustainability across operations, thereby reducing the potential operational and financial impacts associated with water stress.

Row 18

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Cauvery River

(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:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The facilities located in the mentioned river basin are classified as experiencing Extremely High Water Stress (>80%) based on the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas assessment. However, the direct operational dependence of these assets on freshwater resources is limited, as water is not used as a raw material for electricity generation at these sites. Water consumption is primarily associated with ancillary activities such as solar module cleaning, domestic use, and maintenance activities. As a result, potential changes in water availability are not expected to materially affect power generation at these facilities. Based on this, the facilities located within extremely high water stress regions represent less than 1% of the organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected and less than 1% of the organization's total global revenue that could be be affected. ReNew has proactively implemented multiple measures to reduce water dependency and enhance operational resilience in water-stressed areas. These include the deployment of robotic cleaning systems to replace water-intensive manual cleaning of solar modules, significantly reducing freshwater consumption across solar operations. Furthermore, ReNew has established a target that 100% of sites commissioned from the baseline year FY 2025-26 onwards will incorporate robotic cleaning systems. In addition, the company continues to invest in water conservation and stewardship initiatives, including rainwater harvesting systems, zero liquid discharge (ZLD) operation and maintenance practices, water risk and water balance assessments, and site-specific water efficiency improvement programs. These measures have resulted in improved water-use efficiency and strengthened resource sustainability across operations, thereby reducing the potential operational and financial impacts associated with water stress.

Row 19

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Sabarmati

(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

63

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The facilities located in the mentioned river basin are classified as experiencing Extremely High Water Stress (>80%) based on the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas assessment. However, the direct operational dependence of these assets on freshwater resources is limited, as water is not used as a raw material for electricity generation at these sites. Water consumption is primarily associated with ancillary activities such as solar module cleaning, domestic use, and maintenance activities. As a result, potential changes in water availability are not expected to materially affect power generation at these facilities. Based on this, the facilities located within extremely high water stress regions represent less than 1% of the organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected and less than 1% of the organization's total global revenue that could be be affected. ReNew has proactively implemented multiple measures to reduce water dependency and enhance operational resilience in water-stressed areas. These include the deployment of robotic cleaning systems to replace water-intensive manual cleaning of solar modules, significantly reducing freshwater consumption across solar operations. Furthermore, ReNew has established a target that 100% of sites commissioned from

the baseline year FY 2025-26 onwards will incorporate robotic cleaning systems. In addition, the company continues to invest in water conservation and stewardship initiatives, including rainwater harvesting systems, zero liquid discharge (ZLD) operation and maintenance practices, water risk and water balance assessments, and site-specific water efficiency improvement programs. These measures have resulted in improved water-use efficiency and strengthened resource sustainability across operations, thereby reducing the potential operational and financial impacts associated with water stress.
[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?

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:
☑ No

(3.3.3) Comment

ReNew has no regulatory violations related to water. Our manufacturing plants have advanced wastewater treatment facilities, and the treated wastewater is used internally. There has been no release of untreated waste-water into any water body, and no water bodies have been impacted by discharge and/or run-off from our plants. Hence, we were not subject to any fines, violations or enforcement orders.
[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:
☑ No, but we anticipate being regulated in the next three years

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

ReNew's approach treats carbon pricing as an emerging, not yet fully binding, regulatory risk and manages it through anticipatory pricing, absolute emissions reduction, value-chain decarbonisation, and proactive governance. 1. Systems monitored. ReNew is tracking the structural launch of India's Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS), which creates a domestic carbon compliance and offset market and places mandatory emissions targets on heavy sectors such as cement and steel. It also monitors the Carbon Capture, Utilisation and Storage (CCUS) Mission (INR 200 billion allocation) as a core policy pillar for decarbonising hard-to-abate sectors. Within its IFRS S2-aligned climate risk assessment, ReNew separately scores "participating in carbon pricing mechanisms" as an opportunity and

"implementation of carbon markets on regulated entities" as a risk, evaluating both under STEPS and NZE scenarios across 2030, 2040 and 2050. 2. Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP) as the core anticipatory tool. ReNew applies a Paris-aligned shadow carbon price of USD 20.57 per tCO2e across its businesses. The ICP is explicitly designed to simulate future carbon pricing regulations and policy developments, evaluate the resilience of investments under evolving regulatory scenarios, and embed climate-related costs and risks into investment, procurement and operational decisions. The shadow-pricing methodology incorporates decarbonisation costs, adoption rates of mitigation measures, potential carbon liabilities and anticipated emissions reductions, ensuring a carbon cost is priced into capital allocation before any compliance obligation crystallises. 3. Absolute reduction pathway to shrink the regulated emissions base. Rather than relying on future allowance purchases, ReNew's primary compliance strategy is to reduce exposure at source through SBTi-validated Net Zero by 2040 targets: 29.4% absolute reduction in Scope 1, Scope 2 and specified Scope 3 emissions by FY 2026-27, and 90% by FY 2039-40, against an FY 2021-22 baseline. ReNew has achieved a 25.6% Scope 1 and 2 reduction and has maintained carbon neutrality for six consecutive years, sourcing 84% of electricity from renewables. Lower absolute emissions directly reduce future compliance-market liability. 4. Value-chain decarbonisation to limit CCTS pass-through exposure. Because its supply chain (steel, cement, aluminium) intersects sectors that CCTS will regulate, ReNew mitigates pass-through carbon cost through green procurement, including certified green steel and blended green cement, and supplier engagement, with 41% of critical suppliers holding Net Zero targets. This reduces embedded (Scope 3) carbon exposure that could attract future pricing. 5. Compliance-ready carbon-credit and removal capability. ReNew is positioning its carbon-markets platform (24.4 million credits generated and 23.2 million sold to date, spanning nature-based solutions and engineered removal pathways such as DACS, biochar and CCUS) to both meet potential future obligations and generate high-integrity credits under an emerging compliance regime. 6. Governance and proactive regulatory engagement. Regulatory risks are governed within ReNew's Enterprise Risk Management framework (aligned to COSO ERM 2017 and ISO 31000) reviewed by the Board and Audit Committee. A dedicated Strategic Business Development and Policy Affairs function engages central and state regulators on carbon markets, storage and green hydrogen, enabling ReNew to anticipate and help shape rules before they become binding. Building climate awareness through internal training further strengthens preparedness for future carbon pricing environments.

(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

Markets

☑ Other markets opportunity, please specify :Increased carbon market pricing

(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

ReNew is actively exploring transition opportunities in carbon pricing markets to enhance its sustainability profile and financial performance. With a strong foundation in renewable energy, the company is leveraging its operational footprint and expertise to participate in both compliance and voluntary carbon markets. These include India's Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS), Article 6.2 mechanisms under the Paris Agreement, and global voluntary platforms. ReNew is also investing in carbon removal and avoidance projects such as clean cooking initiatives, afforestation, and energy efficiency interventions to generate high-quality carbon credits

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

(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

☑ Long-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-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

ReNew anticipates a significant positive effect on its financial position, performance, and cash flows through carbon market participation. Under the IEA's Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS), the company could generate up to $1.2 billion in revenue, while the Net Zero Emissions by 2050 (NZE) scenario projects up to $754 million by 2050. By 2030, the opportunity under the NZE scenario ranges from $0 to $450 million, depending on project execution. These revenues would strengthen ReNew's balance sheet, diversify income streams, and improve liquidity, especially as global carbon pricing becomes more stringent and widespread

(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)

42067350000

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

48050262000

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

70486182000

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

112179600000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

All calculations are done as a sum of ReNew's carbon market potential under the voluntary market + Compliance markets + Article 6 mechanisms Medium Term Calculations: NZE Scenario: Under the low-carbon scenario, the potential opportunity from participating in carbon markets - whether voluntary, compliance-based, or under Article 6 mechanisms is estimated be around $450 million by 2030. Multiplying this by the exchange rate of 93.483 we get 42,067,350,000 STEPs Scenario - Under the STEPs Scenario, the potential of carbon markets increases since companies and governments will rely on offsets more for their emission reduction. The sum of projected revenue comes to be $514 million. Multiplying this with the exchange rate of 93.483 we get 48,050,262,000 Long Term Calculations - $754 million (NZE scenario): Represents the opportunity in a low-carbon future where carbon pricing is more aggressive, but market dynamics may be more competitive. Multiplying this by the exchange rate of 93.483 we get the minimum value of 70,486,182,000 $1.2 billion (STEPS scenario): Reflects potential revenue from carbon credit sales under current stated policies, assuming successful execution of carbon projects and market participation. Under the Stated Policies scenario, there will be more reliance on carbon credits and hence the market opportunity will be around $1.2 Billion. Multiplying this with the exchange rate of 93.483 we get 112,179,600,000

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

3739320000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The estimated cost of implementing these projects would approximately be USD 40-42 millions under the low-carbon scenario by 2030 Multiplying the 40 million with the exchange rate of 93.483 we get 3,739,320,000 ((USD 42 mn ≈ INR 3,926,286,000)) ~$30 million by 2050: Long-term cost to maintain and expand these initiatives. ~$8 million annually until 2030: Ongoing development costs including project setup, monitoring, verification, certification, and stakeholder engagement

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

ReNew's strategy is centered on building a diversified, high-integrity carbon markets portfolio that delivers both climate impact and long-term commercial value. The company develops and scales carbon projects across voluntary, compliance, and emerging international carbon markets, while actively monitoring opportunities under India's Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS) and Article 6 mechanisms. To date, ReNew has generated approximately 24.4 million carbon credits and sold 23.2 million carbon credits, demonstrating its ability to originate, verify, and monetize high-quality carbon assets at scale. ReNew's carbon portfolio spans a broad range of climate solutions, including natue-based solutions such as afforestation, reforestation, forest conservation, mangrove rehabilitation, and soil carbon enhancement; engineered carbon removal pathways including Direct Air Capture and Storage (DACS), Enhanced Rock Weathering, biochar, and Carbon Capture, Utilisation and Storage (CCUS); community-led interventions such as clean cooking and distributed bioenergy solutions; and clean energy interventions including renewable energy projects, battery storage systems, and compressed biogas initiatives. The company continues to invest in project development, monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) systems, strategic partnerships, technology innovation, and community engagement to expand its carbon credit pipeline and maintain adherence to rigorous international standards. Through these initiatives, ReNew aims to help bridge the climate finance gap, support corporate Net Zero commitments, create resilient ecosystems and communities, and generate sustainable revenue streams from growing global carbon markets.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Reduced water usage and consumption

(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

☑ Other, please specify :Not applicable

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

According to the World Resources Institute (WRI), India faces a severe water stress situation, with more than 600 million people experiencing water scarcity, as 54% of India lies in high to extreme water stress regions. Given our operations in India, the majority of our sites are located in water-stressed areas. Water consumption in our wind farms and transmission infrastructure is minimal and is used solely for domestic purposes. Our solar assets primarily use water to clean the solar panels, and we have undertaken initiatives to minimise water usage in this regard. Our manufacturing plants have advanced wastewater treatment facilities, and the treated wastewater is used internally. There has been no release of untreated wastewater into any water body, and no water bodies have been impacted by discharge and/or run-off from our plants. To help reduce water scarcity and give back to society, we have set an ambitious target of becoming water-positive by 2030. Our water conservation approach comprises of optimal water consumption, consumption, nearing Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD), rainwater harvesting and CSR water conservation initiatives.

(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

☑ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(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-high

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

We have implemented several water conservation initiatives across its operations. These include advancing solar module cleaning technologies to reduce water usage, adopting sustainable methods for concrete curing, and ensuring Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) through advanced Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs). These efforts are part of ReNew's commitment to enhance water efficiency and sustainability in its practice which would also impact the operational cost in a positive manner.

(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

Our future plans involve assessing water status at RE sites to work towards becoming water positive by 2030. We have also taken an initiative of replacing concrete curing with curing compounds, which is planned as a standard practice for all EPC Sites of ReNew, which create a protective film to retain concrete moisture, effectively reduce water usage while maintaining optimal curing conditions. impacting our operational cost in a positive manner. The initiative results in 100% reduction in water compared to conventional curing

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

617167000

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

555450300

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

925750500

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*In FY 2025–26, INR 5.4 million was invested in water conservation initiatives including robotic cleaning, rainwater harvesting, ZLD operation and maintenance, and water assessments resulting in improved water efficiency and strengthened resource sustainability across operations. Through multiple initiatives in the year, we saved a total of 617,167 m3 of water.We have assumed average water tariff of Rs 1000/cubic metre and calculated the financial impact figure. In order to anticipate the financial impact we have, used tariff of min. Rs 900 per cubic meter and max 1500 per cubic metre assuming water is a limited resource and its scarcity can spike up the tariffs. For the reporting year the impact comes as 617,167 * 1000 = 617167000 INR For the minimum impact in the short term (using the 10% lower tariff of 900 per cubic meter) - 617167*900 = 555450300 For the maximum impact in the short term (using the 50% higher tariff of 1500 per cubic meter) - 617167*1500 = 925750500*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

5400000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

In FY 2025-26, INR 5.4 million was invested in water conservation initiatives including robotic cleaning, rainwater harvesting, ZLD operation and maintenance, and water assessments. This cost is for FY 2025-26 and does not include any further expenditure to be incurred in coming years

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Our water conservation approach comprises of optimal water consumption, Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD), rainwater harvesting and CSR water conservation initiatives. We have coverage expanded across 24 additional sites for robotic cleaning in the financial year. Our future plans involve assessing water status at RE sites to work towards becoming water positive by 2030. We have also attained water positivity certification for 2 of our sites. We use water for construction activities at both generation assets and manufacturing locations. Traditional water curing methods are water-intensive, prompting us to explore more sustainable alternatives. Curing compounds, which create a protective film to retain concrete moisture, effectively reduce water usage while maintaining optimal curing conditions. It Saves 100% of water compared to traditional concrete curing. This initiative is planned as a standard practice for all EPC Sites of ReNew.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☑ Other markets opportunity, please specify :Complex/Utility Projects

(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

ReNew has established one of India's largest renewable energy portfolios and continues to expand through utility-scale solar, wind, hybrid and firm-power projects. India's energy transition, increasing renewable procurement requirements, grid modernization and rising electricity demand create significant opportunities for ReNew to deploy large-scale complex renewable energy projects across multiple states. The company is well positioned to capitalize on this opportunity through its diversified development pipeline, integrated project execution capabilities, transmission connectivity expertise and experience in delivering utility-scale clean energy infrastructure.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased production capacity

(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

☑ 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-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

Growth in utility-scale renewable energy projects is expected to strengthen ReNew's financial position by expanding its commissioned asset base and increasing long-term revenue visibility. Additional project commissioning is anticipated to increase generation revenues, support EBITDA growth and improve operating profitability through economies of scale. Stable long-term power purchase agreements associated with these projects are expected to generate predictable cash inflows, enhance financing capacity and support future capital investments. As renewable energy deployment accelerates, the opportunity is expected to contribute materially to revenue growth and long-term shareholder value creation.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

34200000000

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

41800000000

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

226800000000

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

277200000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The anticipated financial effect figures represent the cumulative revenues expected from ReNew's portfolio of utility-scale renewable energy, hybrid and round-the-clock (RTC) power projects. The short-term financial opportunity is based on the cumulative projected revenues expected during Years 0-2 (FY27 and FY28) and is estimated at INR 38 billion under the base case. To reflect uncertainty associated with project commissioning schedules, generation profiles, tariff realization and market conditions, a sensitivity range of ±10% has been applied, resulting in a minimum value of INR 34.2 billion and a maximum value of INR 41.8 billion. The medium-term opportunity represents the cumulative projected revenues from Years 3-9 (FY29-FY35) and is estimated at INR 252 billion under the base case. Applying the same ±10% sensitivity results in a minimum anticipated financial effect of INR 226.8 billion and a maximum anticipated financial effect of INR 277.2 billion. The estimates assume similar weather conditions, solar irradiation level and wind patterns and renewable resource availability across the assessment period and are based on expected project deployment and utilization rates.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

325000000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost to realize this opportunity is estimated at INR 325 billion and represents the planned capital expenditure required to develop, construct and commission utility-scale renewable energy, complex power projects over the next nine years from 2027 onwards. The estimate includes investments in renewable generation assets, associated infrastructure, grid connectivity, land development and project execution activities required to support capacity expansion and revenue realization.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

ReNew intends to realize this opportunity through continued investment in utility-scale solar, and complex renewable energy projects supported by battery energy storage systems. The company continues to expand its development pipeline, strengthen project execution capabilities, optimize asset performance through digital technologies and leverage strategic partnerships to secure equipment and financing. ReNew also actively participates in government auctions and procurement programs while aligning investments with evolving power market requirements to capture growth opportunities arising from India's energy transition.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☑ Other markets opportunity, please specify :Solar Manufacturing

(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

ReNew has developed an integrated solar manufacturing business covering solar cells and modules, supporting India's objective of strengthening domestic renewable energy supply chains. Increasing demand for domestically manufactured solar products, supportive government policies, localization requirements and accelerating renewable energy deployment create a significant growth opportunity for the business. ReNew's manufacturing platform enables the company to serve both internal project requirements and external customers while supporting energy transition objectives and supply chain resilience.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased production capacity

(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

☑ 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

Expansion of the solar manufacturing business is expected to generate significant revenue growth through increased sales of solar cells and modules. The opportunity may strengthen ReNew's financial position by diversifying revenue streams and reducing dependence on imported equipment. Higher manufacturing volumes and operational efficiencies are anticipated to improve margins and financial performance over time. Strong demand for domestically manufactured solar products is also expected to create stable cash flows, enhance asset utilization and support additional investments in advanced manufacturing technologies and capacity expansion.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

17100000000

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

20900000000

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

120600000000

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

147400000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The anticipated financial effect figures represent the cumulative revenues expected from ReNew's solar cell and module manufacturing business. The short-term financial opportunity is based on the cumulative projected revenues expected during Years 0-2 (FY27 and FY28) and is estimated at INR 19 billion under the base case. Applying a sensitivity range of ±10% to reflect potential variations in module demand, capacity utilization, pricing and market conditions results in a minimum anticipated financial effect of INR 17.1 billion and a maximum anticipated financial effect of INR 20.9 billion. The medium-term financial opportunity is based on cumulative projected revenues expected during Years 3-9 (FY29-FY35) and is estimated at INR 134 billion under the base case. Applying the same ±10% sensitivity results in a minimum anticipated financial effect of INR 120.6 billion and a maximum anticipated financial effect of INR 147.4 billion. The estimates assume continued growth in domestic solar demand, stable operating performance and similar weather and solar irradiation patterns supporting renewable energy deployment over the assessment period.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

30000000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost to realize this opportunity is estimated at INR 30 billion and reflects the planned capital expenditure associated with the expansion of ReNew's solar manufacturing operations. This amount primarily relates to investments in TOPCon cell manufacturing capacity, supporting infrastructure, equipment installation and related development activities. The expenditure will enable increased domestic production capacity, support revenue growth from solar products and strengthen ReNew's participation in India's renewable energy supply chain.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

ReNew's strategy focuses on expanding manufacturing capacity, improving technology performance and strengthening vertical integration across the solar value chain. The company continues to invest in advanced cell and module manufacturing technologies, operational excellence initiatives and supply-chain resilience. ReNew also monitors emerging technologies and market developments to maintain competitiveness while leveraging policy support for domestic manufacturing. Continuous investment in innovation, process improvement and capacity expansion is expected to support long-term growth in the manufacturing business.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp4

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☑ Other markets opportunity, please specify :Corporate PPAs

(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

As corporations increasingly pursue decarbonization, renewable electricity procurement and net-zero commitments, demand for Corporate Power Purchase Agreements (CPPAs) continues to grow. ReNew leverages its diversified renewable energy portfolio, firm-power capabilities, energy storage solutions and power market expertise to provide customized clean energy solutions to commercial and industrial customers. These offerings enable customers to reduce emissions while securing reliable and cost-competitive renewable power.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased production capacity

(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

☑ 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-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

Growing adoption of Corporate PPAs is expected to increase contracted revenues and strengthen the quality and predictability of ReNew's cash flows. Long-term agreements with high-quality corporate counterparties can improve earnings visibility, reduce exposure to merchant market volatility and support sustained revenue growth. The opportunity is anticipated to enhance financial performance through stable operating income and facilitate efficient capital deployment into new renewable energy assets. Increased demand for corporate decarbonization solutions is also expected to strengthen access to financing and support long-term business expansion.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

6300000000

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

7700000000

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

158400000000

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

193600000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The anticipated financial effect figures represent revenues expected from ReNew's Corporate Power Purchase Agreement (CPPA) portfolio. The short-term opportunity is based on cumulative projected revenues during Years 0-2 (FY27 and FY28), estimated at INR 7 billion under the base case. Applying a ±10% sensitivity to account for variations in customer acquisition, contracted volumes and energy demand results in a minimum anticipated financial effect of INR 6.3 billion and a maximum anticipated financial effect of INR 7.7 billion. The medium-term opportunity is based on cumulative projected revenues during Years 3-9 (FY29-FY35), estimated at INR 176 billion under the base case. Applying the same ±10% sensitivity results in a minimum anticipated financial effect of INR 158.4 billion and a maximum anticipated financial effect of INR 193.6 billion. These estimates assume sustained growth in corporate renewable energy procurement, increasing demand for decarbonization solutions and similar weather patterns and renewable resource availability throughout the assessment period.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

297000000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost to realize this opportunity is estimated at INR 297 billion and represents the planned capital expenditure required to develop renewable energy assets and supporting infrastructure serving the growing corporate renewable energy market over the next nine years from 2026 onwards. The expenditure includes investments in generation capacity, storage solutions, transmission connectivity and project development activities necessary to meet future demand for CPPA arrangements and deliver long-term contracted renewable energy supply.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

ReNew aims to expand its CPPA portfolio by offering customized solar, hybrid, complex renewable energy solutions tailored to customer decarbonization objectives. The company actively engages with commercial and industrial customers to design reliable and cost-effective clean energy solutions while leveraging digital tools, energy management capabilities and market expertise. Continued investment in renewable generation capacity, storage infrastructure and innovative energy products will strengthen ReNew's ability to meet rising corporate demand and maintain leadership in the clean energy transition.
[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:

☑ Revenue

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

129042000000

(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

Per ReNew's EU Taxonomy assessment (FY 2025-26), Taxonomy-aligned revenue comprises clean-energy generation and renewable-technology manufacturing: Wind (INR 46,233 mn), Solar (INR 39,967 mn), Hydro (INR 1,996 mn) and Solar Cell & Module Manufacturing (INR 40,846 mn)- totalling INR 129,042 mn, or 97.61% of total revenue of INR 132,196 mn. These activities substantially contribute to Climate Change Mitigation, meet DNSH and Minimum Social Safeguards. Transmission (eligible, not aligned) and renewable-energy trading/PPAs (non-eligible) are excluded.

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)

617167000

(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

ReNew's water conservation initiatives: robotic cleaning, rainwater harvesting, recycling and curing compounds saved 617,167 m³ of water in FY 2025-26. At an assumed average water tariff of INR 1,000/m³, this represents an avoided operating cost of INR 617.167 million, equivalent to ~1.28% of total OPEX (INR 48,146 mn). This reflects the operating-cost opportunity from reduced freshwater dependency in water-stressed regions.

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)

779347000000

(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

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX comprises Wind (INR 401,600 mn), Solar (INR 332,531 mn), Hydro (INR 8,460 mn) and Manufacturing (INR 36,756 mn), totalling INR 779,347 mn, or 96.23% of total CAPEX of INR 809,882 mn. This reflects continued investment in renewable generation capacity and backward-integrated solar manufacturing that capture the low-carbon transition opportunity.

Climate change

(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)

40663000000

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

Select from:

☑ 81-90%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX comprises Wind (INR 7,674 mn), Solar (INR 5,911 mn), Hydro (INR 414 mn) and Manufacturing (INR 26,664 mn), totalling INR 40,663 mn, or 84.46% of total OPEX of INR 48,146 mn, representing operating expenditure directed at Taxonomy-aligned low-carbon activities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

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

963000000

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The financial figure represents revenue of INR 963 million generated from the sale of emission reduction certificates (carbon credits) during FY 2025-26. This revenue was generated through ReNew's carbon markets portfolio, which develops and commercializes high-integrity carbon credits from a diversified portfolio of climate change mitigation activities. ReNew has generated approximately 24.4 million carbon credits and sold approximately 23.2 million carbon credits till date, demonstrating the scale and maturity of its carbon markets business. The percentage of the total financial metric has been calculated as the revenue generated from carbon credit sales (INR 963 million) divided by ReNew's total revenue of INR 132,196 million and multiplied by 100, resulting in 0.73%. This opportunity supports the transition to a low-carbon economy, enables organizations to meet their decarbonization and Net Zero commitments, and contributes to the growth of climate finance markets.
[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:

☑ More frequently than 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

At ReNew, we are committed to fostering a diverse and inclusive workplace that promotes and leverages individuality and uniqueness at all levels. We have a dedicated D&I Policy that underscores our commitment to maintaining a diverse workforce at all levels including the Board level regardless of race, ethnicity, religion, gender, sexual orientation, age, socio-economic status, national origin, or physical ability. We have a publicly available Board Diversity Policy which sets out the approach to diversity on the Board of Directors of ReNew Energy Global Plc and is applicable to the board in entirety. The board diversity policy can be accessed in the following link: https://dg4e57nn4fnta.cloudfront.net/sustainability/Board+Diversity+Policy.pdf Our unwavering commitment to Diversity at Board level is

demonstrated by 22% women representation on the Board as of 31st March 2026. We had 39% Board Weighted Average Gender Diversity where the Board comprised of 4 women directors for 11 months.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

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

☑ Board chair
☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
☑ 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
☑ Board Terms of Reference
☑ Board mandate
☑ Individual role descriptions

(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 and guiding scenario analysis
☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement
☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Board Accountability & Oversight of Environmental Issues: Climate change is integral to ReNew's operations, with a net-zero by 2040 target and SBTi-endorsed goals progressing under Board oversight. It is a standing agenda item at every Board meeting, & the Board receives updates on the financial impact of weather-related risks and climate action opportunities affecting the business. For manufacturing, Management level ESG Committee meets biannually to review ESG matters. Accountability: Responsibility rests with the Board Chair, CEO and ESG Committee, per the Board Terms of Reference. In FY 2025-26 the Board met 8 times (98% attendance), with environmental oversight across six standing Committees: ESG (owner of climate strategy, targets and engagement); Audit (internal financial controls, control systems over ESG/climate data, and risk-management procedures, including IFRS S2/TCFD disclosures; climate risk is rated under the ERM framework); Remuneration (climate KPIs linked to pay); Finance & Operations (green financing, capital to renewables); Nomination & Board Governance (ESG competency in Board composition). The Special Committee (100% independent) handles take-private/affiliated-party transactions & is not an environmental oversight body Cadence: The CSO briefs the Board on climate performance more than quarterly and presents the Annual Business Plan for approval. Sustainability Steering Committee (chaired by the CSO) & Working Groups meet quarterly to track targets and escalate gaps via the ESG Committee, which also reviews manufacturing decarbonisation progress each quarter. Directors completed ESG masterclasses to maintain competency. Decisions (FY 2025-26): The Board approved the IFRS S2-aligned climate risk assessment; integrated Double Materiality Assessment climate risks into the ERM; and oversaw a sixth consecutive carbon-neutral year (Scope 1 & 2) with a 25.6% reduction from baseline. It approved the refreshed ReSTART framework, mapping 100% of 18 material topics to ESG targets and introduced 8 dedicated manufacturing targets (waste, electricity and water intensity reductions; including recycled content in modules; diversity targets; increase R&D; IFRS S2 assessment for all new sites), and linked 10% of executive variable pay to ESG. Trade-offs and enablers: The Board weighs upfront low-carbon costs against long-term decarbonisation and clean-energy demand, guided by Internal Carbon Pricing (USD 20.57/tCO_2e). ReNew has voluntarily aligned with the EU Taxonomy in FY 2025-26, 97.61% of revenue, 96.23% of CAPEX and 84.46% of OPEX met eligibility and alignment criteria (independently audited), targeting ≥97% aligned revenue through 2030. Policy engagement runs through the Strategic Business Development (SBD) & Policy Affairs function, integrating Regulatory, Corporate and Regional Affairs across central and state levels, with proposals screened against the Paris Agreement and Net Zero goals before Apex/Executive Committee endorsement.

Water

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

Select all that apply
☑ Board chair
☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
☑ 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
☑ Board Terms of Reference
☑ Board mandate
☑ Individual role descriptions

(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 and guiding scenario analysis
☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement
☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Board Accountability & Oversight of Water Issues: Water Management & ESG is integral to ReNew's operations and is a standing agenda item at every Board meeting. Accountability rests with the Board Chair, CEO and ESG Committee, per the Board Terms of Reference. WRI data show 54% of India lies in extreme water-stress areas, and 71% of ReNew's sites (70% IPP, 100% manufacturing) are in water-stressed regions, making stewardship business-critical. The Board ESG Committee & senior management actively monitor performance against the 2030 water-positive target, ensuring alignment with acquisitions, mergers and divestitures under consideration. In FY 2025-26 the Board met 8 times (98% attendance).ESG Committee oversees environmental risks including water (quarterly); the Audit Committee oversees water-related financial-risk reporting and controls; Finance & Operations Committee oversees capital for water infrastructure. For manufacturing, Management level ESG Committee meets biannually to review ESG matters. Cadence: The CSO briefs ESG Committee on environmental performance including water more than quarterly & presents the Annual Business Plan for approval. Sustainability Steering Committee & Working Groups meet quarterly to execute water initiatives & escalate progress via ESG Committee, which receives quarterly Water Neutrality updates. Board-reviewed matters included the 2030 water-positive goal, refreshed ReSTART water targets, NITI Aayog-aligned certification pilots, the Water Management Policy and ZLD approach. Decisions (FY 2025-26): Building on FY 2024-25 Water Positive certification of Lahori Wind and Ashok Nagar Solar, ESG Committee is overseeing the FY 2025-27 scale-up expanding assessments across wind and solar assets in Rajasthan and Gujarat, alongside manufacturing facilities. It monitored the consolidated target of 1,045,833 m³, surpassed by 4% at 1,007,564 m³ (IPP: 10% absolute reduction of 295,164 m³; Manufacturing: 2% intensity reduction/MW); approved INR 5.4 million of water-conservation investment saving 617,167 m³; expanded robotic cleaning to 24 sites (564,239 m³ saved) & oversaw 101,757 m³ rainwater harvested and 100% reuse of treated water via ZLD. The 2030 pathway is driven by scaling water-positive certifications, integrating water stewardship into supply chains, CSR-led interventions and strengthened internal governance. Trade-offs and enablers: Upfront costs of water-efficient technology are weighed against long-term water security. Notably, curing compounds replacing conventional water-based concrete curing at Solar EPC sites saved 46,999 m³ and INR 18.8 million. The Sustainability Code of Conduct for Suppliers expects suppliers and sub-suppliers to operate without significant environmental impact, encourages a formal environment policy covering water regulations and aligns policy statements with ReNew's water-positive-by-2030 target. Additionally, 10% of CEO/executive variable pay is linked to ESG metrics including water.

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply
☑ Board chair
☑ 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

☑ Board Terms of Reference

☑ Board mandate

☑ Individual role descriptions

(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 and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

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

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Safeguarding biodiversity is a key element of our environmental strategy. We strive to protect and enhance natural habitats across all our operations. Our dedication extends beyond mere sustainability, as we strive to cultivate a net-positive impact on the environment and biodiversity as a whole. We undertake a comprehensive approach towards biodiversity preservation, accounting for the impact our entire project lifecycle has on biodiversity, from site selection to restoration upon decommissioning of plant. We had conducted TNFD-aligned nature risk assessment, enhancing our understanding of biodiversity-related risks and opportunities and making commitment through a more comprehensive disclosure. Additionally, biodiversity-linked KPIs ensure that oversight of nature-related risks and opportunities are central to our value creation. We have established ESG linked performance metrics for Senior Management through their balance score card, and they are cascaded down to all employees. 10% of CEO and Executive Leadership variable compensation is linked to ESG metrics.
[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

☑ Experience in the environmental department of a government (national or local)

☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

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

☑ Experience in the environmental department of a government (national or local)

☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

[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

Committee

☑ Other committee, please specify :Sustainability Steering Committee

(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

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

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

☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

At the executive (CXO) level, ReNew has established a Management-level Sustainability Steering Committee, chaired by the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO), to translate Board directives into enterprise-wide action. This ensures climate strategies are integrated into business plans, risk frameworks and operations. The Committee sets the strategic direction for sustainability initiatives and serves as an advisory body to business teams and functions, tracking progress, identifying gaps, and offering an improvement roadmap to the CSO. It also shares departmental performance scorecards, fostering transparency and accountability in ESG metrics. Functional-level Working Groups sit below the Committee to execute targeted initiatives and coordinate data collection. On a quarterly basis, the Committee escalates progress to the Board-level ESG Committee including emissions performance, environmental projects and initiatives, manufacturing decarbonisation roadmap progress, and solar PV traceability updates which are in turn reported to the Board. To strengthen this oversight, in FY 2024-25 ReNew conducted its first IFRS S2-aligned climate risk assessment (erstwhile TCFD), enhancing its understanding of climate-related risks and opportunities, and published its first TNFD-aligned nature risk assessment to evaluate nature-related dependencies, risks and opportunities across operations.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Other committee, please specify :Sustainability Steering Committee

(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

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

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

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

At the executive (CXO) level, ReNew has established a Management-level Sustainability Steering Committee, chaired by the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO), to translate Board directives into enterprise-wide action. This ensures water and climate strategies are integrated into business plans, risk frameworks and operations.

The Committee sets the strategic direction for sustainability initiatives and serves as an advisory body to business teams and functions- tracking progress, identifying gaps, and offering an improvement roadmap to the CSO. It also shares departmental performance scorecards, fostering transparency and accountability in ESG metrics. Functional-level Working Groups sit below the Committee to execute water initiatives and coordinate data collection. On a quarterly basis, the Committee escalates progress to the Board-level ESG Committee including Water Neutrality project updates, status and target progress against the 2030 water-positive goal, and any areas of concern which are in turn reported to the Board. This oversight is informed by dedicated risk assessments. In FY 2024-25 ReNew conducted its first IFRS S2-aligned climate risk assessment (erstwhile TCFD), which evaluated water stress as a key physical risk, and published its first TNFD-aligned nature risk assessment covering water-related dependencies and impacts on shared water resources. Together, these strengthen management's understanding of water-related risks and opportunities across operations and the value chain.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Other committee, please specify :Sustainability Steering Committee

(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

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

At the executive (CXO) level, ReNew has established a Management-level Sustainability Steering Committee, chaired by the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO), to translate Board directives into enterprise-wide action. The CSO supports the Committee by presenting annual sustainability and biodiversity plans and reporting progress on SBTi goals, nature-based initiatives and TNFD-aligned disclosures. Performance against these goals is directly linked to executive compensation, reinforcing accountability in both climate action and biodiversity stewardship. The Committee sets the strategic direction for sustainability initiatives and serves as an advisory body to business teams and functions tracking progress, identifying gaps, and offering an improvement roadmap to the CSO. It also shares departmental performance scorecards, fostering transparency and accountability in ESG metrics. Functional-level Working Groups sit below the Committee to execute biodiversity initiatives and coordinate data collection, with progress escalated quarterly to the Board-level ESG Committee. This oversight is informed by dedicated risk assessments. In FY 2024-25 ReNew conducted its first IFRS S2-aligned climate risk assessment (erstwhile TCFD) and completed a TNFD-aligned nature risk assessment using the LEAP approach across 150+ operational sites, identifying 27 priority biodiversity-sensitive sites for site-level Biodiversity Management Plans. Management also monitors tree-plantation progress under the WEF 1t.org commitment- 34,049 native trees planted during the year, taking the cumulative total to 90,949 towards the 1 million tree target by 2030.

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

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

Engagement

☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(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

The Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) is the top executive responsible for overseeing climate change performance and delivering ReNew's emission-reduction targets. The CSO leads the Sustainability Steering Committee and the Sustainability Working Group, which manage and review climate issues at management level, and updates the Board on ESG and sustainability performance quarterly and ensures compensation framework is mapped to enterprise wide ESG action. These quarterly updates to the Board-level ESG Committee cover emissions performance, environmental projects, the manufacturing decarbonisation roadmap and solar PV traceability. The CSO also presents the Annual Business Plan, including climate initiatives, to the Board for approval. Climate delivery is embedded in the CSO's Balanced Scorecard, whose KPIs include: Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG reduction (29.4% SBTi near-term target, including manufacturing; 25.6% Scope 1 & 2 reduction achieved from baseline); maintaining leadership ESG ratings (S&P CSA 84- top 10% globally; CDP Climate Change A; MSCI AAA; LSEG 90.41; Sustainalytics 11.6 low-risk); GRI- and BRSR-aligned integrated reporting; organisation-wide ESG initiatives (e.g., Dholera product LCA); ≥95% mandatory ESG training; and an integrated ESG dashboard synchronised with Gensuite for real-time reporting. CSO also ensure Double Materiality Assessment is integrated with ERM to reflect the evolving business priorities and mapped with the ReSTART targets. This oversight is informed by dedicated assessments: in FY 2024-25 ReNew conducted its first IFRS S2-aligned climate risk assessment (erstwhile TCFD) and published its first TNFD-aligned nature risk assessment, strengthening management's understanding of climate-related risks and opportunities across operations and the value chain.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Sustainability Working Group

(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

Engagement

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Sustainability Steering Committee

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Sustainability Working Group, guided by the CSO, reports to the Sustainability Steering Committee and looks at the on-ground execution and implementation of climate-related initiatives throughout the organisation. Its responsibilities include developing an annual sustainability roadmap for the business and implementing ground-level, functional initiatives related to emissions reduction, energy efficiency, and water and waste management. Progress from the Working Group feeds into the quarterly updates escalated to the Board-level ESG Committee and in turn reported to the Board covering emissions performance, environmental projects and initiatives, manufacturing decarbonisation roadmap progress, and solar PV traceability updates.

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 environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

(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

The Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) is the top executive responsible for overseeing water performance and delivering ReNew's water-positive-by-2030 target. The CSO leads the Sustainability Steering Committee and the Sustainability Working Group, which manage and review water issues at management level, and updates the Board quarterly. These quarterly updates to the Board-level ESG Committee cover Water Neutrality project updates, status and progress against the 2030 water-positive goal, and any areas of concern. The CSO also presents the Annual Business Plan, including water initiatives, to the Board for approval. Water delivery is embedded in the CSO's Balanced Scorecard, whose KPIs include: rollout of the Water Positive Project (targeting 25% site coverage for water positivity, kicked off with site visits planned in Q2); maintaining leadership ESG ratings that assess water stewardship (CDP Water Security A-; S&P CSA 84; MSCI AAA); GRI- and BRSR-aligned integrated reporting of water metrics; and an integrated ESG dashboard synchronised with Gensuite for real-time water data and analytics. This oversight is informed by dedicated risk assessments. In FY 2024-25 ReNew conducted its first IFRS S2-aligned climate risk assessment (erstwhile TCFD), which evaluated water stress as a key physical risk, and completed a TNFD-aligned nature risk assessment covering water-related dependencies and impacts on shared water resources, together strengthening management's understanding of water-related risks and opportunities across operations and the value chain.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Sustainability Working Group

(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

Engagement

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Sustainability Steering Committee

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Sustainability Working Group, guided by the CSO, reports to the Sustainability Steering Committee and looks at the on-ground execution and implementation of water and other environmental initiatives throughout the organisation. Its responsibilities include developing an annual sustainability roadmap for the business and implementing functional initiatives related to water management, alongside emissions reduction, energy efficiency and waste management. Progress from the Working Group feeds into the quarterly updates escalated to the Board-level ESG Committee and in turn reported to the Board including Water Neutrality project updates, status and target progress against the 2030 water-positive goal, and any areas of concern.

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

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

Engagement
☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning
☑ Developing a climate transition plan
☑ Implementing a climate transition plan
☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other
☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(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

The CEO and Chair of the Board bring extensive experience in climate-related issues to our organization. He guides us in achieving our climate action goals in alignment with national and global climate objectives. The CEO ensures that our business strategy adapts to these evolving climate advancements. The CEO also sets the risk management expectations for the organization including climate risk to facilitate informed decision-making across all levels of our organization. Our CEO reviews our sustainability progress, including climate action, on a monthly basis, focusing on climate risk and opportunities. For decarbonization and impact assessments, these reviews occur every six months. The CEO also establishes the organization's risk management expectations including those related to climate risk, to support informed decision-making at all levels. The organization wide integrated ERM process ensures that all risks, opportunities are considered in a comprehensive manner, The Double Materiality assessment, was also reviewed by the CEO and other executive management, giving them valuable imputs for their decision making In addition, the CEO actively participates in various forums promoting climate action and maintains regular interactions with stakeholders such as government officials, investors, and customers to deepen understanding and action on climate issues. Under the CEO's leadership, we have committed to a Net-Zero Target by 2040, validated by the SBTi in March 2023. We have formalized our decarbonization plan and adopted the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework. A strategic approach to environmental risk management was adopted by refreshing our climate risk assessment in line with IFRS S2 guidelines. We also ensure that ESG linked performance metrics cascade from the CEO and executive management to all employees i.e. 10% of CEO and Executive Leadership variable compensation is linked to ESG metrics

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

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

Engagement

☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

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

☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(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

The CEO and Chair of the Board bring extensive experience in water-related issues to our organization. He guides us in achieving our water action goals in alignment with national and global climate objectives. The CEO ensures that our business strategy adapts to these evolving water scenario in India. The CEO also sets the risk management expectations for the organization including water risk to facilitate informed decision-making across all levels of our organization. Our CEO reviews our sustainability progress, including water, on a monthly basis, focusing on water related risk and opportunities. The CEO is regularly updated on the risks identified, including water, so that he may make informed decisions and implement business strategy keeping in mind environment issues including water. In addition, the CEO actively participates in various forums promoting environmental action including water management and regularly engages with stakeholders such as government officials, investors, and customers to deepen understanding and action on these issues. Under the CEO's leadership, we have committed to become water positive by 2030. He also ensures that ESG linked performance metrics cascade across the organisation to all employees i.e. 10% of CEO and Executive Leadership variable compensation is linked to ESG metrics

Biodiversity

(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

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

Engagement
☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning
☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other
☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(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

The CEO sets the tone at the top for ReNew's biodiversity and nature-positive agenda, embedding it within the company's overall strategy and purpose of building a carbon-free world. As the highest executive authority, the CEO provides strategic direction on nature-related priorities including the Board-approved Biodiversity Policy and the commitments to No Net Loss, Net Positive Impact and No Net Deforestation by 2030, aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. The CEO chairs the Apex Committee and provides oversight and decision-making guidance on material biodiversity matters, ensuring nature-related risks and opportunities are integrated into business planning, capital allocation and the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework. Reinforcing this accountability, 10% of the CEO's variable compensation is linked to ESG performance, which spans biodiversity alongside other environmental metrics. Biodiversity performance is escalated to the CEO through the management-level Sustainability Steering Committee (chaired by the CSO) and reported to the Board-level ESG Committee on a quarterly basis covering TNFD-aligned nature risk assessment progress, Biodiversity Management Plans across the 27 priority biodiversity-sensitive sites, and tree-plantation progress under the WEF 1t.org commitment (90,949 trees planted cumulatively towards the 1 million target by 2030).

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 environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

Strategy and financial planning
☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

Other
☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(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

The Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) is the senior executive responsible for overseeing ReNew's biodiversity strategy and the management of nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities. The CSO reports directly to the Board quarterly and ensures biodiversity is integrated into business strategy, risk management, project development and operational decision-making. Leading the Sustainability Steering Committee and Working Group, the CSO provides strategic oversight of biodiversity policies, targets and performance – including the Board-approved Biodiversity Policy and commitments to No Net Loss, Net Positive Impact

and No Net Deforestation by 2030, aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Biodiversity delivery is embedded in the CSO's Balanced Scorecard alongside other ESG objectives, reflected in leadership ESG ratings (S&P CSA 84; MSCI AAA; CDP), GRI- and BRSR-aligned integrated reporting, and ≥95% mandatory ESG training. In FY 2024-25 the CSO oversaw ReNew's first TNFD-aligned nature risk assessment using the LEAP approach across 150+ operational sites, identifying 27 priority biodiversity-sensitive sites for site-level Biodiversity Management Plans. The CSO also monitors tree-plantation progress under the WEF 1t.org commitment- 34,049 native trees planted during the year, taking the cumulative total to 90,949 towards the 1 million tree target by 2030 and ensures biodiversity considerations are embedded in sustainability disclosures and broader ESG reporting, driving accountability and continuous improvement in biodiversity stewardship across the organization.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Other committee, please specify :Sustainability Working Group

(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

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Sustainability Steering Committee

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Sustainability Working Group is responsible for implementing biodiversity-related initiatives across ReNew's operations and translating strategic priorities into actionable programs. Chaired by the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO), the Working Group reports to the Sustainability Steering Committee and supports the management of biodiversity-related risks, impacts, dependencies, and opportunities. The Group works with business functions to implement biodiversity action plans, monitor progress against environmental objectives, and integrate biodiversity considerations into operational activities. Responsibilities include supporting biodiversity assessments, monitoring environmental impacts, implementing mitigation and conservation measures, and identifying opportunities to improve biodiversity performance across the organization. The Working Group also contributes to environmental scenario analysis, supports data collection and performance monitoring, and facilitates implementation of biodiversity-related policies and commitments. Findings from biodiversity risk assessments are reviewed by the Group to help prioritize actions, strengthen risk management processes, and support informed decision-making. Through regular engagement with business teams, the Working Group promotes awareness of biodiversity issues, tracks implementation progress, identifies gaps, and recommends improvement actions to the Sustainability Steering Committee. This governance structure supports effective execution of biodiversity initiatives, strengthens accountability, and helps embed biodiversity considerations into day-to-day management and operational decision-making across ReNew.
[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

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

The CEO's bonus allocation is at a 90:10 ratio determined by both financial and non-financial performance respectively. For evaluation of CEO's monetary incentives, ESG performance will be evaluated via S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment Rating scale (or equivalent metric as determined by the Remuneration Committee in its absence) on an annual basis over three financial years from the year of Grant Date. The last three annual ratings available on the date of Vesting will be considered for performance evaluation. Vesting will occur by reference to ReNew's ESG Risk Category at the end of each of the last three years as follows: Negligible – 125%; Low – 100%, Medium – 75%; High or Severe – 0%. We have established ESG linked performance metrics for Senior Management through their balance score card, and they are cascaded down to all employees. 10% of CEO and Executive Leadership variable compensation is linked to ESG metrics.

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

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

The CEO's bonus allocation is at a 90:10 ratio determined by both financial and non-financial performance respectively. For evaluation of CEO's monetary incentives, ESG performance will be evaluated via S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment Rating scale (or equivalent metric as determined by the Remuneration Committee in its absence) on an annual basis over three financial years from theyear of Grant Date. The last three annual ratings available on the date of Vesting will be considered for performance evaluation. Vesting will occur by reference to ReNew's ESG Risk Category at the end of each of the last three years as follows: Negligible – 125%; Low – 100%, Medium – 75%; High or Severe – 0%. We have established ESG linked performance metrics for Senior Management through their balance score card, and they are cascaded down to all employees. 10% of CEO and Executive Leadership variable compensation is linked to ESG metrics.
[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

☑ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Board approval of climate transition plan

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

☑ Shift to a business model compatible with a net-zero carbon future

☑ Increased investment in environmental R&D and innovation

☑ Increased proportion of revenue from low environmental impact products or services

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Improvements in emissions data, reporting, and third-party verification

☑ Energy efficiency improvement
☑ Reduction in total energy consumption

Policies and commitments
☑ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements
☑ New or tighter environmental requirements applied to purchasing practices
☑ Adopting UN International Labour Organization principles

Engagement
☑ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues
☑ Increased engagement with smallholders on environmental issues
☑ Increased engagement with customers on environmental issues
☑ Increased value chain visibility (traceability, mapping)
☑ Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental issues

(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 CEO's bonus allocation is at a 90:10 ratio determined by both financial and non-financial performance respectively. For evaluation of CEO's monetary incentives, ESG performance will be evaluated via S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment Rating scale (or equivalent metric as determined by the Remuneration Committee in its absence) on an annual basis over three financial years from the year of Grant Date. The last three annual ratings available on the date of Vesting will be considered for performance evaluation. Vesting will occur by reference to ReNew's ESG Risk Category at the end of each of the last three years as follows: Negligible – 125%; Low – 100%, Medium – 75%; High or Severe – 0%. We have established ESG linked performance metrics for Senior Management through their balance score card, and they are cascaded down to all employees. 10% of CEO and Executive Leadership variable compensation is linked to ESG metrics.

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

Climate change considerations are thoroughly integrated into ReNew's governance processes at all levels. The Board members and senior management actively monitor the company's performance to ensure alignment with the evolving climate landscape and to enhance the low-carbon services offered to clients. In this context, following are the climate based KPIs for CEO are as follows: (i) Additional capacity deployment of renewable energy (ii) Harnessing the opportunity side of climate action by building a portfolio pipeline of renewable energy (iii) Building new growth areas in emerging climate solutions (Such as green hydrogen and carbon markets) (iv) Investment in tech/business through partnerships, mergers, and acquisitions (v) Seek additional/maintain ESG ratings (including climate aspects) (vi) % GHG Reduction targets across all operations as per our decarb plan (vii) Including Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP) in investment decision - %Impact on EBIDTA

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

☑ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Increased investment in environmental R&D and innovation

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction in total energy consumption

☑ Improvements in water accounting, reporting, and third-party verification

☑ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations
☑ Improvements in water efficiency – upstream value chain (excluding direct operations)
☑ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations
☑ Improvements in water efficiency – downstream value chain (excluding direct operations)
☑ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations
☑ Improvements in emissions data, reporting, and third-party verification

Pollution
☑ Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations
☑ Improvements in wastewater quality – upstream value chain (excluding direct operations)
☑ Improvements in wastewater quality – downstream value chain (excluding direct operations)
☑ Reduction of water pollution incidents
☑ Reduction/elimination of environmental incidents and/or environmental notices (notices of violation)

Policies and commitments
☑ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements
☑ New or tighter environmental requirements applied to purchasing practices
☑ Adopting UN International Labour Organization principles

Engagement
☑ Increased engagement with smallholders on environmental issues
☑ Increased engagement with customers on environmental issues

(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 CEO's bonus allocation is at a 90:10 ratio determined by both financial and non-financial performance respectively. For evaluation of CEO's monetary incentives, ESG performance will be evaluated via S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment Rating scale (or equivalent metric as determined by the Remuneration Committee in its absence) on an annual basis over three financial years from the year of Grant Date. The last three annual ratings available on the date of Vesting will

be considered for performance evaluation. Vesting will occur by reference to ReNew's ESG Risk Category at the end of each of the last three years as follows: Negligible – 125%; Low – 100%, Medium – 75%; High or Severe – 0%. We have established ESG linked performance metrics for Senior Management through their balance score card, and they are cascaded down to all employees. 10% of CEO and Executive Leadership variable compensation is linked to ESG metrics.

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

Environmental considerations are thoroughly integrated into ReNew's governance processes at all levels. The Board members and senior management actively monitor the company's performance to ensure alignment with the evolving sustainability landscape and to enhance the low-carbon services offered to clients. In this context, following are the water based KPIs for CEO are as follows: (i) Seek additional/maintain ESG ratings (including water aspects)

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

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

☑ Increased value chain visibility (traceability, mapping)

☑ Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental issues

(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 CSO's monetary incentive comprises a bonus (% of salary) and salary increase linked to both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plans, with a defined share tied to ESG and climate delivery through the CSO's ESG-linked Balanced Scorecard, cascaded from Apex Committee members to all employees. Climate-relevant KPIs and their measurement include: (i) Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG reduction (%) against the 29.4% SBTi near-term target including manufacturing- 25.6% Scope 1 & 2 reduction achieved from baseline; (ii) maintaining/enhancing leadership ESG ratings incorporating climate, assessed annually via the S&P Global CSA scale (or equivalent set by the Remuneration Committee), currently S&P CSA 84 (top 10% globally), CDP Climate Change A, MSCI AAA, LSEG 90.41 and Sustainalytics 11.6 (low risk); (iii) GRI- and BRSR-aligned integrated reporting completed within timelines; (iv) organisation-wide ESG initiatives such as the Dholera product Life Cycle Assessment; (v) capability building, including ≥95% mandatory ESG training; (vi) embedding a sustainability culture via Climate Champions, ESG Impact Awards and the ESG newsletter; and (vii) an integrated ESG dashboard synchronised with Gensuite for real-time reporting. Consistent with ReNew's disclosed vesting mechanism, ESG performance is evaluated over three financial years from the Grant Date, with vesting referenced to ReNew's ESG Risk Category (Negligible 125%; Low 100%; Medium 75%; High/Severe 0%). Overall, 10% of CEO and Executive Leadership variable compensation including the CSO's is linked to ESG metrics, of which climate is a core component.

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

Linking the CSO's compensation to climate outcomes directly advances ReNew's net-zero-by-2040 transition plan and SBTi-validated targets. By tying a defined share of variable pay to measurable climate KPIs, the incentive holds the CSO accountable for driving enterprise-wide execution rather than intent. The Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG-reduction KPI (29.4% SBTi near-term target) keeps management focused on the decarbonisation roadmap, including manufacturing decarbonisation and supplier engagement, and is tracked through third-party-assured emissions disclosure (25.6% Scope 1 & 2 reduction achieved). The ESG-ratings KPI (S&P CSA, CDP, MSCI, LSEG, Sustainalytics) incentivises transparent, externally benchmarked climate performance and continuous improvement against global peers. Integrated-reporting and disclosure-timeliness KPIs reinforce rigorous GRI-, BRSR- and IFRS S2-aligned climate reporting, while ESG initiatives (e.g., Dholera LCA), ≥95% ESG training and culture programmes (Climate Champions, ESG Impact Awards) embed climate action across functions. The ESG dashboard synchronised with Gensuite strengthens the real-time data foundation for target tracking. Because the CSO leads the Sustainability Steering Committee and Working Group, these incentives translate into strategic alignment and on-ground delivery, with progress escalated quarterly to the Board-level ESG Committee. Crucially, ESG performance including climate determines vesting via ReNew's ESG Risk Category (Negligible 125% down to High/Severe 0%) over a three-year horizon, ensuring sustained rather than one-off performance. By aligning 10% of executive variable pay with these outcomes, ReNew reinforces management accountability for emissions reduction, clean-energy growth and delivery of its climate transition plan.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☑ Other senior-mid manager, please specify :All Employees including the Apex Committe

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Other, please specify :Internal team/employee of the month/quarter/year recognition

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Other targets-related metrics, please specify :Employee Welfare, Diversity, Climate Risk Assessment, Biodiversity, Cyber Security, Compliance Management, Safety, Emission reduction initiatives, Water and Waste Management activities, Sustainable Supply Chain.

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ The incentives are not linked to an incentive plan, or equivalent (e.g. discretionary bonus in the reporting year)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

ReNew's ESG-focused Balanced Scorecard for Apex Committee members is extended to all employees, annually affecting their variable compensation over the long term. 10% of CEO and Executive Leadership variable compensation linked to ESG metrics

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

ESG considerations have been incorporated into ReNew's Balanced Scorecard for Apex Committee members, highlighting the significance of sustainability in top-level decision-making and ensuring that all employees are aware of and contribute to our sustainability goals. 10% of CEO and Executive Leadership variable compensation linked to ESG metrics Diverse set of ESG metrics integrated in the Balance Scorecard are as follows- • Employee Welfare • Diversity • Climate Risk Assessment • Biodiversity • Cyber Security • Compliance Management • Safety • Emission reduction initiatives • Water and Waste Management activities •Sustainable Supply Chain We believe that integration of these ESG metrics shows our dedication towards sustainability leadership. Further these incentives cascade across the organisation to all levels and establishes a rich culture of sustainability.

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

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Increased investment in environmental R&D and innovation

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction in total energy consumption

☑ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

☑ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations

☑ Improvements in emissions data, reporting, and third-party verification

☑ Improvements in water accounting, reporting, and third-party verification

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – upstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – downstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

Pollution

☑ Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations

☑ Improvements in wastewater quality – upstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

☑ Improvements in wastewater quality – downstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

☑ Reduction of water pollution incidents

☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

Policies and commitments

☑ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ New or tighter environmental requirements applied to purchasing practices

☑ Adopting UN International Labour Organization principles

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with smallholders on environmental issues

☑ Increased engagement with customers on environmental issues

(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 CSO's monetary incentive comprises a bonus (% of salary) and salary increase linked to both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plans, with a defined share tied to ESG and water delivery through the CSO's ESG-linked Balanced Scorecard, cascaded from Apex Committee members to all employees. Water-relevant KPIs and their measurement include: (i) rollout of the Water Positive Project, targeting 25% site coverage for water positivity (kicked off this year, with site visits planned in Q2), building on the FY 2024-25 water-positive certification of the Lahori Wind and Ashok Nagar Solar sites; (ii) high-level targets on water efficiency, reduction of freshwater consumption and improved recycling/reuse methods; (iii) maintaining/enhancing leadership ESG ratings that assess water stewardship, evaluated annually via the S&P Global CSA scale (or equivalent), currently CDP Water Security A-, S&P CSA 84 and MSCI AAA; (iv) GRI- and BRSR-aligned integrated reporting of water metrics within timelines; and (v) an integrated ESG dashboard synchronised with Gensuite for real-time water data, analytics and disclosure. Departmental performance scorecards tracked by the CSO reinforce transparency and accountability on water and other ESG metrics, and these objectives are cascaded to business and functional teams to drive on-ground execution. Consistent with ReNew's disclosed vesting mechanism, ESG performance is evaluated over three financial years from the Grant Date, with vesting referenced to ReNew's ESG Risk Category (Negligible 125%; Low 100%; Medium 75%; High/Severe 0%). Overall, 10% of CEO and Executive Leadership variable compensation including the CSO's is linked to ESG metrics, including water.

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

Linking the CSO's compensation to water outcomes directly supports ReNew's commitment to become water-positive by 2030 business-critical given that around 71% of ReNew's sites (and 100% of manufacturing) are in water-stressed regions. By tying a defined share of variable pay to measurable water KPIs, the incentive holds the CSO accountable for identifying opportunities to reduce freshwater withdrawals, improve water-use efficiency, increase recycling and reuse, and strengthen wastewater management and water-related data, monitoring, disclosure and third-party verification. The Water Positive Project KPI (25% site-coverage target) drives scaling of NITI Aayog-aligned water-neutrality certifications across the portfolio, while water-efficiency and consumption-reduction KPIs sustain initiatives such as robotic panel cleaning and rainwater harvesting. The ESG-ratings KPI (CDP Water Security, S&P CSA, MSCI) incentivises transparent, externally benchmarked water performance, and integrated-reporting and dashboard/Gensuite KPIs reinforce rigorous, real-time water reporting. The incentive also supports engagement with suppliers and stakeholders to encourage responsible water management across the value chain. Because the CSO leads the Sustainability Steering Committee and Working Group, these incentives translate into strategic alignment and on-ground delivery, with Water Neutrality progress escalated quarterly to the Board-level ESG Committee. ESG performance including water determines vesting via ReNew's ESG Risk Category (Negligible 125% down to High/Severe 0%) over a three-year horizon, ensuring sustained performance. By aligning 10% of executive variable pay with these outcomes, ReNew reinforces accountability for responsible water use, reduced water-related impacts, improved disclosure transparency and long-term resilience to water risks.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☑ Other senior-mid manager, please specify :All Employees including the Apex Committe

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Other, please specify :Internal team/employee of the month/quarter/year recognition

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Other targets-related metrics, please specify :Employee Welfare, Diversity, Biodiversity, Cyber Security, Compliance Management, Safety, Emission reduction initiatives, Water and Waste Management activities, Sustainable Supply Chain.

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ The incentives are not linked to an incentive plan, or equivalent (e.g. discretionary bonus in the reporting year)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

ReNew has established ESG-linked performance metrics for Senior Management through their Balanced Scorecard, cascaded from Apex Committee members and Department Heads down to all employees. This ensures that water-related objectives such as water efficiency, conservation initiatives, and progress towards water-positivity by 2030 are embedded as a shared responsibility across every level of the organisation, rather than sitting solely with the sustainability function. Department Heads are evaluated against ESG-linked objectives spanning environmental priorities including water management, and these are cascaded across employee levels to drive enterprise-wide accountability. In addition, 10% of CEO and Executive Leadership variable compensation is linked to ESG metrics, including water.

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

Water stewardship and broader environmental considerations are integrated into ReNew's ESG-focused Balanced Scorecard, which is applied across the organization, including the Apex Committee and all employees. The incentive framework links employee performance and recognition to ESG objectives, helping ensure that water management responsibilities are embedded within day-to-day operations and decision-making processes. Water-related performance considerations incorporated into the scorecard include water conservation initiatives, improvement of water-use efficiency, responsible water management practices, wastewater management, environmental compliance, climate risk assessment, biodiversity, sustainable supply chain management, and broader resource-efficiency objectives. These metrics encourage employees at all levels to actively contribute to reducing environmental impacts and improving operational sustainability. For the Apex Committee, the incentive framework strengthens oversight and accountability for implementation of sustainability initiatives, including water stewardship programs and environmental performance improvement measures. The cascading nature of the Balanced Scorecard ensures alignment between corporate sustainability goals and individual employee objectives, enabling environmental priorities to be embedded across business functions. The incentive structure encourages employees to identify opportunities for reducing water consumption, improving water efficiency, supporting water monitoring and reporting processes, enhancing recycling and reuse practices where applicable, and contributing to the achievement of organizational sustainability goals. Internal recognition programs further reinforce positive environmental behaviors and encourage participation in sustainability initiatives. By linking incentives and recognition to ESG performance, ReNew fosters a culture of environmental responsibility and continuous improvement. This approach helps drive employee engagement, supports implementation of water-related initiatives, strengthens accountability for environmental performance, and contributes to the achievement of the organization's water stewardship commitments and broader sustainability strategy.
[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

(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

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

We have an Environmental Policy and an ESG Policy, both available in public which provides comprehensive details about our climate commitments. The Environmental Policy outlines ReNew's commitment to safeguarding the environment and addressing climate change by embedding sustainable practices across all operations, supported by an Environmental and Social Management System with 100% of sites ISO 14001:2015 certified. It applies to all businesses, manufacturing, subsidiaries, and controlled joint ventures, while encouraging suppliers and partners to follow the same. The policy focuses on delivering clean energy, complying with regulations, protecting biodiversity, reducing hazardous substances, adopting pollution prevention technologies, and promoting sustainable logistics, while engaging employees, suppliers, and partners in responsible practices. Governance is ensured through a three-tier structure, and the policy endorsed by our CEO and Chairman is periodically reviewed to reflect evolving environmental requirements and stakeholder expectations. The ESG Policy is driven by ReNew's commitment to improve the environment and the communities where it operates, to foster and develop dynamic and diverse employees, in a responsible manner. The policy will apply to all subsidiaries under direct management control of ReNew. Further, the policy shall apply to all operations and will cover the entire lifecycle of activities in line with the local regulations.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

☑ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems

☑ Other environmental commitment, please specify :ReNew conducts Environmental & Social impact assessment before operationalizing its assets to identify, mitigate and manage any environmental and social risk beforehand

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to 100% renewable energy

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

☑ Commitment to not invest in fossil-fuel expansion

☑ Commitment to not funding climate-denial or lobbying against climate regulations

☑ Other climate-related commitment, please specify :The company will continue to add to its renewable energy portfolio to support the country's low-carbon transition

Social commitments

☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles

☑ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

☑ Other social commitment, please specify :The safety performance will be aimed at achieving zero injury rates across all operations. Further, employee health check-up policy will be referred to

(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 :• UN SDGs • Principles of the United Nations Global Compact • TCFD • Science Based Targets and Business Ambition for 1.5ºC • Net Zero Emissions by 2050 • Global Reporting Initiative Standard

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Environmental+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

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

We have an Environmental Policy, ESG Policy and Water Management Policy available in public which provides comprehensive details about our water commitments. ReNew's Water Management Policy aims for sustainable water stewardship by ensuring compliance with legal and voluntary standards and going beyond them with innovative practices. The policy focuses on reducing freshwater consumption in water-stressed areas, aiming to become water-positive by 2030, and achieving Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) through advanced treatment technologies. It emphasizes adopting water-efficient solutions, raising awareness among employees and partners, and integrating water considerations into business decisions and partnerships. The Environmental Policy outlines ReNew's commitment to safeguarding the environment and addressing climate change by embedding sustainable practices across all operations, supported by an Environmental and Social Management System with 100% of sites ISO 14001:2015 certified. It applies to all businesses, manufacturing, subsidiaries, and controlled joint ventures, while encouraging suppliers and partners to follow the same. The policy focuses on delivering clean energy, complying with regulations, protecting biodiversity, reducing hazardous substances, adopting pollution prevention technologies, and promoting sustainable logistics, while engaging employees, suppliers, and partners in responsible practices.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

☑ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities

☑ Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems

☑ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

Social commitments

☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles

☑ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment

☑ Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of membership and financial support provided to organizations that seek to influence public policy

(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 Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Water+Management+Policy.pdf

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ 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

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The Biodiversity Policy is driven by ReNew's steadfast commitment to protecting and enhancing the natural ecosystems in the regions where it operates. ReNew recognizes biodiversity as a cornerstone of environmental sustainability and is dedicated to integrating conservation principles into its business strategy, operations, and culture. ReNew aims to minimize its ecological footprint by adopting best practices, innovative technologies, and a science-based approach to biodiversity management. Through collaboration with stakeholders and continuous monitoring, ReNew seeks to leave a net-positive impact on biodiversity while contributing to resilient ecosystems and sustainable development. We solidified our stance toward preserving biodiversity by revisiting our biodiversity policy to guide our future actions and align with our future goals. We strive to minimise our impact and achieve "No Net Loss of Biodiversity", with the goal to leave a net-positive impact throughout our business life cycle. This policy serves as a resounding declaration of our unwavering dedication to safeguarding and nurturing biodiversity across all our operations.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to No Net Loss

☑ Commitment to Net Positive Gain

☑ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

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

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

☑ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of biodiversity-related performance standards

☑ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems

☑ Recognition of environmental linkages and trade-offs

☑ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

(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 Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :Paris Agreement, UN Sustainable Development Goals (UNSDGs), Task force on Nature-Related Financial Disclosures (TNFD), and the India Business & Biodiversity Initiative (CII IBBI 2.0)

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Bio+Diversity+Policy (1).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

☑ Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Community Member

☑ Terra Carta

☑ UN Global Compact

☑ Other, please specify :WEF, SMI, USISPF, RMI, Brazil's B20 Taskforce on Finance and Infrastructure, South Asia Women in Energy, Global Alliance for Sustainable Energy, FICCI, TERI, CII, IBBI, Energy Transmission Commission, Indian Wind Power Association

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

ReNew is a signatory or member of numerous environmental collaborative frameworks, and holds active leadership roles across many of them. With a firm belief in the power of collaboration and leading by example, ReNew has built synergistic partnerships with global and national stakeholders to fight climate change and advance nature-positive business. At the global level, ReNew deepened its engagement at the 56th World Economic Forum (WEF) Annual Meeting in Davos (January 2026), where it hosted its 6th Annual Leaders Forum bringing together leaders across finance, policy and industry. Its WEF leadership roles include Co-chair of the Alliance of CEO Climate Action Leaders- India, Founding Member of the First Movers Coalition (decarbonising hard-to-abate sectors responsible for a significant share of global emissions), and Co-chair of the WEF Alliance for Clean Air. ReNew also engaged directly with the UN Secretary-General on aligning global climate ambition with India's clean energy transition. On thought leadership and strategic engagement, ReNew serves as President of the UN Global Compact Network India, strengthening dialogue between business and sustainability platforms with a focus on climate ambition, responsible growth and private-sector action. It is a Board member of the US-India Strategic Partnership Forum (USISPF), supporting deeper India-US engagement on clean energy and climate cooperation, and an organisational member of the British Safety Council and National Safety Council. Across industry associations, ReNew chairs the CII Energy Transition and Hydrogen Council, co-chairs the CII Centre for Women Leadership 2025-26 and chairs the CII Women in STEM Initiative; it is a former President of ASSOCHAM (FY 2022-23); a Governing Council Member of TERI (from April 2025); a Co-Founding member of the Harit Molecules Foundation, advancing India's green hydrogen ecosystem; the Founding Co-Chair of the Bharat Climate Forum, fostering collaboration across policy, industry and civil society; and an active participant in FICCI forums spanning renewables, storage, manufacturing and power. On nature and biodiversity, ReNew is a signatory to the India Business and Biodiversity Initiative (IBBI) declaration, reinforcing its nature-positive stance. To integrate this commitment, it completed a TNFD-aligned nature-related risk assessment across its diverse portfolio covering all wind, solar, manufacturing and hydro operations, and remains an active participant in the CII-TNFD Business Roundtable, the UNPRI-NSE Indian Investor Cohort

and the Nature Reporting Preparer Forum. Extending sustainability across its value chain, ReNew is also a founding collaborator of the UN Global Compact's Coalition for Sustainable Procurement, where it contributes practical insights from its supply chain experience to help shape ambitious yet implementable solutions for sustainable procurement across industries and geographies.
[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

Yes

☑ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

☑ 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

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

ReNew IR 2025-26.pdf

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, my organization is registered

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

☑ Non-government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

ReNew is included in InfluenceMap's LobbyMap, a non-government transparency register. The public profile provides an external assessment of ReNew's direct and indirect climate-policy engagement, including its policy positions, regulatory engagement and relationships with industry associations. Please see the link: https://lobbymap.org/company/ReNew-Power-Limited-5ae3498ea3190d9ea07a556fd12388c7/projectlink/ReNew-Power-Limited-in-Climate-Change-a9671d9c2fce49cf5902ec2ca429a146

(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

In light of the rapidly evolving regulatory landscape for renewables and decarbonization solutions and as a frontrunner in the industry, ReNew is committed to harnessing its strategic collaborations with external stakeholders to advocate for supporting policies and regulations. ReNew's goal has always been to extend its contribution beyond its generation capacities, towards shaping and influencing the broader landscape of renewable energy development. The Company actively engages with external stakeholders including government departments, policymakers and other regulatory bodies with the ambition to positively influence policies crucial for achieving net-zero goals and alignment with Paris Agreement goals. ReNew has a strong internal Strategic Business Development (SBD) & Policy Affairs department in place which comprises Regulatory, Corporate Affairs and Regional Affairs & Development team to ensure that the Company's policy advocacy is conducted in a responsible manner, and in line with the goals of Paris Agreement and internal net-zero targets. The SBD and policy affairs department has adopted a strong governance framework, serving as a guiding force for ReNew's policy advocacy endeavours. The departments offer subject matter expertise, global insight, and intelligence to inform and guide ReNew's business strategy and decision-making, including business development activity which includes development of policy briefs, providing feedback on regulations, working for policy enhancements through Industry Associations, and participating in external engagement programs. Additionally, these governing bodies facilitate strengthened relationships with external stakeholders, including government agencies at central and state levels like Ministries, utilities, ERCs, industry associations, local industry chambers and international organizations through regular and meaningful engagement.
[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

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

In FY 2025-26, ReNew engaged policymakers on: ALMM (aligning List-II timelines with PLI, via MNRE/NSEFI); the National Green Hydrogen Mission (tender reforms, cost-reduction mechanisms for green hydrogen/ammonia); Battery Waste Management Rules, 2022 (better treatment of stationary BESS, via MoEFCC/MNRE/IESA); Viability Gap Funding for co-located BESS; and CERC DSM Regulations (relief on deviation bands).

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

☑ Subsidies for renewable energy projects

☑ Subsidies on infrastructure

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

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ India

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

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Regular meetings

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Responding to consultations

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

☑ Participation in voluntary government programs

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Engagement on Green Hydrogen directly advances ReNew's net-zero transition strategy by promoting an enabling environment for renewable energy integration and fossil fuel substitution. By shaping policy for cost-effective Green Hydrogen production, ReNew addresses a key environmental dependency (India's reliance on fossil fuels) and mitigates transition risks linked to energy security and decarbonisation costs. This engagement is also material to ReNew's water commitments, as Green Hydrogen electrolysis is water-intensive and much of ReNew's operations sit in water-stressed regions. ReNew therefore advocates for policy frameworks that recognise sustainable water sourcing, reuse and efficiency in hydrogen production aligning the sector's scale-up with its water-positive-by-2030 goal and mitigating water-related transition risks. Success is measured through: - Recognition of industry recommendations in government tenders and regulatory clauses. - Progress in securing government support mechanisms (e.g., subsidies, cost-reduction pathways). - Increased momentum in India's Green Hydrogen and Green Ammonia project pipeline, where ReNew is a core contributor. - Integration of water-efficiency and sustainable-sourcing considerations within emerging hydrogen policy. There has been no funding yet, as the engagement is in its initial stages of progression.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

[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

☑ Other trade association in Asia and Pacific, please specify :Distributed Solar Power Association

(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

Distributed Solar Power Association is a non-profit association of solar developers and system integrators working in the rooftop and off-grid space across India. Its core functions are Policy Development and Advocacy, Knowledge Sharing and Skill Development. The association comprises of leading solar power developer, Independent Power Producers, EPC service providers, consultants concentrating on high growth of the distributed solar energy. This is in line with our position to support enhancement of renewable solar in India, which is in line with India's Net-Zero Target and Paris agreement. ReNew has a robust Strategic Business Development (SBD) & Policy Affairs department, which includes Regulatory, Corporate Affairs, and Regional Affairs & Development teams. This structure ensures that our policy advocacy aligns responsibly with the goals of the Paris Agreement and our internal net-zero targets

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

1180000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Distributed Solar Power Association is a not for profit organisation, and the funding goes towards its core functions of Policy Development and Advocacy, Knowledge Sharing and Skill Development

(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:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(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

☑ Other trade association in Asia and Pacific, please specify :National Solar Energy Federation of India

(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

NSEFI has been Indias leading Renewable Energy policy advocacy body for the past decade and is an umbrella organisation representing renewable energy. ReNew flagged unauthorised solar curtailment by Maharashtra State Electricity Transmission Company Limited (MSETCL). Joint representations submitted to MSETCL and MoP; followed by stakeholder discussions. This is in line with our position to support enhancement of renewable solar in India, which is in line with India's Net-Zero Target and Paris agreement. ReNew has a robust Strategic Business Development (SBD) & Policy Affairs department, which includes Regulatory, Corporate Affairs, and Regional Affairs & Development teams. This structure ensures that our policy advocacy aligns responsibly with the goals of the Paris Agreement and our internal net-zero targets

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

250000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Flagged unauthorised solar curtailment by Maharashtra State Electricity Transmission Company Limited (MSETCL). Joint representations submitted to MSETCL and MoP; followed by stakeholder discussions

(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:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(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

☑ Other trade association in Asia and Pacific, please specify :Sustainable Projects Developers Association

(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 Solar Power Developers Association (SPDA) is a neutral platform for policy advocacy, discussions and consensus-building on issues critical to the development of the renewable energy sector and to increasing demand for clean energy products. Through this association, ReNew contributes to India's Clean Energy Policy Landscape. This is in line with our position to support enhancement of solar energy adoption in India, aligned with India's Net-Zero target and the Paris Agreement. ReNew has a robust Strategic Business Development (SBD) & Policy Affairs department, which includes Regulatory, Corporate Affairs, and Regional Affairs & Development teams. This structure ensures that our policy advocacy aligns responsibly with the goals of the Paris Agreement and our internal net-zero targets.

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

590000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

ReNew's funding of the Solar Power Developers Association (SPDA) takes the form of annual membership contributions that support the association's policy advocacy, research and consensus-building activities. The aim of this funding is to strengthen a collective, credible industry platform that engages with government and regulators on issues critical to accelerating renewable energy deployment in India. Through this membership, ReNew helps shape policy, regulatory and tariff frameworks such as those affecting solar deployment, grid integration and clean energy demand in a direction consistent with India's Net-Zero target and the Paris Agreement. All such engagement is coordinated through ReNew's Strategic Business Development (SBD) & Policy Affairs department to ensure alignment with its internal net-zero commitments.

(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:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization’s engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 4

(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

☑ Other trade association in Asia and Pacific, please specify :Wind Independent Power Producers Association

(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

WIPPA, the Wind Independent Power Producers Association, is a national-level registered body of more than 51 wind developers and Independent Power Producers (IPPs) of India. ReNew led advocacy with the Maharashtra Government via the Maharashtra Energy Development Agency (MEDA), and participated in MNRE consultations to push for the adoption of micro-siting guidelines. This is in line with our position to support adoption and enhancement of renewable energy in India, aligned with India's Net-Zero target and the Paris Agreement. ReNew has a robust Strategic Business Development (SBD) & Policy Affairs department, which includes Regulatory, Corporate Affairs, and Regional Affairs & Development teams. This structure ensures that our policy advocacy aligns responsibly with the goals of the Paris Agreement and our internal net-zero targets.

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

944000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Led advocacy with the Maharashtra Government via Maharashtra Energy Development Agency (MEDA); participated in MNRE consultations to push for adoption of micro-siting guidelines

(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:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 5

(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

☑ Other trade association in Asia and Pacific, please specify :Rajasthan Solar Association

(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

Rajasthan Solar Association (RSA) provide a platform to establish a connection between all EPC Companies Equipment manufacturers, MSME's and service providers. ReNew highlighted issues include land conversion delays, Right of Way (RoW) hurdles, and State Load Dispatch Centre (SLDC) curtailment to drive smoother project implementation. This is in line with our position to support the enhancement of solar energy adoption in India, aligned with India's Net-Zero target and the Paris Agreement. ReNew has a robust Strategic Business Development (SBD) & Policy Affairs department, which includes Regulatory, Corporate Affairs, and Regional Affairs & Development teams. This structure ensures that our policy advocacy aligns responsibly with the goals of the Paris Agreement and our internal netzero targets

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

50000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Highlighted issues include land conversion delays, Right of Way (RoW) hurdles, and State Load Dispatch Centre (SLDC) curtailment to drive smoother project implementation

(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:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 6

(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

☑ Other trade association in Asia and Pacific, please specify :India Smart Grid Forum

(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

India Smart Grid Forum (ISGF) is a Public Private Partnership initiative of Government of India for accelerated development of smart grid technologies in the Indian power sector. Through this association, ReNew contributes to India’s Clean Energy Policy Landscape. This is in line with our position to support enhancement of renewable solar in India, which is in line with India's Net-Zero Target and Paris agreement. ReNew has a robust Strategic Business Development (SBD) & Policy Affairs department, which includes Regulatory, Corporate Affairs, and Regional Affairs & Development teams. This structure ensures that our policy advocacy aligns responsibly with the goals of the Paris Agreement and our internal net-zero targets

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

118000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

ReNew's funding of the India Smart Grid Forum (ISGF) takes the form of membership contributions supporting this Public-Private Partnership initiative of the Government of India for accelerated development of smart grid technologies in the Indian power sector. The aim of this funding is to support ISGF's technical working groups, research and stakeholder platforms that help modernise India's grid infrastructure- a critical enabler for integrating higher shares of variable renewable energy, storage and demand-side flexibility. Through this engagement, ReNew helps shape smart-grid standards, grid-integration frameworks and enabling regulations in a direction that accelerates clean energy deployment, consistent with India's Net-Zero target and the Paris Agreement. All such engagement is coordinated through ReNew's Strategic Business Development (SBD) & Policy Affairs department to ensure alignment with its internal net-zero commitments.

(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:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 8

(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

☑ Other trade association in Asia and Pacific, please specify

(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

☑ Water

(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 Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) advocates for policies that support economic growth, industrial competitiveness, sustainability, innovation and inclusive development. ReNew's position is aligned with CII's focus on accelerating the clean energy transition, renewable energy deployment, green hydrogen development and sustainable industrial growth. Through leadership roles in CII, including participation in the Energy Transition & Hydrogen Council and Women in STEM initiatives, ReNew contributes to policy consultations, committee discussions and industry dialogue on issues relevant to the energy transition and climate action

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

150000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Funding provided to CII supports industry representation, policy research, stakeholder consultations, knowledge-sharing platforms and engagement forums that facilitate dialogue between industry and government. These activities contribute to the development of evidence-based recommendations on renewable energy, green hydrogen, manufacturing competitiveness, sustainability and climate-related priorities. Through policy submissions, consultations and working groups, CII may influence legislative, regulatory and administrative frameworks that support clean energy deployment, industrial decarbonisation and long-term sustainable economic growth in India.

(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:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(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

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

☑ IFRS

☑ TCFD

☑ TNFD

☑ Other, please specify :UN SDGs - Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) - United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) - United Nations Women's Empowerment Principles (UNWEP) - International Finance Corporation (IFC) standard - Equator Principles

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Content of environmental policies

☑ Other, please specify **:Emission targets, Emission figures**

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

The aforementioned content elements are disclosed in the following sections of our Annual Integrated Report FY 2025-26: -Growth Strategy: 68-70 -Governance: 100-117 -Emission targets: 126-129 -Emission figures: ESG Data Book -Risks & Opportunities: 130-139 -Value chain engagement: 212-221 -Dependencies & Impacts: 123-125 - CRA: 140-143 - Decarb: 144-147 - Contents of enviornmental policies: ESG Policy: https://www.renew.com/resources/sustainability/Environment-Social-Governance-Policy.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

ReNew IR 2025-26.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

ReNew has released its third Annual Integrated Report, reflecting how sustainability and environmental priorities are embedded within our core business strategy. Climate change remains a highly material topic, as our sector's activities directly reduce emissions for our customers. During FY 2025-26, we refreshed our Double Materiality Assessment (DMA), mapping our material topics to specific ESG targets and identifying impacts, risks and opportunities (IRO analysis) across our operations and value chain. To strengthen climate resilience and transparency, we refreshed our IFRS S2-aligned climate risk assessment (erstwhile TCFD; first conducted in FY 2021-22, refreshed in FY 2024-25), assessing both physical and transition risks under CMIP6/SSP and STEPS scenarios. This is supported by a formal decarbonisation strategy — including an Internal Carbon Price of USD 20.57/tCO_2e, underpinning our net-zero-by-2040 pathway. We have been validated as carbon neutral (Scope 1 & 2) for the sixth consecutive year. Through our Environmental Pillar, we detail governance and strategies on climate, water and biodiversity, and report progress against our ReSTART targets (ReNew's Sustainability Targets for Responsible Transformation). We also completed a TNFD-aligned nature risk assessment in FY 2024-25, deepening our understanding of nature-related dependencies, risks and opportunities.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Climate Action Report

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Strategy

☑ Other, please specify :Emission targets, Emission figures

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Page 1-27

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

Climate+Action+Report+FY+2024-25.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

This Climate Action Report marks ReNew's first disclosure under the IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures, underscoring our commitment to systematically identifying, managing, and disclosing climate-related risks and opportunities in line with our broader sustainability and net-zero goals. The Report evaluates how climate risks and opportunities influence ReNew's operations, strategy, and financial performance, highlighting progress against decarbonisation targets and the implementation of adaptation and mitigation initiatives. It is structured around the four core IFRS S2 pillars: Governance, Strategy, Risk Management, and Metrics & Targets.

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Nature Action Report

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ TNFD

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Strategy

☑ Biodiversity indicators

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Page 1-23

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

Renew_Nature Action Report_2025.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

This Nature Action Report marks ReNew's first disclosure under the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD), underscoring our commitment to nature and to systematically managing nature-related risks and opportunities in line with our broader sustainability and biodiversity goals. The report outlines ReNew's dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities across its direct operations using the TNFD-recommended Locate, Evaluate, Assess, and Prepare (LEAP) framework. It is structured around the four core TNFD pillars: Governance, Strategy, Risk & Impact Management, and Metrics & Targets. Through this disclosure, ReNew reaffirms its dedication to biodiversity conservation, embedding nature considerations into business strategy, decision-making, and management systems to drive long-term resilience and value creation.
[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:
☑ More than once a year

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ More than once a year
[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

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA NZE 2050

(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

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Global targets

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

a. Assumes global adoption of net-zero policies by 2050. b. Uncertainties relating to technological breakthroughs and adoption rates. c. Constraints include geopolitical alignment and capital availability.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

To limit global warming to below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels by the end of the century, governments and energy agencies worldwide are working toward achieving net zero emissions by 2050. This transition prioritises technical feasibility, cost efficiency, and social acceptance, while minimising dependence on negative emission technologies. At the same time, efforts are being made to ensure continued economic growth and the stability of energy supply systems.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(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

☑ Policy

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(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

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

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumes hydrological models accurately capture regional water stress factors uncertainties stem from climate model downscaling, local water use changes, and data limitations constrained by data resolution at facility level.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Selected due to its robust global water risk mapping, enabling identification of high-risk areas for focused mitigation actions and water stewardship planning to enhance resilience in operations.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)

(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

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)

☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

☑ Data regime (from closed to open)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

a. STEPS assumes continuation of known and stated policies rather than full implementation of net zero aligned policies. b. Uncertainties include policy effectiveness, speed and scale of technology adoption, and geopolitical influences. c. The scenario is useful for stress-testing business resilience under a moderate transition pathway.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS) reflects the most likely future of energy systems based on the implementation of current carbon reduction policies and measures announced by governments. Under this scenario, carbon emissions are projected to remain at levels like those observed today, and global net zero emissions will not be achieved.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP1

(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:
☑ 1.6ºC - 1.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2005

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply
☑ 2025
☑ 2030
☑ 2050

(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)

Finance and insurance
☑ Cost of capital
☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

☑ Data regime (from closed to open)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

This scenario assumes strong global cooperation and rapid decarbonization leading to net-zero emissions by mid-century, supported by technological innovation and sustainable consumption. However, uncertainties remain about the pace of technology development, political stability, and public acceptance of lifestyle changes. Key constraints include the economic costs of transformation, resource availability for clean technologies, potential resistance from fossil-fuel sectors, and time needed for policy and infrastructure rollout.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Stays below 2°C warming with implied Net Zero emissions in the second half of the century

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP2

(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:

☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2005

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025
☑ 2030
☑ 2050

(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)

Finance and insurance
☑ Cost of capital
☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands
☑ Consumer sentiment
☑ Sensitivity to inequity of nature impacts

Regulators, legal and policy regimes
☑ Global regulation
☑ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)
☑ Level of action (from local to global)

Relevant technology and science
☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)
☑ Data regime (from closed to open)

Direct interaction with climate
☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

SSP2-4.5 assumes moderate, uneven climate policies with steady technological progress and mixed economic growth across regions. While some environmental improvements occur, policy inconsistency and economic shocks introduce uncertainties, alongside climate sensitivity and ecosystem resilience questions. Constraints involve fragmented governance, limited resources for climate action, persistent reliance on fossil infrastructure, and social and institutional inertia that slow transition efforts.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The scenario deviates mildly from a 'no-additional climate-policy' reference scenario, resulting in a best-estimate warming around 2.7°C by the end of the 21st century

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(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:

☑ 3.5ºC - 3.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2005

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(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)

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Sensitivity to inequity of nature impacts

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

☑ Data regime (from closed to open)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

This high-emissions scenario assumes continued fossil-fueled economic growth with minimal climate policy and limited environmental prioritization. Major uncertainties include the possible late introduction of strong climate policies, unexpected climate impacts, and rapid technological innovations. Constraints center on accelerated environmental degradation, increasing social inequalities, escalating climate risks on infrastructure and health, and limited capacity to adapt to rapid warming and associated shocks.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

A high reference scenario with no additional climate policy (Business-as-usual). Warming expected to be >3.8°C by end of century

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP1

(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

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.6ºC - 1.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2005

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(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

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

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The SSP1-2.6 pathway assumes strong global mitigation, sustainable socio-economic development and lower growth in physical climate hazards relative to higher-emission pathways. ReNew applied the pathway organization-wide to assess water stress, extreme rainfall, river and coastal flooding and related physical hazards

across its solar, wind, hydro, transmission and manufacturing locations for the baseline, 2030s and 2050s. The assessment assumes that the IPCC, WRI Aqueduct and other hazard datasets reasonably represent the direction and relative severity of future changes and that current asset characteristics and resilience measures provide an appropriate basis for assessing residual risk. Key uncertainties include the spatial downscaling of climate and hydrological projections, future rainfall patterns, local groundwater and surface-water availability, water demand, land-use and catchment changes, and the timing and location of extreme events. Constraints include differences in data resolution and availability across facilities and the limited ability of large-scale models to capture local drainage, upstream interventions, catchment conditions and compound events. ReNew addressed these limitations through expert validation, site visits and engineering assessments.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

SSP1-2.6 was selected as ReNew's low-emissions physical pathway to assess water-related risks under a future characterised by strong climate mitigation and more sustainable development. It provides a lower-bound comparison for assessing how water stress, extreme rainfall and flooding could affect ReNew's geographically dispersed assets and operations by the 2030s and 2050s. The pathway is relevant to ReNew's business strategy because water availability and hydrological hazards can influence asset design, construction, maintenance, operational continuity and future capital requirements. Comparison with SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5 allows ReNew to test whether its strategy and existing controls remain resilient across a diverse range of plausible physical outcomes. The analysis informs water-efficient operations, climate-resilient design, flood and rainfall monitoring, early-warning systems, drainage improvements and long-term infrastructure planning. The pathway is based on the IPCC AR6 scenario framework and was applied using sources including the IPCC Interactive Atlas and WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP2

(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

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2005

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(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

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

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The SSP2-4.5 pathway assumes a middle-of-the-road socio-economic trajectory, with uneven progress in mitigation and adaptation and moderate intensification of physical climate hazards. ReNew applied the pathway organization-wide to assess changes in water stress, extreme rainfall, river and coastal flooding and related hazards across its solar, wind, hydro, transmission and manufacturing locations for the baseline, 2030s and 2050s. The assessment assumes that the IPCC, WRI Aqueduct and other hazard datasets reasonably represent future changes in hazard intensity and frequency and that current asset characteristics, operating conditions and resilience measures provide a suitable basis for assessing future exposure and residual risk. Key uncertainties include regional climate sensitivity, downscaled rainfall and hydrological projections, future groundwater and surface-water demand, land-use and catchment changes, infrastructure development and the timing and effectiveness of adaptation measures. Constraints include uneven facility-level historical data, differences in dataset resolution and the limited ability of large-scale models to capture local drainage, topography, upstream changes and compound physical events. Expert validation, site visits and engineering assessments were used to calibrate the results.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

SSP2-4.5 was selected as an intermediate physical-risk pathway representing a plausible future in which mitigation and adaptation progress unevenly and water-related physical hazards continue to intensify. It provides a central comparison between the lower-emissions SSP1-2.6 pathway and the higher-emissions SSP5-8.5 pathway. The scenario is relevant to ReNew because its solar, wind, hydro, transmission and manufacturing locations have differing exposure to water stress, extreme rainfall and flooding. It enables ReNew to assess whether existing water-management and resilience measures remain effective under moderate future changes and to identify where further operational or capital measures may be required. The results inform water-efficient operations, flood monitoring, drainage and pumping upgrades, water-management requirements for contractors, catchment management and the integration of climate projections into future asset design and planning. The pathway is based on the IPCC AR6 scenario framework and was applied using sources including the IPCC Interactive Atlas and WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(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

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 3.5ºC - 3.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2005

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(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

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

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The SSP5-8.5 pathway assumes a fossil-fuel-intensive, high-emissions future with limited mitigation and greater intensification of physical climate hazards. ReNew applied the pathway organization-wide as a high-end stress test of water stress, extreme rainfall, river and coastal flooding and related hazards across its solar, wind, hydro, transmission and manufacturing locations for the baseline, 2030s and 2050s. The assessment assumes that the IPCC, WRI Aqueduct and other hazard datasets reasonably represent the direction and relative severity of future changes and that current asset characteristics and resilience measures provide an

appropriate basis for evaluating residual risk. Key uncertainties include the future emissions trajectory, climate sensitivity, regional rainfall distribution, hydrological responses, local water demand, land-use and catchment changes, and the frequency, severity and interaction of extreme events. Constraints include model and downscaling resolution, uneven historical data availability and the difficulty of representing highly localised flood pathways, drainage capacity, upstream interventions and compound events. ReNew calibrated the assessment through expert validation, site visits and engineering inputs.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

SSP5-8.5 was selected as ReNew's high-emissions physical-risk stress-test pathway to assess the resilience of its strategy and assets under severe potential changes in water availability and hydrological hazards. The scenario is relevant because ReNew operates a geographically diverse portfolio that includes locations with high baseline water stress and exposure to extreme rainfall, river flooding, coastal flooding and cyclones. It enables ReNew to identify vulnerabilities that may not be apparent under lower-emissions pathways and to assess whether existing adaptation measures remain effective under more adverse conditions. Comparison with SSP1-2.6 and SSP2-4.5 supports the prioritisation of water-efficient operations, early-warning and flood-monitoring systems, drainage and pumping upgrades, climate-resilient infrastructure, insurance and long-term adaptation investment. The pathway is based on the IPCC AR6 scenario framework and was applied using sources including the IPCC Interactive Atlas and WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas.
[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
☑ Strategy and financial planning
☑ Resilience of business model and strategy
☑ Capacity building
☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

In 2025, ReNew conducted a comprehensive physical risk scenario analysis across its portfolio of more than 150 sites, covering solar, wind, hydro, transmission, and manufacturing facilities. The study evaluated seven physical climate hazards—water stress, extreme heat, extreme rainfall, river floods, coastal floods, cyclones, and landslides—under three climate scenarios (SSP 1-2.6, SSP 2-4.5, and SSP 5-8.5) and across short-, medium-, and long-term horizons. The results reveal that baseline risks are high in many geographies, particularly for water stress, extreme rainfall, and cyclones, but through targeted engineering and operational interventions most of these risks can be reduced to low or medium levels, leaving a narrower set of residual vulnerabilities. For hydro assets, particularly in Uttarakhand, the analysis indicates significant baseline risks from extreme rainfall, riverine flooding, and rainfall-triggered landslides due to the mountainous terrain and high climate variability. Comprehensive design features such as robust engineering controls, early warning systems, and adaptive capacity planning have reduced these risks, with residual risk assessed as low to medium. Nonetheless, flash floods and slope instability remain concerns because of unpredictable extreme events, underlining the need for continuous slope monitoring, periodic geotechnical assessments, and adaptive risk reassessment. Solar projects and solar asset management units were found to face high risks from water stress and medium to high risks from extreme heat and rainfall across most states. Coastal and inland states such as Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh face additional cyclone and flooding exposure, while Telangana has localized landslide risks. Mitigation measures—ranging from efficient water use and drainage systems to AI-enabled monitoring—have been successful in reducing residual risks. As a result, water stress and heat risks are now assessed as low, while flood and cyclone risks are reduced to low or medium levels, with no material impact expected on solar generation. In Telangana, a low residual landslide risk remains, requiring ongoing slope stabilization and drainage maintenance. Wind assets and projects show a similar risk profile, with widespread high water stress and medium risks from heat and rainfall. Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh emerge as particularly high-risk states, with exposure to flooding, cyclones, and landslides. Residual risks have been reduced considerably through sustainable water management practices, advanced flood monitoring, and SCADA-based real-time temperature controls for turbines. These interventions ensure that residual risks from water stress and heat are low, with no anticipated operational disruptions. However, some medium residual flood and landslide risks persist in Gujarat and other vulnerable states, necessitating further infrastructure upgrades and continuous maintenance. The implications of this scenario analysis are multi-dimensional. Operationally, ReNew's assets are significantly more resilient, with proactive adaptation ensuring business continuity even under worsening climate scenarios. This resilience reduces the risk of power generation disruptions, equipment damage, and prolonged outages, safeguarding contractual obligations and customer trust. Financially, the company is better positioned to limit potential revenue losses from climate impacts, though provisions for maintenance, insurance, and adaptive upgrades will remain necessary. Strategically, the insights from scenario analysis guide future site selection and project design, embedding climate resilience into investment decisions and reducing long-term exposure to systemic risks. At the governance level, transparent disclosure of scenario outcomes aligns with global standards such as IFRS S2 and TCFD, enhancing investor confidence and demonstrating ReNew's preparedness to navigate a low-carbon, climate-uncertain future.

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

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

ReNew used organization-wide water scenario analysis to inform risk and opportunity assessment, strategy and financial planning, business-model resilience, capacity building, and target setting. WRI Aqueduct and location-specific physical-risk analysis were used to assess water stress, changing water availability, extreme rainfall and flooding across manufacturing, EPC, solar, wind and hydropower activities. The analysis considered current conditions and forward-looking pathways through 2030 and 2050, highlighting differences in groundwater stress, seasonal variability, source reliability, treatment requirements and potential regulatory constraints across locations. The results confirmed that water is a strategic operational resource and that exposure varies materially by site. These insights informed ReNew's Internal Water Pricing framework, which translates location-specific water considerations into a financial decision-support signal. The assessment combines prevailing water costs with physical water stress, local groundwater conditions, regulatory and treatment premiums, seasonal variability, source dependency, alternative sourcing considerations and a forward-looking view of water depletion. The assessment covers material manufacturing, EPC, solar, wind and hydropower sites. Internal water prices vary by location, reflecting differences in availability, sourcing alternatives and treatment requirements. The internal water price is not an accounting or procurement price; it provides an additional lens for evaluating water-efficiency opportunities, alternative sources, technologies, projects and investments, and for integrating water considerations into long-term risk planning and operational resilience. ReNew intends to review the price periodically as water conditions, regulations and operational needs evolve. Scenario insights also informed operational action. Water-status studies at the Lahori Wind and Ashok Nagar Solar sites in Madhya Pradesh, undertaken with the CII Water Institute and aligned with NITI Aayog's water-neutrality framework, supported the assessment of local water dependencies, community considerations and opportunities for site-level water stewardship. ReNew expanded dry robotic cleaning, rainwater harvesting, water-efficient construction and concrete-curing practices, low-flow fixtures, mist aerators, smart backwash controls, Zero Liquid Discharge systems and reuse of treated wastewater. In FY 2025-26, robotic cleaning saved over 564,239 m³ of water. Total water savings reached 29.4% higher than the previous year, while rainwater-harvesting systems at solar EPC and wind asset management sites captured 101,757 m³. Two sites, one wind and one solar, achieved water-positive certification, supporting ReNew's target to become water-positive across operations by 2030. The analysis strengthened business resilience by directing attention to sites where water scarcity, limited alternative sources, treatment needs or regulatory change could affect operating continuity and future growth. It supports prioritisation of water-efficient technologies, alternative sourcing, site-level adaptation and capital evaluation. ReNew's ability to respond is supported by operational measures that can be scaled or upgraded, including robotic cleaning, recycling and reuse systems, rainwater harvesting and Zero Liquid Discharge. The internal water price adds a forward-looking financial lens for comparing these measures and assessing future projects, while periodic review provides flexibility as water conditions change. The results also informed capacity building and target setting by creating a consistent basis for integrating water availability, efficiency and cost considerations into operational and investment decisions. ReNew plans to scale water-positive practices, achieve 100% robotic cleaning across applicable sites by 2030, and reduce manufacturing water-consumption intensity for cells and modules by 5% by 2028 from the FY 2025–26 baseline. Overall, scenario analysis has converted water-risk insights into measurable conservation actions, more informed investment evaluation and stronger planning for business continuity, while supporting water access and ecosystem resilience in surrounding communities.
[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:

☑ Yes

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.2.5) Description of activities included in commitment and implementation of commitment

We are committed to leading the transition to a low-carbon economy. Our strategy is anchored in a 1.5°C pathway, with an SBTi-validated target to achieve Net-Zero emissions by FY2040. Our business model excludes fossil fuels, and this plan serves as both a decarbonization roadmap and a growth strategy, backed by an identified transition investment envelope of INR 39,603 million through FY 2040 (Scope 1: INR 136 million; Scope 2: INR 9,362 million; Scope 3: INR 30,105 million). Our implementation strategy addresses all emission scopes with clear, actionable steps: • Near-Term Targets (by FY2026-27): We will achieve a 29.4% absolute reduction in Scope 1 & 2 emissions and a 29% absolute reduction in Scope 3 emissions from our FY2022 baseline. Our long-term target is a 90% absolute reduction across all scopes by FY 2040, with residual emissions neutralised only after maximum feasible abatement. • Scope 1 (Direct Operations): We are reducing direct emissions by electrifying equipment, deploying SF6-free circuit breakers, and minimizing fugitive emissions. • Scope 2 (Purchased Electricity): We procure renewable energy via PPAs, rooftop solar, and I-RECs (in FY2025-26, 84% of our electricity was from renewables) and implement energy efficiency measures. • Scope 3 (Value Chain): As our largest emissions source, we focus on: • Sustainable Procurement: Transitioning to green steel and low-carbon solar modules. Supplier Engagement: Driving SBTi alignment with suppliers (41% of our critical suppliers have Net Zero targets). - Green Logistics: Shifting to sustainable transportation - Financial Integration: We use an internal carbon price (a shadow price of USD 20.57 per tCO2e) to embed climate costs into investment and procurement decisions, allowing us to favor lower-carbon options on an "all-in cost" basis. - Governance: Our Board and a dedicated ESG Committee oversee the climate strategy. To ensure accountability, 10% of executive variable pay is directly linked to ESG performance. This multi-faceted strategy, refined by our climate risk assessments, ensures we

are on track to meet our Net-Zero goals while building a resilient and competitive business. Our Net Zero Transition Plan can be accessed at https://www.renew.com/resources/sustainability/ReNew%20Net%20Zero%20Transition%20Plan%20FY%202026.pdf

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

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.11) Description of feedback mechanism

We maintain transparent and consistent communication on our transition progress through widely accessible disclosures, including the Integrated Annual Report and sustainability reports published annually. Stakeholder engagement remains a priority, and our feedback mechanisms extend beyond investors to our entire value chain and the communities we operate in. We proactively engage shareholders via quarterly earnings calls, investor roadshows, and financial analyst interactions. Updates on overall climate targets are presented quarterly to all investors, ensuring regular and transparent communication. Feedback from investors, principally those focused on ESG matters, is systematically captured and addressed by our Investor Relations team in close coordination with our Sustainability function. Beyond investors, our feedback process is integrated into our supply chain. We conduct annual ESG assessments of all critical suppliers, creating a two-way dialogue that provides direct feedback on our Scope 3 decarbonization strategy. For communities, we utilize formal consultation processes and grievance mechanisms near our projects to ensure local stakeholder feedback on transition impacts and benefits is heard. All stakeholder feedback is channeled through our robust governance structure. A Board-level ESG Committee provides ultimate oversight, a function that includes the formal, quarterly tracking of progress against our decarbonization roadmap during its meetings. This high-level accountability is complemented by a Sustainability Steering Committee, which reviews feedback for integration into strategy. ESG ratings reviews and CDP/DJSI responses also serve as key feedback channels. This multi-stakeholder approach ensures our transition plan remains a "living document," which is refreshed based on material changes in stakeholder expectations, market conditions, and technology.

(5.2.12) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ More frequently than annually

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

Our strategy to achieve Net Zero emissions by 2040 is underpinned by a transition plan that is both ambitious and pragmatic. The success of this plan, however, is contingent upon a set of critical assumptions and external dependencies which carry inherent uncertainties: • Policy and Regulatory Certainty: Our strategy assumes stable government support for renewables and the maturation of enabling frameworks like India's Green Steel Taxonomy. We have actively engaged with this new policy, procuring 7.2 MT of certified green steel this year. The success of our First Movers Coalition commitment to source at least 10% near-zero emissions steel by 2030 depends on the continued scaling of such supportive national policies. • Pace of Technological Innovation: Our plan's success hinges on the commercial scaling of key decarbonization technologies. For our direct operations (Scope 1), we assume the market availability of proven substitutions like SF_6-free circuit breakers and electrified equipment. For our value chain (Scope 3), strategy depends on innovations that enable the widespread adoption of green steel and green cement, and

technological maturity of greener logistics to decarbonize our transport-related emissions. • Supply Chain Transformation: Achieving our Scope 3 targets is critically dependent on our suppliers' readiness, assuming a growing availability of low-carbon materials and a corresponding maturity in our suppliers' ability to decarbonize their own operations and provide transparent, product-level emissions data. We're supporting this through ESG assessments of 100% of critical suppliers & SBTi-aligned Net Zero targets across 20% of critical suppliers by 2030. • Favorable Market & Capital Conditions: The financial viability of our plan depends on continued access to low-cost capital to fund decarbonization investments and assumes that market demand for verifiably low-carbon products will continue to strengthen, underpinning the strategy's commercial case.

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

We have made tangible progress against our climate transition plan. As of FY 2025-26, our operational renewable capacity reached 12.6 GW, part of a total committed portfolio of ~20 GW, underscoring our continued growth. This expansion is funded in part by successfully raising over USD 10,400 million through capital recycling for reinvestment into clean energy. n FY 2025-26, we generated 24.7 billion units of clean electricity equivalent to powering approximately 21.2 million households and avoiding around 20.8 million tCO_2e annually, supported by continued portfolio growth and capital recycling. Our decarbonization efforts are yielding significant results. Key progress includes: a. Emissions Reduction: We achieved a 25.6% reduction in our absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions against our FY 2022 baseline, making substantial headway towards our Net Zero 2040 target. For the sixth consecutive year, we maintained carbon neutrality for our Scope 1 and 2 emissions, supported by the retirement of 160,000 I-RECs and 27,000 CERs in FY 2025-26. b. Renewable Energy & Scope 3: 84% of our total energy consumption in FY 2025-26 was procured from renewable sources. We have also made significant strides in our value chain engagement, a critical part of our Scope 3 strategy. For the third consecutive year, 100% of our critical suppliers underwent ESG assessments, and 41% are now aligned with Net Zero commitments. We also piloted a rail-based logistics model with CONCOR (162,000 modules, ~100.4 MWp) delivering an estimated ~73% reduction in transport CO_2 emissions. c. Strategic Growth: We have advanced multiple partnerships for pioneering green hydrogen and ammonia projects, diversifying our contribution to the energy transition. d. Disclosure and Integration: Beyond emissions, we enhanced the integration of climate risks into our strategy and improved our disclosures to align with frameworks like IFRS S2, TCFD, and SBTi. Our commitment to sustainability is holistic, as demonstrated by our zero liquid discharge status across operations and achieving water-positive certification at two sites, embedding robust biodiversity stewardship alongside our climate goals.

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

ReNew Net Zero Transition Plan FY 2026.pdf

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

Select all that apply

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(5.2.17) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

Our climate transition plan is designed holistically, ensuring that our decarbonization pathway simultaneously addresses other critical environmental issues like water and biodiversity as integral components of a just transition. Water Stewardship as Climate Resilience: Water security is a core element of our strategy. Our commitment to achieving water positivity by 2030 is not just an environmental goal, but a key measure for building resilience against the physical climate risks of water stress at our assets. We maintain Zero Liquid Discharge across operations and have achieved water positivity at two of our sites, a milestone reached in FY 2024-25 and maintained through FY 2025-26. Water-efficiency initiatives delivered material results in FY 2025-26, including robotic dry-cleaning that saved over 564,239 m³ of water, total water savings 29.4% higher than the prior year, and rainwater harvesting of 101,757 m³. Integrating Biodiversity and Land Use: Recognizing biodiversity as a material topic, we conducted a nature-based risk assessment aligned with the TNFD framework. The findings are directly integrated into our transition plan, guiding responsible site selection and land use as we expand our renewable energy portfolio. Our biodiversity goals by 2030 include: • Achieving No Net Loss of biodiversity, striving for a Net Positive Impact. • Working towards No Net Deforestation in our operations and value chain. • Integrating biodiversity criteria into supplier and value-chain decisions through responsible sourcing policies. • Implementing a biodiversity monitoring framework with defined KPIs. • Circular Economy and Waste: The principles of a circular economy are also embedded in our transition plan. We aim to minimize waste and environmental impact by promoting the use of sustainable materials, such as exploring wooden turbine towers, and focusing on the responsible sourcing of critical raw materials for our manufacturing processes. • Ecosystem Restoration: to support our net-positive ambition, we aim to plant 1 million trees by 2030, strengthening nature-related disclosures in alignment with global frameworks. These issues are governed within the ReSTART targets and Double Materiality Assessment that drive our climate targets, ensuring water, biodiversity and circularity are managed as interconnected priorities rather than in isolation.

(5.2.18) Adaptation-specific objectives included within your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.2.19) Describe the adaptation objectives included in your climate transition plan or standalone adaptation plan

Our climate transition plan's primary adaptation objective is to ensure the long-term resilience of our assets, operations and value chain against the physical impacts of climate change. This is integrated directly into our business strategy and Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework, where climate risk from unfavourable environmental conditions is identified as a top enterprise risk, informed by IFRS S2-aligned climate risk assessments for 100% of operational sites and scenario analysis across IEA (NZE, STEPS) transition pathways and SSP1-2.6, SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5 physical pathways. Our key adaptation objectives are: - Enhance Asset and Infrastructure Resilience: systematically integrate climate risk assessments into project planning and engineering; deploy advanced technology and equipment designed for greater resilience to acute and chronic physical risks (e.g., high winds, flooding, heat stress); and optimise asset performance through advanced monitoring and predictive analytics. New manufacturing sites are subject to IFRS S2-aligned climate risk assessment from the commissioning stage. - Ensure Water Security and Stewardship: achieve water positivity across operations, implement robust water-management strategies, maximise recycling, and maintain Zero Liquid Discharge across all operations, mitigating operational water risk while avoiding exacerbation of stress in surrounding communities. - Build a Climate-Resilient Value Chain: conduct due diligence on suppliers' vulnerability to physical climate risks and encourage them to develop their own adaptation strategies to secure a stable supply of critical components and raw materials. - Promote Ecosystem-Based Adaptation: having screened 100% of operations for biodiversity risk, create and implement Biodiversity Management Plans at priority sites so that land-use practices strengthen, rather than detract from, local ecosystem resilience. Outputs from these assessments feed into enterprise risk management and business-continuity planning, informing design standards, emergency preparedness, insurance, procurement diversification, site selection and long-term resilience planning.
[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

☑ Physical risks

☑ Transition 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

Environmental factors drive innovation in product design and service offerings, particularly emphasizing clean energy solutions such as solar and wind power generation, energy storage, and green hydrogen development. Climate risks prompt continuous improvements in product efficiency and durability to maintain competitiveness under changing resource availability and extreme weather. Water scarcity considerations lead to water-efficient manufacturing and operations, minimizing footprints. Conservation of forests and biodiversity informs sustainable supply chain choices and product lifecycle assessments like the Environmental Product Declaration (EPD). This holistic approach creates market differentiation and aligns with clients' sustainability ambitions. We integrate risk assessments into every stage of the project and product lifecycle, from sourcing and development to operational management, technological adaptation, and market dynamics. Potential risks associated with business partners that could influence the product development process are actively managed through comprehensive risk frameworks, SOPs, and a robust Supplier Code of Conduct. Our approach includes a thorough review of product development risks such as shifts in customer preferences or regulatory changes followed by agile adaptations to safeguard operational continuity. Through rigorous pre-commercialization testing and piloting, our R&D department ensures innovation and product enhancements are executed with due risk considerations, reinforcing the resilience and reliability of our offerings.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Physical risks

☑ Transition 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

Environmental risks and opportunities have fundamentally shaped our value chain strategy, driving us to integrate robust governance, innovative R&D, and long-term resource management. Upstream: De-risking Through Supplier Engagement and R&D Our strategy for the upstream value chain is centered on mitigating risks related to resource scarcity, manufacturing emissions, and social impacts. This is operationalized through: Supplier Governance & Assessment: We integrate environmental risk management directly into our supply chain governance. For the third consecutive year, we conducted a detailed ESG risk assessment of 100% of

our critical suppliers, which in FY 2025-26 expanded to cover 31 Tier 1 and 15 Tier 2 suppliers. This assessment evaluates emissions, labor practices, and climate and water risk, leading to the development of Corrective Action Plans for medium-risk suppliers and ensuring no suppliers are in the high-risk category. This process builds resilience and drives performance improvements across our supply base. Strategic R&D to Reduce Material Dependency: Our R&D strategy actively addresses upstream environmental risks. By investing in advanced cell technologies like TOPCon and HJT, we aim to improve module efficiency, thereby reducing the volume of raw materials required per MW of capacity. This mitigates our exposure to upstream extraction risks and resource price volatility. Downstream: Creating Opportunity Through Innovative Solutions Our strategy seizes the opportunity to provide advanced decarbonization solutions to our downstream customers, addressing their evolving needs: R&D for Downstream Market Needs: Our future-focused R&D in Energy Storage Solutions (BESS, sodium-ion) and digitalization is a direct strategic response to the downstream market's need for reliable, dispatchable clean power. These technologies solve intermittency challenges, creating new revenue streams and enabling a faster transition for our customers. Cross-Cutting Strategy: Water Stewardship and Emissions Reduction Water Management Across the Value Chain: Recognizing water stress as a critical physical risk, we have established a strategic roadmap to become water positive by 2030. This affects our own operations and sets a standard for our value chain. We implement advanced water efficiency initiatives, such as deploying robotic dry cleaning for solar modules, which drastically reduces water consumption. We also aim to work with our suppliers and customers to enhance their own water management strategies. As a capstone to our value chain strategy, our SBTi commitment includes reducing our absolute Scope 3 emissions by 29.4% by FY 2026-27 (from an FY 2022 baseline), directly tying our operational and procurement strategies to a verifiable climate outcome.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Physical risks

☑ Transition 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

ReNew prioritizes R&D investment toward enhancing energy efficiency, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and developing next-generation technologies such as advanced solar modules, battery storage innovations, and digital platforms for predictive analytics and smart grid management. These investments leverage climate scenario insights to ensure alignment with decarbonization pathways and regulatory expectations. R&D drives the creation of new revenue streams through technology-led solutions, positions the company as a sustainability innovator, and enhances asset resilience. Our R&D spend has increased by over 10% from the

FY2025-26 baseline. Additionally we have some joint R&D projects with leading academic institutions like IIT Delhi. In a joint project with IIT Delhi, we are working on the development of sodium sulfide-based new battery chemistry and prototype, and evaluation of biochar performance as a carbon sequestration strategy. Additionally, we are also working with IIT Bombay and IISc Bengaluru on Next-generation battery technology and green hydrogen and Flexible solar modules and related R&D respectively.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Physical risks

☑ Transition 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

Operational strategies incorporate environmental risk assessments, scenario analysis, and adaptive management to enhance resilience against climate-related physical risks (extreme heat, flooding) and resource constraints (water scarcity). Actions include adopting renewable energy procurement, efficient water usage via robotic cleaning, wastewater recycling, and zero liquid discharge systems, with regular monitoring and auditing ensuring compliance and continuous improvement. Risk management frameworks evaluate financial and operational exposures informing contingency planning and capital allocation. Opportunities manifest in strengthened community relations, compliance benefits, and operational efficiencies contributing to sustainability and competitive advantage. We continue to invest in climate risk infrastructure including flood mitigation infrastructure, water conservation technologies and SCADA based monitoring systems. We also have technologies including advanced monitoring systems for our solar and wind assets, in-house energy market trading tools, and building our team of skilled data scientists, engineers and execution experts to enhance our capacity to navigate through adverse situations. Our ventures underline our significant strides in leveraging our innovations to enhance operational efficiency. Similarly for water, having set an ambitious water positive target in place, we are making strides through notable water saving initiatives to reduce the consumption of water through enhancing water efficiency.
[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

- ☑ Assets
- ☑ Revenues
- ☑ Liabilities
- ☑ Access to capital
- ☑ Capital allocation
- ☑ Capital expenditures
- ☑ Acquisitions and divestments

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☑ Physical risks
- ☑ Transition 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

Environmental risks and opportunities are central to our group-level financial planning, directly affecting our capital allocation, revenue projections, and financing strategies to ensure our business model remains resilient and profitable in a net-zero economy. This is most evident in our capital allocation, where our financial planning explicitly includes a quantified INR ~39.6 billion investment to resource our Net Zero Transition Plan through FY 2040. To mitigate the long-term transition risk of future carbon regulation, we have embedded a shadow price of USD 20.57 per tCO2e into our decision-making, which directly affects our CAPEX planning by allowing us to evaluate projects on an "all-in cost" basis and de-risk future investments. Furthermore, our financial strategy dynamically re-allocates resources by recycling capital from mature assets to fund growth in high-opportunity areas like our 4 GW TOPCon solar facility. This strategic capital deployment directly fuels our revenue growth, which is fundamentally tied to capitalizing on climate opportunities. In the medium-term, our investment in domestic solar manufacturing has created a major new revenue stream generating INR 40.8 billion in external sales in FY 2025-26, while our financial planning allocates R&D funds to capture future revenues

from emerging markets like green hydrogen and energy storage. Our ability to fund these ambitious plans is, in turn, enhanced by our proactive climate strategy. Our robust sustainability credentials, including SBTi-validated targets and the fact that 97.61% of our revenue is aligned with the EU Taxonomy, serve as a strategic advantage in our financial planning, enhancing our credibility with lenders and improving our ability to secure the low-cost, sustainable finance required to fully resource our transition plan.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Assets
☑ Revenues
☑ Liabilities
☑ Direct costs
☑ Indirect costs
☑ Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Physical risks
☑ Transition 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

☑ Water

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

We integrate water-related risks into our capital allocation and financial planning processes to strengthen operational resilience, particularly in water-stressed regions where water availability can affect project performance and business continuity. To mitigate these risks, we continue to invest in water-efficient technologies and resource conservation initiatives, including robotic solar panel cleaning systems, rainwater harvesting infrastructure, water recycling solutions, and Zero Liquid

Discharge (ZLD) systems across our operations. These investments not only reduce water dependency but also enhance the long-term sustainability of our assets. Our operational budgets incorporate expenditures related to water stewardship, including water monitoring, conservation initiatives, water-positive projects, and community water programmes. During FY 2025-26, we maintained 100% ZLD across operations, achieved water-positive certification at two sites, and saved 617,167 m³ of water through various conservation initiatives, reflecting our continued commitment to responsible water management. We also proactively manage potential regulatory and stakeholder-related risks by embedding water-related considerations within our broader risk management framework. This approach helps us address evolving water regulations, resource constraints, and community expectations while supporting compliance and operational continuity. Water scarcity remains a key risk identified through our materiality assessment and enterprise risk management processes, and mitigation measures are integrated into business planning and governance mechanisms. At the same time, we continue to unlock value through improved water efficiency, recycling, and reuse. Expanding robotic cleaning across our sites has significantly reduced water consumption, while increased water recycling and conservation measures contribute to resource efficiency and long-term cost optimisation. These initiatives strengthen our environmental stewardship credentials, support our goal of becoming water positive across all operations by 2030, and enhance our overall financial resilience. By embedding water considerations into strategic decision-making, we improve operational sustainability while creating long-term value for stakeholders.
[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	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy	*Select from:* ☑ At both the organization and activity level

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☑ Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue/Turnover

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

129042000000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

97.61

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

100

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2035 (%)

100

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

98.47

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

1.53

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition

We remain committed to reporting our performance against the EU Taxonomy, a globally recognized framework that helps investors, companies, and policymakers identify environmentally sustainable economic activities and support the transition to a low-carbon economy. As part of this commitment, we assess our business activities against the EU Taxonomy’s environmental objectives and technical screening criteria to determine eligibility and alignment. During FY 2025-26, we evaluated our operations against the EU Taxonomy framework, which covers six environmental objectives: climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, transition to a circular economy, pollution prevention and control, and the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems. Our assessment identified activities that contribute primarily to Climate Change Mitigation, consistent with the delegated acts currently in force under the EU Taxonomy framework. As a leading integrated clean energy and decarbonisation solutions provider, our portfolio spans renewable energy generation, solar manufacturing, energy storage, transmission, and other decarbonisation solutions. We assessed all relevant business activities against the EU Taxonomy screening criteria and evaluated their compliance with the substantial contribution, Do No Significant Harm (DNSH), and minimum safeguard requirements. Our FY 2025-26 assessment demonstrates a high degree of alignment between our business model and sustainable economic activities. Approximately 97.6% of our revenue and 96.2% of our capital expenditure (CAPEX) were aligned with the EU Taxonomy, reflecting the strong sustainability profile of our operations and investments. These results underscore the extent to which our growth strategy and capital allocation are focused on activities that support climate action and the energy transition. To maintain and strengthen this alignment, we continue to enhance our sustainability reporting systems, invest in low-carbon technologies and resilient infrastructure, integrate environmental considerations into project development and decision-making, and monitor compliance with evolving regulatory requirements and international best practices. This enables us to uphold transparency, improve data quality, and demonstrate the environmental value created through our operations. Through our ongoing EU Taxonomy assessment and disclosure process, we provide stakeholders with a transparent view of how our revenues, capital investments, and operating activities contribute to sustainable economic outcomes. This approach reinforces our commitment to responsible growth, supports investor confidence, and strengthens our role in accelerating the transition to a net-zero and climate-resilient economy.

Row 2

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☑ Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

779347000000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

96.23

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

100

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2035 (%)

100

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

96.69

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

3.31

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition

We remain committed to reporting our performance against the EU Taxonomy, a globally recognized framework that helps investors, companies, and policymakers identify environmentally sustainable economic activities and support the transition to a low-carbon economy. As part of this commitment, we assess our business activities against the EU Taxonomy’s environmental objectives and technical screening criteria to determine eligibility and alignment. During FY 2025-26, we evaluated our operations against the EU Taxonomy framework, which covers six environmental objectives: climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, transition to a circular economy, pollution prevention and control, and the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems. Our assessment identified activities that contribute primarily to Climate Change Mitigation, consistent with the delegated acts currently in force under the EU Taxonomy framework. As a leading integrated clean energy and decarbonisation solutions provider, our portfolio spans renewable energy generation, solar manufacturing, energy storage, transmission, and other decarbonisation solutions. We assessed all relevant business activities against the EU Taxonomy screening criteria and evaluated their compliance with the substantial contribution, Do No Significant Harm (DNSH), and minimum safeguard requirements. Our FY 2025-26 assessment demonstrates a high degree of alignment between our business model and sustainable economic activities. Approximately 97.6% of our revenue and 96.2% of our capital expenditure (CAPEX) were aligned with the EU Taxonomy, reflecting the strong sustainability profile of our operations and investments. These results underscore the extent to which our growth strategy and capital allocation are focused on activities that support climate action and the energy transition. To maintain and strengthen this alignment, we continue to enhance our sustainability reporting systems, invest in low-carbon technologies and resilient infrastructure, integrate environmental considerations into project development and decision-making, and monitor compliance with evolving regulatory requirements and international best practices. This enables us to uphold transparency, improve data quality, and demonstrate the environmental value created through our operations. Through our ongoing EU Taxonomy assessment and disclosure process, we provide stakeholders with a transparent view of how our revenues, capital investments, and operating activities contribute to sustainable economic outcomes. This approach reinforces our commitment to responsible growth, supports investor confidence, and strengthens our role in accelerating the transition to a net-zero and climate-resilient economy.

Row 3

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☑ Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ OPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

40663000000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

84.46

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

100

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2035 (%)

100

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

85.86

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

14.14

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

We remain committed to reporting our performance against the EU Taxonomy, a globally recognized framework that helps investors, companies, and policymakers identify environmentally sustainable economic activities and support the transition to a low-carbon economy. As part of this commitment, we assess our business activities against the EU Taxonomy's environmental objectives and technical screening criteria to determine eligibility and alignment. During FY 2025-26, we evaluated our operations against the EU Taxonomy framework, which covers six environmental objectives: climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, transition to a circular economy, pollution prevention and control, and the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems. Our assessment identified activities that contribute primarily to Climate Change Mitigation, consistent with the delegated acts currently in force under the EU Taxonomy framework. As a leading integrated clean energy and decarbonisation solutions provider, our portfolio spans renewable energy generation, solar manufacturing, energy storage, transmission, and other decarbonisation solutions. We assessed all relevant business activities against the EU Taxonomy screening criteria and evaluated their compliance with the substantial contribution, Do No Significant Harm (DNSH), and minimum safeguard requirements. Our FY 2025-26 assessment demonstrates a high degree of alignment between our business model and sustainable economic activities. Approximately 97.6% of our revenue and 96.2% of our capital expenditure (CAPEX) were aligned with the EU Taxonomy, reflecting the strong sustainability profile of our operations and investments. These results underscore the extent to which our growth strategy and capital allocation are focused on activities that support climate action and the energy transition. To maintain and strengthen this alignment, we continue to enhance our sustainability reporting systems, invest in low-carbon technologies and resilient infrastructure, integrate environmental considerations into project development and decision-making, and monitor compliance with evolving regulatory requirements and international best practices. This enables us to uphold transparency, improve data quality, and demonstrate the environmental value created through our operations. Through our ongoing EU Taxonomy assessment and disclosure process, we provide stakeholders with a transparent view of how our revenues, capital investments, and operating activities contribute to sustainable economic outcomes. This approach reinforces our commitment to responsible growth, supports investor confidence, and strengthens our role in accelerating the transition to a net-zero and climate-resilient economy.
[Add row]

(5.4.2) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that was associated with eligible and aligned activities under the sustainable finance taxonomy in the reporting year.

Row 1

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Own performance

☑ Adapted activity

☑ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

39967000000

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

30.23

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

30.23

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.12) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

332531000000

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

41.06

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

41.06

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

5911000000

(5.4.2.19) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

12.28

(5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

12.28

(5.4.2.21) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.24) Calculation methodology and supporting information

All information on the EU Taxonomy and eligibility criteria has been determined basis the guidelines for EU Taxonomy. Refer to the Integrated Report FY 2025-26 for more details.

(5.4.2.25) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.26) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

All Substantial Contribution criteria required for the evaluation of the reported activity under EU taxonomy has been considered while doing analysis for the activity under EU Taxonomy.

(5.4.2.27) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.28) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Our solar photovoltaic (PV) generation activities fully meet all Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) requirements, verified through a systematic, evidence-based assessment against all five other environmental objectives. To ensure resilience against Climate Change Adaptation risks, we conduct comprehensive climate risk assessments for all sites in line with IFRS S2 and TNFD frameworks, which informs site selection and engineering. For the Sustainable Use and Protection of Water Resources, our operations maintain a Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) status and deploy water-saving technologies like robotic dry cleaning for modules to minimize consumption in water-stressed regions. We address the Transition to a Circular Economy through robust waste management practices that achieve over 99% waste diversion from landfills and by implementing end-of-life management plans for our solar assets. Our ISO 14001-certified Environmental Management System (EMS) governs our approach to Pollution Prevention and Control, which is further reinforced by our ZLD status. Finally, for the Protection and Restoration of Biodiversity, we have screened 100% of our solar sites for biodiversity risk and implement site-specific Biodiversity Management Plans (BMPs) based on detailed impact assessments to ensure No Net Loss and protect local ecosystems.

(5.4.2.29) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.30) Attach any supporting evidence

EU Taxonomy FY 2025-26.pdf

Row 2

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Electricity generation from wind power

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Own performance

☑ Adapted activity

☑ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

46233000000

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

34.97

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

34.97

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.12) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

401600000000

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

49.59

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

49.59

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

7674000000

(5.4.2.19) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

15.94

(5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

15.94

(5.4.2.21) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.24) Calculation methodology and supporting information

All information on the EU Taxonomy and eligibility criteria has been determined basis the guidelines for EU Taxonomy. Refer to the Integrated Report for more details.

(5.4.2.25) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.26) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

All Substantial Contribution criteria required for the evaluation of the reported activity under EU taxonomy has been considered while doing analysis for the activity under EU Taxonomy.

(5.4.2.27) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.28) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Our wind power generation activities fully meet all Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) requirements, verified through a systematic, evidence-based assessment against the other five environmental objectives. Regarding Climate Change Adaptation, our comprehensive risk assessments, aligned with IFRS S2 and TNFD, inform turbine selection and site engineering to withstand extreme weather and ensure long-term asset resilience. The Sustainable Use of Water is ensured through our overarching commitment to achieve water positivity by 2030 and maintain site-level Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) protocols, which govern the limited water needed for maintenance. To support a Transition to a Circular Economy, we implement end-of-life management strategies and explore innovative solutions like wooden turbine towers. Pollution Prevention and Control is managed under our ISO 14001-certified Environmental Management System, which includes protocols to mitigate potential issues like noise pollution. Finally, to ensure the Protection of Biodiversity, we screen 100% of our operations and conduct extensive pre-construction Environmental Impact Assessments, including avian studies, which inform the site-specific Biodiversity Management Plans (BMPs) we implement to meet our goal of No Net Loss.

(5.4.2.29) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.30) Attach any supporting evidence

Row 3

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Electricity generation from hydropower

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Own performance

☑ Adapted activity

☑ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

1996000000

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

1.51

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

1.51

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.12) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

8460000000

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

1.04

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

1.04

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

414000000

(5.4.2.19) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0.86

(5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0.86

(5.4.2.21) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.24) Calculation methodology and supporting information

All information on the EU Taxonomy and eligibility criteria has been determined basis the guidelines for EU Taxonomy. Refer to the Integrated Report FY 2025-26 for more details.

(5.4.2.25) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.26) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

All Substantial Contribution criteria required for the evaluation of the reported activity under EU taxonomy has been considered while doing analysis for the activity under EU Taxonomy.

(5.4.2.27) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.28) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Our hydropower generation activities fully meet all Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) requirements, as verified through a systematic, evidence-based assessment against the other five environmental objectives. Regarding Climate Change Adaptation, our hydro assets are designed for resilience against climate-driven hydrological changes, informed by comprehensive risk assessments aligned with IFRS S2 and TNFD that evaluate risks from altered rainfall patterns and river flows. For the Sustainable Use and Protection of Water Resources, we adhere to strict technical screening criteria to maintain environmental flows and protect the ecological status of the water body, operating under our broader strategic goal to become water positive by 2030. To address the Transition to a Circular Economy, we practice responsible lifecycle management, including sustainable sourcing for construction and comprehensive decommissioning plans. Pollution Prevention and Control is managed under our ISO 14001-certified Environmental Management System, which includes robust protocols to prevent any discharge of operational pollutants. Finally, to ensure the Protection of Biodiversity, we screen 100% of our operations and conduct detailed Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) with a focus on aquatic and riparian ecosystems, which inform the site-specific Biodiversity Management Plans (BMPs) we implement to meet our goal of No Net Loss.

(5.4.2.29) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.30) Attach any supporting evidence

EU Taxonomy FY 2025-26.pdf

Row 4

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Transmission and distribution of electricity

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.10) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

1136000000

(5.4.2.11) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0.86

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

3694000000

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.46

(5.4.2.22) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

673000000

(5.4.2.23) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year

1.4

(5.4.2.24) Calculation methodology and supporting information

All information on the EU Taxonomy and eligibility criteria has been determined basis the guidelines for EU Taxonomy. Refer to the Integrated Report FY 2025-26 for more details.

(5.4.2.25) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.26) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

All Substantial Contribution criteria required for the evaluation of the reported activity under EU taxonomy has been considered while doing analysis for the activity under EU Taxonomy.

(5.4.2.27) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.28) Details of do no significant harm analysis

For our 'Transmission and distribution of electricity' activities, a Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) analysis was conducted; however, the activity is reported as 'Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned' for this reporting period. While DNSH criteria for Climate Change Adaptation, Water, Circular Economy, Pollution, and Biodiversity were addressed through our standard ISO 14001-certified Environmental Management System and project-level Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs), the activity did not meet the specific technical screening criteria for Climate Change Mitigation. Compliance requires demonstrating that the connected grid's average emission factor is below 100gCO2e/kWh via a lifecycle GHG emissions assessment. As this specific assessment was not performed for the transmission assets in this reporting period, we could not formally verify compliance with this key criterion, leading to the "not aligned" classification for the activity as a whole.

(5.4.2.29) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.30) Attach any supporting evidence

EU Taxonomy FY 2025-26.pdf

Row 5

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Manufacture of renewable energy technologies

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Own performance

☑ Adapted activity

☑ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

40846000000

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

30.9

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

30.9

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.12) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

36756000000

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

4.54

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

4.54

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

26664000000

(5.4.2.19) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

55.38

(5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

55.38

(5.4.2.21) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.24) Calculation methodology and supporting information

All information on the EU Taxonomy and eligibility criteria has been determined basis the guidelines for EU Taxonomy. Refer to the Integrated Report FY 2025-26 for more details.

(5.4.2.25) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.26) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

All Substantial Contribution criteria required for the evaluation of the reported activity under EU taxonomy has been considered while doing analysis for the activity under EU Taxonomy.

(5.4.2.27) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.28) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Our manufacturing activities for renewable energy technologies fully meet all Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) criteria, as verified through a comprehensive, evidence-based assessment. For Climate Change Adaptation, our manufacturing facilities are included in our company-wide climate risk and vulnerability assessments to ensure their operational resilience to physical climate risks. We ensure the Sustainable Use and Protection of Water Resources by implementing robust water management plans within our plants and maintaining a strict Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) status. Our commitment to a Transition to a Circular Economy is demonstrated by achieving over 99% waste diversion from landfills at our facilities and by conducting due diligence on the sourcing of key raw materials like silicon, silver, and aluminum. All activities are governed by our ISO 14001-certified Environmental Management System, which provides the framework for Pollution Prevention and Control of all manufacturing processes. Finally, to ensure the Protection of Biodiversity, our manufacturing sites were selected and developed based on Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) to avoid construction on land with high biodiversity value and to minimize impact on surrounding ecosystems.

(5.4.2.29) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.30) Attach any supporting evidence

EU Taxonomy FY 2025-26.pdf
[Add row]

(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

(5.4.3.1) Details of minimum safeguards analysis

ReNew conducts stringent environmental and social safeguards assessments aligned with international standards such as the IFC Performance Standards, Equator Principles, and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. The safeguards framework covers human rights, labor practices, biodiversity conservation, and stakeholder engagement. These assessments ensure that taxonomy-aligned activities meet required minimum standards for responsible operations.

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

ReNew's taxonomy alignment is deeply integrated with our broader sustainability strategy, which encompasses climate risk management, biodiversity preservation, water stewardship, and circular economy initiatives. The alignment assessment is not a standalone exercise but a reflection of our holistic approach to managing environmental risks and opportunities. To ensure the accuracy and reliability of our reporting, we seek independent verification for our sustainability data. As detailed in our FY 2025-26 Integrated Report, Ernst & Young Associates LLP conducted a limited assurance engagement on our non-financial Key Performance Indicators for the reporting period, in accordance with the ISAE 3000 (Revised) standard. While the EU Taxonomy KPIs were not a separate subject of this engagement, the

assurance covered the core environmental and social data that underpins our assessment of the DNSH (Do No Significant Harm) and Minimum Safeguards criteria. This third-party verification provides our stakeholders with additional confidence in the data foundation of our taxonomy disclosures. ReNew is committed to continuous improvement in transparency and plans to explore expanding the scope of assurance in the future as regulatory expectations and best practices evolve. This commitment, combined with the integration of ESG in all financial and operational decision-making, fosters stakeholder trust in our sustainable growth journey.

(5.4.3.3) Indicate whether you will be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.3.5) Attach any supporting evidence

EU Taxonomy FY 2025-26.pdf
[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

ReNew invests in research and development focused on advancing low-carbon products and services within the renewable energy sector. These investments include enhancing efficiency and durability of solar photovoltaic modules, developing advanced battery storage technologies, and pioneering green hydrogen initiatives. ReNew's dedicated innovation hubs and collaborations with academic and industry partners facilitate continuous innovation, supporting its transition to a sustainable, low-carbon business model aligned with climate commitments. These efforts contribute to both operational excellence and market competitiveness.
[Fixed row]

(5.5.2) Provide details of your organization’s investments in low-carbon R&D for capital goods products and services over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.2.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy

(5.5.2.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Full/commercial-scale demonstration

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

6

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

0

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

0

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

ReNew’s R&D in the 30 mm aluminium frame supports its climate commitments by improving the material and logistical efficiency of solar-module manufacturing. The design reduced aluminium consumption per module by 12%, directly lowering demand for a material used in module production. It also improved packing efficiency by 16%, reduced plastic and corrugated-sheet waste per module, and lowered transportation costs through improved packing density. ReNew prioritised this technology because it delivers measurable material-efficiency benefits within an existing commercial-scale solar product while supporting more resource-efficient

domestic renewable-energy manufacturing. The initiative represented approximately 6% of total R&D investment over the last three years. No investment was incurred in FY 2025–26 and no further investment is currently planned for this completed project.

Row 2

(5.5.2.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy

(5.5.2.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Full/commercial-scale demonstration

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

18

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

13000000

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

0

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

ReNew's R&D investment in TOPCon cell technology supports its climate commitments by improving the efficiency and scalability of solar-module manufacturing. The successful migration from the PERC platform to TOPCon resulted in an approximately 9% improvement in PV-module efficiency and a 6% increase in production efficiency. Higher module efficiency supports greater renewable-electricity generation potential for a given module area, while improved production efficiency strengthens ReNew's ability to manufacture low-carbon technology at scale. ReNew prioritised TOPCon because it provides commercially demonstrable performance and productivity improvements in a core renewable-energy technology. The initiative represented approximately 18% of total R&D investment over the last three years, with INR 13 million invested in FY 2025–26. No further investment is currently planned for this completed project.

Row 3

(5.5.2.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy

(5.5.2.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Full/commercial-scale demonstration

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

30

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

45000000

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

30

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

ReNew's R&D in the G12R module design with TOPCon cell architecture supports its climate commitments by improving the scalability and resource efficiency of solar-module manufacturing. The optimised module format and cell architecture increased manufacturing-plant production capacity by approximately 3%, enabling higher throughput, improved line productivity and more efficient use of manufacturing resources. ReNew prioritised this technology because it delivers commercially applicable capacity and productivity gains in a core low-carbon technology and supports the expansion of domestic solar manufacturing. The initiative represented approximately 30% of total R&D investment over the last three years, with INR 45 million invested in FY 2025–26.

Row 4

(5.5.2.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy

(5.5.2.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Basic academic/theoretical research

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

0

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

0

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

70

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

ReNew is investing in the development of silicon-perovskite tandem solar modules. The initiative is intended to improve solar-conversion efficiency and advance next-generation module technology. During FY 2025–26, the technology was at the research stage and had not reached commercial-scale deployment. This R&D investment supports ReNew's climate transition strategy by improving the performance and efficiency of renewable-energy technology and strengthening domestic solar manufacturing and technology capabilities. Higher-efficiency tandem modules have the potential to generate more renewable electricity from a given module area, supporting the continued expansion and competitiveness of solar energy. Investment in the technology also helps ReNew prepare for changes in the solar market as next-generation photovoltaic technologies develop. ReNew selected this technology area because perovskite-silicon tandem technology represents a potential pathway to improve solar-module performance beyond conventional technology pathways. The research enables ReNew to evaluate technical feasibility, performance, durability, scalability and commercial applicability before considering wider deployment. The initiative is aligned with ReNew's focus on responsible innovation, next-generation renewable-energy solutions and long-term decarbonisation.

Row 5

(5.5.2.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy

(5.5.2.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Large scale commercial deployment

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

5

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

0

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

0

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

ReNew's renewable energy manufacturing R&D initiatives support its broader decarbonisation strategy and Net Zero 2040 commitment by improving resource efficiency while maintaining high-performance renewable energy technologies. ReNew implemented advanced metallization and process optimisation programmes across its solar manufacturing operations, reducing silver consumption from approximately 100 mg/cell to 63 mg/cell (Sep 2024 - June 2026) while maintaining cell efficiency of 23.44%. These initiatives generated annual material savings of approximately 1.36 MT of silver and 6.32 MT of aluminium. The programme is aligned with ReNew's climate transition plan through its focus on reducing the carbon intensity and resource footprint of renewable energy manufacturing. By lowering the consumption of critical raw materials while maintaining product performance, the initiative contributes to responsible resource use, circularity, operational efficiency, and reduced embedded emissions associated with material extraction, processing, and transportation. The initiative also supports ReNew's broader environmental strategy, which integrates climate action, resource efficiency, sustainable manufacturing, and value-chain decarbonisation to enable low-carbon growth while strengthening environmental resilience across operations and the value chain. Furthermore, these manufacturing innovations support the scaling of renewable energy technologies required for India's energy transition while enhancing the sustainability and competitiveness of ReNew's solar manufacturing business. Through

continuous process innovation and material optimisation, ReNew seeks to decouple manufacturing growth from resource consumption, supporting its commitments to Net Zero by 2040, sustainable value-chain management, operational excellence, and the delivery of low-carbon energy solutions at scale.
[Add 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:
☑ Battery storage

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Applied research and development

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

32

(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

17

(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

ReNew's R&D investment in the BESS value chain supports the development and integration of battery-storage solutions alongside renewable-energy generation. Battery storage improves system flexibility, enables renewable electricity to be stored and dispatched when required, and reduces reliance on fossil-fuel-based balancing capacity. This supports ReNew's strategy to provide firm and dispatchable renewable power. ReNew's operating portfolio includes 100 MW/250 MWh of commissioned BESS, while its committed storage portfolio, including BESS and pumped hydro, is 1.6 GW/5.9 GWh.

Row 2

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Mechanical storage

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Large scale commercial deployment

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

9

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

10000000

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

33

(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

ReNew's investment in pumped hydro storage supports the integration of variable renewable energy by providing long-duration storage and greater flexibility to the electricity system. The technology complements ReNew's solar, wind and hybrid portfolio by improving the availability of renewable electricity during periods of lower generation and peak demand. This strengthens grid stability, reduces reliance on fossil-fuel-based balancing power and supports ReNew's transition towards an integrated decarbonisation solutions platform.

Row 3

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Green fuels

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Applied research and development

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

26

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

120000000

(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

ReNew's green-fuels R&D focuses on renewable hydrogen and its derivatives, including green ammonia and green methanol. These technologies are intended to provide low-carbon alternatives for hard-to-abate sectors where direct electrification may be difficult. The investment supports ReNew's climate-transition strategy by extending decarbonisation beyond renewable-power generation into low-carbon fuels and industrial applications. ReNew is developing its green-hydrogen and derivatives platform, with a market opportunity targeting approximately 1.1 MTPA of green ammonia and derivatives.

Row 4

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Digitalisation for renewable-energy optimisation

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Full/commercial-scale demonstration

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

7

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

30000000

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

10

(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

ReNew invests in digital solutions that support data-led management of renewable-energy assets and electricity markets. These solutions use digital optimisation, analytics and forecasting to improve asset performance, scheduling accuracy, energy efficiency and integration of renewable electricity. Digitalisation supports ReNew's climate commitments by increasing renewable-energy output and reliability, reducing avoidable operational energy use and strengthening the scalability of low-carbon energy solutions. ReNew Digital has been embedded as an enterprise capability supporting strategic execution across operations, markets and future growth platforms.

Row 5

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS)

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Full/commercial-scale demonstration

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

26

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

0

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

0

(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

The organization forefronts climate action by delivering a comprehensive suite of decarbonisation solutions, including advanced work in carbon markets. Its strategic roadmap includes scaling investments in emerging areas such as carbon markets, alongside utility-scale renewable energy projects, manufacturing, digitalisation, and energy storage. These efforts in carbon markets focus on developing high-quality, verifiable emissions reduction projects and robust trading platforms, enabling effective decarbonisation and mobilising capital to accelerate the low-carbon transition. This approach aligns with the company's commitment to innovation and leadership in sustainable energy solutions.
[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)

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

ReNew has not invested in and do not plan to invest in coal or any non-renewable electricity generation source.

Coal - Brown

(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

ReNew has not invested in and do not plan to invest in coal or any non-renewable electricity generation source.

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

ReNew has not invested in and do not plan to invest in oil or any non-renewable electricity generation source.

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

ReNew has not invested in and do not plan to invest in gas or any non-renewable electricity generation source.

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

ReNew has not invested in and do not plan to invest in sustainable biomass as an electricity generation source.

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

ReNew has not invested in and do not plan to invest in other biomass as an electricity generation source.

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

ReNew has not invested in and do not plan to invest in waste as an electricity generation source.

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

ReNew has not invested in and do not plan to invest in nuclear sources of electricity generation.

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

ReNew has not invested in and do not plan to invest in geothermal sources of electricity generation.

Ocean thermal

(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

ReNew has not invested in and do not plan to invest in ocean thermal sources of electricity generation.

Hydropower

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

8460000000

(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

1.14

(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

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

2021

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

The planned CAPEX figure is derived from our audited FY2025-26 EU Taxonomy disclosure, specifically for activities under '4.5 Electricity generation from hydropower'. The calculation is based on our board-approved annual budget and includes the following key assumptions: 1. Scope and Timeframe: The figure represents committed capital for specific run-of-river plant projects within the stated fiscal year and does not include uncommitted pipeline projects. 2. Stable Policy Environment: The calculations assume the continuation of a stable regulatory framework for hydropower and renewable energy, without material adverse changes. 3. Market and Cost Assumptions: The figures are based on current year cost estimates for civil works and electromechanical equipment and do not factor in significant unforeseen inflation or supply chain cost volatility.

Onshore wind

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

401600000000

(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

54.08

(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

24

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

2025

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

The planned CAPEX figure is derived from our audited FY2025-26 EU Taxonomy disclosure, specifically for activities under '4.3 Electricity generation from wind power'. The calculation is based on our board-approved annual budget and includes the following key assumptions: 1. Scope and Timeframe: The figure represents committed capital for specific onshore wind projects within the stated fiscal year and does not include uncommitted pipeline projects or M&A activity. 2. Stable Policy Environment: The calculations assume the continuation of a stable regulatory framework for wind power and renewable energy auctions, without material adverse changes. 3. Market and Cost Assumptions: The figures are based on current year cost estimates for major components, such as Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs), and do not factor in significant unforeseen inflation or supply chain cost volatility.

Offshore 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

ReNew has not invested in and do not plan to invest in offshore wind sources of electricity generation.

Solar

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

332531000000

(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

44.78

(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

76

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

2025

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

The planned CAPEX figure is derived from our audited FY2025-26 EU Taxonomy disclosure, specifically for activities under '4.1 Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology'. The calculation is based on our board-approved annual budget and includes the following key assumptions: 1. Scope and Timeframe: The figure represents committed capital for specific solar PV projects within the stated fiscal year and does not include uncommitted pipeline projects or M&A activity. 2. Stable Policy Environment: The calculations assume the continuation of key government support mechanisms, such as the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for solar manufacturing, without material adverse changes. 3. Market and Cost Assumptions: The figures are based on current year cost estimates for major components, such as solar modules and inverters, and do not factor in significant unforeseen inflation or supply chain cost volatility.

Wave

(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

ReNew has not invested and does not plan to invest in Wave renewable energy sources.

Tidal

(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

ReNew has not invested and does not plan to invest in Tidal renewable energy sources.

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

ReNew has not invested in and do not plan to invest in CCS sources of electricity generation.

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)

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

ReNew has not invested in and do not plan to invest in any renewable source for electricity generation.

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

ReNew has not invested in and do not plan to invest in any non-renewable source for electricity generation.
[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 :Wind energy Generation

(5.7.1.2) Description of product/service

Capital Expenditure for wind power generation capacity These are projected approximate figures and actual numbers may vary by 5-10%

(5.7.1.3) CAPEX planned for product/service

54000000000

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

18.88

(5.7.1.5) End year of CAPEX plan

2030

Row 2

(5.7.1.1) Products and services

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Solar Power Generation

(5.7.1.2) Description of product/service

Capital Expenditure for solar power generation capacity These are projected approximate figures and actual numbers may vary by 5-10%

(5.7.1.3) CAPEX planned for product/service

171000000000

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

59.79

(5.7.1.5) End year of CAPEX plan

2030

Row 3

(5.7.1.1) Products and services

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Manufacturing of Solar Cell and Module

(5.7.1.2) Description of product/service

Capital Expenditure for solar cell and module manufacturing capacity These are projected approximate figures and actual numbers may vary by 5-10% Manufacturing of Solar Cell and Module

(5.7.1.3) CAPEX planned for product/service

15000000000

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

5.24

(5.7.1.5) End year of CAPEX plan

2030

Row 4

(5.7.1.1) Products and services

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Other technologies (Carbon, Green Hydrogen, BESS)

(5.7.1.2) Description of product/service

Capital Expenditure for other technologies (Carbon, Green Hydrogen, PSP) These are projected approximate figures and actual numbers may vary by 5-10%

(5.7.1.3) CAPEX planned for product/service

1000000000

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

0.35

(5.7.1.5) End year of CAPEX plan

2030

Row 5

(5.7.1.1) Products and services

Select from:
☑ Large-scale storage

(5.7.1.2) Description of product/service

Capital Expenditure for Battery Energy Storage Systems(BESS) These are projected approximate figures and actual numbers may vary by 5-10%

(5.7.1.3) CAPEX planned for product/service

45000000000

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

15.73

(5.7.1.5) End year of CAPEX plan

2030
[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)

-48.14

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

12

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

15

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

15

(5.9.5) Please explain

Our expenditure trends are driven by our strategic commitment to achieve water positivity by 2030 and build resilience across our sites, 71% of which are in water-stressed regions. CAPEX Trend: The -48.14% decrease in the reporting year is due to project timing, following a year of exceptionally high investment (INR 94.33 Cr) in robotic dry-cleaning systems. The current spend (INR 48.92 Cr) remains a significant ongoing investment. We anticipate a +12% increase next year as we continue the phased deployment of this technology across our portfolio. Water-related OPEX increased by 15% during the year, largely attributable to higher expenditure on the operation and maintenance of ETPs and STPs across our sites. Going forward, OPEX is expected to follow a similar trajectory, reflecting ongoing investments in wastewater treatment and management infrastructure.
[Fixed row]

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

	Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality
Carbon	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

	Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[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:

☑ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Navigate regulations
☑ Drive energy efficiency
☑ Stress test investments
☑ Set a carbon offset budget
☑ Drive low-carbon investment
☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making
☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in risk assessment
☑ Conduct cost-benefit analysis
☑ Reduce upstream value chain emissions
☑ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
☑ Influence strategy and/or financial planning
☑ Setting and/or achieving of climate-related policies and targets

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Scenario analysis
☑ Benchmarking against peers
☑ Existing or pending legislation
☑ Alignment to scientific guidance
☑ Alignment to international standards
☑ Alignment with the price of a carbon tax
☑ Price/cost of renewable energy procurement
☑ Price/cost of voluntary carbon offset credits
☑ Cost of required measures to achieve climate-related targets
☑ Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme

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

We utilise shadow carbon pricing, which considers factors like decarbonisation costs, adoption rates of mitigation measures, carbon liabilities, and reduced emissions to navigate regulatory landscapes effectively. We have established an ICP of USD 20.57 per tonne of CO2e (INR 1922.95 with exchange rate of 93.483)across our businesses. This pricing mechanism is integral to our investment decision-making process, driving our efforts towards decarbonisation. By applying a carbon price to investment and procurement decisions, we are incentivising low-carbon technologies and aligning capital allocation with our climate targets.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2
☑ Scope 3, other (upstream)

(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

Expected to increase gradually over time aligned with tightening climate policies and market carbon pricing trends

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

1923

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

1923

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

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Operations

☑ Procurement

☑ Risk management

☑ Value chain engagement

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

Select from:

☑ No

(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

Energy Utility is one of the most strategically important industries for our country. In order to decarbonize this sector, internal carbon pricing has emerged as a viable solution for utility companies in current times. Currently, there are no direct regulations governing the carbon taxation in India. However, the government has

established various policies and schemes that are in accordance with the climate action strategy and the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) set by India. In the upcoming years, Indian government may introduce regulations on carbon pricing which will have a financial impact on the businesses. Considering all these factors, ReNew has voluntarily decided to set an Internal Carbon price with an intent to accelerate decarbonization within the company and across the value chain.ReNew uses Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP) as an important enabler for decarbonization. To better maneuver in the dynamic regulatory environments, ReNew has implemented shadow carbon pricing by taking into consideration the cost and penetration of potential decarbonisation interventions, carbon liability and abated emissions. Following this approach, We have estimated an Internal Carbon Price (ICP) of USD 20.57/ tCO2e (tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent) for all our businesses.In addition to this to reduce the GHG emission load we have in place our Net Zero Target validated by Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) and to align with the goals of the Paris Agreement, we have also integrated the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into our entire business framework. Through a range of decarbonization measures, we aim to reduce GHG emissions (Scope 1 Scope 2) by 29.4% from FY 2021-22 to FY 2026-27. Our proposed measures include increasing the proportion of green power in our energy mix, energy efficiency measures. Our pricing strategy is under continuous review to ensure alignment with strategic objectives and performance benchmarks. During FY 2024-25, ReNew initiated pilot assessments for some of its highest-emission purchased goods, including steel, one of our most carbon-intensive procurement categories. Building on these efforts, this year we procured 7.2 MT of Green Steel, certified under India's Green Steel Taxonomy, marking a significant step towards decarbonising our supply chain and reducing embedded emissions.
[Add row]

(5.10.2) Provide details of your organization’s internal price on water.

Row 1

(5.10.2.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:
☑ Shadow price

(5.10.2.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply
☑ Navigate regulations
☑ Drive water efficiency
☑ Stress test investments
☑ Drive water-related investment
☑ Influence strategy and/or financial planning
☑ Identify and seize low-water impact opportunities
☑ Setting and/or achieving of water-related policies and targets
☑ Incentivize consideration of water-related issues in decision making
☑ Incentivize consideration of water-related issues in risk assessment

(5.10.2.3) Factors beyond current market price are considered in the price

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.2.4) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Scenario analysis

☑ Existing water tariffs

☑ Costs of treating water

☑ Anticipated water tariffs

☑ Costs of transporting water

☑ Existing or pending legislation

☑ Alignment to scientific guidance

☑ Alignment to international standards

☑ Other, please specify **:Physical water stress, site specific groundwater stress, source dependency, seasonal variability, water depletion and alternative sourcing considerations**

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

ReNew uses a differentiated shadow water price to reflect the broader value and risks of water beyond its prevailing purchase cost. The methodology begins with current water prices for relevant water sources and locations and incorporates physical water stress, local groundwater stress, regulatory context and treatment premiums, source dependency, seasonal variability and alternative sourcing considerations. A forward-looking assessment considers future changes in water availability, regulatory evolution and operational requirements. Scenario analysis is used to assess alternative water-availability pathways and translate expected 2030 conditions into cost and supply assumptions. The resulting internal water price varies by location and ranges from INR 312 to INR 822 per cubic metre. Prices at the lower end apply to locations with relatively lower water risk and better availability, while prices at the higher end apply to locations with greater water stress, limited alternative sources or higher treatment needs. The assessment covers material manufacturing, solar and wind EPC, operating solar, operating wind and hydropower sites. The shadow price provides an additional decision-support lens and does not result in an actual internal financial charge or transfer.

(5.10.2.6) Stages of the value chain covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Project/site specific coverage

(5.10.2.7) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Differentiated

(5.10.2.8) Indicate how and why the price is differentiated

The internal water price is differentiated by location because water availability, source conditions, treatment requirements and water-related risks vary across ReNew's sites. The methodology considers prevailing source-specific water costs, physical water stress, local groundwater conditions, regulatory and treatment considerations, reliance on single or multiple water sources, seasonal variability and the availability of alternative sources. Locations with relatively lower water risk and better availability are assigned prices toward the lower end of the INR 312–822 per cubic metre range. Locations with higher water stress, fewer sourcing alternatives or greater treatment requirements are assigned prices toward the higher end. This location-specific approach reflects the different operational and resilience implications of water use across manufacturing, construction and operating assets

(5.10.2.9) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Evolutionary

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

The internal water price is evolutionary because the methodology considers future water availability, regulatory evolution, operational needs and water-depletion trends. Scenario analysis covers current conditions and a 2030 outlook, under which future water conditions are translated into cost and supply assumptions. ReNew expects location-specific prices to be reviewed and updated as water stress, groundwater conditions, source availability, treatment requirements, regulation and operational needs change. The current methodology includes an inflation rate of 4% year-on-year in addition to scenario analysis as per SSP 3 in 2030.

(5.10.2.11) Minimum actual price used (currency per cubic meter)

312

(5.10.2.12) Maximum actual price used (currency per cubic meter)

822

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

Select all that apply

☑ Operations

☑ Risk management

☑ Opportunity management

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :At SAM sites, module-cleaning services are procured through third-party contracts that include the expenses associated with water. The applicable site-specific internal water price is incorporated into the assessment of the total water-related cost.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

ReNew monitors and evaluates its internal water pricing approach through periodic review of the location-specific parameters used to determine the shadow price. The review considers changes in prevailing water prices, physical water stress, local groundwater stress, regulatory and treatment requirements, source dependency, seasonal variability, alternative sourcing options and forward-looking water-availability conditions. Scenario analysis, including the 2030 outlook, is used to assess how changes in water availability, water depletion, regulation and operational requirements may affect internal water values across material sites. The assessment covers manufacturing facilities, solar and wind EPC sites, operating solar and wind assets, and hydropower projects. The effectiveness of the pricing approach is evaluated based on its ability to inform and prioritise water-efficiency opportunities, alternative sourcing decisions, investment evaluations, and longer-term risk management and resilience planning. ReNew intends to periodically update the differentiated price range as implementation experience develops and site-level water conditions change, while progressively embedding the internal water price into relevant business processes.
[Add row]

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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*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?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

☑ Other, please specify :A Sustainability Code of Conduct for Suppliers has been established by the company which has been aligned with the Ten Principles of UNGC and international best practices in supply chain clearly outlining ESG expectations for the them

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

We assess all suppliers against our Supplier Code of Conduct covering GHG emissions, air emissions, health & safety, water, pollution, and waste. All suppliers are required to adhere by this code. Critical Tier-1 suppliers undergo desk assessments. Suppliers are classified as having substantive dependencies/impacts if they are deemed critical under this program (covering majority of emissions and spend) and supply critical renewable-energy commodities.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

2386

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:
☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Dependence on water

☑ Dependence on ecosystem services/environmental assets

☑ Impact on water availability

☑ Impact on pollution levels

☑ Other, please specify :A Supplier code of conduct has been established by the company which has been aligned with the Ten Principles of United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) and international best practices in supply chain clearly outlining ESG expectations for the them.

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Tier 1 suppliers are screened against ReNew's Supplier Code. The substantive threshold considers water dependence, impacts on availability or pollution, operations in water-stressed areas, procurement spend, strategic relevance and criticality of supplied goods/services.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

2386
[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

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Strategic status of suppliers

☑ Supplier performance improvement

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

During FY 2025-26, we continued to strengthen supplier engagement and sustainability performance across our value chain. Through our Supplier ESG Risk Assessments, including expanded engagement with Tier-2 suppliers, we identified climate-related risks and ESG improvement opportunities while supporting suppliers through capacity-building initiatives and sustainability awareness programmes. Our assessments cover key ESG parameters, including climate action, emissions, water stewardship, human rights, labour practices, and governance. Based on the findings, we collaborate with suppliers to develop and implement time bound and targeted short, medium and long term Corrective Action Plans (CAPs) to address identified gaps and improve ESG performance, which are monitored quarterly. We maintained ESG risk assessments for 100% of our critical suppliers for the third consecutive year and continued ESG screening for all new critical suppliers. Our procurement activities continue to be guided by a comprehensive Procurement Policy, with rigorous evaluation and quality-control processes applied to high-value procurements to ensure responsible sourcing and long-term sustainability.

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

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to water

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Material sourcing

☑ Strategic status of suppliers

☑ Supplier performance improvement

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

During FY 2025-26, we continued to strengthen supplier engagement and sustainability performance across our value chain. Through our Supplier ESG Risk Assessments, including expanded engagement with Tier-2 suppliers, we identified climate-related risks and ESG improvement opportunities while supporting suppliers through capacity-building initiatives and sustainability awareness programmes. Our assessments cover key ESG parameters, including climate action, water stress, emissions, water stewardship, human rights, labour practices, and governance. Based on the findings, we collaborate with suppliers to develop and implement time bound and targeted short, medium and long term Corrective Action Plans (CAPs) to address identified gaps and improve ESG performance, which are monitored quarterly. We maintained ESG risk assessments for 100% of our critical suppliers for the third consecutive year and continued ESG screening for all new critical suppliers. Our procurement activities continue to be guided by a comprehensive Procurement Policy, with rigorous evaluation and quality-control processes applied to high-value procurements to ensure responsible sourcing and long-term sustainability.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

As part of our commitment to responsible and sustainable sourcing, we have established a Sustainability Code of Conduct for Suppliers that sets clear ESG expectations across our value chain. Aligned with the principles of the UN Global Compact and international supply chain best practices, the Code outlines requirements related to environmental management, climate action, human rights, labour standards, business ethics, and governance. We expect all suppliers to adhere to these requirements, and these sustainability considerations are embedded into our supplier onboarding, qualification, and assessment processes. To ensure these policies are operational and to drive tangible improvements, we employ several engagement methods, chief among them being collaborative corrective action and capacity building. In FY2025-26, we conducted a detailed ESG risk assessment for 100% of our critical suppliers. Through this process: 1. Suppliers were assessed and classified as low, medium, or high risk based on detailed ESG criteria 2. For suppliers identified as 'medium risk', we moved beyond simple assessment to direct engagement. 3. We collaborated with each of these suppliers to develop detailed Corrective Action Plans. These plans are not punitive; they are a capacity-building tool that establishes specific targets, timelines, and improvement pathways on environmental issues like water management and emissions.

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

As part of our commitment to responsible and sustainable sourcing, we have established a Sustainability Code of Conduct for Suppliers that sets clear ESG expectations across our value chain. Aligned with the principles of the UN Global Compact and international supply chain best practices, the Code outlines requirements related to environmental management, water management, climate action, human rights, labour standards, business ethics, and governance. We expect all suppliers to adhere to these requirements, and these sustainability considerations are embedded into our supplier onboarding, qualification, and assessment processes. To ensure these policies are operational and to drive tangible improvements, we employ several engagement methods, chief among them being collaborative corrective action and capacity building. In FY2025-26, we conducted a detailed ESG risk assessment for 100% of our critical suppliers. Through this process: 1. Suppliers were assessed and classified as low, medium, or high risk based on detailed ESG criteria 2. For suppliers identified as 'medium risk', we moved beyond simple assessment to direct engagement. 3. We collaborated with each of these suppliers to develop detailed Corrective Action Plans. These plans are not punitive; they are a capacity-building tool that establishes specific targets, timelines, and improvement pathways on environmental issues like water management and emissions.

[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:

☑ Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ 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:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ All suppliers compliant during the reporting period

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

We strategically collaborate with our suppliers to achieve high standards in business and sustainable excellence. Our commitment to creating a sustained value with our suppliers is evident in our structured policies and practices. We have implemented a Standardised Procurement Policy and a Sustainability Code of Conduct for suppliers, across all our business units. We ensure that all onboarded suppliers meet our code of conduct, ensuring 100% compliance for our Tier 1 suppliers. Our engagement goes beyond baseline compliance as we actively encourage our suppliers to adopt more advanced climate commitments. In FY 2025-26, we assessed 100% of our critical suppliers on their climate maturity. While all suppliers meet our foundational Code of Conduct, these deeper assessments provide insight into our suppliers' progress on their own decarbonization journeys. We use these insights to drive improvement through targeted engagement. A key performance indicator for the maturity of our supply chain is the adoption of long-term climate goals. For suppliers who have not yet set such targets, we use a 'Retain and Engage' strategy, developing Corrective Action Plans to build their capacity and encourage them to set science-based targets.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Setting and monitoring withdrawal reduction targets

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ 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%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ All suppliers compliant during the reporting period

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

We strategically collaborate with our suppliers to achieve high standards in business and sustainable excellence. Our commitment to creating a sustained value with our suppliers is evident in our structured policies and practices. We have implemented a Standardised Procurement Policy and a Sustainability Code of Conduct for suppliers, across all our business units. We ensure that all onboarded suppliers meet our code of conduct, ensuring 100% compliance for our Tier 1 suppliers. The Code establishes environmental expectations, including responsible water management, and is embedded in supplier onboarding, qualification and assessment. In FY 2025-26, ReNew assessed 100% of its critical suppliers for the third consecutive year. Critical suppliers were assessed through a structured self-assessment questionnaire and supplier scorecard, supported by documentary evidence and engagement discussions, covering water-management practices, water-related risks, monitoring and withdrawal-reduction targets. If non-compliance is identified, ReNew retains and engages the supplier through a corrective action plan with defined actions, ownership, milestones and timelines, supported by quarterly progress reviews.
[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:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building
☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions
☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact
☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets
☑ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Information collection
☑ Collect climate transition plan information at least annually from suppliers
☑ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers
☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers
☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration
☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovative business models and corporate renewable energy sourcing mechanisms

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 suppliers
☑ Tier 2 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%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

15

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

Our supplier engagement strategy is foundational to our Net Zero 2040 commitment and is anchored by our Supplier Sustainability Code of Conduct (SCOC). The SCOC establishes clear expectations on climate action and environmental management, which all suppliers must adhere to. We verify this through a systematic, multi-step process. In our "Phase 3" Supplier Sustainability Assessments during FY2025-26, we evaluated 100% of our critical suppliers. This program has now matured to the point where we are extending our engagement beyond Tier 1 into significant Tier 2 suppliers, deepening our value chain transparency. Our primary engagement method is collaborative capacity-building. For suppliers requiring improvement, we develop Corrective Action Plans (CAPs). Beyond just plans, we actively "equip them with global benchmarks" and provide recognition to foster improvement. A prime example of this is our inaugural "ESG Impact Awards," a strategic platform designed to foster collaboration and recognize suppliers who demonstrate leadership in areas like Net Zero alignment and Water Stewardship. Furthermore, our leadership in this area is evidenced by our role as a founding collaborator of the UN Global Compact's Coalition for Sustainable Procurement, where we work to drive system-level change beyond our own value chain.

(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 :Setting a Net Zero emissions-reduction target

(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:

☑ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Develop or distribute resources on how to map upstream value chain

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

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets

☑ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Information collection

☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect water quality information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., discharge quality, pollution incidents, hazardous substances)

☑ Collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes)

☑ Other information collection activity, please specify :Collect supplier water-risk assessment information

Innovation and collaboration

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

☑ Engage with suppliers to advocate for policy or regulatory change to address environmental challenges

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

15

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

Our supplier engagement strategy on water stewardship is a critical component of building a resilient value chain and is anchored by our Supplier Sustainability Code of Conduct (SCOC). The SCOC establishes clear expectations for environmental management, including water conservation and pollution prevention, which all suppliers must adhere to. We verify this through a systematic, multi-step process. In our "Phase 3" Supplier Sustainability Assessments during FY2025-26, we evaluated 100% of our critical suppliers on their water management practices, including their operations in water-stressed areas. This program has matured to the point where we are extending our engagement beyond Tier 1 into significant Tier 2 suppliers, deepening our value chain's water resilience. Our primary engagement method is collaborative capacity-building. For suppliers requiring improvement in their water performance, we develop Corrective Action Plans (CAPs). Beyond just plans, we actively "equip them with global benchmarks" and provide recognition to foster improvement. A prime example is our inaugural "ESG Impact Awards," which includes a specific award category for "Water Stewardship" to recognize and celebrate suppliers who demonstrate leadership in this area.

(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 :Setting and monitoring water-withdrawal reduction targets

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

[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:

☑ Customers

(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

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

As a leading decarbonisation solutions provider, we recognise that our customers play a critical role in accelerating the clean energy transition. We work closely with utilities, commercial and industrial (C&I) customers, and global corporations to understand their sustainability goals and develop tailored renewable energy solutions that support their decarbonisation journeys. We engage our investors and shareholders to provide transparent and credible information on our climate strategy, performance, and governance, which is critical to maintaining their confidence and ensuring access to capital for our growth. The scope of our engagement is comprehensive, covering our Net Zero 2040 commitment, progress against our SBTi-validated targets, and the integration of climate risk into our business strategy. Through our diversified portfolio of renewable energy, storage, round-the-clock (RTC) solutions, energy markets, and other decarbonisation offerings, we enable customers to reduce emissions while enhancing energy reliability and resilience. During FY 2025-26, our C&I portfolio reached approximately 2.7 GW, serving more

than 80 customers across diverse sectors. By supporting businesses, utilities, and institutions in their transition to clean energy, we continue to contribute to large-scale decarbonisation and India's broader climate and net-zero ambitions.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Our continuous engagement with stakeholders helps us strengthen collaboration and accelerate the transition to a low-carbon future. Through our customer partnerships, we continue to expand our role as a trusted decarbonisation solutions provider, delivering tailored renewable energy and clean energy solutions that help customers reduce their emissions and advance their sustainability goals. We provide regular updates on our climate performance & strategy through multiple channels, including Annual Integrated Report, detailed sustainability disclosures, quarterly earnings calls, and investor presentations. This transparent engagement ensures our investors are fully informed of our leadership and progress in the energy transition. We drive internal capacity building through Climate & Water Champions. We work closely with customers across industries to understand their evolving energy needs and support their decarbonisation journeys through renewable energy, round-the-clock (RTC) solutions, energy storage, and other integrated offerings. During FY 2025-26, our Commercial and Industrial (C&I) portfolio supplied approximately 3.70 billion units of renewable energy, helping avoid around 3.11 million tCO_2e emissions while enabling businesses to reduce their Scope 2 emissions. With a C&I portfolio of approximately 2.7 GW and more than 80 customers across diverse sectors, we continue to create climate value for our customers while supporting India's broader clean energy transition.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(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

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Align your organization’s goals to support customers’ targets and ambitions

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

As a leading decarbonisation solutions provider, we recognise that our customers play a critical role in accelerating the clean energy transition. We work closely with utilities, commercial and industrial (C&I) customers, and global corporations to understand their sustainability goals and develop tailored renewable energy solutions that support their decarbonisation journeys. Our engagement with customers is driven through ongoing dialogue, consultations, and feedback mechanisms that help us respond to evolving energy and climate-related needs. Through our diversified portfolio of renewable energy, storage, round-the-clock (RTC) solutions, energy markets, and other decarbonisation offerings, we enable customers to reduce emissions while enhancing energy reliability and resilience. During FY 2025-26, our C&I portfolio reached approximately 2.7 GW, serving more than 80 customers across diverse sectors. By supporting businesses, utilities, and institutions in their transition to clean energy, we continue to contribute to large-scale decarbonisation and India's broader climate and net-zero ambitions.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Our continuous engagement with investors and other stakeholders helps us strengthen collaboration and accelerate the transition to a low-carbon future. Through our customer partnerships, we continue to expand our role as a trusted decarbonisation solutions provider, delivering tailored renewable energy and clean energy solutions that help customers reduce their emissions and advance their sustainability goals. We also drive internal capacity building through Climate & Water Champions programme. We work closely with customers across industries to understand their evolving energy needs and support their decarbonisation journeys through renewable energy, round-the-clock (RTC) solutions, energy storage, and other integrated offerings. During FY 2025-26, our Commercial and Industrial (C&I) portfolio supplied approximately 3.70 billion units of renewable energy, helping avoid around 3.11 million tCO_2e emissions while enabling businesses to reduce their Scope 2 emissions. With a C&I portfolio of approximately 2.7 GW and more than 80 customers across diverse sectors, we continue to create climate value for our customers while supporting India's broader clean energy transition.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ 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 about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ 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:

☑ Less than 1%

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

ReNew actively engages with investors and shareholders to provide transparent, credible, and decision-useful information on its climate strategy, recognizing that climate change presents both risks and opportunities that are fundamental to long-term business resilience and value creation. Continuous engagement helps build trust, transparency, and alignment with organizational goals, while attracting investment and supporting long-term financial stability. Stakeholder engagement also enables ReNew to understand investor expectations regarding decarbonization pathways, transition planning, climate governance, and climate-related financial disclosures. The scope of engagement is comprehensive and includes ReNew's Net Zero by 2040 commitment, progress against its SBTi-validated emissions reduction targets, achievement of being a carbon-neutral company for six consecutive years, climate-related risk and opportunity assessments, and the integration of climate considerations into corporate strategy, capital allocation, and business planning. ReNew also communicates its approach to physical and transition risk management, renewable energy expansion, emissions performance, and alignment with evolving climate disclosure frameworks. Engagement is undertaken through multiple channels, including investor meetings, quarterly earnings calls, investor roadshows, one-on-one discussions, annual reports, integrated reports, sustainability disclosures, ESG rating assessments, shareholder meetings (including Annual General Meetings), investor presentations, industry forums, regulatory filings, newsletters, and public disclosures. Through these interactions, ReNew emphasizes responsible business conduct, robust governance, transparent disclosure practices, measurable climate targets, and proactive communication regarding significant climate-related developments.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Engagement with investors and shareholders on climate change strengthens stakeholder confidence in ReNew's transition strategy and reinforces the company's position as a leading clean energy company. Ongoing dialogue enables investors to better understand ReNew's climate ambitions, governance mechanisms, risk management processes, and progress toward decarbonization objectives. It also allows investors to provide feedback on expectations related to climate risk

management, climate disclosures, and credible transition planning. This engagement has contributed to sustained investor confidence and supported access to sustainable finance, including ReNew's successful green financing initiatives and multiple green bond issuances totaling more than USD 4.5 billion. Through ongoing discussions, investors have supported the company's climate commitments, reinforced confidence in its transition strategy, and encouraged continuous improvement in climate-related governance and disclosure practices. The company's ability to maintain transparent, timely, and high-quality climate disclosures through its Integrated Report, IFRS S2-aligned Climate Action Report, CDP disclosures, and other public communications further demonstrates the success of these engagement efforts. We also drive internal capacity building through Climate & Water Champions.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ 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 about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ 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

ReNew engages investors and shareholders on water-related matters because water security is a material environmental and operational consideration, particularly for assets located in water-stressed regions. Effective management of water-related risks is essential for maintaining operational resilience, protecting asset value, and supporting long-term business sustainability. Through regular engagement, ReNew seeks to assure investors that water-related risks and opportunities are being systematically identified, assessed, managed, and integrated into business decision-making. The scope of engagement includes the company's water governance framework, water stewardship strategy, basin-level water risk assessments, physical climate risk assessments, water conservation initiatives, operational performance, and progress toward ReNew's goal of becoming Water Positive by 2030. ReNew also communicates how water-related risks are evaluated using tools such as the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, the implementation of water efficiency measures across operations, and investments in initiatives such as robotic

cleaning systems, rainwater harvesting, and water-positive projects. Engagement takes place through annual and integrated reporting, sustainability disclosures, ESG rating assessments, investor presentations, dedicated ESG engagements, shareholder meetings, public disclosures, CDP responses, and direct investor interactions. These engagements provide investors with transparent information on how ReNew is managing water-related dependencies and risks while enhancing water stewardship performance across its operations.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Engagement with investors and shareholders on water security and water stewardship helps build confidence that ReNew is effectively managing water-related risks and opportunities that could affect operational performance and long-term value creation. Through sustained dialogue, investors gain greater visibility into ReNew's approach to water governance, risk assessment, conservation initiatives, and resilience planning, particularly in areas facing water stress and increasing climate-related challenges. The engagement has strengthened investor understanding of ReNew's commitment to responsible water management and has reinforced support for initiatives aimed at reducing water dependency, improving operational efficiency, and enhancing resilience to water-related risks. Continued communication on water stewardship performance helps demonstrate that ReNew is proactively managing physical risks while advancing its Water Positive 2030 ambition. Effectiveness is further reflected in ReNew's ability to communicate tangible outcomes, including certifying water-positive sites, achieving significant water savings, implementing robotic cleaning systems to reduce freshwater consumption, disclosing water-related performance through the Integrated Report and annual CDP Water Security submissions. These outcomes demonstrate that ReNew's water stewardship strategy is contributing to improved resource efficiency, strengthened operational resilience, and long-term sustainable value creation.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Employees

(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

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on implementing adaptation activities

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Employees are critical to the successful implementation of ReNew's Net Zero 2040 commitment and broader climate transition strategy. ReNew recognizes that achieving its climate objectives requires active participation from employees across operations, manufacturing, project development, procurement, asset management, and corporate functions. Employee engagement supports the integration of climate considerations into day-to-day decision-making, operational excellence, innovation, risk management, and long-term business planning. The scope of engagement includes climate change awareness, decarbonization strategy, emissions management, renewable energy innovation, climate risk and resilience, sustainable operations, responsible procurement, circular economy practices, and sustainability governance. ReNew also engages employees on climate-related targets, including progress against its SBTi-validated commitments, Net Zero roadmap, and broader sustainability objectives. Through these initiatives, employees are empowered to contribute to climate action while fostering a culture of innovation, accountability, and continuous improvement. Modes of engagement: sustainability and climate training programmes, leadership workshops, ESG awareness campaigns, town halls, internal communications, e-learning modules, performance management processes, cross-functional sustainability committees, innovation programmes, employee engagement platforms, and regular updates through sustainability and business communications.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Employee engagement on climate change has strengthened ReNew's ability to execute its climate transition plan and embed sustainability into core business operations. Through ongoing training, leadership engagement, awareness-building, and integration of sustainability into business processes, employees have contributed to emissions reduction initiatives, renewable energy growth, innovation in low-carbon technologies, operational efficiencies, and stronger climate-risk management practices. The effectiveness of engagement is measured through employee participation in sustainability and climate-related training programmes, integration of climate objectives into business functions, implementation of operational decarbonization initiatives, and progress against climate-related targets. Employee participation has supported several strategic outcomes, including progress towards ReNew's Net Zero 2040 commitment, maintenance of carbon neutrality for Scope 1 and 2 emissions, increased renewable energy procurement, expansion of renewable energy capacity, strengthening of supplier decarbonization efforts, and implementation of climate-resilience measures across operations. Continued employee involvement in climate programmes, innovation initiatives, and sustainability governance demonstrates the effectiveness of engagement in advancing ReNew's climate strategy and long-term business resilience.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Employees

(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

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on implementing adaptation activities

☑ Incentivize collaborative sustainable water management in river basins

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Water stewardship is a key environmental priority for ReNew, particularly given that a significant proportion of its operational portfolio is located in water-stressed regions. Employees play a central role in implementing operational water-efficiency measures, monitoring water performance, identifying conservation opportunities, and supporting ReNew's Water Positive 2030 ambition. Employee engagement helps embed responsible water management practices across operations, manufacturing facilities, project sites, and offices. The scope of engagement includes water stewardship, water conservation awareness, efficient water-use practices, responsible wastewater management, water-risk management, rainwater harvesting, water positivity, robotic cleaning technologies, Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) systems, and site-level water performance monitoring. Employees are also engaged to support water-efficiency initiatives and identify opportunities for continuous improvement across operational processes. Modes of engagement: technical and operational training programmes, environmental management system training,

awareness campaigns, HSE sessions, toolbox talks, sustainability performance reviews, employee engagement activities, internal communications, and site-level capacity-building programmes focused on water efficiency and resource conservation.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Employee engagement on water stewardship has strengthened operational water management and contributed significantly to ReNew's progress towards its Water Positive 2030 goal. Through awareness programmes, technical training, operational controls, and continuous improvement initiatives, employees have played an important role in driving water conservation, improving water-use efficiency, and implementing innovative water management solutions across operations. The effectiveness of engagement is measured through operational water savings, increased adoption of water-efficient technologies, implementation of conservation initiatives, employee participation in water stewardship programmes, and progress against water-related targets. Employee-led implementation of initiatives such as robotic cleaning systems, rainwater harvesting, wastewater recycling, ZLD operations, and water-efficiency projects has contributed to significant reductions in freshwater consumption and strengthened operational resilience in water-stressed regions. Success is also reflected in achievements such as water-positive certification at operational sites, continued expansion of robotic cleaning solutions, increased rainwater harvesting capacity, and substantial annual water savings across operations. These outcomes demonstrate the effectiveness of employee engagement in supporting ReNew's water stewardship strategy and enhancing long-term resource sustainability.
[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

The locations/business/entities for which we calculate all our environment issues and their performance data include the consolidated operations of ReNew, which are our energy generating assets, transmission assets, construction sites, solar manufacturing units, and all our offices, including corporate offices across India. Hence, covering 100% of our operations.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

The locations/business/entities for which we calculate all our environment issues and their performance data include the consolidated operations of ReNew, which are our energy generating assets, transmission assets, construction sites, solar manufacturing units, and all our offices, including corporate offices across India. Hence, covering 100% of our operations.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

The locations/business/entities for which we calculate all our environment issues and their performance data include the consolidated operations of ReNew, which are our energy generating assets, transmission assets, construction sites, solar manufacturing units, and all our offices, including corporate offices across India. Hence, covering 100% of our operations.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

The locations/business/entities for which we calculate all our environment issues and their performance data include the consolidated operations of ReNew, which are our energy generating assets, transmission assets, construction sites, solar manufacturing units, and all our offices, including corporate offices across India. Hence, covering 100% of our operations.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:
☑ No

(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]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

☑ IEA CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion
☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
☑ World Steel Association CO2 emissions data collection guidelines
☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard
☑ 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
☑ Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019
☑ Other, please specify :1. Central Electricity Authority for India's National Grid Emission Factor; 2. US EEIO

(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

Location-based: We consider the emissions arising from purchased electricity from the grid for use at our sites, offices, across our operations, under Scope 2 location-based. Market-based: We report a market-based figure because our operations are located in a market where contractual instruments are available. In FY 2025-26, we successfully offset approximately 69% of our total electricity consumption by procuring green energy through International Renewable Energy

Certificates (I-RECs). Strategically, we retired 160,000 I-RECs, equivalent to 160,000 MWh of electricity, in alignment with the International REC Standard The I-RECs are sourced within the Indian market where the electricity is consumed and meet the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria and CDP's market boundary criteria. Only this 160,000 MWh is accounted for at a zero emission rate in our market-based calculation. The residual 36,912 MWh of purchased grid electricity is accounted for at the CEA grid emission factor, as no residual mix factor is published for India.
[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are excluded from your disclosure of climate-related data?

Select from:
☑ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

628

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Our Scope 1 consists of fuel consumption from backup DG sets, gasoline-based grass cutting equipment, LPG consumed in Guest houses and labor camp kitchens, and other fugitive GHG emissions at sites. The emissions are calculated by the fuel quantity and applied the corresponding emission factors on mass-basis as per GHG Protocol's Emission Factors from Cross-Sector Tools. Other Green-house gases like CH4 and N2O have been converted to CO2e by applying IPCC's AR5 GWP factors. These emissions under Scope 1 have been duly assured by a reputed third-party agency. Please refer the below details for various scope 1 categories applicable to our operations: 1. Stationary combustion: Fuel consumption details for diesel used in backup generators and LPG used in guest houses and labour camps are obtained through invoices. This activity data is used in conjunction with conversion / emission factors used in 7.2. 2. Mobile combustion: Fuel consumption details for gasoline used in on-site vehicles and grass cutting equipment are obtained through fuel vouchers and invoices. This activity data is used in conjunction with conversion / emission factors used in 7.2. 3. Fugitive emissions: The fugitive emissions from refilling of refrigerants in HVAC systems, refilling of CO2 type fire extinguishers and refilling of SF6 in circuit breakers. This activity data is used in conjunction with conversion / emission factors used in 7.2.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

35334

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Our Scope 2 consists of grid electricity purchased and consumed in our offices and other auxiliary equipment. The activity data is used in conjunction with grid emission factor as per Central Electricity Authority of India. These emissions under Scope 2 have been duly assured by a reputed third-party agency.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

35334

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Market-based emissions were not calculated for this year as this is the base year for SBTi, we have considered location-based emissions as proxy figure.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

169975

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category incorporates GHG emissions from purchased goods and services such as electrical equipment - cables, construction material, and other services used in solar, wind, and hydropower plant-related operations. Also, emissions from offices and related services have been incorporated. Spend data was used to calculate emissions from spend based method using US EPA's EEIO emission factors. Additionally, supplier-specific emission factors have also been used in conjunction with the above methodology.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

216463

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category incorporates GHG emissions from capital goods that has been acquired in the reporting year such as solar cell, modules, wind towers, blades, steel, machinery and other assets related to renewable energy generation. Spend data was used to calculate emissions from spend based method using US EPA's EEIO emission factors.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7300

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes fuel upstream greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, which are not already accounted for in Scope 1 or Scope 2. The activity data for fuel and electricity consumed in Scope 1 and Scope 2 was considered, and the following steps were applied: • We used the Well-to-Tank (WTT) DEFRA emission factors for fuel. • For electricity, we considered the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) of India's upstream emission factor in conjunction with the quantum of electricity purchased from the grid. • Additionally, we calculated the transmission and distribution (T&D) losses associated with electricity emissions.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

34424

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category incorporates GHG emissions related to upstream transportation by land, sea, and air. Spend-based methodology, based on freight costs, has been adopted to calculate the emissions based on US EEIO emission factors.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category incorporates GHG emissions due to waste disposal as well as wastewater treatment. The amount of waste sent to authorized recyclers (in kg, no. of units etc.) was collected and multiplied with the relevant emission factors from DEFRA, 2021 depending on the waste type & disposal method to obtain emissions in tCO2e. GHG Protocol's waste-type-specific method was adopted.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4029

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category incorporates GHG emissions from travel by air, rail, taxis, other business mileage using private vehicles and hotel accommodation by employees during business travel. A hybrid methodology (spend and distance based) has been used in conjunction with emission factors from GHG Protocol, India GHG Program and DEFRA.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

93

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category incorporates GHG emissions due to commute by our employees through private cars, bikes, rail, taxis, buses and public transport plus other business mileage using private vehicles. A distance-based method has been used for calculating the emissions using emission factors from India GHG Program.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable, as we did not have any leased assets in the base year.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The product is solar or wind or hydro energy / electricity uploaded to the grid. Hence there were no downstream transport / distribution related emissions associated in the base year.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

ReNew sells energy to electricity distribution companies (DISCOMs) and further. Our product is solar or wind or hydro energy / electricity supplied to the grid, and hence no emissions related to processing of sold products were associated in the base year.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Our product is solar or wind or hydro energy / electricity supplied to the grid, hence no emissions from use of sold products were involved in the base year.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Our product is solar or wind or hydro energy / electricity supplied to the grid, and hence no emissions were involved from its end-of-life treatment in the base year.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We did not lease out any of our owned assets in the base year.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We did not have any franchises in the base year.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable for the base year.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable in the base year as all sources of upstream emissions were accounted in relevant scope 3 categories 1 - 15.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable in the base year as all sources of downstream emissions were accounted in relevant scope 3 categories 1 - 15.
[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)

543.22

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Stationary combustion: Diesel consumed in backup diesel generator (DG) sets, LPG consumed in guest houses and labour camp kitchens, and piped natural gas (PNG) consumed in canteens at our manufacturing facilities. PNG is a newly commissioned source as a replacement of LPG in FY 2025-26 at manufacturing operations. No PNG was consumed in prior years. Consumption data is obtained through invoices. Mobile combustion: Diesel consumed in company-owned and controlled vehicles at sites, and petrol consumed in company-owned vehicles and grass-cutting equipment. Consumption data is obtained through fuel vouchers and invoices. Fugitive emissions: Refilling of refrigerants in HVAC systems (R22) and refilling of CO2-type fire extinguishers. Process emissions: Methane (CH4) emissions from the module manufacturing process. All activity data is applied to the conversion and emission factors from the standards listed in 7.2, and reported in CO2e using the applicable Global Warming Potential factors. FY 2025-26 Scope 1 emissions of 543.22 tCO2e comprise: diesel 228.00 tCO2e (3,188.54 GJ), petrol 190.30 tCO2e (3,197.71 GJ), LPG 105.37 tCO2e (1,619.31 GJ), PNG 10.86 tCO2e (168.40 GJ), refrigerant refilling 2.74 tCO2e, CO2 fire extinguisher refilling 2.46 tCO2e, and process CH4 3.48 tCO2e.

Past year 1

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

758

(7.6.2) End date

03/31/2025

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Stationary combustion: Fuel consumption details for diesel used in backup generators and LPG used in guest houses and labour camps are obtained through invoices. Mobile combustion: Diesel consumed in company-owned and controlled vehicles at operating and project sites, and petrol consumed in company-owned vehicles and grass-cutting equipment. Consumption data is obtained through fuel vouchers and invoices. Fugitive emissions: Fugitive emissions arise from refilling of refrigerants in HVAC systems and refilling of CO_2 type fire extinguishers. All activity data is applied to the conversion and emission factors from the standards listed in 7.2, and reported in CO2e using the applicable Global Warming Potential factors.

Past year 2

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

637.02

(7.6.2) End date

03/31/2024

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Stationary combustion: Fuel consumption details for diesel used in backup generators and LPG used in guest houses and labour camps are obtained through invoices. This activity data is used in conjunction with conversion / emission factors used in 7.2. 2. Mobile combustion: Fuel consumption details for gasoline used in grass cutting equipment/vehicles which are obtained through fuel vouchers and invoices. This activity data is used in conjunction with conversion / emission factors used in 7.2. 3. Fugitive emissions: The fugitive emissions from refilling of refrigerants in HVAC systems, SF6 circuit breakers, refilling of CO2 type fire extinguishers. This activity data is used in conjunction with conversion / emission factors used in 7.2.

Past year 3

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

681.23

(7.6.2) End date

03/31/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Stationary combustion: Fuel consumption details for diesel used in backup generators and LPG used in guest houses and labour camps are obtained through invoices. This activity data is used in conjunction with conversion / emission factors used in 7.2. 2. Mobile combustion: Fuel consumption details for gasoline used in grass cutting equipment/vehicles which are obtained through fuel vouchers and invoices. This activity data is used in conjunction with conversion / emission factors used in 7.2. 3. Fugitive emissions: The fugitive emissions from refilling of refrigerants in HVAC systems, SF6 circuit breakers, refilling of CO2 type fire extinguishers. This activity data is used in conjunction with conversion / emission factors used in 7.2.

Past year 4

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

627.94

(7.6.2) End date

03/31/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Stationary combustion: Fuel consumption details for diesel used in backup generators and LPG used in guest houses and labour camps are obtained through invoices. This activity data is used in conjunction with conversion / emission factors used in 7.2. 2. Mobile combustion: Fuel consumption details for gasoline used in grass cutting equipment/vehicles which are obtained through fuel vouchers and invoices. This activity data is used in conjunction with conversion / emission factors used in 7.2. 3. Fugitive emissions: The fugitive emissions from refilling of refrigerants in HVAC systems, SF6 circuit breakers, refilling of CO2 type fire extinguishers. This activity data is used in conjunction with conversion / emission factors used in 7.2.
[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)

139807.63

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

26208.63

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Location-based: Our Scope 2 consists of grid electricity purchased and consumed at our offices, manufacturing facilities and operating sites. Activity data is collected from monthly electricity bills and consolidated to annual data. The emission factor used is India's National Grid Emission Factor published by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), 0.71 tCO2e/MWh for FY 2025-26, applied to 196,912 MWh of purchased electricity. Market-based: Of our total electricity consumption of 230,675.62 MWh, 84% was renewable. This comprises 33,763.62 MWh (14.6%) of self-generated renewable electricity from rooftop and captive solar and solar-wind hybrid systems, and 160,000 MWh (69.4%) of purchased electricity matched with retired I-RECs, equivalent to 81.3% of purchased electricity. We retired 160,000 I-RECs (equal to 160,000 MWh) on behalf of ReNew under the International REC Standard, sourced from generation within the Indian market where the electricity is consumed, meeting the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria. This 160,000 MWh is accounted for at a zero emission rate. The residual 36,912 MWh of purchased grid electricity is accounted for at the CEA grid emission factor, as India has no published residual mix factor: 36,912 MWh x 0.71 tCO2e/MWh = 26,207.63 tCO2e.

Self-generated renewable electricity is zero-emitting and is excluded from Scope 2 in line with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. These Scope 2 emissions have been assured by an independent third party under ISAE 3410 (limited assurance).

Past year 1

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

108619

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

28648

(7.7.3) End date

03/31/2025

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Location-based: Our Scope 2 consists of grid electricity purchased and consumed at our offices, manufacturing facilities and operating sites. Activity data is collected from monthly electricity bills and consolidated to annual data. The emission factor used is India's National Grid Emission Factor published by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), 0.727 tCO2e/MWh for FY 2024-25, applied to 149,406.39 MWh of purchased electricity. Market-based: Of our total electricity consumption of 161,253.79 MWh, 76% was renewable. This comprises 11,847.40 MWh (7.3%) of self-generated renewable electricity from on-site renewable-energy systems, and 110,000 MWh (68.2%) of purchased electricity matched with retired I-RECs, equivalent to 73.6% of purchased electricity. We retired 110,000 I-RECs (1 MWh each) in ReNew's name under the International REC Standard, sourced from generation within the Indian market where the electricity is consumed. This 110,000 MWh is accounted for at a zero emission rate. The residual 39,406.39 MWh of purchased grid electricity is accounted for at the CEA grid emission factor: 39,406.39 MWh x 0.727 tCO2e/MWh = 28,648 tCO2e. These Scope 2 emissions have been assured by an independent third party under ISAE 3410 (limited assurance).

Past year 2

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

50943.24

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

31539

(7.7.3) End date

03/31/2024

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Our Scope 2 consists of grid electricity purchased and consumed in our offices and other auxiliary equipment. The activity data is collected from monthly electricity bills and consolidated to yearly data. For location-based method, emission factor used is as per India's national grid emission factor from CEA. For market-based, we offset our grid electricity consumption by procuring green energy through International Renewable Energy Certificates (I-RECs), which are retired on our organization's name, in alignment with the International REC Standard. This quantum of electricity is accounted for at 0 emission rate in our market-based calculations. During the reporting year, we purchased 27,100 I-RECs equivalent to 27,100 MWh. These emissions under Scope 2 have been duly assured by a reputed third-party agency.

Past year 3

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

35067

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

33565

(7.7.3) End date

03/31/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Our Scope 2 consists of purchased grid electricity consumed in our offices and other auxiliary equipment. The activity data is collected on a monthly basis from electricity bills and is consolidated to yearly data. For location-based method, we use the emission factor as per India's national grid emission factor from CEA. For market-based, we offset our grid electricity consumption by procuring green energy through International Renewable Energy Certificates (I-RECs), retired on our organization's name, in alignment with the International REC Standard. This quantum of electricity is accounted for at 0 emission rate in our market-based calculations. During FY 2023, we purchased 2,100 I-RECs.

Past year 4

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

35334

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

35334

(7.7.3) End date

03/31/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Grid electricity purchased and consumed in our offices and other auxiliary equipment is included within our Scope 2 emissions. The activity data is consolidated to yearly data after collecting it from monthly electricity bills. The emission factor used is as per India's national grid emission factor from CEA for the location based Scope 2 calculation. Market-based emissions were not calculated for this year. we have considered location-based emissions as proxy figure
[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)

309210.58

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

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

41

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category covers goods and services purchased for our renewable generation (IPP) and manufacturing (module + cell) operations. The main contributors are encapsulant sheets, cell paste, cables and wires, copper ribbon, civil works and electrical items. We used a hybrid method: about 41% of emissions were calculated from activity data (supplier-specific), using process emission factors and other material-specific factors, and about 59% from spend based data, using US EEIO supply-chain emission factors (kgCO_2e per 2022 USD), with spend in INR converted to USD at 2022 rates. All activity and spend data covers our reporting year (1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026). These emissions were assured by a third party under ISAE 3410 (limited assurance), covering 100% of the category. Emissions increased compared with the previous year because the new solar cell facility at the Dholera manufacturing plant scaled to full commercial capacity.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

3231018.1

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category covers capital goods acquired during the year for our renewable generation (IPP) and manufacturing (module + cell) operations. The main contributors are solar cells, solar modules, solar glass, wind turbine generators and aluminium frames, which together represent maximum emissions of the category. The remainder comprises steel items, machinery and inverters. We used a hybrid method, with about 99.9% of emissions calculated from physical activity data (supplier-specific) and other material-specific factors, and a small residual (about 0.1%) calculated from spend data using US EEIO supply-chain factors (kgCO_2e per 2022 USD). The boundary is cradle-to-gate, and the full emissions of each asset are reported in the year of acquisition. All activity and spend data covers our reporting year (1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026). These emissions were assured by a third party under ISAE 3410 (limited assurance), covering 100% of the category.

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)

60567.33

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category covers the upstream (well-to-tank) emissions of fuels used in Scope 1 and the upstream and transmission and distribution (T&D) loss emissions of electricity purchased in Scope 2. These emissions are not already counted in Scope 1 or Scope 2. The activity data for fuel and electricity consumed in Scope 1 and Scope 2 was considered, and the following steps were applied: We used the Well-to-Tank (WTT) Emission Factor for fuel from DEFRA. For electricity, we considered the upstream emission factor from IEA. Additionally, we calculated the transmission and distribution (T&D) losses associated with electricity emissions as per emission factors from CEA. All activity data covers our reporting year (1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026). These emissions were assured by a third party under ISAE 3410 (limited assurance), covering 100% of the category. Emissions increased compared with the previous year because of higher diesel consumption and higher purchased electricity.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

35776.02

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category covers the upstream (inbound) transportation and distribution of goods for our renewable generation and manufacturing operations. We used a hybrid method: about 75% of emissions were calculated using a distance-based method from tonne-kilometre activity data (weight of goods multiplied by distance travelled), and about 25% using a spend-based method from freight cost. Distance-based emissions use UK Government GHG Conversion Factors (DEFRA) per-tonne.kilometre factors by transport mode (air, road, rail and sea), including the well-to-tank component. Spend-based emissions use US EEIO supply-chain factors (kgCO_2e per 2022 USD). The emissions cover the Well-to-Wheel life-cycle stage. The boundary covers the transportation and distribution services purchased in the reporting year between suppliers and our operations. All activity data covers our reporting year (1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026). These emissions were assured by a third party under ISAE 3410 (limited assurance), covering 100% of the category.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

69.04

(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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category covers the third-party disposal and treatment of waste generated in all our operations. We used the GHG Protocol waste-type-specific method to map relevant emission factor, taken from the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (DEFRA, 2026 version). All data covers our reporting year (1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026). These emissions were assured by a third party under ISAE 3410 (limited assurance), covering 100% of the category.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

4304.69

(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

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category covers employee business travel by air, road/cab, and hotel accommodation. Air travel was calculated using a distance-based method and the relevant UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (DEFRA) factor was applied, together with the well-to-tank (WTT) factor. Road travel was calculated on a distance basis using DEFRA car factors. Hotel emissions were calculated by applying a per-room-night emission. Transport emissions cover the Well-to-Wheel life-cycle stage. All data covers our reporting year (1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026). These emissions were assured by a third party under ISAE 3410 (limited assurance), covering 100% of the category.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

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

7461.01

(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

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category covers emissions from employees commuting between home and the workplace by different modes of transport. We used a distance-based method built on an employee survey. Emission factors were taken from the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (DEFRA, 2026 version), India GHG Program, the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) grid factor. All data covers our reporting year (1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026). These emissions were assured by a third party under ISAE 3410 (limited assurance), covering 100% of the category.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions covered under scope 1 or 2

(7.8.6) Please explain

ReNew holds no leased assets that it does not operate, so no residual category 8 emissions arise. ReNew applies the operational control consolidation approach. All of these leased assets are operated by ReNew, and the emissions already accounted for within our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions reported in 7.6 and 7.7. Under the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard, category 8 covers only leased assets that fall outside the reporting company's Scope 1 and Scope 2 boundary.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

877.18

(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

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category covers the transportation of solar modules and cells sold from our Dholera and Jaipur manufacturing facilities to customers, where the customer arranges and pays for transport after the sale. We used a distance-based method from with DEFRA factors and added DEFRA well-to-tank factors. The emissions cover the Well-to-Wheel life-cycle stage. The boundary covers transport of sold products in vehicles not owned or controlled by ReNew after the point of sale. All data covers our reporting year. These emissions were assured by a third party under ISAE 3410 (limited assurance), covering 100% of the category. This category was not calculated in FY 2024-25, as it was assessed as below the 5% significance threshold applied in ReNew's Scope 3 relevance screening, in line with the SBTi Corporate Near-term Criteria, and ReNew's product at that time was electricity supplied to the grid, for which no downstream transportation arises. Following the commencement of solar cell and module sales in FY 2025-26, this category became material and now exceeds the significance threshold, and has been calculated and disclosed for the first time.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

9080.46

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category covers the further processing of sold solar cells and modules into finished solar systems by our customers. We used an average-product method, applying relevant industry emission factors for the modules sold. The boundary covers processing of sold intermediate products by third parties after the sale. All data covers our reporting year. These emissions were assured by a third party under ISAE 3410 (limited assurance), covering 100% of the category. This category was not calculated in FY 2024-25, as it was assessed as below the 5% significance threshold applied in ReNew's Scope 3 relevance screening, in line with the SBTi Corporate Near-term Criteria, and ReNew's product at that time was electricity supplied to the grid, which is not subject to further processing. Following the commencement of solar cell and module sales in FY 2025-26, this category became material and now exceeds the significance threshold and has been calculated and disclosed for the first time.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

6655.23

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Methodology for indirect use phase emissions, please specify :Current sales data and secondary data sources were referenced

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category covers the use phase of sold solar modules and cells. We used an average-product method, applying relevant industry use phase emission factors for the modules sold. The boundary covers the direct and indirect use-phase emissions of sold products over their expected life. All data covers our reporting year. These

emissions were assured by a third party under ISAE 3410 (limited assurance), covering 100% of the category. This category was not calculated in FY 2024-25, as it was assessed as below the 5% significance threshold applied in ReNew's Scope 3 relevance screening, in line with the SBTi Corporate Near-term Criteria, and ReNew's product at that time was electricity supplied to the grid, the use of which generates no direct emissions. Following the commencement of solar cell and module sales in FY 2025-26, this category became material and now exceeds the significance threshold and has been calculated and disclosed for the first time.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

8199.43

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category covers the disposal and treatment of sold solar modules and cells at the end of their life. We used an average-product method, applying an emission factor (kgCO_2 per Wp) to the rated capacity (MWp) of products sold from the Dholera and Jaipur facilities. As the actual end-of-life route chosen by customers is not reported, an average end-of-life factor is applied to sold capacity. The boundary covers waste disposal and treatment of sold products at the end of their life. All data covers our reporting year. These emissions were assured by a third party under ISAE 3410 (limited assurance), covering 100% of the category. This category was not calculated in FY 2024-25, as it was assessed as below the 5% significance threshold applied in ReNew's Scope 3 relevance screening, in line with the SBTi Corporate Near-term Criteria, and ReNew's product at that time was electricity supplied to the grid, for which no end-of-life treatment arises. Following the commencement of solar cell and module sales in FY 2025-26, this category became material and now exceeds the significance threshold, and has been calculated and disclosed for the first time.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

ReNew does not act as a lessor and does not lease out any owned assets to third parties. Our generation assets, transmission infrastructure and solar cell and module manufacturing facilities are owned and operated by ReNew or by subsidiaries consolidated within our inventory boundary.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

ReNew operates no franchise arrangements. We do not grant any third party the right to operate under the ReNew brand, business model or operating licence in exchange for franchise fees or royalties. Our renewable generation, transmission and manufacturing activities are conducted directly by ReNew Energy Global PLC and its subsidiaries, all of which are consolidated within our inventory boundary under the operational control approach, so no franchisee emissions arise outside that boundary. This has been confirmed against our group structure for FY 2025-26.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

ReNew is not a financial institution and this category is not applicable to our business activity.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

No other upstream emissions applicable to our company.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

No other downstream emissions applicable to our company
[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

03/31/2025

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

154259

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

3212670

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

46516

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

92930

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

97

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

4319

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

8992

(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

The scope 3 emissions were estimated in the previous year using the relevant methods for respective category. The same was disclosed in CDP 2025. Only upstream categories were relevant for ReNew (Categories 1-7) and hence downstream are filled as "Zero" since they were not applicable. Our products of Module and Cell manufacturing operations was commencement of full-scale operations in FY 2024–25, for our business model, Scope 3 downstream categories assessed were not relevant or immaterial in line with the SBTi Corporate Near-term Criteria (companies may not exclude more than 5% of total Scope 3 emissions from their inventories and targets). This approach ensures compliance with SBTi guidance while maintaining the accuracy, completeness, and integrity of our GHG inventory.

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

03/31/2024

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

167781

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

2476339

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

35372

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

72353

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

41

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

4338

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

10529

(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

The scope 3 emissions were estimated in the previous year using the relevant methods for respective category. The same was disclosed in CDP 2025. Only upstream categories were relevant for ReNew (Categories 1-7) and hence downstream are filled as "Zero" since they were not applicable.

Past year 3

(7.8.1.1) End date

03/31/2023

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

140731

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

836312

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

19587

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

12183

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

13.72

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

2872

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

5160

(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

The scope 3 emissions were estimated in the previous year using the relevant methods for respective category. The same was disclosed in CDP 2025. Only upstream categories were relevant for ReNew (Categories 1-7) and hence downstream are filled as "Zero" since they were not applicable.

Past year 4

(7.8.1.1) End date

03/31/2022

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

169975

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

216463

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

7300

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

34424

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

16

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

4029

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

93

(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

The scope 3 emissions were estimated in the previous year using the relevant methods for respective category. The same was disclosed in CDP 2025. Only upstream categories were relevant for ReNew (Categories 1-7) and hence downstream are filled as "Zero" since they were not applicable.
[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:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Assurance Statement.pdf,ReNew IR 2025-26 (1).pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Integrated Report FY 2025-26: Page 271-279

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select all that apply
☑ ISAE 3410

(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:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Assurance Statement.pdf,ReNew IR 2025-26 (1).pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Integrated Report FY 2025-26: Page 271-279

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☑ ISAE 3410

(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:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Assurance Statement.pdf,ReNew IR 2025-26 (1).pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Integrated Report FY 2025-26: Page 271-279

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply
☑ ISAE 3410

(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: Capital goods
☑ Scope 3: Business travel
☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Processing of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution

(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

Assurance Statement.pdf,ReNew IR 2025-26 (1).pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Integrated Report FY 2025-26: Page 271-279

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply
☑ ISAE 3410

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

100

(7.9.3.9) Proportion of total reported scope 3 emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(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)

2441.37

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

8.52

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Decrease due to increased renewable energy consumption (Scope 2, market-based): FY 2024-25 – Scope 2 (Market-based) emissions: 28,649.00 tCO2e FY 2025-26 – Scope 2 (Market-based) emissions: 26,207.63 tCO2e Reduction in emissions: 28,649.00 − 26,207.63 = 2,441.37 tCO2e Emissions value (percentage) = 2,441.37 / 28,649.00 = 8.52% Reduction in Scope 2 (market-based) emissions is attributed to the use of self-generated renewable energy in operations, and the purchase of green electricity through I-RECs.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

214.87

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

28.34

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Decrease in Scope 1 emissions due to other emission reduction activities: FY 2024-25 – Scope 1 emissions: 758.09 tCO2e FY 2025-26 – Scope 1 emissions: 543.22 tCO2e Reduction in emissions: 758.09 − 543.22 = 214.87 tCO2e Emissions value (percentage) = 214.87 / 758.09 = 28.34% This 28% decrease in absolute Scope 1 emissions was driven by targeted operational interventions, including optimised liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) consumption and a substantial decrease in diesel and petrol usage across sites. Specific contributing initiatives included: (i) transition to low-carbon mobility at the Uttarakhand Hydro site, where site vehicles were replaced with electric vehicles (EVs) supported by dedicated charging infrastructure, avoiding 261 tCO2e annually, (ii) continued operation of CNG powered buses for employee transportation at manufacturing facilities, replacing conventional diesel-based shuttle services, avoiding 99,479 litres of diesel consumption; and (iii) replacement of diesel-based backup power generation with solar-powered backup systems and solar streetlights at Solar EPC sites. These fuel-switching and low-carbon mobility measures directly reduced diesel and petrol combustion.

Change in output

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.11) How do your total Scope 3 emissions for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.11.1) For each Scope 3 category calculated in 7.8, specify how your emissions compare to the previous year and identify the reason for any change.

Purchased goods and services

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Change in output

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

154951.63

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

100.44

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

Emissions increased from 154,258.95 tCO2e to 309,210.58 tCO2e (+100.45%). This is directly attributable to the scaling of ReNew's solar cell and module manufacturing operations in FY 2025-26. This substantially higher manufacturing volume required proportionally greater procurement of raw materials, components, and purchased services, directly driving the increase in this category.

Capital goods

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Change in output

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

18348.07

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

0.57

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

Emissions increased marginally from 3,212,670.02 to 3,231,018.10 tCO2e (+0.57%). The relatively modest percentage increase, despite substantial capacity growth, reflects that FY 2024-25 already carried an elevated capital-goods base from the initial ramp-up of manufacturing infrastructure; the FY 2025-26 increase represents continued, but proportionally smaller incremental, capital deployment against that already-large base.

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

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Change in output

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

14051.72

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

30.21

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

Emissions increased from 46,515.61 to 60,567.33 tCO2e (+30.21%). This category captures upstream (well to tank) emissions associated with fuel and electricity consumed under Scope 1 and Scope 2, driven by the ramp-up of manufacturing facility electricity demand and the commissioning of new generation assets. The corresponding upstream fuel and energy related emissions rose proportionally.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

57153.81

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

61.5

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

Emissions decreased substantially from 92,929.84 to 35,776.02 tCO2e (-61.49%). This reduction is attributed to logistics efficiency initiatives implemented during the year, including: (i) a milk-run logistics model for spare parts movement across sites; and (ii) a newly piloted rail-based logistics programme for the transportation of solar modules, reducing reliance on road freight and lowering associated transportation emissions. Additionally, ReNew's transition to 100% domestic sourcing of wind tower steel plates in FY 2025-26 (from 20% in FY 2024-25) reduced import-related long-haul transportation distances, contributing further to the reduction in this category.

Waste generated in operations

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

27.89

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

28.77

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

Emissions decreased from 96.93 to 69.04 tCO2e (-28.77%), broadly consistent with the reduction in total waste generated across operations, which fell from 20,694.61 tonnes (FY 2024-25) to 15,466.95 tonnes (FY 2025-26), a 25.3% decrease. This reduction reflects ReNew's continued waste management and circularity initiatives, including the initiation of Zero Waste to Landfill (ZWL) assessments across operations in FY 2025-26 (combining document reviews, physical verification, independent weighment checks, and transaction-record reconciliation), high waste diversion-from-disposal rates maintained across both hazardous and non-hazardous waste streams (near-total diversion in both years), and the re-utilisation of packaging materials during the year, supporting waste reduction and circularity across operations

Business travel

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

14.56

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

0.33

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

Emissions decreased marginally from 4,319.25 to 4,304.69 tCO2e (-0.34%). This change is immaterial in magnitude relative to the base year figure and is not attributed to any specific identified initiative or structural driver; it most likely reflects normal year-on-year variation in business travel volume, destination mix, and mode of travel (air/rail/road) across ReNew's operations, rather than a deliberate emissions reduction intervention.

Employee commuting

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

1531.26

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

17.03

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

Emissions decreased from 8,992.27 tCO2e to 7,461.01 tCO2e, a reduction of 1,531.27 tCO2e (17.03%). This reduction is consistent with continued adoption of lower-carbon commuting alternatives, including the operation of CNG-powered buses for employee transportation across manufacturing facilities (replacing diesel-based shuttle services, avoiding 99,479 L of diesel consumption and 261 tCO2e annually), which may account for a portion of this reduction.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ First year of reporting this category

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

This category was not calculated in FY 2024-25, as it was assessed as below the 5% significance threshold applied in ReNew's Scope 3 relevance screening, in line with SBTi Corporate Near-term Criteria and ReNew's primary product at that time was electricity injected directly into the grid, for which no downstream transportation and distribution emissions arise. Following the commencement of solar cell and module sales in FY 2025-26, this category has become material and now exceeds the significance threshold and ReNew has accordingly calculated and disclosed the category for the first time.

Processing of sold products

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ First year of reporting this category

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

This category was not calculated in FY 2024-25, as it was assessed as below the 5% significance threshold applied in ReNew's Scope 3 relevance screening, in line with SBTi Corporate Near-term Criteria, and ReNew's primary product at that time was electricity supplied to the grid, which is not subject to further processing. Following the commencement of solar cell and module sales in FY 2025-26, this category has become material and now exceeds the significance threshold, and ReNew has accordingly calculated and disclosed the category for the first time.

Use of sold products

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ First year of reporting this category

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

This category was not calculated in FY 2024-25, as it was assessed as below the 5% significance threshold applied in ReNew's Scope 3 relevance screening, in line with SBTi Corporate Near-term Criteria, and ReNew's primary product at that time was electricity supplied to the grid, the use of which generates no direct emissions. Following the commencement of solar cell and module sales in FY 2025-26, this category has become material and now exceeds the significance threshold, and ReNew has accordingly calculated and disclosed the category for the first time. Emissions were 6,655.23 tCO2e, equivalent to 0.18% of total Scope 3 emissions of 3,673,219 tCO2e, derived from the use stage of the cradle-to-grave Life Cycle Assessment and Environmental Product Declaration published for ReNew's TOPCon M10 144 Cell Bifacial Solar Module. Together, the four downstream categories 9 to 12 represent 0.68% of total Scope 3 emissions, while categories 1 to 7 account for 99.32%. This category lies outside the boundary of our SBTi-validated near-term Scope 3 target Abs 2, which covers categories 1 to 7 and 70% of base year Scope 3 emissions, exceeding the SBTi minimum coverage requirement of 67%. ReNew will continue to reassess the significance of this category at each reporting cycle and for long-term net-zero boundary purposes.

End-of-life treatment of sold products

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ First year of reporting this category

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

This category was not calculated in FY 2024-25, as it was assessed as below the 5% significance threshold applied in ReNew's Scope 3 relevance screening, in line with SBTi Corporate Near-term Criteria, and ReNew's primary product at that time was electricity supplied to the grid, for which no end-of-life treatment arises. Following the commencement of solar cell and module sales in FY 2025-26, this category has become material and now exceeds the significance threshold, and ReNew has accordingly calculated and disclosed the category for the first time. Emissions were 8,199.43 tCO2e, equivalent to 0.22% of total Scope 3 emissions of 3,673,219 tCO2e, derived from the end-of-life stage of the cradle-to-grave Life Cycle Assessment and Environmental Product Declaration published for ReNew's TOPCon M10 144 Cell Bifacial Solar Module. Together, the four downstream categories 9 to 12 represent 0.68% of total Scope 3 emissions, while categories 1 to 7 account for 99.32%. This category lies outside the boundary of our SBTi-validated near-term Scope 3 target Abs 2, which covers categories 1 to 7 and 70% of base year Scope 3 emissions, exceeding the SBTi minimum coverage requirement of 67%. ReNew will continue to reassess the significance of this category at each reporting cycle.
[Fixed row]

(7.12) Does your organization have significant land sector activities in its operations or value chain?

	Agriculture, forestry or other land sector activities	Specify the reason for no significant activities
	Select from: ☑ No, explanation provided	*Select from:* ☑ No relevant activities identified

[Fixed row]

(7.13) Does your organization choose to account for and report technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage, or have you done so in previous years?

	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage in the reporting year	Specify the reason for no technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geological storage in the reporting year	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage were accounted for and reported in previous years
	Select from: ☑ No, explanation provided	*Select from:* ☑ No relevant activities identified	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

(7.15.1) Emissions breakdown by greenhouse gas type

Select from:

☑ Yes, both Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions

[Fixed row]

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 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 selected gas)

540.41

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

540.41

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

139807.63

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

139807.63

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

26207.63

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

26207.63

(7.15.1.8) 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 selected gas)

0.067

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

1.81

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

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

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

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

0

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.8) 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 selected gas)

0

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

0

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

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

Row 5

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0.004

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

0.99

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.8) 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)

2.46

(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)

5.2

(7.15.3.5) Comment

Fugitive emissions comprise the refilling of refrigerants in HVAC systems, the refilling of CO2-type fire extinguishers, and SF6 in circuit breakers. CO2 released from fire extinguisher refilling was 2.456 tCO2. Refrigerant refilling contributed 2.744 tCO2e from HCFC-22 (R-22). No SF6 was refilled during the reporting year.

Combustion (Electric utilities)

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

531.73

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

1.81

(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)

534.54

(7.15.3.5) Comment

Combustion arising outside electricity generation, comprising diesel and petrol consumed in company-owned vehicles and DG sets, LPG consumed in guest houses and labour camp kitchens, and piped natural gas consumed in canteens at our manufacturing facilities. PNG is a newly commissioned source in FY 2025-26 following the ramp-up of manufacturing operations. Activity data is obtained from invoices and applied to the emission factors derived from the relevant standards Since a column for N2O is unavailable, it was not possible to provide quantity of N2O in its native units. However the total includes 0.997 tCO2e from N2O.

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

ReNew does not operate a gas utility business. No combustion emissions arise from gas utility activities within our organizational or sector boundary in the reporting year.

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 combustion emissions arise from the activities within our organizational or sector boundary in the reporting year.

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)

0.13

(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)

3.48

(7.15.3.5) Comment

Process methane emissions from the solar module manufacturing process, amounting to 0.13 tCH4 or 3.48 tCO2e. These are non-combustion, non-fugitive process emissions and are therefore not captured by the combustion or fugitive categories above.
[Fixed row]

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

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
India	*543.22*	*139807.63*	*26207.63*

[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply
☑ By business division
☑ By activity

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	*Solar power*	*182.01*
Row 2	*Hydro power*	*123.48*
Row 3	*Wind power*	*23.42*
Row 4	*Manufacturing (Cell + Module)*	*119.53*
Row 5	*Offices*	*94.78*
Row 6	*Transmission*	*0*

[Add row]

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

Row 1

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Diesel consumption in diesel generators and company-owned vehicles

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

228

Row 2

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Petrol consumption in grass cutting machine and in vehicles

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

190.3

Row 3

(7.17.3.1) Activity

CO2 in CO2 type fire extinguisher

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.46

Row 4

(7.17.3.1) Activity

LPG consumption in Guest house/labor camp/kitchens

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

105.37

Row 5

(7.17.3.1) Activity

SF6 in Circuit breaker

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 6

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Refrigerants

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.74

Row 7

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Process emissions from CH4

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.48

Row 8

(7.17.3.1) Activity

PNG consumed in canteens

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10.86
[Add row]

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

Energy utility & power generators

(7.19.1) Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e

423.7

(7.19.3) Comment

ReNew has reported its gross global Scope 1 emissions of 423.69 tCO2e against the energy utilities and power generators sector production activity, reflecting emissions from its Independent Power Producer (IPP) business, consistent with the figure disclosed in question 7.17.1. IPP emissions comprise diesel combusted in backup generator sets and company-owned vehicles (213.84 tCO2e), petrol combusted in company-owned vehicles and grass-cutting equipment (190.30 tCO2e), LPG consumed in guest houses and labour camp kitchens (14.35 tCO2e), refrigerant refilling in HVAC systems (2.74 tCO2e) and CO2 released from fire extinguisher refilling (2.46 tCO2e). No SF6 was refilled during the reporting year. Separately our Manufacturing business (Solar module and cell manufcaturing) accounts for 119.53 tCO2e emissions. Hence our total Scope 1 emissions are 543.22 tCO2e.
[Fixed row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply
☑ By business division
☑ By activity

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Solar power*	*38122.18*
Row 2	*Hydro power*	*217.81*
Row 3	*Wind power*	*12365.22*
Row 4	*Manufacturing (Cell + Module)*	*88057.82*
Row 5	*Offices*	*1044.6*
Row 6	*Transmission*	*0*

[Add row]

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Purchased electricity from the grid*	*139807.63*	*26207.63*

[Add 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)

543.22

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

139807.63

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

26207.63

(7.22.4) Please explain

Emissions reported above are attributed towards operations which fall within our consolidated accounting group.

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

All of our emissions are attributed towards operations which fall within our consolidated accounting group. We do not have any entities outside of the consolidated accounting group
[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:
☑ More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%

(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:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2270.55

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

2270.55

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

160000

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

36912

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

196912.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

121549.02

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

121549.02

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

281549.02

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

39182.55

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

320731.57
[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:* ☑ Yes

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
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) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

No consumption of sustainable biomass.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

No consumption of other biomass.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

No other renewable fuels consumed.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

No consumption of coal.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1773.96

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

885.71

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

This includes the consumption of diesel and petrol used at all operational sites. Only diesel is used for the generation of electricity.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

496.6

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

0

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

496.6

(7.30.7.7) Comment

This includes the consumption of LPG and PNG used in canteens, guest houses etc.

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

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

No consumption of other non renewable energy

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2270.56

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

885.71

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

496.6

(7.30.7.7) Comment

This includes the Aggregate fuel consumption from oil and gas.
[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

24750103.64

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

33763

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

24750103.64

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

33763

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

1382.29

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

1382.29

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

India

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

196912

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

33763

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1382

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

232057.00
[Fixed row]

(7.30.15) Provide details on the electricity purchases that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

160000

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.14) Comment

ReNew retired 160,000 International Renewable Energy Certificates, each equivalent to 1 MWh, under the International REC Standard during FY 2025-26. The 160,000 MWh so matched is accounted for at a zero emission rate in our market-based Scope 2 calculation. With this and slef generated renewable energy, the total renewable electricity reached 84% in FY 2025-26, up from 76% in FY 2024-25.
[Add row]

(7.33) Does your electric utility organization have a transmission and distribution business?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.33.1) Disclose the following information about your transmission and distribution business.

Row 1

(7.33.1.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ India

(7.33.1.2) Voltage level

Select from:

☑ Transmission (high voltage)

(7.33.1.3) Annual load (GWh)

778

(7.33.1.4) Annual energy losses (% of annual load)

3

(7.33.1.5) Scope where emissions from energy losses are accounted for

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.33.1.6) Emissions from energy losses (metric tons CO2e)

16571.43

(7.33.1.7) Length of network (km)

276

(7.33.1.8) Number of connections

1

(7.33.1.9) Area covered (km2)

12.7

(7.33.1.10) Comment

Koppal Transmission Scheme, an inter-state transmission system project in Karnataka with a capacity of 3,000 MVA and a circuit length of 276 ckt km, operated on a Build, Own, Operate and Maintain basis under a 35-year Transmission Service Agreement and commissioned in FY 2023-24. Transmission availability was 99.65% and transmission efficiency 99% during the reporting year. ReNew divested its interest in this asset on 24 June 2025, having operated it for the majority of FY 2025-26.

Row 2

(7.33.1.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ India

(7.33.1.2) Voltage level

Select from:

☑ Transmission (high voltage)

(7.33.1.3) Annual load (GWh)

1439.64

(7.33.1.4) Annual energy losses (% of annual load)

2.65

(7.33.1.5) Scope where emissions from energy losses are accounted for

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.33.1.6) Emissions from energy losses (metric tons CO2e)

27086.83

(7.33.1.7) Length of network (km)

284

(7.33.1.8) Number of connections

1

(7.33.1.9) Area covered (km2)

13

(7.33.1.10) Comment

Gadag I Transmission Scheme, an inter-state transmission system project in Karnataka with a capacity of 1,500 MVA and a circuit length of 284 ckt km, operated on a Build, Own, Operate and Maintain basis under a 35-year Transmission Service Agreement and commissioned in FY 2025-26. Transmission availability was 98.03% and transmission efficiency 98% during the reporting year. ReNew divested its interest in this asset on 10 March 2026.

Row 3

(7.33.1.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ India

(7.33.1.2) Voltage level

Select from:

☑ Transmission (high voltage)

(7.33.1.3) Annual load (GWh)

0

(7.33.1.4) Annual energy losses (% of annual load)

0

(7.33.1.5) Scope where emissions from energy losses are accounted for

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.33.1.6) Emissions from energy losses (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.33.1.7) Length of network (km)

100

(7.33.1.8) Number of connections

1

(7.33.1.9) Area covered (km2)

4.6

(7.33.1.10) Comment

Gadag IIA Transmission Scheme, an inter-state transmission system project in Karnataka with a capacity of 1,500 MVA and a circuit length of 100 ckt km, operated on a Build, Own, Operate and Maintain basis under a 35-year Transmission Service Agreement and commissioned in FY 2025-26. Transmission availability and transmission efficiency were both 100% during the reporting year, with no recorded energy losses. This is the sole transmission asset held by ReNew as at 31 March 2026. This asset was commissioned towards the late end of the reporting year and hence annual load, annual energy losses (% of annual load and emissions from energy losses will be reported in the next financial year.
[Add row]

(7.34) Does your organization measure the efficiency of any of its products or services?

(7.34.1) Measurement of product/service efficiency

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.34.2) Comment

ReNew measures and continuously improves the efficiency of the solar photovoltaic cells and modules manufactured at its Jaipur and Dholera facilities. Product efficiency is assessed through defined technical and operational metrics, including solar-cell conversion efficiency, module efficiency, manufacturing yield, power output, product durability, material consumption and lifecycle environmental performance. Product durability and performance are supported through certified Bills of Materials, reliability testing, TOPCon technology advancements and nano-coatings intended to improve module efficiency, operating life and output. ReNew is also

evaluating next-generation solar modules designed to improve module efficiency and energy output per unit of land while reducing resource and transportation requirements. A cradle-to-grave Life Cycle Assessment has been completed for ReNew's TOPCon M10 144-cell bifacial solar module, and a verified Environmental Product Declaration has been published through the International EPD System. These assessments provide visibility into impacts across raw-material sourcing, transportation, manufacturing, use and end-of-life stages, informing product-design decisions, material optimisation and the development of lower-carbon, recyclable and resource-efficient solar products
[Fixed row]

(7.34.1) Provide details of the metrics used to measure the efficiency of your organization's products or services.

Row 1

(7.34.1.1) Category of product or service

Select from:
☑ Solar energy equipment

(7.34.1.2) Product or service (optional)

Solar photovoltaic modules (M10R-144 cell and G12R-132 cell Bifacial Solar Modules, Jaipur facility)

(7.34.1.3) % of revenue from this product or service in the reporting year

51

(7.34.1.4) Efficiency figure in the reporting year

22.95

(7.34.1.5) Metric numerator

Select from:
☑ %

(7.34.1.6) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(7.34.1.7) Comment

Module conversion efficiency is measured under standard test conditions for bifacial solar modules manufactured at our Jaipur facility, which produced approximately 15,000 modules per day, equivalent to over 8.8 MW, with production ramped to 2.5 GW during the reporting year. Average module efficiency was consistently maintained above 22.95% during FY 2025-26, with a peak module efficiency of 23.14% achieved in March 2026.

Row 2

(7.34.1.1) Category of product or service

Select from:

☑ Solar energy equipment

(7.34.1.2) Product or service (optional)

Solar photovoltaic cells (High Efficiency MonoPERC M10 and M10R cells, Dholera facility)

(7.34.1.3) % of revenue from this product or service in the reporting year

14

(7.34.1.4) Efficiency figure in the reporting year

23.4

(7.34.1.5) Metric numerator

Select from:

☑ %

(7.34.1.6) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(7.34.1.7) Comment

Cell conversion efficiency (Eta) is measured under standard test conditions for solar cells manufactured at our Dholera facility, which produced approximately 0.65 million cells per day, equivalent to around 5.16 MW, with approximately 1.86 GW of cells produced during the reporting year at a manufacturing yield of approximately 97.5%. Average cell efficiency across the four quarters of FY 2025-26 was 23.40%, with a peak day average cell efficiency of 23.55% reached in November 2025.

Row 3

(7.34.1.1) Category of product or service

Select from:

☑ Solar energy equipment

(7.34.1.2) Product or service (optional)

Solar photovoltaic modules (MonoPERC M10 and M10R - 144 cell; Dholera facility)

(7.34.1.3) % of revenue from this product or service in the reporting year

24

(7.34.1.4) Efficiency figure in the reporting year

21.26

(7.34.1.5) Metric numerator

Select from:

☑ %

(7.34.1.6) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(7.34.1.7) Comment

Module conversion efficiency is measured under standard test conditions for solar modules manufactured at our Dholera facility, which produced both MonoPERC M10, M10R- 144cell and TOPCon M10R - 144 cells modules (approximately 7,800 modules per day), equivalent to over 4.6 MW, with production ramped to 1.6 GW during the reporting year. Average module efficiency was consistently maintained above 21.26% for MonoPERC M10 during FY 2025-26.

Row 4

(7.34.1.1) Category of product or service

Select from:

☑ Solar energy equipment

(7.34.1.2) Product or service (optional)

Solar photovoltaic modules (TOPCon M10R - 144 cells, Dholera facility)

(7.34.1.3) % of revenue from this product or service in the reporting year

11

(7.34.1.4) Efficiency figure in the reporting year

23.08

(7.34.1.5) Metric numerator

Select from:

☑ %

(7.34.1.6) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(7.34.1.7) Comment

Module conversion efficiency is measured under standard test conditions for solar modules manufactured at our Dholera facility, which produced both MonoPERC M10, M10R- 144cell and TOPCon M10R - 144 cells modules (approximately 7,800 modules per day), equivalent to over 4.6 MW, with production ramped to 1.6 GW during the reporting year. Average module efficiency was consistently maintained above 23.08% for TOPCon M10R - 144 cells during FY 2025-26.
[Add 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

2.024e-7

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

26750.85

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

132196000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

33.21

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

In FY 2025-26, gross global Scope 1 emissions were 543.22 tCO2e and Scope 2 (market-based) emissions were 26,207.63 tCO2e, against total revenue of INR 132,196,000,000, giving an emissions intensity of 0.0000002024 tCO2e per INR of revenue. In FY 2024-25, Scope 1 emissions were 758.09 tCO2e and Scope 2 (market-based) emissions were 28,649 tCO2e, against revenue of INR 97,063,000,000, giving an intensity of 0.0000003030 tCO2e per INR. This represents a decrease of 33.21%. Two factors drove the change. First, change in renewable energy consumption: renewable electricity rose from 76% to 84% of total electricity consumption, comprising an increase in I-REC-matched purchased electricity from 110,000 MWh to 160,000 MWh (68.2% to 69.4% of total electricity) and an increase in self-generated renewable electricity from rooftop and captive solar and solar-wind hybrid systems from 11,847.40 MWh to 33,763.62 MWh (7.3% to 14.6%), which together reduced absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based emissions by 9.03%. Second, change in revenue: total revenue grew 36.20% year on year, driven by both the Independent Power Producer and Manufacturing businesses. Revenue growth accounts for the larger share of the intensity reduction.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.0021108828

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

52173.5

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ megawatt hour generated (MWh)

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

24716340

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

2.02

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in output

☑ Change in methodology

(7.45.9) Please explain

This metric reports the emissions intensity of ReNew's Independent Power Producer business against electricity generated, so that the numerator and denominator share the same organizational boundary. In FY 2025-26, IPP Scope 1 emissions were 423.69 tCO2e and IPP Scope 2 (location-based) emissions were 51,749.82 tCO2e, against gross electricity generation of 24,716,340 MWh, giving an emissions intensity of 0.0021108828 tCO2e per MWh generated. In FY 2024-25, IPP Scope

1 emissions were 551.00 tCO2e and IPP Scope 2 (location-based) emissions were 45,354.59 tCO2e, against generation of 22,185,432 MWh, giving an intensity of 0.0020691508 tCO2e per MWh. This represents an increase of 2.02%. Change in output: gross generation increased 11.41% year on year on installed capacity growth from 10.7 GW to 12.6 GW, while auxiliary electricity consumption at operating sites and substations increased by 16.82%, from 62,391.04 MWh to 72,887.01 MWh, reflecting the commissioning of new solar, wind and hybrid assets during the year. Auxiliary consumption therefore grew faster than generation. A location-based Scope 2 figure is used because ReNew's market-based Scope 2 emissions are not disaggregated by business division.

Row 3

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.0003569618

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

88177.35

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit of production

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

247022065

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

60.66

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in output

☑ Change in methodology

(7.45.9) Please explain

This metric reports the emissions intensity of ReNew's Manufacturing business against units of solar cells and modules produced, so that the numerator and denominator share the same organizational boundary. In FY 2025-26, Manufacturing Scope 1 emissions were 119.53 tCO2e and Manufacturing Scope 2 (location-based) emissions were 88,057.82 tCO2e, against production of 247,022,065 units, comprising 239,906,811 solar cells and 7,115,254 solar modules, giving an emissions intensity of 0.0003569618 tCO2e per unit produced. In FY 2024-25, Manufacturing Scope 1 emissions were 207.09 tCO2e and Scope 2 (location-based) emissions were 63,263.97 tCO2e, against production of 69,955,613 units, giving an intensity of 0.0009072958 tCO2e per unit. This represents a decrease of 60.66%. Change in output: production volumes increased by 253.11% year on year as the Jaipur and Dholera facilities completed stabilisation and ramped to 4.1 GW of modules and 1.86 GW of cells, while absolute emissions rose by only 38.92%, delivering substantial economies of scale. A location-based Scope 2 figure is used because ReNew's market-based Scope 2 emissions are not disaggregated by business division.

[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.

	Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation	Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)
Hydropower	*123.48*	*Select from:* ☑ Gross	*0.29*
Onshore wind	*23.42*	*Select from:*	*0.00*

	Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation	Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)
		☑ Gross	
Solar	*182.01*	*Select from:* ☑ Gross	*0.02*
Total	*328.91*	*Select from:* ☑ Gross	*0.01*

[Fixed row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

0.12

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Tonnes

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

INR Million (revenue)

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

45.12

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

In FY 2025-26, total waste generated across ReNew's operations was 15,466.95 tonnes against revenue of INR 132,196 million, giving a waste intensity of 0.117 tonnes per INR million of revenue. In FY 2024-25, waste generated was 20,694.61 tonnes against revenue of INR 97,063 million, giving an intensity of 0.213 tonnes per INR million. This represents a decrease of 45.12%, reflecting a 25.26% reduction in absolute waste generated alongside 36.20% revenue growth. The reduction in absolute waste is driven principally by hazardous liquid waste, which fell from 4,794.07 tonnes to 151.33 tonnes as commissioning-phase activity at our manufacturing facilities concluded and steady-state operations began, and by a reduction in non-hazardous solid waste from 13,224.40 tonnes to 10,865.43 tonnes. All hazardous and non-hazardous waste generated was diverted from disposal through recycling or reuse, with no waste sent to disposal in the reporting year. Associated Scope 3 category 5 emissions from waste generated in operations fell from 96.93 tCO2e to 69.04 tCO2e, a decrease of 28.77%.

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

92.19

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

GJ

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

MWp produced

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

6.31

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

In FY 2025-26, energy consumption at ReNew's solar cell and module manufacturing facilities was 550,596.68 GJ against production of 5,972.53 MWp, giving an energy intensity of 92.19 GJ per MWp produced. In FY 2024-25, energy consumption was 341,635.83 GJ against production of 3,472.01 MWp, giving an intensity of 98.40 GJ per MWp. This represents a decrease of 6.31%. The improvement reflects the completion of stabilisation at the Jaipur and Dholera facilities, higher line utilisation and manufacturing yield of approximately 97.5%, and energy efficiency measures implemented across both sites during the reporting year.

Row 3

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

22857.9

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

GJ

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

GW installed capacity

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

1.78

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

In FY 2025-26, energy consumption across ReNew's Independent Power Producer business was 288,009.51 GJ against installed renewable capacity of 12.6 GW, giving an energy intensity of 22,857.90 GJ per GW of installed capacity. In FY 2024-25, energy consumption was 248,983.68 GJ against installed capacity of 10.70 GW, giving an intensity of 23,271.68 GJ per GW. This represents a decrease of 1.78%. The improvement reflects the commissioning of new capacity with lower auxiliary consumption requirements and the increased use of self-generated renewable electricity at operating sites and substations.
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

ReNew_Energy_Global_Net_Zero_Approval_Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

04/16/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

03/31/2022

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

627.94

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

35333.63

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

35961.570

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

03/31/2027

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

29.4

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

25388.868

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

543.22

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

26207.63

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

26750.850

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

87.12

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This is ReNew's near-term science-based target for its own operations. It requires a 29.4% absolute reduction in combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 (market-based) emissions by FY 2026-27 from the FY 2021-22 base year. This target is an interim step towards ReNew's SBTi-validated net-zero target of a 90% reduction across Scopes 1, 2 and 3 by FY 2039-40. Coverage: 100% of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from all assets under ReNew's operational control, including utility-scale wind, solar and hydropower projects, transmission assets, EPC project sites, corporate offices and the solar cell and module manufacturing facilities at Jaipur and Dholera. The manufacturing facilities did not exist in the base year; they began operating in FY 2023-24 and are included as organic growth. Scope 1 covers diesel in backup generator sets and site vehicles, petrol in vehicles and grass-cutting equipment, LPG in guest houses and labour camp kitchens, PNG in manufacturing canteens, refrigerant, fire extinguisher and SF6 refilling, and process methane from module manufacturing. Scope 2 covers purchased grid electricity at generation sites, substations, manufacturing facilities and offices. There are no exclusions. Methane is covered as part of the overall CO2e target and has no separate reduction component; it arises from fuel combustion and the module manufacturing process Base year: the target base year emissions of 35,961.57 tCO2e match the inventory base year in 7.5. Location-based Scope 2:35,333.63 tCO2e (same used as the proxy for market-based figure) The target is set on the financial year (April to March): 2022 refers to FY 2021-22 and 2027 to FY 2026-27. SBTi certificate: https://www.renew.com/resources/sustainability/SBTi_Certificate_ReNew_Energy_Global.pdf

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

As we move forward in our ambition to create a sustainable clean energy future, we are equally committed to enhance our current environmental actions. Standing as a testament to our environmental stewardship is our net-zero commitment and our conscious effort to make sustainable use of resources.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Progress: Scope 1 and 2 emissions fell from 35,961.57 tCO2e in FY 2021-22 to 26,750.85 tCO2e in FY 2025-26, a 25.6% reduction and 87.12% of the targeted reduction. This is ahead of ReNew's linear trajectory of 5.88% of base year emissions a year (29.4% over five years), under which the FY 2025-26 milestone was 27,503 tCO2e (23.5% reduction). The reduction was achieved while electricity demand rose in FY 2025-26 as manufacturing ramped up. Initiatives: (1) retirement of I-RECs, up from 110,000 MWh to 160,000 MWh in FY 2025-26; (2) on-site renewable capacity, with 26.8 MW deployed in FY 2025-26, including a 7.2 MWp rooftop system at Jaipur and two 9.9 MW solar-wind hybrid captive systems at Dholera, which raised self-generated renewable electricity from 11,847.40 MWh to 33,763.62 MWh. Together these raised renewable electricity from 76% to 84% of consumption. Plan to FY 2026-27: further on-site, captive and third-party renewable sourcing at the manufacturing facilities, which account for most Scope 2 emissions; energy efficiency measures identified through energy audits at Jaipur and Dholera; replacing diesel generator sets with solar-powered backup systems at EPC sites; electrifying site vehicles; and SF6-free circuit breakers. Milestones: The target is aligned with the Paris Agreement goal of limiting warming to 1.5°C, was validated by the SBTi as 1.5°C-aligned, and supports India's NDC and its 2070 net-zero goal, which ReNew's 2040 net-zero target anticipates by 30 years. An internal carbon price of USD 20.57/tCO2e is applied to investment, procurement and operational decisions. Review: progress is reviewed annually in the ESG reporting cycle, Scope 1 and 2 data is assured under ISAE 3410, and performance is reported to the Board-level committee overseeing sustainability.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:
☑ Yes

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:
☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

ReNew_Energy_Global_Net_Zero_Approval_Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

04/16/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods
☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel
☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

03/31/2022

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

169975

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

216463

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

7300

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

34424

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

16.3

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4029

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

92.88

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

432300.180

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

432300.180

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

30.2

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

94.9

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

98.9

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

70

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

70

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

03/31/2027

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

29.4

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

305203.927

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

309210.58

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3231018.1

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

60567.33

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

35776.02

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

69.04

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4304.69

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

7461.01

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3648406.770

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

3648406.770

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-2530.45

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers all scope 3 categories where ReNew has emissions, which includes: Purchased goods and services, Capital goods, Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2), Upstream transportation and distribution, Waste generated in operations, Business travel and Employee commuting. The annual reduction is therefore on average 5.5% per year from the base year 2022, with a total reduction of 29.4% from 2022-2027. The absolute target set (Abs 2) has been validated by Science Based Target Initiative (SBTi). The target is an absolute target, where 70% of the emissions in scope 1 and scope 2 are covered. (Link: https://www.renew.com/resources/sustainability/SBTi_Certificate_ReNew_Energy_Global.pdf) Additional information: Coverage for this target includes all ReNew's operational renewable energy projects which includes more than 129 operational utility-scale wind, solar, hydro energy projects, corporate PPA assets and 15 facilities spread across 10 States in India. - Scope 3 emissions include emissions in the following business areas: ▪ EPC Supply & Services, Manufacturing PG&S, Capital goods ▪ Asset management of Solar, Wind, Hydro sites.▪ Corporate functions ▪ Transport Our plan is guided by our Net-Zero emission roadmap, and we have shared above due to limited character space.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

As we move forward in our ambition to create a sustainable clean energy future, we are equally committed to enhance our current environmental actions. Standing as a testament to our environmental stewardship is our net-zero commitment and our conscious effort to make sustainable use of resources

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Our plan is guided by our Net-Zero emission roadmap, and we have shared above due to limited character space. Identified the following actions to reduce our scope 3 emissions: 1. Purchased goods and services - pilot project to use low carbon footprint raw materials, zero emission construction machinery and encouraging our suppliers to set emission reduction targets (SBTi is preferable) within the next two years. Building a green procurement framework and increase the reliance on green steel, green cement and green aluminum for operations ReNew is member of First Movers Coalition at World Economic Forum Wider roll out after 2025 assuming that it will be increasingly competitive, and battery electric construction vehicles will be more widely available. 2. Capital goods - introduced supplier assessment on environmental and social criteria for all suppliers. Climate will be a necessary criterion for onboarding for a major purchase such as batteries, modules, turbines, inverters, and structures that make up 75% of emissions and 55% of costs based on emissions. Plan to Include a requirement for EPDs/LCAs to allow comparability. Exploring ESCO route for implementation of EE/RE opportunities at supplier facilities. 3. Fuel and energy related activities - will decrease as we convert to zero emission vehicles and source more of our electricity from our own produced renewable electricity rather than grid electricity. 4. Upstream transportation and distribution - continue to utilize the most efficient transport routes possible. Procure green shipping when it becomes available in future (e.g. green ammonia powered ships). 5. Business travel - continue to roll out improved digital platforms to encourage virtual meetings and update travel policy to reduce unnecessary travel. Encourage use of non-aviation transport methods where possible. Use of services that use EV wherever possible and prefer airlines using low emission aviation fuels when it becomes available. 6. Employee commuting - survey our employees and help them take more sustainable transport options such as cycling, public transport, electric vehicles or working from home. ReNew has EV policy for its employees which provides a monetary incentive when purchasing EV and charging points available in ReNew.Hub at no cost. All our emission reporting and target is based on Financial Year.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes
[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply
☑ Net-zero targets
☑ Other climate-related targets

(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

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

03/31/2021

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:
☑ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Net emissions target

☑ Other net emissions target, please specify :Carbon Neutral Target

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

03/31/2021

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

35961.94

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

03/31/2026

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

0

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

0

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.0000000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

This is a carbon neutral target, not an emissions reduction target. ReNew's approach to carbon neutrality is achieved by offsetting residual Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions each year through the retirement of an equivalent volume of carbon credits. In FY 2025-26, ReNew retired Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) equivalent to 27,000 tCO2e, offsetting Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based emissions of 26,751 tCO2e, and has now been validated as carbon neutral for its operations (Scope 1 and Scope 2) for the sixth consecutive year.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers Scope 1 and Scope 2 (market-based) GHG emissions across 100% of ReNew's organization-wide operations in India, spanning both our Independent Power Producer (IPP) business (solar, wind, hydro generation) and our Solar Manufacturing business (cell and module manufacturing at Jaipur and Dholera facilities). The target is to achieve carbon neutral Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions annually, first through absolute emissions reduction via energy efficiency and renewable electricity adoption and for any residual emissions, through voluntary retirement of an equivalent volume of high-quality carbon credits (Certified Emission Reductions/CERs issued under the UNFCCC CDM mechanism).

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Objective is to achieve annual carbon neutrality for our Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions across our India operations, in support of our broader Net Zero by 2040 commitment (validated by the Science Based Targets initiative). This target reflects our strategic approach of prioritizing absolute emissions reduction through renewable electricity procurement, energy efficiency measures and replacement of fossil-fuel based equipment, while using voluntary carbon credit retirement to neutralize any residual Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions each fiscal year. Carbon neutrality complements, but does not replace, our long-term decarbonisation pathway; the Company's stated priority remains absolute emissions reduction through energy efficiency, renewable-energy adoption, process optimisation and value-chain transformation.

(7.54.2.21) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

1. Retirement of 27,000 tCO2e of Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) issued under the UNFCCC's Clean Development Mechanism, directly neutralising residual Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for FY 2025-26, the sixth consecutive year of carbon neutrality. 2. Increased renewable electricity sourcing to 84% of total electricity consumption of 230,675.62 MWh, up from 76% in FY 2024-25. This comprised 33,763.62 MWh (14.6%) of self-generated renewable electricity from rooftop and captive solar and solar-wind hybrid systems, including a 7.2 MWp rooftop system at Jaipur Manufacturing and two 9.9 MW hybrid captive systems at Dholera, and 160,000 MWh (69.4%) of purchased electricity matched with retired International Renewable Energy Certificates.

Row 2

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 2

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

03/31/2023

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Renewable fuel consumption

☑ Percentage of total fuel consumption that is from renewable sources

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

03/31/2023

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

5

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

03/31/2027

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

100

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

84

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

83.1578947368

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

This target is part of ReNew's broader ReSTART sustainability framework, tracked as a standalone renewable electricity sourcing target, distinct from ReNew's SBTi-validated absolute emissions reduction targets (Abs 1, Abs 2)

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :ReSTART: ReNew's Sustainability Targets for Responsible Transformation

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is organization-wide, covering 100% of ReNew's electricity consumption across its India operations, spanning both the Independent Power Producer (IPP) business (solar, wind, and hydro generation assets) and the Solar Manufacturing business (cell and module manufacturing at Jaipur and Dholera). The target type relates to the electricity energy carrier specifically, covering consumption (not production), with a target source restricted to renewable energy sources only (as distinct from the broader low-carbon energy source category, which would also include nuclear or fossil-fuel-with-CCS generation neither of which forms part of ReNew's clean-electricity sourcing strategy). There are no facility-level, geographic, or business-line exclusions within this target's boundary; it applies consistently across all

operational sites and both business segments as they have scaled over the target period. This progress was supported by renewable electricity procurement, rooftop and captive renewable-energy systems, replacement of diesel-based systems, automated lighting, process optimisation, solar streetlights, site-level energy audits and the strategic procurement of certified green electricity. Identified opportunities are translated into operational action plans and performance improvements

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

To achieve 100% sourcing of electricity from clean sources across all ReNew operations by 2030, supporting the Company's broader Net Zero by 2040 commitment and reducing market-based Scope 2 emissions

(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

ReNew's plan to achieve this target combines increased renewable-electricity procurement, expansion of rooftop and captive renewable-energy systems, replacement of diesel-based systems, and the strategic procurement of certified green electricity across its operations. Progress against this target has advanced substantially since the FY 2022-23 base year, when renewable/clean electricity sourcing stood at 5% of total electricity consumption. By FY 2025-26, this had increased to 84%, representing 83.16% of the target achieved relative to the base year, and exceeding the interim annual milestone for the year (up from 76% in FY 2024-25). ReNew continues to progress toward its FY 2029-30 target of sourcing 100% of its electricity from clean sources, supported by continued investment in on-site generation capacity and market-based renewable electricity procurement

Row 3

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 3

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

03/31/2025

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business division

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Intensity

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Energy consumption or efficiency

☑ kWh

(7.54.2.6) Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Select from:

☑ unit of production

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

03/31/2026

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

20765.9

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

03/31/2028

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

19935.3

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

20765.9

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

0.0000000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes. The target supports ReNew's Scope 2 emissions-reduction pathway by reducing purchased-electricity consumption per unit of manufacturing output.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :ReSTART: for ReNew Photovoltaics (Manufacturing)

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers ReNew's solar PV manufacturing business, comprising its solar-cell and solar-module manufacturing operations. Purchased-electricity intensity is calculated as electricity purchased from the grid by the manufacturing business in kWh divided by total solar-cell and solar-module production in MWp. In FY 2025–26, purchased electricity was 446,489.98 GJ, equivalent to 124,024,993.65 kWh, and total manufacturing production was 5,972.53 MWp. This resulted in a baseline purchased-electricity intensity of 20,765.91 kWh/MWp. ReNew aims to reduce this intensity by 4% to 19,935.27 kWh/MWp by FY 2027–28. Electricity generated or sourced through on-site and captive renewable-energy systems is excluded from the numerator. The target is based on financial years ending March 31.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

To reduce purchased-electricity consumption per MWp of total solar-cell and solar-module production by 4% by FY 2027–28 against the FY 2025–26 baseline. The target supports improved manufacturing energy efficiency, lower dependence on purchased electricity, reduced operating costs and lower Scope 2 emissions.

(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

FY 2025–26 is the base year for this newly established target. ReNew plans to achieve the target through facility-level energy audits, process and equipment optimisation, production-linked operational controls, efficient utility systems and increased use of on-site and captive renewable electricity. Existing initiatives include motion sensors and zone-wise controls to optimise lighting usage, production-linked controls that regulate laminator heating based on real-time output, and renewable-energy systems supporting the Jaipur and Dholera manufacturing facilities. Progress will be reviewed annually by monitoring purchased electricity in kWh per MWp of consolidated solar-cell and solar-module production against the FY 2025–26 baseline.
[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

04/16/2023

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs1

☑ Abs2

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

03/31/2040

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

ReNew_Energy_Global_Net_Zero_Approval_Letter.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This net-zero target covers ReNew's organization-wide Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions across its India operations, encompassing the Independent Power Producer business (solar, wind and hydropower generation and transmission infrastructure) and the Solar Manufacturing business (cell and module manufacturing at Jaipur and Dholera). The target requires a 90% absolute reduction in combined Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions by FY 2039-40 against the FY 2021-22 baseline, with residual emissions neutralized through permanent carbon removals. The target is set on a financial year basis; the end date of 31 March 2040 corresponds to the end of FY 2039-40. It is linked to and underpinned by ReNew's near-term SBTi-validated absolute targets, Abs 1 covering Scope 1 and Scope 2 and Abs 2 covering Scope 3, both requiring a 29.4% reduction by FY 2026-27 from the same FY 2021-22 baseline. The target base year is the same as ReNew's inventory base year, and there is no difference between the two. The target was informed by the Paris Agreement and its goal of limiting warming to 1.5°C, and by India's Nationally Determined Contribution and national net-zero commitment for 2070, ahead of which ReNew has set its own target thirty years earlier. There are no facility-level or geographic exclusions; the boundary expanded organically as manufacturing operations became fully operational in FY 2024-25, and now includes the downstream Scope 3 categories first calculated in FY 2025-26.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

The objective of this target is to achieve Net Zero GHG emissions by 2040 thirty years ahead of India's national net-zero target through a 90% absolute reduction in combined Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions from the FY 2021-22 baseline, with any residual emissions (up to 10%) addressed through neutralization. This long-term target has been validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) and is supported by a comprehensive Net Zero Transition Plan that combines near-term absolute emissions-reduction targets, dedicated decarbonisation roadmaps for the IPP and Manufacturing businesses, continued investment in low-carbon solutions, and transparent stakeholder reporting, while maintaining business viability through the economic, regulatory, and societal challenges of the global energy transition

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

ReNew's SBTi-validated net-zero target (FY 2039-40) requires a 90% absolute reduction in combined Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions from the FY 2021-22 base year, with the residual balance to be neutralized at the target date through permanent carbon removals. ReNew will prioritize direct abatement and use removals only for emissions that remain after maximum feasible reduction. ReNew is building removal capability today through its Carbon Markets business, which is developing a portfolio of Engineered Carbon Removal Pathways such as Direct Air Capture and Storage (DACS), Carbon Capture, Utilisation and Storage (CCUS), Enhanced Rock Weathering and biochar-based sequestration. These durable, high-permanence pathways form the basis of ReNew's neutralization strategy and are the removal types intended to address residual emissions at the target date.

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

ReNew undertakes beyond value chain mitigation through its Nature-Based Solutions portfolio, which delivers carbon sequestration on land outside ReNew's operational boundary. In FY 2025-26 the portfolio comprised 1.31 million trees planted and 903 hectares under restoration and management across three projects developed with farming communities: agroforestry systems for natural resource management in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra, involving 492 farmers and 200,000 trees with estimated lifetime sequestration of 3.98 million tCO2e; a tree-based agricultural resilience project in Odisha, involving 270 farmers and 108,000 trees with estimated sequestration of 3.07 million tCO2e over 40 years; and an afforestation and reforestation project in Gujarat, involving 143 farmers and 1,001,568

trees. These projects deliver co-benefits to participating farmers through intercrop income and a share of carbon credit revenue. ReNew applies a ton-for-ton approach to determining the scale of this activity and selects project types on the basis of permanence, community co-benefit and independent third-party verification. All credits generated are verified by independent third parties under recognised carbon standards.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

ReNew reviews progress against its net-zero target annually as part of the ESG reporting cycle. The review covers recalculation of Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions for the reporting year, assessment of progress against the linked near-term targets Abs 1 and Abs 2, and evaluation of whether the target boundary remains representative of the business. Emissions data underpinning the review is independently assured. Findings are reported to the Board-level committee with oversight of sustainability, which approves any changes to targets or to the decarbonisation roadmap.
[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

	Emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed 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
Under investigation	*0*	
To be implemented	*2*	*10574*
Implementation commenced	*6*	*25289*
Implemented	*5*	*25279*
Not to be implemented	*0*	

[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

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

24316

(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)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

11640000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1518000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

ReNew deployed 26.8 MW of on-site renewable-energy capacity during FY 2025-26, generating 32,901 MWh of renewable electricity. The programme comprises a 7.2 MWp rooftop solar system at Jaipur Manufacturing, two 9.9 MW hybrid solar-wind captive systems supplying Dholera Manufacturing, a 59.4 kW rooftop solar system supplying substation auxiliary requirements at wind asset management sites, a 58.6 kWp rooftop solar system at the Uttarakhand hydropower plant, and solar-powered backup systems and solar streetlights replacing diesel generation at solar EPC sites. The programme reduced grid electricity purchases and, at solar EPC sites, avoided 106 kilolitres of diesel consumption.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

576

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

5480000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

47580

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Motion sensors and zone-wise controls align lighting with occupancy and production needs, reducing avoidable electricity use. The initiative saved 684 MWh of electricity annually, avoiding 576 tCO2e.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

☑ Employee commuting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

6.5

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

220000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

37390

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

At our Hydro plant, the site vehicles have been replaced with EVs, with supporting infrastructure.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

☑ Employee commuting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

261

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

9055573

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We continue to operate CNG-powered buses for employee transportation across manufacturing facilities, replacing conventional diesel-based shuttle services. Result: 99,479 L of diesel consumption avoided; 261 tCO2 emissions avoided annually.

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

119

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1100000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Production-linked controls regulate laminator heating based on real-time output, cutting energy use in low-production periods.
[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 price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

ReNew applies an Internal Carbon Price (ICP) aligned with the Paris Agreement goal of limiting global temperature rise, set at USD 20.57 per tCO2e across all businesses. We apply a shadow carbon pricing methodology that factors in decarbonisation costs, adoption rates of mitigation measures, potential carbon liabilities and anticipated emissions reductions. The ICP is used to assess project viability by assigning a monetary value to GHG emissions, to embed climate-related risks into investment, procurement and operational planning, to incentivise the selection of low-carbon technologies, to align capital allocation with our science-based targets, and to test investment resilience against future carbon pricing regulation, including India's Carbon Credit Trading Scheme. In FY 2025-26 the ICP informed procurement decisions on high-emission purchased goods, building on pilot assessments for steel initiated in FY 2025-26 under which ReNew procured 7.2 MT of green steel certified under India's Green Steel Taxonomy.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Financial optimization calculations

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Investment in emissions reduction activities is prioritised through techno-commercial feasibility assessment and payback-period analysis. Each proposed initiative is evaluated on capital requirement, projected energy or fuel savings, associated CO2e abatement and payback period, with the internal carbon price of USD 20.57 per tCO2e applied to monetise the carbon benefit alongside direct cost savings. This allows initiatives to be ranked on cost of abatement and enables lower-cost opportunities to be implemented first. Progress against approved initiatives is periodically reviewed, with realised savings measured against the assessed case. In FY 2025-26 ReNew realised INR 6.8 million in savings from its energy conservation programmes.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

ReNew funds energy efficiency through its energy and emission reduction programmes, with INR 8.4 million invested in FY 2025-26. Spending is directed by comprehensive internal and third-party energy audits at the Jaipur and Dholera manufacturing facilities, which analyse consumption patterns and identify Energy Conservation Opportunities (ECOs). ECOs identified include optimisation of chiller and compressed air systems, voltage and laminator heating regulation, and motion sensors with zone-wise lighting controls. The previous year's audits identified opportunities to reduce annual electricity consumption by 19% and electricity cost per module by about 20%. In FY 2025-26, ECOs implemented included lighting controls saving 684 MWh a year and production-linked laminator heating controls at Jaipur saving 142 MWh a year. Wind assets operate with minimal internal energy consumption and do not require regular energy audits.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

ReNew allocates dedicated capital to renewable energy and fuel-switching projects at its own sites. In FY 2025-26, ReNew invested INR 1,518 million in rooftop, captive and decentralised renewable energy systems, deploying 26.8 MW of capacity that generated 32,901 MWh of electricity, including a 7.2 MWp rooftop system at Jaipur and two 9.9 MW solar-wind hybrid captive systems at Dholera. The programme also replaced diesel-based power generation and conventional lighting at solar EPC sites with solar-powered backup systems and solar streetlights, avoiding 106 kL of diesel, and replaced diesel site vehicles with electric vehicles at the Uttarakhand hydropower plant. Other investments include SF6-free circuit breakers and solar reflective roof paints and, in the supply chain, green steel and GGBS-blended cement for wind turbine foundations at five wind EPC sites. Allocation is based on techno-commercial feasibility.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

ReNew funds R&D into lower-carbon, more resource-efficient solar products and clean energy technologies. In FY 2025-26, ReNew has set a target to increase R&D investment by 10% a year from this baseline. Solar PV research focuses on higher efficiency and lower material intensity. Cell efficiency reached 23.5% in November 2025, and material optimisation cut silver consumption from 91 to 70 mg per cell during the year, saving 1.36 MT of silver. ReNew is evaluating copper metallisation and pilot-scale wafer-ingot optimisation to reduce silver use further, with potential to cut development costs by about 80% and power consumption by about 40%, and has proposed INR 180 million over 1.5 years for next-generation modules with higher efficiency and energy output per unit of land. ReNew is exploring next-generation technologies, including perovskite-based solutions, with research and technology partners, In manufacturing, AI-enabled module inspection and predictive quality analytics improved quality grade by about 33% and raised defect detection accuracy above 95%, reducing scrap; across 30+ AI and digital use cases, emission intensity per MW fell 13%. We have have researches on long-duration sodium-sulphur batteries and biochar permanence, and IIT Bombay works with ReNew on next-generation batteries and green hydrogen. ReNew is also assessing recovery of over 90% of materials from end-of-life solar products and batteries, and a verified Environmental Product Declaration for its TOPCon bifacial module informs product design.

Row 6

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Partnering with governments on technology development

(7.55.3.2) Comment

ReNew works with central and state government agencies to deploy new renewable energy technology models at scale. On 10 February 2026, ReNew commissioned one of India's largest non-co-located Round-the-Clock (RTC) renewable energy projects, developed in collaboration with the Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI). The ~1.2 GW virtual hybrid portfolio combines 400 MW of solar and 100 MWh of battery storage in Rajasthan with 738.6 MW of wind in Karnataka and Maharashtra. It supplies firm renewable power to Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Indian Railways and Indian Power Corporation Ltd, achieving 80% annual and 70% monthly capacity utilisation on PPA capacity. Delivery required close coordination with central and state agencies and grid operators to resolve first-of-its-kind requirements for evacuation, scheduling, validation of hybrid performance and dispatch, creating an implementation pathway for similar hybrid-plus-storage projects across states. This builds on operational learning from ReNew's ISTS-connected hybrid project at Koppal, Karnataka.

Row 7

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Other :Green Financing

(7.55.3.2) Comment

ReNew channels capital toward emissions reduction and low-carbon infrastructure through a dedicated Green Bond Framework governing the use of proceeds from its green financing. ReNew has raised over USD 4.5 billion across ten green bond issuances in offshore markets, and in FY 2025-26 executed India's first GIFT City Green Bond, a USD 600 million transaction issued in line with the Framework. Proceeds are ring-fenced for eligible renewable energy and low-carbon projects, with allocation and impact reported annually. This provides a structured mechanism for directing long-tenor capital specifically toward emissions reduction activities.

Row 8

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

ReNew voluntarily aligns capital allocation with the EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852 and the Climate Delegated Act (EU) 2021/2139. In FY 2025-26, 96.23% of CAPEX and 84.46% of OPEX qualified as Taxonomy-eligible and aligned, assessed against Technical Screening Criteria, Do No Significant Harm requirements and Minimum Social Safeguards. ReNew maintains a long-term target to sustain at least 97% EU Taxonomy-aligned revenue through 2030, which directs investment toward activities meeting these criteria. ReNew also monitors developing domestic requirements, including India's Carbon Credit Trading Scheme, in assessing the future regulatory case for emissions reduction investment.
[Add row]

(7.58) Describe your organization’s efforts to reduce methane emissions from your activities.

ReNew is a pure-play renewable energy company. Our electricity generation portfolio comprises 12.6 GW of installed wind, solar and hydropower capacity, none of which involves the combustion of fossil fuels. ReNew does not undertake gas extraction or production, gas storage, gas transmission or distribution, or coal mining, and therefore holds none of the asset classes from which material methane emissions typically arise in the energy sector. ReNew is a pureplay renewable energy player. Electricity generation takes place from renewable energy sources such as solar, wind and hydro which do not entail any major methane emissions. Within the process of our cell manufacturing we utilize some quantity of methane gas. In FY 2025-26, methane emissions were 0.13 tonnes of CH4, equivalent to 3.48 tCO2e using the IPCC AR6 100-year global warming potential. This represents 0.64% of ReNew's gross global Scope 1 emissions of 543.22 tCO2e and 0.01% of combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 (market-based) emissions of 26,750.85 tCO2e. These emissions arise from process methane from the solar module manufacturing process at our Dholera facility. However the process where this is used take places in vacuum. To minimise the amount of emissions from this process the gas utilised in process is then passed through a GNBS Plasma Scrubber and then a wet scrubber which helps in reducing the quantity. As we progress forward we will explore if there are any altrenative manufacturing techniques or if we can do any additional efficiency process for reduction of the same. ReNew does not maintain a methane-specific reduction target, as methane is not a material component of our emissions inventory.

(7.71) Does your organization assess the life cycle emissions of any of its products or services?

(7.71.1) Assessment of life cycle emissions

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.71.2) Comment

ReNew conducted a cradle-to-grave Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) for its TOPCon M10 144 Cell Bifacial Solar Module and published a verified Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) through the International EPD System. The assessment was undertaken in accordance with ISO 14040 and ISO 14044 and complies with ISO 14025 and EN 15804+A2.
[Fixed row]

(7.71.1) Provide details of how your organization assesses the life cycle emissions of its products or services.

(7.71.1.1) Products/services assessed

Select from:

☑ Representative selection of products/services

(7.71.1.2) Life cycle stage(s) most commonly covered

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-grave

(7.71.1.3) Methodologies/standards/tools applied

Select all that apply

☑ ISO 14025

☑ ISO 14040 & 14044

☑ Other, please specify :EN 15804+A2

(7.71.1.4) Comment

ReNew conducted a cradle-to-grave Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) for its TOPCon M10 144 Cell Bifacial Solar Module and published a verified Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) through the International EPD System. The assessment was undertaken in accordance with ISO 14040 and ISO 14044 and complies with ISO 14025 and EN 15804+A2
[Fixed row]

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(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:

☑ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☑ Onshore wind

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Onshore wind electricity generation, assessed as Taxonomy-Aligned under activity 4.3 (Electricity generation from wind power) of the EU Taxonomy Climate Delegated Act, contributing substantially to the Climate Change Mitigation objective. As at 31 March 2026 ReNew had 5.6 GW of commissioned wind capacity, generating 12,607.32 GWh in FY 2025-26. Wind power is recognised by the Taxonomy as intrinsically low-carbon, with no lifecycle greenhouse gas emission threshold required under the Technical Screening Criteria.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :CEA CO2 Baseline Database, India GHG Programme, UNFCCC methodology

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

MWh of electricity delivered to the grid

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Indian national grid electricity

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Use stage

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

0.841

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Avoided emissions are calculated on an attributional basis by multiplying electricity generated and delivered to the grid during the reporting year by the applicable Indian grid emission factor published by the Central Electricity Authority in its CO2 Baseline Database, and derived 0.841 tCO2e per MWh for only non renewable energy. Across ReNew's full generation portfolio, total generation of 24,716,340 MWh in FY 2025-26 avoided approximately 20.8 million tCO2e relative to the baseline scenario in which the same electricity would have been supplied by non renewable sources.The calculation covers the use stage only for both the low-carbon service and the baseline scenario, and does not account for lifecycle emissions associated with construction, operation and decommissioning of the generating assets.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

34.973

Row 2

(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:

☑ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(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)

Utility-scale solar photovoltaic electricity generation, assessed as Taxonomy-Aligned under activity 4.1 (Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology) of the EU Taxonomy Climate Delegated Act, contributing substantially to the Climate Change Mitigation objective. As at 31 March 2026 ReNew had 6.8 GW of commissioned solar capacity, generating 11,678.25 GWh in FY 2025-26. Solar photovoltaic power is recognised by the Taxonomy as intrinsically low-carbon, with no lifecycle greenhouse gas emission threshold required under the Technical Screening Criteria.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :CEA CO2 Baseline Database, India GHG Programme, UNFCCC methodology

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

MWh of electricity delivered to the grid

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Indian national grid electricity

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Use stage

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

0.8416

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Avoided emissions are calculated on an attributional basis by multiplying electricity generated and delivered to the grid during the reporting year by the applicable Indian grid emission factor in its CO2 Baseline Database, and derived 0.841 tCO2e per MWh for only non renewable energy. Across ReNew's full generation portfolio, total generation of 24,716,340 MWh in FY 2025-26 avoided approximately 20.8 million tCO2e relative to the baseline scenario in which the same electricity would have been supplied by non renewable sources.The calculation covers the use stage only for both the low-carbon service and the baseline scenario, and does not account for lifecycle emissions associated with construction, operation and decommissioning of the generating assets.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

30.233

Row 3

(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:

☑ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☑ Hydropower

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Hydropower electricity generation, assessed as Taxonomy-Aligned under activity 4.5 (Electricity generation from hydropower) of the EU Taxonomy Climate Delegated Act. ReNew operates the 99 MW Singoli Bhatwari Hydro Electric Project in Rudraprayag, Uttarakhand, which generated 430.78 GWh in FY 2025-26 and was the first large hydropower project certified as a green energy source by the Government of India. The facility is a run-of-river plant with no artificial reservoir and a power density above 5 W/m2, and is therefore exempt from the carbon intensity threshold test under the Technical Screening Criteria.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :CEA CO2 Baseline Database, India GHG Programme, UNFCCC methodology

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

MWh of electricity delivered to the grid

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Indian national grid electricity

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Use stage

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

0.8416

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Avoided emissions are calculated on an attributional basis by multiplying electricity generated and delivered to the grid during the reporting year by the applicable Indian grid emission factor in its CO2 Baseline Database, and derived 0.841 tCO2e per MWh for only non renewable energy. Across ReNew's full generation portfolio, total generation of 24,716,340 MWh in FY 2025-26 avoided approximately 20.8 million tCO2e relative to the baseline scenario in which the same electricity would have been supplied by non renewable sources. The calculation covers the use stage only for both the low-carbon service and the baseline scenario, and does not account for lifecycle emissions associated with construction, operation and decommissioning of the generating assets.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

1.51

Row 4

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(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)

Manufacture of solar cells and modules, assessed as Taxonomy-Aligned under activity 3.1 (Manufacture of renewable energy technologies) of the EU Taxonomy Climate Delegated Act. The Taxonomy recognises the manufacture of renewable energy technologies as making an intrinsic contribution to climate change mitigation, with no additional lifecycle emission threshold specified. ReNew operates a 4 GW module facility at Jaipur and a 2.4 GW module and 2.5 GW cell facility at Dholera, producing high efficiency MonoPERC and TOPCon cells and M10R-144 cell and G12R-132 cell bifacial modules. In FY 2025-26 ReNew produced 4,114.93 MWp of modules and 1,857.60 MWp of cells, with peak module efficiency of 23.14%, peak cell efficiency of 23.55% and manufacturing yield of approximately 97.5%. A Life Cycle Assessment and Environmental Product Declaration have been published for the TOPCon M10 144 cell bifacial module under ISO 14040/14044, ISO 14025 and EN 15804+A2. Both facilities hold LEED Gold certification and ReNew is a Bloomberg Tier 1 solar module manufacturer.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :CEA CO2 Baseline Database

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

MWh of electricity delivered to the grid

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Indian national grid electricity

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Use stage

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

24295312.5

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Avoided emissions are estimated on an attributional basis by multiplying the net electricity generated and delivered to the grid over the asset's operating life by the applicable Indian grid emission factor published by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) in its CO_2 Baseline Database for the Indian Power Sector. For the reported project, lifetime generation is calculated as: installed capacity of 625 MWp × specific yield of 5 kWh/kWp/day × 365 days × 30 years of module life = 34,218,750 MWh. Applying the CEA emission factor of 0.710 tCO_2e per MWh gives estimated avoided emissions of approximately 24.295 million tCO_2e over the asset's lifetime. Key assumptions: (i) a solar specific yield of 5 kWh/kWp/day, held constant across the life of the asset; (ii) a 30-year module operating life; (iii) all generated electricity is delivered to and displaces grid electricity; (iv) the CEA grid emission factor is used as the baseline intensity and is assumed representative of the displaced generation; and (v) module degradation, auxiliary consumption, transmission and distribution losses, and annual variation in the grid factor are accounted for. The estimate is indicative and does not adjust for future decarbonisation of the grid, which would progressively reduce the avoided-emissions factor over the asset's life.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

30.898
[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits retired by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Solar and Wind

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

The retired credits originated from "Promotion of Renewable Energy Generation in India – Programme of Activities" (CDM PoA 9416), registered under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Clean Development Mechanism. The programme promotes the development and operation of grid-connected renewable electricity projects in India. The programme applies the approved CDM methodology ACM0002: Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources. The credits retired by ReNew Energy Global PLC were generated during Monitoring Period 1, covering 1 March 2013 to 30 September 2019, and were independently verified by TÜV SÜD South Asia. The monitored portfolio comprises five Component Project Activities with approximately 262 MW of installed renewable energy capacity. These include four wind power projects: the Bhesada Wind Power Project in Rajasthan, the Mandsaur Wind Power Project in Madhya Pradesh, the Rajgarh Wind Power Project in Rajasthan, and the Lingasugur Wind Power Project in Karnataka. The portfolio also includes the ReNew Solar Power Project in Andhra Pradesh. The projects reduce greenhouse gas emissions by generating and supplying renewable electricity to the Indian electricity grid. This electricity displaces power that would otherwise be generated by fossil fuel-based plants connected to the grid. Emission reductions are calculated by applying the relevant grid emission factor to the net renewable electricity supplied to the grid, in accordance with ACM0002. During the monitoring period, the programme achieved 1,506,781 tCO_2e of independently verified emission reductions, resulting in the issuance of an equivalent number of Certified Emission Reductions. The retired credits therefore represent verified emissions avoided through grid-connected wind and solar electricity generation in India.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

27000

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2019

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Issued

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Investment analysis

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :All necessary assessments were done as per prevalent methodology at the time of registration

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The project is a grid-connected renewable electricity generation activity. It delivers emissions reductions by displacing fossil-generated grid electricity at the point of generation and does not involve any biological or geological carbon storage. There is therefore no stored carbon that could subsequently be released to the atmosphere, and no risk of reversal arises. The CDM methodology applicable to grid-connected renewable electricity generation does not require a leakage assessment for this project type, as the activity does not displace emissions to locations outside the project boundary. Other safeguards required by the programme:

the Clean Development Mechanism requires each project to obtain a Letter of Approval from the Designated National Authority of the host country confirming that the project contributes to sustainable development; to complete an environmental impact assessment in accordance with host country requirements; and to conduct local stakeholder consultation, with comments received and the project participant's response documented in the Project Design Document. Emission reductions are validated and verified by an accredited Designated Operational Entity independent of the project participant. Vintage of credits at retirement are 2013-2019.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

The 27,000 CERs retired carry serial numbers [Start serial number: IN-5-318025120-2-2-0-9416] [End serial number: IN-5-318052119-2-2-0-9416]. No corresponding adjustments have been issued for these credits, as they were issued under the Clean Development Mechanism prior to the operationalisation of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and were retired for voluntary purposes rather than towards a Nationally Determined Contribution. The average price paid was 0.15 USD per tCO2e. Carbon credit purchases are managed by ReNew's Carbon Markets team in consultation with the Sustainability function. Project selection prioritised credits issued under an internationally recognised crediting programme with independent third-party validation and verification, originating from renewable energy generation in India, consistent with ReNew's own business activity and geography. The credits were retired to neutralise ReNew's residual Scope 1 and Scope 2 (market-based) emissions of 26,750.85 tCO2e for FY 2025-26, achieving carbon neutrality for the sixth consecutive year. Carbon credits are not used towards ReNew's SBTi-validated targets Abs 1 and Abs 2, which are met exclusively through absolute emissions reduction, nor towards the net-zero target NZ1.
[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☑ No

(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 and monitor water withdrawals at the facility level on a continuous basis. Groundwater is metered continuously at each borewell using installed flow meters. Third-party supply is recorded against metered connections and delivery notes and reconciled monthly to supplier invoices. Both are direct measurements rather than estimates or modelled values.

(9.2.4) Please explain

This row relates to all 201 operational sites within our reporting boundary, comprising our solar, wind, hydropower, storage assets, our cell and module manufacturing plants, and our offices. Total withdrawal is measured at every site, so coverage is 100% and there are no exclusions. Water supports domestic and welfare needs, solar module cleaning, construction curing and manufacturing processes. At our 99 MW hydropower plant, river inflow, surface runoff, rainfall onto the reservoir and discharges by others into the reservoir are monitored for operational purposes but are not counted as withdrawal, as this water returns to the same river; only water

abstracted for use at the site is included. Continuous measurement lets us track our footprint against our target of water-positive operations by 2030 and identify sites where efficiency measures will have most effect.

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 and monitor water withdrawals at the facility level on a continuous basis. Each source is metered or invoiced separately. Groundwater is metered continuously at borewell level, and third-party supply is recorded against metered connections and delivery notes and reconciled monthly to supplier invoices, allowing volumes to be split by source at every site.

(9.2.4) Please explain

This row relates to all operational sites within our reporting boundary. Withdrawal is recorded by source at every site, so coverage is 100% with no exclusions. Splitting volumes by source lets us track our dependence on water in water-stressed catchments and measure progress in reducing it. At our 99 MW hydropower plant, river inflow, surface runoff, rainfall onto the reservoir and discharges by others into the reservoir are not counted as withdrawal sources, as this water returns to the same river. We keep this treatment consistent across our water accounting and disclose the resulting source split in question 9.2.7.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ At least once a quarter

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water quality for withdrawals from all sources is tested quarterly on a sample basis by independent laboratories accredited by the National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories of India, against parameters set by the American Public Health Association and the relevant Indian Standards. Parameters tested include colour, turbidity, odour, hardness, alkalinity, chlorides, total dissolved solids, sulphates, fluorides, nitrates, iron, copper, manganese and arsenic.

(9.2.4) Please explain

This row relates to all operational sites within our reporting boundary. Withdrawal quality is tested at every site that draws water, so coverage is 100% with no exclusions. We test quarterly because water quality determines whether a source is suitable for its intended use, whether for drinking and welfare, module cleaning or manufacturing, and because groundwater quality in several of the catchments where we operate varies seasonally. Results are reviewed against permitted limits and drive decisions on treatment and on whether to continue drawing from a given source. At our 99 MW hydropower plant this monitoring includes reservoir water quality, alongside the environmental flow and sediment monitoring reported in question 9.2.1.

Water discharges – total volumes

(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

There has been no release of treated or untreated wastewater into any water body, and no water bodies have been impacted by discharge and/or run-off from our plants. Outlet flow from each sewage treatment plant is metered every shift, and readings are consolidated at site level. Because all treated water is routed to on-site reuse rather than to an external outfall, the measured discharge volume is nil. Volumes are direct measurements, not estimates.

(9.2.4) Please explain

This row relates to all operational sites within our reporting boundary. Discharge is monitored at every site, so coverage is 100% with no exclusions. There has been no release of treated or untreated wastewater into any water body, and no water bodies have been impacted by discharge and/or run-off from our plants. The only effluent we generate is domestic sewage and process effluent, which is treated on site at our sewage treatment plants and reused for non-potable purposes such as gardening and sanitation. We maintain zero liquid discharge at these plants, so no effluent leaves our boundary and no water body has been affected by discharge or run-off. At our 99 MW hydropower plant, the dam outlet, spillway, seepage and abstraction by others from the reservoir are not counted as discharge, on the same basis that river inflow is not counted as withdrawal. We monitor discharge daily so that any release would be identified immediately.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(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

Sewage treatment plant outlets are metered every shift and each outlet is mapped to its destination. All treated water is routed to on-site reuse, so no volume is recorded against any external destination. Volumes are direct measurements, not estimates.

(9.2.4) Please explain

This row relates to all operational sites within our reporting boundary. Destinations are tracked at every site, so coverage is 100% with no exclusions. There has been no release of treated or untreated wastewater into any water body, and no water bodies have been impacted by discharge and/or run-off from our plants.

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

Sewage treatment plants with zero liquid discharge systems operate at our Dholera cell plant, our Jaipur module plant and our Uttarakhand hydropower plant. Treated volumes are metered continuously at each plant and recorded against the treatment level applied.

(9.2.4) Please explain

This row relates to all 201 operational sites within our reporting boundary. Treatment is tracked at every site that generates effluent, so coverage is 100% with no exclusions. Our sewage treatment plants apply full biological treatment and polishing to a standard suitable for reuse, and 100% of treated water is reused on site for non-potable purposes such as gardening and sanitation. We recycled 52,928 m3 in FY 2025-26, an increase of 33% on the previous year. Because nothing is released to the environment, no volume is reported against any treatment level in question 9.2.9. Our solar and wind sites generate minimal effluent with no discharge to any water body. We monitor continuously so that treatment performance is visible in real time.

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:

☑ At least once a quarter

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharge quality (STP outlet) is tested on a sample basis quarterly by independent laboratories accredited by the National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories of India, against parameters set by the American Public Health Association and the relevant Indian Standards. Parameters tested include pH, total suspended solids, oil and grease, nitrogen, biological oxygen demand, chemical oxygen demand, phosphorus and faecal coliform among others.

(9.2.4) Please explain

This row relates to all operational sites within our reporting boundary. Effluent quality is tested at every site with a sewage treatment plant, so coverage is 100% with no exclusions. We test quarterly even though no effluent is released to the environment, because the treated water is reused on site for gardening and sanitation and must be fit for that purpose, and because quality data confirms that our treatment plants are performing as designed. Results are reviewed against permitted limits and any deviation triggers corrective action at the plant. Sites without treatment plants generate no process effluent and are therefore not applicable to this testing.

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:

☑ At least once a quarter

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Treated effluent is sampled quarterly at sewage treatment plant outlets and analysed by independent accredited laboratories for nitrates, phosphates and other priority substances, using parameters set by the American Public Health Association and the relevant Indian Standards. Results are direct laboratory measurements, not estimates.

(9.2.4) Please explain

This row relates to all operational sites within our reporting boundary. Coverage is 100% with no exclusions. There has been no release of treated or untreated wastewater into any water body, and no water bodies have been impacted by discharge and/or run-off from our plants. Because all treated effluent is reused on site and nothing is released to any water body, our emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides and other priority substances to water were nil in FY 2025-26, as reported in question 9.2.10. We do not use pesticides at in our operations. Monitoring is maintained despite the nil result so that any change in effluent composition would be detected, and so that we retain a documented basis for the position we report.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ At least once a quarter

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Effluent temperature is measured in situ at sewage treatment plant outlets at the time of quarterly sampling, using calibrated instruments, and recorded alongside the other effluent parameters analysed by our accredited laboratories.

(9.2.4) Please explain

This row relates to all 201 operational sites within our reporting boundary. Coverage is 100% with no exclusions. We record effluent temperature quarterly at every sewage treatment plant outlet. Thermal impact on receiving waters is not a material risk for us: our generation assets are solar, wind, hydropower and battery storage and do not use thermal cooling, and all treated water is reused on site rather than released to a water body, so no thermal load reaches the environment. We continue to monitor temperature because it affects the performance of the biological treatment process and the suitability of treated water for reuse, and because it would be the first indicator of any change in effluent characteristics.

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

Consumption is calculated at company level as total withdrawal less total discharge, built up from site-level meter readings for groundwater and reconciled supplier invoices for third-party supply. As discharge is nil, consumption equals withdrawal.

(9.2.4) Please explain

This row relates to all operational sites within our reporting boundary. Consumption is derived at every site, so coverage is 100% with no exclusions. Consumption comprises water evaporated or transpired, water used by employees and contractors for domestic and welfare purposes, water lost during solar module cleaning and construction curing, and water incorporated into manufacturing processes. Because all treated effluent is reused on site and nothing leaves our boundary, consumption equals withdrawal. Continuous monitoring supports the absolute reduction targets we have set for our IPP business and the intensity target set for manufacturing leading up to our 2030 Water Positive target. We aim to meticulously monitor our water consumption to effectively manage our water footprint. This proactive approach not only ensures sustainable resource management but also aligns with our broader environmental goals, enhancing our operational efficiency and corporate responsibility.

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

Treated water output from our sewage treatment plants is metered continuously at the point of reuse, and volumes are consolidated monthly and reported at company level. Figures are direct measurements rather than estimates.

(9.2.4) Please explain

This row relates to all our operational sites, including generation assets and manufacturing facilities. We monitor water recycling and reuse across the whole portfolio, so coverage is 100%, although the volumes themselves arise at the three sites where we operate sewage treatment plants: our cell plant at Dholera, our module plant at Jaipur and our hydropower plant in Uttarakhand. These plants operate on a zero liquid discharge basis, and 100% of treated water is reused on site for non-potable purposes such as gardening and sanitation. We recycled 52,928 m3 in FY 2025-26, compared with 39,882 m3 in FY 2024-25, an increase of 33%. Recycling is less

applicable at our solar and wind sites, which generate minimal effluent, but monitoring covers them so that any reuse is captured. We expect recycled volumes to grow as our manufacturing footprint expands.

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:

☑ At least once a quarter

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

WASH provision is verified through scheduled site inspections carried out by our environment, health and safety teams, covering the availability and condition of drinking water points, washing facilities and sanitation at each location. Findings are recorded and tracked to closure.

(9.2.4) Please explain

This row relates to all our operational sites, offices and construction sites, and covers our own employees as well as contractor personnel working at our locations. Coverage is 100%. Safe drinking water, washing facilities and separate sanitation facilities are provided at every site as a condition of operation, in line with applicable Indian labour and factory welfare legislation. Provision and condition are checked during routine environment, health and safety inspections at least quarterly, and any shortfall is recorded and tracked to closure. Water quality at drinking water points is tested by independent laboratories accredited by the National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories of India, using parameters set by the relevant Indian Standards.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.1) For your hydropower operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Fulfilment of downstream environmental flows

(9.2.1.1) % of sites/facilities/operations measured and monitored

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.1.2) Please explain

We operate one hydropower plant, a 99 MW asset in Uttarakhand, and this row covers that facility, which represents 100% of our hydropower operations. Downstream environmental flow is measured and monitored continuously and monitored in real time, with the quantity, timing and quality of flow recorded throughout the year. The minimum release we maintain is set by the conditions attached to our environmental clearance and applicable state regulation. Release requirements vary by season, with lower minimum releases during the lean months and higher releases during the monsoon from June to September, when natural river flow is greatest. Quantity, timing and quality of water flows are measured over the following percentages of water volumes: 1. November to March - 20% 2. October, April and May - 25% 3. June to September - 30% (30% of monthly discharge of high flow season). Monitoring covers the full year with no exclusions. This allows us to maintain the flow regime that downstream habitats, communities and other water users depend on, and to demonstrate compliance with our operating conditions.

Sediment loading

(9.2.1.1) % of sites/facilities/operations measured and monitored

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.1.2) Please explain

This row covers our 99 MW hydropower plant in Uttarakhand, which represents 100% of our hydropower operations. During the monsoon, higher river inflows carry significant sediment loads that accumulate upstream of the dam. To protect reservoir storage capacity, maintain generation efficiency and limit harm to aquatic habitats, we carry out sediment flushing at planned intervals, timed according to prevailing hydrological conditions, sediment monitoring data and applicable regulatory requirements. Turbidity, flow velocity and downstream water quality are monitored continuously before, during and after flushing so that operations are carried out responsibly and downstream impacts are kept to a minimum. Monitoring covers the full year with no exclusions. This approach helps maintain river health, supports ecological balance and protects the long-term operation of the reservoir and the downstream river system.

Other, please specify

(9.2.1.1) % of sites/facilities/operations measured and monitored

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.1.2) Please explain

This row covers water quality at our 99 MW hydropower plant in Uttarakhand, which represents 100% of our hydropower operations. We monitor the quality of water withdrawn, reused and released at the site, as quality is as important as volume in understanding our effect on the river. Sampling is carried out quarterly by independent laboratories accredited by the National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories of India, against parameters set by the American Public Health Association and the relevant Indian Standards, in line with applicable regulation. Results are reviewed against permitted limits and reported to the state regulator. Monitoring covers the full year with no exclusions. This approach, together with our environmental flow and sediment monitoring, gives us a complete view of the condition of the river upstream and downstream of the plant.
[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)

1007.56

(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:
☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Total withdrawal in FY 2025-26 was 1,007,564 m3, against 773,253 m3 in FY 2024-25, an increase of 30.3%. The rise reflects higher business activity: capacity grew from 10.7 GW to 12.6 GW, and our cell plant at Dholera and module plant at Jaipur ran at full capacity for their first complete year. Manufacturing accounted for 737,458 m3 and our IPP business for 270,106 m3. Volumes come from continuous flow meter readings for groundwater and monthly reconciliation of supplier invoices for third-party supply. They are direct measurements, not estimates, and we consider the uncertainty immaterial. In line with our strategic growth priorities, such as deepening our presence across wind and solar energy value chain and innovation in hybrid / storage capabilities, we foresee a significant expansion in our operational footprint over the next five years. This growth is expected to lead to increase in our resource consumption which would also imply an increase in water withdrawal and consumption. However, as responsible stewards of the environment, we remain firmly committed to our goal of becoming water positive by 2030, we actively optimize water usage across our operations by integrating advanced technologies that improve efficiency and support conservation. During FY25, we saved ~617167 m3 of water through distinct water conservation initiatives such as robotic cleaning of solar modules, integration of zero liquid discharge solutions, rainwater harvesting, water reduction through sustainable concrete curing, and operational water efficiency improvements. These interventions were backed by strong financial investments amounting INR 5.4 million. We treat a change above 50% as much higher or much lower, 5% to 50% as higher or lower, and below 5% as about the same, applied to the comparison and the forecast.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Total discharge in FY 2025-26 was nil, unchanged from the previous year. Our water management strategy continues to be anchored in advanced technologies and sustainable practices, driving significant progress toward our goal of becoming water-positive by 2030. Water withdrawal is equal to water consumption, as ReNew has negligible water discharge. All effluent we generate is domestic sewage and process effluent, which is treated on site at sewage treatment plants operating on a zero liquid discharge basis at our Dholera and Jaipur manufacturing plants and our Uttarakhand hydropower plant, and reused for non-potable purposes such as gardening and sanitation. We treated and reused 52,928 m3 in this way, a 33% increase on the previous year. No effluent leaves our boundary and no water body has been affected by discharge or run-off. We treat a change above 50% as much higher or much lower, 5% to 50% as higher or lower, and below 5% as about the same. We expect to maintain zero discharge as our capacity grows.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

1007.56

(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:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Total consumption in FY 2025-26 was 1,007,564 m3, equal to total withdrawal, as our discharge is nil. The figure is a company-wide calculation of withdrawals, built from an aggregation of site-level meter readings and supplier invoices. Consumption rose 30.3% from 773,253 m3, reflecting higher business activity as capacity grew from 10.7 GW to 12.6 GW and both manufacturing plants ran at full capacity. In line with our strategic growth priorities, such as deepening our presence across wind and solar energy value chain and innovation in hybrid / storage capabilities, we foresee a significant expansion in our operational footprint over the next five years. This growth is expected to lead to increase in our resource consumption which would also imply an increase in water withdrawal and consumption. However, as responsible stewards of the environment, we remain firmly committed to our goal of becoming water positive by 2030, we actively optimize water usage across our operations by integrating advanced technologies that improve efficiency and support conservation. During FY25, we saved ~617167 m3 of water through distinct water conservation initiatives such as robotic cleaning of solar modules, integration of zero liquid discharge solutions, rainwater harvesting, water reduction through sustainable concrete curing, and operational water efficiency improvements. These interventions were backed by strong financial investments amounting INR 5.4 million. We treat a change above 50% as much higher or much lower, 5% to 50% as higher or lower, and below 5% as about the same.
[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)

914.87

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(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:

☑ Higher

(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

90.80

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Identification tool used

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

We use the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, applying the Baseline Water Stress indicator, and reassess all operational sites each year. We define water-stressed areas as those in the Extremely High band, above 80%, across the Indian catchments where we operate. Coverage is complete across our IPP and manufacturing operations, with no exclusions. Volumes are direct measurements from flow meters and supplier invoices, not estimates. To assess and manage its water usage effectively, ReNew utilizes the WRI Aqueduct Global Water tool. This tool provides critical insights into water stress across various sites, allowing us to make informed decisions about water management. In FY 2025-26, ReNew identified 142 sites categorized as being in areas with extremely high water-stress (greater than 80% stress) according to the WRI Aqueduct tool. These sites are of particular concern due to their limited availability of water resources. ReNew's water withdrawal, which is equal to its water consumption due to no discharge, amounts to a total of 914,871 m3 from these water stressed areas during FY 2025-26. By using WRI Aqueduct, the company is able to monitor and assess its water withdrawals in these critical areas, ensuring that it manages its water resources responsibly and mitigates potential impacts on local water availability. This approach aligns with sustainable practices and supports ReNew's commitment to reducing its environmental footprint. Given ReNew's growth priorities outlined under its strategic pillars, such as deepening value chain presence in wind and solar energy projects and innovation in hybrid / storage capabilities and solar manufacturing, we anticipate an increase in our operational footprint in the next 5 years, implying an increase in water withdrawal. However, being an environmentally conscious organisation, we have been actively implementing process optimisation and water efficiency measures across all our operations and also have a target to become water positive by 2030. Two of our sites achieved the water neutrality status in FY 2024-25 aligned with National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog's Report on Water Neutrality for Indian Industry. During FY 2024-25, we saved 617167 m3 of water through state-of-the-art interventions. We treat a change above 50% as much higher or much lower, 5% to 50% as higher or lower, and below 5% as about the same, applied to both the comparison and the forecast.
[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:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We do not withdraw any fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This source is not relevant to ReNew. All our operations are located inland in India, and none of our solar, wind, hydropower, battery storage or manufacturing sites take brackish surface water or seawater. We have no current or planned use of this source, so the volume is nil rather than unmeasured.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

102.72

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We take groundwater from borewells at our IPP sites only. The aquifers we use are recharged naturally each season, and our recharge structures support this, so we report the volume as renewable groundwater. We will restate if any non-renewable source is found. All borewells are metered continuously, so the volume is a direct measurement. Withdrawal fell by 18.5%, from 125,980 m3 to 102,719 m3, and by 35.6% since FY 2023-24, while capacity grew from 10.7 GW to 12.6 GW. This reduction was driven by our INR 5.4 Mn investment in water-smart processes across our portfolio, including a deliberate operational shift away from direct groundwater abstraction towards alternate sources. Overall demand reduction through technologies like robotic solar panel cleaning has lessened the need for withdrawal. We treat a change above 50% as much higher or much lower, 5% to 50% as higher or lower, and below 5% as about the same.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

ReNew recognizes the depletion of non-renewable groundwater as a critical ESG risk. During FY 2025-26, we continued to reduce our dependence on groundwater across operations. We have reported relevant groundwater consumption in groundwater renewable as applicable.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This source is not relevant to ReNew. We generate electricity from solar, wind, hydropower and battery storage assets, and we manufacture solar cells and modules. None of these activities extract, process or use raw materials that release entrained water into our operations, so no produced or entrained water arises. We have no plans to begin activities that would generate this source.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

904.84

(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

Our reliance on third-party water increased in FY 2025-26 compared with the previous year, primarily due to the expansion of ReNew's business activities. Increase in water withdrawal from third-party sources, which are predominantly municipal suppliers, and other water suppliers is attributable to the growth in our business activities, including the scaling of our new manufacturing facilities in Jaipur & Dholera. By shifting our sourcing, we are actively managing our water-related risks. All water use, regardless of source, is managed under our comprehensive water stewardship program, such as initiatives like ZLD at our manufacturing plants, initiatives like robotic cleaning, usage of curing compound etc. This approach ensures that even as our business expands, we remain firmly on track to achieve our water-positive target by 2030.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

There has been no discharge of treated or untreated wastewater into any water body, and no water bodies have been impacted by discharge and/or run-off from our plants.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

There has been no discharge of treated or untreated wastewater into any water body, and no water bodies have been impacted by discharge and/or run-off from our plants. ReNew does not discharge to brackish surface water or seawater.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

There has been no discharge of treated or untreated wastewater into any water body, and no water bodies have been impacted by discharge and/or run-off from our plants. ReNew does not discharge wastewater to groundwater.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

There has been no discharge of treated or untreated wastewater into any water body, and no water bodies have been impacted by discharge and/or run-off from our plants. ReNew does not discharge wastewater to groundwater. ReNew does not discharge wastewater to third-party destinations.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Indicate the highest level to which your wastewater is treated (either by your organization or a third party) before being discharged to the environment.

Quaternary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Our discharge to the environment is nil, so no volume is treated to quaternary level. There has been no discharge of treated or untreated wastewater into any water body, and no water bodies have been impacted by discharge and/or run-off from our plants. Quaternary treatment, which removes micropollutants such as pharmaceutical and chemical residues, is not applicable to our activities. We generate electricity from solar, wind, hydropower and battery storage assets and manufacture solar cells and modules. The only wastewater we produce is domestic sewage and process effluent. It is treated on site at sewage treatment plants operating on a zero liquid discharge basis at our Dholera and Jaipur manufacturing plants and our Uttarakhand hydropower plant. In FY 2025-26 we treated and reused 52,928 m3 for non-potable uses such as gardening and sanitation, a 33% increase on the previous year. No wastewater leaves our boundary, so no water body has been affected by discharge or run-off. We expect to maintain zero discharge as our capacity grows.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Our discharge to the environment is nil, so no volume is treated to tertiary level before release. There has been no discharge of treated or untreated wastewater into any water body, and no water bodies have been impacted by discharge and/or run-off from our plants. Effluent from our treatment plants is polished to a standard suitable for on-site reuse rather than for release to the environment. We generate electricity from solar, wind, hydropower and battery storage assets and manufacture solar cells and modules. The only wastewater we produce is domestic sewage and process effluent. It is treated on site at sewage treatment plants operating on a zero liquid discharge basis at our Dholera and Jaipur manufacturing plants and our Uttarakhand hydropower plant. In FY 2025-26 we treated and reused 52,928 m3 for non-potable uses such as gardening and sanitation, a 33% increase on the previous year. No wastewater leaves our boundary, so no water body has been affected by discharge or run-off. We expect to maintain zero discharge as our capacity grows.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Our discharge to the environment is nil, so no volume is treated to secondary level before release. There has been no discharge of treated or untreated wastewater into any water body, and no water bodies have been impacted by discharge and/or run-off from our plants. Biological treatment is applied within our treatment plants, but the treated water is reused on site and is not discharged. We generate electricity from solar, wind, hydropower and battery storage assets and manufacture solar cells and modules. The only wastewater we produce is domestic sewage and process effluent. It is treated on site at sewage treatment plants operating on a zero liquid discharge basis at our Dholera and Jaipur manufacturing plants and our Uttarakhand hydropower plant. In FY 2025-26 we treated and reused 52,928 m3 for non-potable uses such as gardening and sanitation, a 33% increase on the previous year. No wastewater leaves our boundary, so no water body has been affected by discharge or run-off. We expect to maintain zero discharge as our capacity grows.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Our discharge to the environment is nil, so no volume is released after primary treatment alone. There has been no discharge of treated or untreated wastewater into any water body, and no water bodies have been impacted by discharge and/or run-off from our plants. All wastewater passes through the full treatment process at our plants before it is reused on site. We generate electricity from solar, wind, hydropower and battery storage assets and manufacture solar cells and modules. The only wastewater we produce is domestic sewage and process effluent. It is treated on site at sewage treatment plants operating on a zero liquid discharge basis at our Dholera and Jaipur manufacturing plants and our Uttarakhand hydropower plant. In FY 2025-26 we treated and reused 52,928 m3 for non-potable uses such as gardening and sanitation, a 33% increase on the previous year. No wastewater leaves our boundary, so no water body has been affected by discharge or run-off. We expect to maintain zero discharge as our capacity grows.

No treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Our discharge to the environment is nil. There has been no discharge of treated or untreated wastewater into any water body, and no water bodies have been impacted by discharge and/or run-off from our plants.

Unknown

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Our discharge to the environment is nil. There has been no discharge of treated or untreated wastewater into any water body, and no water bodies have been impacted by discharge and/or run-off from our plants.
[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

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

There has been no release of treated or untreated wastewater into any water body, and no water bodies have been impacted by discharge and/or run-off from our plants. Our emissions of nitrates, phosphates and pesticides to water were nil in FY 2025-26, and no part of our business emits these pollutants to water. The only

effluent we generate is domestic sewage and process effluent, treated at sewage treatment plants operating on a zero liquid discharge basis at our Dholera and Jaipur manufacturing plants and our Uttarakhand hydropower plant, and reused on site for non-potable purposes. As nothing is released to any water body, no pollutant load reaches the environment. Effluent is tested quarterly at each plant outlet by independent accredited laboratories, so the nil figure rests on measurement rather than an absence of data. We measure nitrogen and phosphorus; as no effluent is released, the equivalent nitrates and phosphates load is also nil. No pesticides are used at our operational sites.
[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 substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

142

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☑ 51-75

(9.3.4) Please explain

We assessed all of our operational sites using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. The assessment identified 142 sites in areas of extremely high water stress, above 80%. We treat these as having substantive water-related dependencies, impacts and risks. This is 71% of our operational sites. A further 30 sites are in areas of high water stress, between 40% and 80%, which we monitor but do not currently classify as substantive. The remaining 29 sites are in areas of lower water stress. In question 9.3.1 we report facility-level data for the 142 sites in the extremely high stress category. The CDP platform allows a maximum of 100 facility entries, so 100 of these sites are reported individually and the remaining 42 are listed, with their water consumption, in the comment field of the hundredth facility.

Upstream value chain

(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 substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

29

(9.3.4) Please explain

ReNew assessed 37 selected supplier facilities using location-based ThinkHazard data for baseline conditions and projections for 2030 and 2050 under SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5. The assessment classified 29 supplier facilities as located in high water-risk zones, five in medium-risk zones and three in low-risk zones. The 29 facilities in high water-risk zones were identified as having substantive inherent water-related dependencies and risks because water is a critical input for these suppliers' production processes, while high water stress may materially affect water availability and reliability. The assessment considers inherent exposure before supplier-level response or mitigation measures. Potential effects include operational disruption, reduced production capacity, higher water procurement and treatment costs, regulatory compliance challenges and interruption to the supply of equipment, components and materials required by ReNew. These effects could affect ReNew's supply-chain continuity, project execution, operating expenditure and financial performance.
[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 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Dholera MFG (Cell)

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Sabarmati River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

22.13

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

72.12

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

431.85

(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

(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

431.85

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

431.85

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Jaipur MFG

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

26.82

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

75.8

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

159.6

(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

(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

159.6

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

159.6

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

300MW BHADLA PHASE 2

(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
☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Sabarmati River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

27.413774

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

72.434812

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

18.85

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(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

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

18.85

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

18.85

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

AshokNagar

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

24.52

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

77.62

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

9.91

(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

0

(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

9.91

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

9.91

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 6

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

SECI IV 600MW

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Sabarmati River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

26.638283

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

71.381842

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.51

(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

0

(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

12.2

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

12.2

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 7

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

NTPC

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Sabarmati River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

26.134008

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

71.24705

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

9.38

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(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

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

9.38

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

9.38

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 7

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 8

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

SECI IX-IBVOGT

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Sabarmati River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

26.289222

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

71.079142

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

8.41

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(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

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

8.41

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

8.41

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 8

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 9

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

200MW MSEDCL VI

(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
☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Sabarmati River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

28.071654

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

73.030482

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

7.72

(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

(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

7.72

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

7.72

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 9

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 10

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

400MW GUVNL

(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
☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India
☑ Other, please specify :Sabarmati River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

26.1641

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

71.233131

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

7.63

(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

(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

7.63

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

7.63

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 10

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 11

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

GOOTY SECI - VI

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Penner River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

15.29804

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

77.62543

(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:

☑ Wind

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

6.78

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(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

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

6.78

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

6.78

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 11

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 12

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Vijaypur

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

26.05976

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

77.32127

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

6.58

(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

0

(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

6.58

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

6.58

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 12

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 13

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Minpur

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Godavari

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

17.96

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

78.05

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

6.09

(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

0

(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

6.09

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

6.09

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 13

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 14

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

700MW BHADLA PHASE 1

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Sabarmati River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

27.492114

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

72.321051

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

5.39

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(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

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

5.39

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

5.39

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 14

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 15

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

435MW Gooty Hybrid SECI VI

(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
☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India
☑ Penner River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

15.115873

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

77.384429

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

4.72

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(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

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

4.72

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

4.72

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 15

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 16

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Charanka

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Sabarmati River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

23.92

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

71.18

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

3.82

(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

0

(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

3.82

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

3.82

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 16

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 17

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Bikaner

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Sabarmati River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

28.282

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

73.377

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

3.75

(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

0

(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

3.75

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

3.75

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 17

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 18

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Pavagada

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Penner River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

14.25

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

77.47

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

3.02

(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

0

(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

3.02

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

3.02

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 18

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 19

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

DVC

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Sabarmati River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

26.1543

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

71.208697

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.97

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(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

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

2.97

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2.97

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 19

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 20

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Runija

(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
☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India
☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

23.448678

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

74.95317

(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:
☑ Wind

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.78

(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

(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

2.78

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2.78

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 20

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 21

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Bilagi

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Krishna

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

16.26

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

75.55

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.53

(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

(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

2.53

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2.53

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 21

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Dholera MFG (Module)

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Sabarmati River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

22.13

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

72.12

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

146

(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

(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

146

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

146

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 22

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 22

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

SECI-4

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Sabarmati River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

26.64

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

71.37

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.75

(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

0

(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

2.75

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2.75

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 23

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 23

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

SECI_RJ_IV_Hansurja

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Sabarmati River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

26.64

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

71.37

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

6.92

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(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

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

6.92

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

6.92

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 24

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 24

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Gadhsisa - SECI 3

(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
☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India
☑ Other, please specify :Sabarmati River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

23.06844

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

69.34491

(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:

☑ Wind

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.32

(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

(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

0.32

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.32

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 25

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 25

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

SECI IX

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Sabarmati River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

26.32

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

76.07

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.02

(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

0

(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

0.02

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.02

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 26

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 26

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Gurugram RO/AO

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

28.4383

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

77.1025

(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:

☑ Not applicable

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

7.11

(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

0

(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

7.11

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

7.11

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 27

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 27

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Mulkanoor

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Godavari

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

18.11

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

79.33

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.42

(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

0

(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

2.42

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2.42

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 28

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 28

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Dichipally

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Godavari

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

18.383

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

78.244

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.31

(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

0

(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

2.31

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2.31

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 29

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 29

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Bhadla

(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
☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India
☑ Other, please specify :Sabarmati River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

27.5

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

71.94

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.27

(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

(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

2.27

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2.27

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 30

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 30

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

MSEDCL-2

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Sabarmati River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

26.62

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

71.35

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.09

(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

0

(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

2.09

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2.09

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 31

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 31

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Pokhran

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Sabarmati River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

26.66

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

71.27

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.01

(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

(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

2.01

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2.01

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 32

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 32

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Bhalki

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Godavari

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

18.08

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

77.13

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1.95

(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

0

(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

1.95

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1.95

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 33

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 33

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

CHANDWAD

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Krishna

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

18.35006

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

75.36309

(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:

☑ Wind

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1.78

(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

(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

1.78

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1.78

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 34

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 34

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Bhud

(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
☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India
☑ Krishna

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

17.33726

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

74.70232

(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:

☑ Wind

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1.74

(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

(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

1.74

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1.74

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 35

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 35

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Nirma

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Godavari

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

17.71

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

77.33

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1.58

(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

0

(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

1.58

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1.58

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 36

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 36

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

10 MW Amba Project

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

23.509869

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

74.971344

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1.54

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(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

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

1.54

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1.54

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 37

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 37

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Humnabad

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India
☑ Godavari

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

17.77

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

77.38

(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:
☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1.36

(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

0

(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

1.36

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1.36

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 38

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 38

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Eklara

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Godavari

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

18.18

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

77.44

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1.15

(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

0

(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

1.15

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1.15

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 39

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 39

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

PATODA

(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
☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India
☑ Godavari

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

18.842305

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

75.556973

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1.04

(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

(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

1.04

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1.04

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 40

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 40

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

RTC-400MW

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Sabarmati River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

26.57

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

71.12

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1

(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

(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

1

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 41

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 41

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Bhuvad

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Sabarmati River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

23.027385

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

69.884442

(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:

☑ Wind

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.98

(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

0

(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

0.98

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.98

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 42

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 42

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Cumbum

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Penner River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

15.64

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

79.25

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.93

(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

0

(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

0.93

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.93

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 43

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 43

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Otha-1+2+3

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Sabarmati River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

21.19

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

71.88

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.85

(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

0

(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

0.85

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.85

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 44

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 44

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

AMBA

(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
☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India
☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

23.448678

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

74.95317

(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:

☑ Wind

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.84

(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

(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

0.84

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.84

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 45

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 45

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Kekatpur-1

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Godavari

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

21.09

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

77.95

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.79

(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

(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

0.79

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.79

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 46

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 46

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Bikaner Merchant(ph1&2)

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Sabarmati River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

28.29

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

73.24

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.78

(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

(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

0.78

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.78

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 47

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 47

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Symphony

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Sabarmati River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

27.4

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

72.3

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.68

(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

0

(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

0.68

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.68

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 48

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 48

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Babaleshwar - I & II

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Krishna

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

16.6

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

75.68

(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:

☑ Wind

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.67

(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

0

(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

0.67

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.67

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 49

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 49

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Peak Power

(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
☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India
☑ Krishna

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

15.5563

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

75.91767

(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:

☑ Wind

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.64

(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

0

(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

0.64

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.64

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 50

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 50

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Code

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Mahi River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

22.94

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

75.21

(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:

☑ Wind

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.63

(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

(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

0.63

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.63

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 51

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 51

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Lexicon

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Sabarmati River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

27.4

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

72.3

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.57

(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

0

(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

0.57

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.57

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 52

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 52

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Ellutla

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Penner River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

14.66767

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

77.92314

(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:

☑ Wind

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.56

(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

(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

0.56

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.56

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 53

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 53

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Veerbhadra

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Penner River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

14.375

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

77.37547

(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:

☑ Wind

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.55

(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

0

(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

0.55

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.55

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 54

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 54

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

ACME 375 MW

(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
☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India
☑ Other, please specify :Sabarmati River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

26.512897

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

71.605611

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.54

(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

0

(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

0.54

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.54

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 55

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 55

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Jath-G97 & G58

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Krishna

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

17.03

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

75.21

(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:

☑ Wind

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.53

(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

(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

0.53

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.53

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 56

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 56

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Sattigeri

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Krishna

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

16.12

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

75.12

(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:

☑ Wind

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.49

(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

0

(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

0.49

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.49

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 57

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 57

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Nirlooti

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India
☑ Krishna

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

15.93

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

75.68

(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:
☑ Wind

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.48

(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

(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

0.48

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.48

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 58

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 58

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Kalwasrirampur

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Godavari

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

18.52

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

79.55

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.44

(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

0

(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

0.44

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.44

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 59

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 59

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Sadashivpeth

(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
☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India
☑ Krishna

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

17.32

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

77.57

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.44

(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

0

(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

0.44

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.44

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 60

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 60

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Ralla

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Penner River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

14.43

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

77.37

(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:

☑ Wind

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.43

(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

(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

0.43

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.43

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 61

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 61

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Kutch

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Sabarmati River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

23.153285

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

69.390159

(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:

☑ Wind

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.42

(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

0

(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

0.41

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.41

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 62

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 62

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Amba 1&2

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

23.53

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

74.92

(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:

☑ Wind

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.39

(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

(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

0.39

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.39

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 63

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 63

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Kushtagi Kanak & Rajat

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Krishna

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

16.12

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

75.11

(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:

☑ Wind

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.39

(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

0

(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

0.39

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.39

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 64

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 64

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

ACME_375

(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
☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India
☑ Other, please specify :Sabarmati River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

26.514

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

71.606

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.39

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(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

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

0.39

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.39

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 65

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 65

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Medak

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Godavari

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

18.15

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

78.29

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.38

(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

0

(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

0.38

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.38

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 66

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 66

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Motigop

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Sabarmati River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

22.01275

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

69.866972

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.38

(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

(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

0.38

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.38

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 67

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 67

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Amazon_Merchant

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Sabarmati River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

26.33

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

71.07

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.37

(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

0

(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

0.37

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.37

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 68

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 68

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Kalyandurga

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Krishna

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

14.50039

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

77.08069

(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:

☑ Wind

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.34

(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

0

(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

0.34

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.34

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 69

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 69

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Lingampet

(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
☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India
☑ Godavari

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

18.86

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

78.18

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.34

(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

(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

0.34

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.34

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 70

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 70

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

200 MW SECI VIII

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Sabarmati River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

26.300567

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

71.0309

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.03

(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

0

(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

0.03

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.03

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 71

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 71

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Kagvad

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Sabarmati River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

11.67

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

15.7

(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:

☑ Wind

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.33

(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

0

(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

0.33

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.33

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 72

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 72

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Borampalli

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Penner River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

14.58839

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

77.17825

(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:

☑ Wind

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.31

(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

0

(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

0.31

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.31

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 73

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 73

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Kagvad 1+2

(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
☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Sabarmati River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

11.67

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

15.7

(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:

☑ Wind

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.3

(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

0

(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

0.3

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.3

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 74

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 74

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Jangaon

(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
☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India
☑ Krishna

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

17.72

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

79.14

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.3

(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

0

(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

0.3

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.3

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 75

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 75

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Rajgarh

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Sabarmati River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

26.467189

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

71.283699

(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:

☑ Wind

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.28

(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

0

(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

0.28

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.28

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 76

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 76

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Turuvekere

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Cauvery River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.27

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

76.74

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.28

(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

0

(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

0.28

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.28

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 77

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 77

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Otha

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Sabarmati River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

21.190682

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

71.886434

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.27

(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

0

(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

0.27

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.27

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 78

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 78

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Bhesada

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Sabarmati River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

26.58999

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

71.324981

(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:

☑ Wind

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.26

(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

0

(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

0.26

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.26

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 79

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 79

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Kanesar_Heramba_1+2

(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
☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India
☑ Other, please specify :Sabarmati River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

27.4

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

72.4

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.26

(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

(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

0.26

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.26

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 80

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 80

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Welturi

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Krishna

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

19.07296

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

74.98534

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.26

(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

0

(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

0.26

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.26

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 81

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 81

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Babariya

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Sabarmati River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

22.016173

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

69.865938

(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:

☑ Wind

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.25

(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

0

(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

0.25

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.25

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 82

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 82

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Lahori

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

23.38

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

76.35

(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:

☑ Wind

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.24

(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

(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

0.24

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.24

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 83

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 83

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

210MW D2

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Sabarmati River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

26.309322

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

71.027903

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.22

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(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

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

0.22

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.22

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 84

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 84

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Khetusar_Shreyas_1+2

(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
☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India
☑ Other, please specify :Sabarmati River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

27.362

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

71.96

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.22

(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

(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

0.22

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.22

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 85

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 85

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Tadas

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Krishna

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

15.1

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

75.19

(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:

☑ Wind

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.21

(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

(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

0.21

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.21

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 86

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 86

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Batkurki

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Krishna

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

16.05

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

75.36

(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:

☑ Wind

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.19

(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

0

(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

0.19

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.19

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 87

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 87

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Jasdan

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Sabarmati River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

22.120322

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

71.214033

(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:

☑ Wind

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.2

(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

0

(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

0.2

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.2

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 88

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 88

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Mandsaur

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

24.09

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

74.98

(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:

☑ Wind

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.19

(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

0

(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

0.19

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.19

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 89

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 89

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Sircilla

(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
☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India
☑ Godavari

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

18.37

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

78.76

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.19

(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

0

(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

0.19

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.19

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 90

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 90

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Bhadisid_1_Alok

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Sabarmati River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

27.47

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

72.4

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.17

(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

0

(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

0.17

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.17

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 91

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 91

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Modha & Salkha

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Sabarmati River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

26.670226

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

71.112317

(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:

☑ Wind

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.17

(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

(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

0.17

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.17

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 92

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 92

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Welturi-1 & 2

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India
☑ Krishna

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

19.06

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

75

(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:
☑ Wind

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.14

(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

0

(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

0.14

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.14

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 93

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 93

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Eval

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Sabarmati River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

23.9

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

71.2

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.19

(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

0

(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

0.19

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.19

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 94

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 94

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Star

(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
☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India
☑ Other, please specify :Sabarmati River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

27.5

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

72.4

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.12

(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

0

(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

0.12

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.12

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 95

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 95

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Dangri

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Sabarmati River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

26.567821

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

71.336938

(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:

☑ Wind

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.11

(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

0

(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

0.11

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.11

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 96

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 96

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Nipaniya

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

24.18176

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

75.59716

(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:

☑ Wind

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.11

(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

0

(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

0.11

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.11

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 97

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 97

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Dewas

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

23.06

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

76.21

(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:

☑ Wind

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.1

(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

0

(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

0.1

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.1

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 98

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 98

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Mallaram

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Godavari

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

19.13

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

78.25

(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:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.09

(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

0

(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

0.09

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.09

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 99

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 99

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Chikodi

(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
☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India
☑ Krishna

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

16.41051

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

74.61506

(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:

☑ Wind

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.08

(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

(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

0.08

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.08

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn.

Row 100

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 100

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Limbwas-1

(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

☑ Risks

(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

There is no water discharge.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

23.22477

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

75.35129

(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:

☑ Wind

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.08

(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

0

(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

0.08

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.08

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is no water discharge. So water consumption is equal to water withdrawn. Our remaining 42 sites along with their total consumption (in ML) are as follows: 1. Limbwas-2, MP - Wind - 0.06 ML 2. Tejuva, RJ - Wind - 0.06 ML 3. Sungold, RJ - Solar - 0.05 ML 4. KURUDHAGI, KA - Wind - 0.05 ML 5. RON, KA - Wind - 0.05 ML 6. Vinjalpur, GJ - Wind - 0.04 ML 7. Sadla, GJ - Wind - 0.04 ML 8. Chennai, TN - Office - 0.04 9. Jamb, MAH - Wind - 0.03 10. Patan, GJ - Wind - 0.03 11. Bhakrani, RJ - Wind - 0.02 12. Ratlam, MP - Office - 0.2 13. D2, RJ - Solar - 0.02 14. Hubli, KA - Office - 0.011 15. Bhuj, GJ - Office - 0.006 16. Pune, MAH - Office - 0.005 17. Hyderabad, AP - Office - 0.004 18. Jaipur, RJ - Office - 0.003 19. Ahmedabad, GJ - Office - 0 20. Anantpur, TG - Office - 0 21. Babaleshwar-I, KA - Wind - 0 22. Babaleshwar-II, KA - Wind - 0 23. Bangalore, KA- Office - 0 24. Bhadisid_1_Abha, RJ - Solar - 0 25. Bhesada-I, RJ - Wind - 0 26. Bhesada-II, RJ - Wind - 0 27. Bhopal, MP - Office - 0 28. Jaisalmer, RJ - Office - 0 29. Kekatpur Phase II, MAH - Solar - 0 30. Lahori-1, MP - Wind - 0 31. Lahori-2, MP - Wind - 0 32. Modha, RJ - Wind - 0 33. Phalodi AO, RJ - Office - 0 34. Rajgarh-I, RJ - Wind - 0 35. Rajgarh-II, RJ - Wind - 0 36. RTC 400 MW, RJ - Solar - 0 37. RTC1 W2, KA - Wind - 0 38. Salkha, RJ - Wind - 0 39. SECI_8, RJ - Solar - 0 40. SECI-3, RJ - Solar - 0 41. SECI-7, GJ - Wind - 0 42. SECI-IX - 300MW, RJ - Solar - 0
[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

Select all that apply

☑ ISAE 3000

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☑ ISAE 3000

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☑ ISAE 3000

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☑ ISAE 3000

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

This water aspect is not relevant to ReNew. We had no water discharge during FY 2025-26. All effluent we generate is domestic sewage and process effluent, which is treated on site at sewage treatment plants operating on a zero liquid discharge basis and reused for non-potable purposes. No effluent leaves our boundary, so there is no discharge volume, destination, treatment level or effluent quality data to verify. All facilities reported in question 9.3.1 recorded withdrawals only.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

This water aspect is not relevant to ReNew. We had no water discharge during FY 2025-26. All effluent we generate is domestic sewage and process effluent, which is treated on site at sewage treatment plants operating on a zero liquid discharge basis and reused for non-potable purposes. No effluent leaves our boundary, so there is no discharge volume, destination, treatment level or effluent quality data to verify. All facilities reported in question 9.3.1 recorded withdrawals only.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

This water aspect is not relevant to ReNew. We had no water discharge during FY 2025-26. All effluent we generate is domestic sewage and process effluent, which is treated on site at sewage treatment plants operating on a zero liquid discharge basis and reused for non-potable purposes. No effluent leaves our boundary, so there is no discharge volume, destination, treatment level or effluent quality data to verify. All facilities reported in question 9.3.1 recorded withdrawals only.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☑ ISAE 3000

[Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

132196000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

131204097.03

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

Our water withdrawal efficiency improved in FY 2025-26. Revenue grew 36.2% while withdrawal grew 30.3%, so efficiency rose by around 4.5% and intensity improved from 7.97 to 7.62 m3 per million INR. We expect further improvement. Our cell and module plants reached full capacity during the year, so future revenue growth should draw less additional water than the ramp-up did, while robotic cleaning, curing compounds and zero liquid discharge reuse scale under our ReSTART targets.
[Fixed row]

(9.7) Do you calculate water intensity for your electricity generation activities?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(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)

0.01

(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) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.7.1.6) Use of the metric within the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Inform investment strategy

☑ Monitor progress against targets

☑ Reduce impact on water resources

☑ Inform community/local engagement

☑ Incorporate into risk management procedures

☑ Reference for future water targets and business planning

☑ Inform strategies for managing and mitigating water stress

(9.7.1.7) Please explain

This covers 100% of our IPP portfolio: solar, wind, hydropower and battery storage assets. The numerator is total water consumption at these sites, taken from continuous flow meter readings for groundwater and reconciled supplier invoices for third-party supply. The denominator is electricity generation in MWh. Both are measured values, not estimates or modelled figures. Intensity fell from 14.78 to 10.93 m3 per GWh, a reduction of 26%, following the expansion of robotic module cleaning across 55.5% more solar sites, which saved 564,239 m3 in the year. Additional initiatives like usage of curing compounds in construction and reuse through zero liquid discharge. Harvested rainwater is excluded from the numerator, as we account for it as a replenishment measure rather than a withdrawal into our operational boundary. We expect intensity to fall further as efficiency measures scale. We treat a change above 50% as much higher or much lower, 5% to 50% as higher or lower, and below 5% as about the same.

Row 2

(9.7.1.1) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

123.5

(9.7.1.2) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☑ Total water consumption

(9.7.1.3) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :MWp of solar modules and cells produced

(9.7.1.4) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.7.1.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.7.1.6) Use of the metric within the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Inform investment strategy

☑ Monitor progress against targets

☑ Reduce impact on water resources

☑ Inform community/local engagement

☑ Incorporate into risk management procedures

☑ Reference for future water targets and business planning

☑ Inform strategies for managing and mitigating water stress

(9.7.1.7) Please explain

This covers our solar cell plant at Dholera and module plant at Jaipur, which together represent 100% of our manufacturing operations. The numerator is total water consumption at these sites, taken from reconciled supplier invoices, as the plants draw no groundwater. The denominator is actual output in megawatt-peak of cells and modules produced, not nameplate capacity. Both are measured values, not estimates. Intensity fell from 128.25 to 123.47 m3 per MWp, a reduction of 3.7%, achieved in the first year both plants ran at full capacity. Zero liquid discharge systems return 100% of treated wastewater to non-potable on-site use, and recycled volumes rose 33% year on year. Both plants hold LEED Gold certification. We treat a change below 5% as about the same. We expect intensity to fall as process efficiency improves.

[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

(9.13.1) Products contain hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ No

(9.13.2) Comment

Our principal product is renewable electricity, which contains no substances and therefore none classified as hazardous. We also manufacture solar cells and modules at Dholera and Jaipur. We assess these against the Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) framework and applicable Indian regulation, and the restricted substances are either absent or present below permitted thresholds, so we have no hazardous substances in our products. ReNew is registered with the Central Pollution Control Board for solar photovoltaic panels under EEE Code CEEW14, files quarterly extended producer responsibility returns, and operates reverse logistics and material tracking so that end-of-life modules are collected and recycled safely.
[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:

☑ Yes

(9.14.2) Value chain stage where low water impact is assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Downstream value chain

(9.14.3) Indicator used to assess water impact

Water quantity

☑ Lower water withdrawal/consumption than conventional processes

☑ Lower water intensity than conventional products/services

(9.14.4) Have you used a certification standard to classify your products/services as low water impact?

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify standard :All operations: Water neutrality certification framework aligned to NITI Aayog's report on water neutrality for Indian industry, assessed with the CII Water Institute. Solar module: LCA and EPD- ISO 14040, ISO 14044, ISO 14025 and EN 15804+A2.

(9.14.5) Definition used to classify low water impact

Renewable electricity from our IPP business is assessed against a numeric threshold: water consumption per unit of electricity generated must sit below the benchmark for conventional generation. In FY 2025-26 our IPP water intensity was 10.93 m3 per GWh, against an International Energy Agency benchmark of 1,513 m3 per GWh. We also apply plant-level certification under the water neutrality framework aligned to NITI Aayog's report on water neutrality for Indian industry, assessed with the CII Water Institute, under which a plant is independently validated as water neutral or water positive. Renewable energy generation requires significantly less water than thermal power generation, which relies heavily on cooling systems. Solar modules are classified as low-water-impact products based on lifecycle assessment results demonstrating substantially lower water consumption associated with the generation of electricity from solar PV systems compared with conventional fossil-fuel-based electricity generation. Assessment is conducted using ISO 14040/14044-compliant LCAs and reported through third-party verified EPDs (ISO 14025). The evaluation considers water consumption and resource use across the product lifecycle, including raw material extraction, manufacturing, transportation, use phase and end-of-life management. High-efficiency TOPCon technologies, improved module durability and reduced cleaning requirements further lower lifecycle water demand. Manufacturing water intensity is separately monitored as a water stewardship metric.

(9.14.7) Please explain

Renewable electricity generation uses far less water than fossil fuel generation, which depends on water for cooling. We assess this in our direct operations, where intensity is measured, and in our downstream value chain, where the water associated with conventional power is avoided. In FY 2025-26 our IPP water consumption intensity was 10.93 m3 per GWh, down from 14.78 m3 per GWh, a reduction of 26%. Two plants, Lahori Wind and Ashok Nagar Solar, have completed independent certification as water positive, and we are extending the assessment across the portfolio to reach full coverage by 2030. Our cells and modules are classified on the same use-phase reasoning, not on the water intensity of production, which was 123.47 m3 per MWp. Solar modules facilitate renewable electricity generation with substantially lower water requirements than conventional fossil-fuel-based electricity systems with LCA based assessment evaluation of lower lifecycle water demand. [Fixed row]

(9.15) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category	Science-based target set in this target category according to SBTN guidance
Water pollution	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years
Water withdrawals	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	
Other	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	

[Fixed row]

(9.15.1) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Water target 1

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business division

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Other water withdrawals, please specify :Reduction in water consumption intensity per MW for cells and modules

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

03/31/2026

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

03/31/2026

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

123.47

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

03/31/2028

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

117.3

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

123.47

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

0

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers our manufacturing business division only. It includes our solar cell plant at Dholera and our module plant at Jaipur. It excludes our IPP business, which has its own targets reported as water targets 4 and 6. The target is a 5% reduction in water consumption intensity per MW for cells and modules, from the FY 2025-26 baseline.

(9.15.1.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

This target was set during FY 2025-26 as part of a refresh of our ReSTART sustainability framework, in which each of our 18 material topics was mapped to a quantitative target. FY 2025-26 is the baseline year, so no progress has yet been recorded against it. We will deliver the reduction through the zero liquid discharge systems already running at both plants, which return all treated wastewater to non-potable use on site, together with improvements to process for enhancing water efficiency and closer tracking of consumption against production output. We expect pr ogress to be steady across the two years, and we will report against this target from FY 2026-27.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

This target measures water consumption intensity for our manufacturing business, in cubic metres per MW of cells and modules produced. It was set as a 5% reduction from the FY 2025-26 baseline, to be achieved by FY 2027-28. It sits alongside intensity targets for electricity consumption and waste generation, set on the same baseline and timeframe under our refreshed ReSTART framework. It follows the separate annual 2% intensity reduction target for FY 2025-26 reported as water target 5.

Row 2

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Water target 2

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :local communities

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

☑ Increase in the proportion of local population using safely managed drinking water services around our facilities and operations

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

03/31/2023

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

03/31/2023

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

59669

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

03/31/2031

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

615810

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

71931

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

2

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers communities living around our sites. It is not a target for our own operations. It measures how many people in these communities gain access to safely managed drinking water through our programmes. It covers villages near our solar, wind and manufacturing locations across India. Most of these communities are in catchments classified as extremely high water stress under the WRI Aqueduct tool, so they are priority locations where household water access is a substantive local risk. Our own workforce is excluded, because we provide safe drinking water and sanitation at every site as a condition of operation.

(9.15.1.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We provide access through community water infrastructure built and maintained with local partners. This includes reverse osmosis plants, borewell recharge structures, piped supply schemes and the revival of traditional water bodies. We are expanding our CSR water programmes and linking community water access to the site-level rollout of our water positivity certification.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

This target measures the number of people in communities around our operations who have access to safely managed drinking water. It was set in FY 2022-23, with a baseline of 59,669 people and a goal of 615,810 people by FY 2030-31. It forms the community pillar of our Board-approved Water Management Policy. It sits alongside our operational water targets because water security in the catchments where we operate depends on community access as well as on our own consumption.

Row 3

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Water target 3

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☑ Other water pollution, please specify :Maintain Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) across all operations

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

04/01/2025

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

03/31/2025

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

100

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

03/31/2026

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

100

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers all our operational sites. It includes our IPP business and our manufacturing business. There are no exclusions. The measure is the percentage of our operations running on a zero liquid discharge basis. This means no treated or untreated wastewater is released to any water body, sewer or third party.

(9.15.1.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

We have maintained 100% Zero Liquid Discharge in FY 2025-26. We reached full coverage in FY 2025-26 by commissioning zero liquid discharge at our Dholera cell plant. This joined the systems already running at our Jaipur module plant and our Uttarakhand hydropower plant, so every site that generates process effluent is now covered. All treated water is reused on site for non-potable purposes such as gardening and sanitation. We recycled 52,928 m3 during the year, an increase of 33% on the previous year. Effluent quality is tested each quarter by independent accredited laboratories and checked against permitted limits, and plant performance is monitored continuously. No effluent left our boundary during the year, and no water body was affected by discharge or run-off. We expect to keep full coverage as new facilities are built.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

This target is to run zero liquid discharge across all our operations. It is measured as the percentage of operations covered, which is why the base year, target year and reporting year figures are each expressed on that basis. It is one of the four workstreams in our Board-approved Water Management Policy. Performance is monitored continuously at each treatment plant and reported to the Board's Sustainability Committee.

Row 4

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Water target 4

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business division

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Reduction in total water withdrawals

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

04/01/2025

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

03/31/2025

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

327960

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

03/31/2026

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

295164

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

270106

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

176

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers our IPP business division only. It includes our solar, wind, hydropower and battery storage assets. It excludes our manufacturing business, which has its own intensity target reported as water target 5. The target is a 10% reduction in water consumption from the FY 2024-25 baseline of 327,960 m3, giving a ceiling of 295,164 m3. It covers priority locations, because 70% of our IPP sites are in catchments classified as extremely high water stress under the WRI Aqueduct tool and carry substantive water-related dependencies and risks.

(9.15.1.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

We reduced IPP water consumption to 270,106 m3. This is 17.6% below the baseline and well beyond the 10% we targeted. The largest contribution came from robotic and dry module cleaning, which we expanded across 55.5% more solar sites and which saved 564,239 m3, compared with 436,175 m3 the previous year. Curing compounds in construction avoided further consumption. Low-flow fixtures and smart backwash controls reduced domestic and plant water use.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

This target measures water consumption for the IPP business in cubic metres. It was set as a 10% reduction from the FY 2024-25 baseline of 327,960 m3, giving a target of 295,164 m3 for FY 2025-26. Actual consumption was 270,106 m3, which is 17.6% of the reduction we sought. The target supports our commitment to water-positive operations by 2030. Performance is tracked each month using metered site data which is reviewed and assured.

Row 5

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Water target 5

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business division

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Reduction in withdrawals per unit of production

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

04/01/2025

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

03/31/2025

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

128.25

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

03/31/2026

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

125.69

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

123.47

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

187

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers our manufacturing business division only. It includes our solar cell plant at Dholera and our module plant at Jaipur. It excludes our IPP business, which has its own absolute reduction target reported as water target 4. The target is a 2% reduction in water consumption intensity per megawatt-peak of production, from the FY 2024-25 baseline of 128.25 m3 per MWp.

(9.15.1.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

We reduced manufacturing water intensity to 123.47 m3 per MWp. This is 3.7% below the baseline and beyond the 2% we targeted. Zero liquid discharge systems at both plants returned all treated wastewater to non-potable use on site, recycling 51,799 m3 within manufacturing during the year. Improvements to process water efficiency and closer tracking of consumption against production output contributed further. Both plants hold LEED Gold certification. Progress is tracked through internal water audits and by reconciling consumption against production each month.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

This target measures water consumption intensity for the manufacturing business, in cubic metres per megawatt-peak of cells and modules produced. It was set as a 2% reduction from the FY 2024-25 baseline of 128.25 m3 per MWp, giving a target of 125.69 m3 per MWp for FY 2025-26. Actual intensity was 123.47 m3 per MWp, which is 186% of the reduction we sought. We chose an intensity measure because manufacturing output grew substantially during the year.

Row 6

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Water target 6

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Other water withdrawals, please specify :Water-positive operations by 2030, measured as water saved, recycled and replenished as a percentage of total consumption

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

03/31/2022

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

03/31/2022

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

259414

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

03/30/2031

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

956106

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

1007563

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

107

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers all our direct operations. It includes our IPP business and our manufacturing business. There are no exclusions. It is our principal water commitment, and water targets 4 and 5 are derived from it. The target covers all locations.

(9.15.1.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We measure water positivity as the volume of water we save, recycle and replenish, expressed as a percentage of our total water consumption. A figure of 100% means our operations are water positive. We deliver the target through the four workstreams in our Board-approved Water Management Policy: water use and risk assessment, operational efficiency through technology and process change, zero liquid discharge through recycling and treatment, and replenishment and conservation. Our certification roadmap has three phases. We completed pilot certifications at Lahori Wind and Ashok Nagar Solar, we are expanding assessments

across our Rajasthan and Gujarat assets and our new manufacturing plants during FY 2025-27, and we will extend them to the rest of the portfolio to reach full coverage by 2030.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

This is our organization-wide commitment to achieve water-positive operations by 2030. Being water positive means we save, recycle and replenish more water than we consume. The measure is the percentage of our total consumption that we offset in this way. Two sites, one wind and one solar, have already been independently certified as water positive under the framework aligned to NITI Aayog's report on water neutrality for Indian industry, assessed with the CII Water Institute. Progress is reviewed by the Board's Sustainability Committee.
[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

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

(10.1.2) Primary reason for not having a plastics-related target

Select from:

☑ Judged to be unimportant, explanation provided

(10.1.3) Explain why you did not have an active plastics-related target in the reporting year

ReNew does not produce or commercialize plastic polymers or plastic packaging, and plastics have not been identified as a material dependency, impact, risk or opportunity for the organization. Plastic use is limited primarily to protective packaging used for transporting and covering goods and represents a small proportion of ReNew's overall packaging materials. Accordingly, no separate timebound and quantitative plastics-related target was active during the reporting year, and ReNew does not currently plan to establish one within the next two years. Notwithstanding the absence of a dedicated target, ReNew manages plastics through regulatory compliance and responsible waste-management practices. As a registered importer under the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, ReNew Photovoltaics fulfils its Extended Producer Responsibility obligations through CPCB-registered plastic-waste processors. In the reporting year plastic packaging incorporates recycled content and is also packaging was reutilised across operations. ReNew maintains no single-use plastics policy in its operations and routes plastic waste through authorised collection, recycling and processing channels. The company also undertakes plastic-recovery initiatives. During the Mandakini River cleanliness drive, 655 kg of plastic waste was recovered from the river and its immediate catchment, with 100% of the recovered plastic routed to authorised municipal recycling. This initiative reduced plastic leakage into the river ecosystem through workforce-led action. ReNew will continue to monitor plastic use, packaging data, regulatory obligations and related environmental impacts. The need for a dedicated plastics-related target will be reassessed in the next year if plastic use becomes material because of changes in business activities, product design, packaging volumes or regulatory requirements
[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

ReNew does not operate in Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

ReNew does not operate in Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

ReNew does not operate in Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

ReNew does not operate in Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

Usage of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

ReNew uses very limited quantity of plastic packaging primarily to cover and protect goods during storage and transportation. Plastic represents a very small proportion of total packaging materials and is not a material input to ReNew's overall operations. This very less than the 50% threshold as per guidance. ReNew does not manufacture plastic packaging. As a registered importer under the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, ReNew Photovoltaics meets applicable EPR obligations through CPCB-registered processors. Our plastic packaging incorporates recycled content, and packaging is also reutilised across operations during the reporting period. ReNew is also strengthening sustainable procurement, tracking and reverse-logistics planning.

Provision of waste management

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

ReNew manages waste generated through its activities but does not provide waste-management services to third parties.

Other plastics-related activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

No other material plastics-related business activity has been identified
[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* ☑ Pressure 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:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

None of ReNew's operational sites are located within protected areas. We have 150+ operational sites covering 20,234 hectares and the biodiversity assessment was carried out for all operations in which 27 critical sites were identified for further biodiversity conservation measures, management plans and mitigating actions.None of the sites are near areas important to Biodiversity. At ReNew, we are committed to undertaking voluntary Environmental and Social Impact Assessments(ESIA) and implementing applicable recommendations of the study for all projects above 50 MW and Initial Environment Evaluation (IEE) for projects below 50 MW. As part of its business approach, ReNew is committed to conducting prior due diligence on the potential project sites. The plan initiates by avoiding any eco-sensitive zone, forest land as the choice of the project proposal. We ensure, to steer away from the slightest of harm to the flora and fauna existing on the field by checking alternate options.

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 ReNew's operational sites are located within protected areas. We have 150+ operational sites covering 20,234 hectares and the biodiversity assessment was carried out for all operations in which 27 critical sites were identified for further biodiversity conservation measures, management plans and mitigating actions.None of the sites are near areas important to Biodiversity. At ReNew, we are committed to undertaking voluntary Environmental and Social Impact Assessments(ESIA) and implementing applicable recommendations of the study for all projects above 50 MW and Initial Environment Evaluation (IEE) for projects below 50 MW. As part of its business approach, ReNew is committed to conducting prior due diligence on the potential project sites. The plan initiates by avoiding any eco-sensitive zone, forest land as the choice of the project proposal. We ensure, to steer away from the slightest of harm to the flora and fauna existing on the field by checking alternate options.

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 ReNew's operational sites are located within protected areas. We have 150+ operational sites covering 20,234 hectares and the biodiversity assessment was carried out for all operations in which 27 critical sites were identified for further biodiversity conservation measures, management plans and mitigating actions.None of the sites are near areas important to Biodiversity. At ReNew, we are committed to undertaking voluntary Environmental and Social Impact Assessments(ESIA) and implementing applicable recommendations of the study for all projects above 50 MW and Initial Environment Evaluation (IEE) for projects below 50 MW. As part of its business approach, ReNew is committed to conducting prior due diligence on the potential project sites. The plan initiates by avoiding any eco-sensitive zone, forest land as the choice of the project proposal. We ensure, to steer away from the slightest of harm to the flora and fauna existing on the field by checking alternate options.

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 ReNew's operational sites are located within protected areas. We have 150+ operational sites covering 20,234 hectares and the biodiversity assessment was carried out for all operations in which 27 critical sites were identified for further biodiversity conservation measures, management plans and mitigating actions.None of the sites are near areas important to Biodiversity. At ReNew, we are committed to undertaking voluntary Environmental and Social Impact Assessments(ESIA) and implementing applicable recommendations of the study for all projects above 50 MW and Initial Environment Evaluation (IEE) for projects below 50 MW. As part of its business approach, ReNew is committed to conducting prior due diligence on the potential project sites. The plan initiates by avoiding any eco-sensitive zone, forest land as the choice of the project proposal. We ensure, to steer away from the slightest of harm to the flora and fauna existing on the field by checking alternate options.

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 ReNew's operational sites are located within protected areas. We have 150+ operational sites covering 20,234 hectares and the biodiversity assessment was carried out for all operations in which 27 critical sites were identified for further biodiversity conservation measures, management plans and mitigating actions.None of the sites are near areas important to Biodiversity. At ReNew, we are committed to undertaking voluntary Environmental and Social Impact Assessments(ESIA) and implementing applicable recommendations of the study for all projects above 50 MW and Initial Environment Evaluation (IEE) for projects below 50 MW. As part of its business approach, ReNew is committed to conducting prior due diligence on the potential project sites. The plan initiates by avoiding any eco-sensitive zone, forest land as the choice of the project proposal. We ensure, to steer away from the slightest of harm to the flora and fauna existing on the field by checking alternate options.

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

We conduct comprehensive Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) and Due Diligence (ESDD) for all projects to evaluate potential impacts on local ecosystems, communities, and biodiversity. Based on these assessments, we develop and implement Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP) designed to avoid, mitigate, and minimize identified impacts. As part of our ESIA, we conduct ecological assessments that comply with India's Supreme Court rulings, national laws, and international best practices. Our biodiversity policy, which is applicable to our entire value chain, aims for 'No Net Loss' and prioritizes achieving a net-positive impact throughout project cycles. Our mitigation hierarchy for biodiversity risk assessment follows the guiding principles of avoid, reduce, regenerate, restore, and transform.
[Fixed 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

☑ Base year emissions

☑ Target-setting methodology

☑ Emissions breakdown by country/area

☑ Emissions breakdown by business division

☑ Progress against targets
☑ Renewable fuel consumption
☑ Emissions reduction initiatives/activities
☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation
☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)
☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
☑ Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 3)
☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation
☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)
☑ Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 1 and 2)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards
☑ ISAE 3000
☑ ISAE 3410
☑ SGS Sustainability Report Assurance
☑ Verified Carbon Standard (VCS)

Climate change-related standards
☑ Carbon Trust Standard

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

We engaged Ernst & Young Associates LLP (EY) to perform a limited assurance engagement on our sustainability Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions data for the period from 01st April 2025 to 31st March 2026. This verification was carried out once and focused on the data presented in our Integrated Report FY 2026. We applied the GRI Standards for our sustainability KPIs and the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard for our GHG data. The assurance provided was limited, involving procedures such as inquiries and analytical reviews. The scope of this verification excluded data outside the reporting period, economic performance, publicly available information, and regulatory compliance, and did not cover internal controls or data aggregation processes within IT systems. Please refer Integrated Report FY 2025-26, page 271 to 279 (Assurance Statement)

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Assurance Statement FY 2025-26.pdf,ReNew IR 2025-26 (1).pdf

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

☑ All data points in module 9

☑ Water consumption– total volume

☑ Water discharges– total volumes

☑ Water withdrawals– total volumes

☑ Water withdrawals – volumes by source

☑ Facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ 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

☑ ISAE 3410

☑ SGS Sustainability Report Assurance

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

We engaged Ernst & Young Associates LLP (EY) to perform a limited assurance engagement on our sustainability Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for the period from 01st April 2025 to 31st March 2026. This verification was carried out once and focused on the data presented in our Integrated Report FY 2026. We applied the GRI Standards for our sustainability KPIs including water-related KPIs. The assurance provided was limited, involving procedures such as inquiries and analytical reviews. The scope of this verification excluded data outside the reporting period, economic performance, publicly available information, and regulatory compliance, and did not cover internal controls or data aggregation processes within IT systems. Please refer Integrated Report FY 2025-26, page 271 to 279 (Assurance Statement)

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Assurance Statement FY 2025-26.pdf,ReNew IR 2025-26 (1).pdf
[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

	Additional information
	Nil

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Sustainability Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub to facilitate collective action in priority basins.

Select from:

☑ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute