Tata Power Co

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

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09/24/2026, 05:52 am

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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

Tata Power Company Limited is one of India's largest integrated power utilities and a leading energy transition company with a diversified presence across the electricity value chain, including conventional and renewable power generation, transmission and distribution, power trading, solar manufacturing, EPC services, distributed energy resources, electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure, energy storage solutions and digital energy services. As a part of the Tata Group, the Company is committed to delivering reliable, affordable, secure and sustainable energy while supporting India's decarbonization objectives and transition towards a low-carbon economy. Tata Power operates a diversified generation portfolio comprising thermal, hydro, solar, wind and waste heat recovery assets, supported by an extensive transmission and distribution network and emerging clean energy businesses. The Company is strengthening its integrated energy model through investments in renewable energy, Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS), Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs), green hydrogen, smart grid technologies, digital energy management and customer-centric energy solutions. Guided by its purpose of "Lighting Up Lives" and sustainability platform "Sustainable is Attainable", Tata Power enables consumers and industries to adopt clean energy technologies, improve energy efficiency and accelerate sustainable development. The Renewable Energy Cluster includes utility-scale solar PV, wind, hybrid renewable projects, floating solar, rooftop solar, solar EPC and manufacturing of high-efficiency solar cells and modules. Renewable energy contributes approximately 44% of Tata Power's installed generation capacity, with an additional 5.4 GW under construction, supporting India's clean energy transition. The Renewable Energy business has a significantly lower operational carbon footprint, with Scope 1 emissions primarily associated with auxiliary operations and manufacturing activities. Tata Power's New-age Energy Solutions business focuses on distributed renewable energy, rooftop

solar, EV charging infrastructure, microgrids, battery storage, smart home automation and digital energy management solutions. The Company has commissioned more than 150,000 rooftop solar installations with over 3 GW cumulative capacity and established a nationwide EV charging ecosystem comprising 6,700+ public and bus charging stations and 135,000+ home chargers, enabling clean mobility and energy-efficient lifestyles. The Transmission and Distribution (T&D) business is one of Tata Power's largest operating segments, managing approximately 7,047 circuit kilometres of transmission infrastructure and serving over 12.8 million customers across Mumbai, Delhi, Odisha and Ajmer. Through public-private partnership distribution utilities, the Company continues to modernize electricity networks using advanced technologies including smart meters, AMI, SCADA, GIS and digital grid management systems. Over 2.6 million smart meters have been deployed to enhance grid efficiency, reliability and customer experience. The Conventional Generation business comprises coal-based thermal power plants, hydroelectric stations and waste heat recovery facilities across India, along with selected international hydro operations. The domestic conventional generation portfolio has approximately 8,860 MW installed capacity, supported by additional hydro and pumped storage development. Thermal generation remains the major contributor to Scope 1 emissions due to fossil fuel combustion, and Tata Power continues to reduce its environmental impact through supercritical technologies, FGD systems, biomass co-firing, efficiency improvement initiatives, emission control technologies and digital plant optimization. Tata Power maintains an international presence through subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates across Singapore, Indonesia, South Africa, Zambia, Bhutan, the Middle East and Russia. As of FY 2025-26, the Company comprises 75 subsidiaries, 33 joint ventures and 5 associates, reflecting its diversified business portfolio. For CDP disclosure purposes, the reporting boundary follows the operational control approach and covers Tata Power's applicable Indian operations and consolidated sustainability reporting entities. The Company continues to advance its long-term sustainability commitments, including Net Zero by 2045, Water Neutrality, Zero Waste to Landfill and No Net Loss of Biodiversity, while creating a resilient, low-carbon and future-ready energy ecosystem.
[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:
☑ 3 years

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

Select from:
☑ 3 years

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

Select from:
☑ 3 years
[Fixed row]

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

636806300000

(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

INE245A01021

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

INE245A01021

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

876566100

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

335800H5R3TGTJ7LQ663

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:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

L28920MH1919PLC 000567
[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
☑ Distribution
☑ Electricity generation
☑ Transmission

Other divisions
☑ Microgrids
☑ Smart grids/demand response

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

Coal - Hard

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

8477.5

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

21415

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

20323

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Tata Power's coal-based generation portfolio has a total nameplate capacity of 8,477.5 MW. During FY26, the coal-based fleet consumed approximately 18.90 million metric tonnes of coal. The portfolio achieved 33,630.83 GWh of gross electricity generation and 31,378.15 GWh of net electricity generation. In line with SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production, Tata Power focuses on optimising fuel and resource utilisation. Efficient coal sourcing and blending are adopted to optimise calorific value, combustion efficiency and plant performance. The coal blend comprises approximately 44% HCV (High Calorific Value) and 56% MCV (Medium Calorific Value) coal. This fuel optimisation approach supports efficient energy generation while reducing resource consumption per unit of electricity generated. The coal-based portfolio comprises Trombay (750 MW), Mundra (4,150 MW), Jojobera (547.5 MW), Maithon (1,050 MW), and Prayagraj (1,980 MW). Tata Power is progressively increasing renewable energy capacity as part of its long-term energy transition strategy. The Company plans to phase out coal-based capacity by 2045, subject to contractual obligations, regulatory requirements and asset life. This transition supports Tata Power's broader decarbonisation objectives while ensuring responsible and efficient utilisation of existing thermal assets.

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

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

Gas

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

180

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

1075.81

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

1044.77

(1.16.1.5) Comment

At Tata Power's Trombay Thermal Power Station, Mumbai, one generating unit operates on natural gas with an installed capacity of 180 MW. During FY26, the unit consumed approximately 0.21 million tonnes of natural gas for electricity generation. The unit recorded a CO_2 intensity of 525.5057 kg CO_2e/MWh during FY26. Natural gas serves as a comparatively lower-carbon fuel than coal and supports reliable and flexible power generation. The unit contributes to meeting electricity demand while providing operational flexibility within the generation portfolio. Fuel consumption and generation performance are monitored to optimise heat rate, fuel efficiency and overall plant performance. Operational optimisation helps minimise fuel consumption and associated greenhouse gas emissions per unit of electricity generated. The relatively lower carbon intensity of natural gas supports Tata Power's ongoing transition towards a lower-carbon generation mix. The Company continues to evaluate opportunities for improving thermal efficiency and reducing emissions from its gas-based generation assets. Emission performance is monitored through established environmental management and GHG accounting systems. These measures support Tata Power's broader decarbonisation and energy-

transition strategy, while ensuring reliable power generation. The continued optimisation of gas-based assets complements the Company's long-term transition towards cleaner and renewable sources of energy.

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

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

Waste (non-biomass)

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

442

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

2707

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

2642

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Tata Power operates and maintains three Waste Heat Recovery (WHR) power plants, utilising industrial waste gases and waste steam for electricity generation and resource optimisation. Powerhouse 6, Jamshedpur has an installed capacity of 120 MW and utilises waste gases such as Blast Furnace Gas (BFG) and Coke Oven Gas (COG) received from Tata Steel. During FY26, its Scope 1 emissions were 2,210,030 tCO_2e. IEL Kalinganagar has an installed capacity of 202.5 MW and similarly utilises BFG and COG as fuel for power generation. Its Scope 1 emissions were 2,822,144 tCO_2e during FY26. Haldia, West Bengal operates 2 × 45 MW and 1 × 30 MW units (120 MW total) using waste steam released from Tata Steel. Its Scope 1 emissions were 53 tCO_2e during FY26. These facilities support the circular utilisation of industrial by-product gases and waste steam, reducing the need for conventional fuels. By converting industrial waste streams into useful electricity, the plants contribute to improved energy efficiency and resource utilisation. The WHR facilities form part of Tata Power's efforts to promote industrial symbiosis and responsible resource management. The utilisation of waste gases and steam also supports the optimisation of energy resources within the industrial ecosystem. Tata Power continues to monitor operational performance and GHG emissions from these facilities as part of its Scope 1 emissions accounting and climate strategy.

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

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

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

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

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)

447

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

1534

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

1513

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Tata Power operates three hydroelectric generation facilities in Maharashtra with a combined installed capacity of 447 MW. Bhira Hydroelectric Power Station has an installed capacity of 300 MW and commenced operations in 1927 at Bhira, Raigad district. The Bhira plant comprises 6 × 25 MW Pelton turbine units and a 150 MW pumped storage generator commissioned in 1997. Bhivpuri Hydroelectric Power Station, commissioned in 1922, has an installed capacity of 75 MW and is located in Raigad district, Maharashtra. Khopoli Hydroelectric Power Station, commissioned in 1915, has an installed capacity of 72 MW and is located in Khopoli, Raigad district, Maharashtra. Khopoli is recognised as India's first hydroelectric power project, forming an important part of Tata Power's legacy in renewable energy generation. Hydroelectric generation provides a renewable and low-carbon source of electricity, complementing Tata Power's broader energy transition strategy. The hydro assets support grid flexibility and efficient utilisation of renewable energy resources. During FY26, the hydroelectric portfolio reported Scope 1 emissions of 149 tCO_2e, primarily associated with operational activities and auxiliary requirements. Tata Power continues to optimise the performance of these long-operating assets through efficient operation, maintenance and resource management. The hydro portfolio contributes to the Company's objective of increasing the share of clean and renewable energy while progressively reducing dependence on fossil-fuel-based generation. Gross electricity generation: 1202 GWh Net electricity generation: 1512.13 GWh

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)

1235.4

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

1835.47

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

1770.93

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Tata Power has a pan-India wind power generation portfolio comprising 25 wind power plants, contributing approximately 18% of the total installed capacity within the renewable energy cluster. The portfolio is geographically diversified across Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. The wind portfolio includes a mix of large-scale and distributed projects, supporting efficient utilisation of high-quality wind resources across different regions. Major projects include TSL Karur (198 MW), Pratapgarh (126 MW), Koral (102.6 MW), Nimbagallu (100 MW) and Poolavadi (99 MW). Other significant projects include Rojmal Phase I & II (100 MW combined), Khandke (50.4 MW), Samana (50.4 MW), Gadag (50.4 MW) and Agaswadi (49.5 MW). The portfolio also comprises projects at Dwarka (39.2 MW), Lahori (44 MW), Jath (30 MW), Nivade (20.95 MW), Dalot (21 MW), Vagarai (21 MW) and Dangri (18 MW). Additional wind assets include GSW (32 MW), Supa (17 MW), Sadawaghapur (17.5 MW), Bramanvel (11.3 MW), Visapur (10 MW) and TPCD Jewli (7.2 MW). The diversified geographical footprint helps Tata Power optimise wind resource availability and mitigate location-specific generation variability. Wind power generation does not require fossil-fuel combustion during operation and therefore has minimal direct operational GHG emissions. The portfolio contributes to reducing dependence on conventional fossil-fuel-based generation and supports a lower-carbon electricity mix. Tata Power focuses on plant availability, preventive and predictive maintenance, turbine performance and generation optimisation across its wind assets. Digital monitoring and performance analysis are used to identify operational deviations and improve asset efficiency. The wind portfolio also supports the Company's broader renewable energy expansion and energy transition strategy. Increasing the contribution of wind energy strengthens Tata Power's clean energy portfolio and supports long-term decarbonisation objectives. Overall, the 25 wind projects represent an important component of Tata Power's renewable generation ecosystem and its transition towards sustainable electricity generation.

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

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)

5058.46

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

7693.77

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

7493.7

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Tata Power has a pan-India solar power generation portfolio, with solar energy contributing approximately 82% of the total installed capacity within the renewable energy cluster. The portfolio comprises utility-scale, rooftop and hybrid solar projects spread across Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Bihar, Telangana and other states. The solar portfolio includes projects operated through TPREL, TPGEL, TP Saurya and other Tata Power renewable energy subsidiaries and SPVs. Major solar installations include Dholera (300 MW), Pavagada (400 MW), Chhayan I & II (300 MW combined), Jamkhed (200 MW), Dondaicha (200 MW), Banderwala (300 MW combined), RUMSL Units I & II (330 MW combined) and other projects. The portfolio also includes significant capacities at Noorsar, Mesanka, Neemuch, Kumbhari, Hingoli, Prayagraj, Raghanesda and Karur, along with distributed rooftop installations. Solar generation provides a renewable, low-carbon source of electricity without direct fossil-fuel combustion during operation. The geographic diversification of solar assets enables Tata Power to utilise high solar irradiation across different regions and optimise renewable energy generation. The portfolio combines ground-mounted utility-scale PV, rooftop solar and hybrid renewable projects, supporting diversified clean-energy generation. Tata Power focuses on improving plant availability, module performance, inverter efficiency, preventive maintenance and generation yield across its solar assets. Digital monitoring and performance analytics are used to identify generation losses, equipment deviations and opportunities for operational optimisation. Solar energy significantly contributes to Tata Power's renewable energy portfolio and supports the reduction of dependence on fossil-fuel-based electricity generation. The continued expansion of solar capacity is aligned with Tata Power's long-term decarbonisation and energy-transition strategy. Through large-scale deployment of solar power, Tata Power is strengthening its renewable generation base and supporting the transition towards a cleaner, more sustainable and lower-carbon electricity portfolio.

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

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

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

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

Total

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

15840.36

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

36260.75

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

34787.9

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Tata Power's generation portfolio comprises Conventional Generation and Clean & Green Generation, reflecting its ongoing transition towards a lower-carbon energy mix. The Conventional Generation Cluster includes thermal and waste heat recovery/blast furnace gas (WHRB/BFG) based generation assets, where emissions largely arise from fuel combustion and associated material consumption. During FY26, the Conventional Generation Cluster reported Scope 1 emissions of 2,12,81,717 tCO_2e from thermal generation and 507 tCO_2e from waste heat recovery and blast furnace gas-based generation. Thermal generation accounted for 37,23,862 tCO_2e associated with fuel combustion and material consumption, as reported for the respective cluster boundary. Tata Power is progressively working towards reducing dependence on conventional thermal generation through asset optimisation, efficiency improvement and transition towards cleaner energy sources. The Clean & Green Generation Cluster, comprising solar manufacturing, solar O&M and wind O&M activities, represents the Company's growing renewable energy ecosystem. The domestic clean and green generation portfolio has a total nameplate capacity of 15,840.36 MW across India. During FY26, the portfolio achieved 49,934.56 GWh of gross electricity generation and 47,186.84 GWh of net electricity generation. Solar and wind assets enable electricity generation from renewable resources with significantly lower operational carbon emissions compared with fossil-fuel-based generation. The geographical diversification of renewable assets supports improved utilisation of solar and wind resources and strengthens portfolio resilience. Tata Power continues to enhance renewable generation through capacity expansion, operational efficiency, digital monitoring and performance optimisation. This transition supports the Company's long-term decarbonisation strategy and movement towards a cleaner, more sustainable and lower-carbon power generation portfolio.
[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 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Yes. Tata Power is progressively transitioning from compliance-based supplier management to a risk-based ESG engagement framework. The Company has established a Supplier Code of Conduct, integrated Environmental Due Diligence into procurement and project development activities. The Company has mapped its value chain across both upstream and downstream stages, with supplier mapping integrated into its internal procurement and supplier management systems. The mapping covers suppliers across all business verticals and supports supplier identification, classification, traceability, risk assessment, and sustainability engagement. The highest supplier tier currently mapped is Tier 1, representing suppliers with whom the Company has a direct contractual relationship. Tier 2 is the highest supplier tier known to the Company but is not yet comprehensively mapped within the supplier repository. The Company is progressively strengthening visibility beyond Tier 1 to enhance traceability and value chain risk management. The upstream mapping includes key procurement and supplier-related activities, while the downstream mapping covers relevant distribution, customer, product/service use, and end-of-life stages, as applicable. Suppliers are further assessed based on business relevance, criticality, and sustainability considerations. This structured value chain mapping provides a basis for supplier risk identification, sustainability assessment, responsible sourcing, ESG performance monitoring, and targeted supplier engagement, while enabling the Company to progressively improve visibility across deeper tiers of the value chain. The Company also uses the mapped value chain to support materiality assessment, identification of environmental and social risks, supplier sustainability performance monitoring, and prioritisation of critical suppliers. The mapping is periodically reviewed and updated to improve data completeness, strengthen traceability, and support informed decision-making across the value chain. Going forward, Tata Power intends to screen 100% of strategic suppliers for

climate, water and biodiversity risks, while enhancing primary Scope 3 data coverage and responsible sourcing performance across its value chain. FY26 Status-Tier-1 supplier mapping completed Tier-2 visibility known, Scope 3 screening completed Nature risks assessed qualitatively FY28 Target-100% critical suppliers ESG-screened Tier-2 mapping for 50% strategic supply chain
[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?

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stages covered in mapping
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain	*Select all that apply* ☑ Direct operations ☑ Upstream value chain ☑ Downstream value chain ☑ Other, please specify :Yes. The Company has mapped plastic-related activities across its direct operations, upstream and downstream value chain, covering key stages of production, use, commercialization, and disposal.

[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)

3

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

Tata Power defines environmental and climate-related time horizons through its Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Framework, long-term business strategy and capital allocation process. Climate-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities are integrated into strategic planning and are reviewed during the Annual Strategy Workshop (ASW), The short-term horizon aligns with Tata Power's annual business planning cycle and immediate operational priorities - The Company focuses on operational environmental performance, regulatory compliance, environmental permits, resource efficiency, climate resilience and implementation of near-term sustainability initiatives. Key priorities include - improving plant efficiency through heat-rate optimisation, reducing auxiliary power consumption, enhancing pollution control systems, improving water-use efficiency, strengthening waste management, increasing fly ash utilisation, deploying digital environmental monitoring systems and expanding renewable energy projects already under construction. Climate-related physical risks such as water availability, extreme weather events, supply chain disruptions and environmental compliance obligations are assessed through the ERM process. During this period, Tata Power also advances its SBTi near-term targets, including a 12.5% reduction in absolute Scope 2 emissions by FY2027 (from the FY2022 baseline), while strengthening ESG data systems, Environmental Due Diligence (EDD) and climate governance.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

9

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

the Board and senior leadership evaluate climate scenarios, regulatory developments, market trends, emerging technologies and business resilience. Climate risks are overseen by the Board Risk Management Committee and monitored through quarterly reviews by business clusters to ensure alignment with the Company's sustainability strategy and Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi)-validated decarbonization pathway. The medium-term horizon supports strategic growth, infrastructure development and implementation of Tata Power's clean energy transition strategy. Environmental risks and opportunities are evaluated through capital investment planning, climate scenario analysis and technology assessments. Strategic priorities include expanding the Company's Clean and Green portfolio towards 70% by 2030, commissioning renewable capacity currently under construction, strengthening transmission infrastructure, modernising distribution networks through smart meters and digital grids, deploying Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS), Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs), distributed energy resources, EV charging infrastructure and energy management services. The Company also focuses on reducing carbon intensity, improving resource productivity, strengthening water stewardship, implementing circular economy initiatives, enhancing biodiversity management and improving supply chain resilience against climate-related transition and physical risks.

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)

25

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

The long-term horizon reflects Tata Power's strategic transformation towards a low-carbon, climate-resilient and future-ready integrated energy company. Long-term planning is aligned with Tata Power's Net Zero by 2045 commitment and incorporates climate scenario analysis, chronic physical climate risks, evolving energy markets and technological innovation. Strategic priorities include progressive transition away from thermal generation in line with asset life and contractual

obligations, expansion of renewable energy, hydro and long-duration storage, development of green hydrogen, smart grids, distributed energy systems and advanced digital technologies. The Company also continues investing in carbon reduction technologies, nature-positive initiatives, biodiversity conservation, water neutrality, zero waste to landfill, environmental stewardship and resilience of critical infrastructure. Tata Power's long-term decarbonisation pathway includes 70.5% reduction in Scope 1 emissions intensity per MWh by FY2037, 70.5% reduction in Scope 1 and Scope 3 emissions from sold electricity by FY2037 (from FY2022 baseline), and achievement of Net Zero emissions by 2045, while integrating environmental considerations into strategic investments and enterprise-wide decision-making. The framework supports strategic decision-making, financial planning and capital allocation including CDP, IFRS S2, TCFD, TNFD, GRI Standards and the Company's SBTi-validated climate commitments.
[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

(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

☑ Local

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

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

☑ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :CEMS (Continuous emission monitoring system)

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management

☑ Risk models

☑ Stress tests

International methodologies and standards

☑ Environmental Impact Assessment

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems

☑ ISO 59004 Circular Economy

☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Databases

☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards, please specify :Carbon Accounting Tools

Other

☑ Scenario analysis

☑ Other, please specify **:GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), OCEMS/CEMS (Online Continuous Emission Monitoring System),**

☑ Desk-based research

☑ External consultants

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☑ Drought
- ☑ Tornado
- ☑ Heat wave
- ☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon
- ☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

- ☑ Heat stress
- ☑ Solifluction
- ☑ Water stress
- ☑ Sea level rise
- ☑ Coastal erosion
- ☑ Change in land/freshwater/ocean use
- ☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
- ☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability
- ☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
- ☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
- ☑ Groundwater depletion
- ☑ Changing wind patterns
- ☑ Declining water quality
- ☑ Temperature variability
- ☑ Declining ecosystem services
- ☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

- ☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
- ☑ Changes to national legislation
- ☑ Poor coordination between regulatory bodies
- ☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
- ☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- ☑ Changes to regulations of existing products and services
- ☑ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards

Market

- ☑ Changing customer behavior
- ☑ 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

Reputation

☑ 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

☑ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

☑ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources

☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

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

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Tata Power integrates climate change risks into its robust Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework to proactively identify, assess, and mitigate emerging physical and transition risks associated with climate change. Guided by the Risk Management Policy and aligned with business strategy, climate-related risks are systematically captured in the central risk register and monitored through defined governance mechanisms. Climate risks are identified through multiple sources,

including climate scenario assessments, IPCC climate projections, regulatory developments, industry trends, insurance assessments, operational reviews, and internal audits. These risks are evaluated based on likelihood, potential impact, risk velocity, and business criticality. Each identified climate risk is assigned to a responsible risk owner who develops mitigation strategies, monitors implementation progress, and periodically reviews effectiveness. The Company evaluates physical climate risks such as extreme weather events, rising temperatures, water stress, droughts, floods, cyclones, and coastal risks that may impact generation assets, transmission infrastructure, supply chains, and operational continuity. Transition risks, including evolving emission regulations, carbon pricing mechanisms, technology shifts, market expectations, and changing customer preferences towards low-carbon energy solutions, are also assessed as part of the risk management process. Climate scenario analysis and sensitivity assessments are undertaken to understand the potential impact of different climate pathways and enhance long-term resilience. These assessments support strategic decision-making, capital allocation, asset planning, and development of appropriate adaptation measures. Tata Power's Risk Management System (RMS 2.0) enables real-time monitoring of identified risks through cluster-wise dashboards, risk velocity tracking, and Risk Mitigation Completion Index (RMCI). Climate-related key performance indicators such as greenhouse gas emissions, renewable energy growth, water consumption, water neutrality initiatives, waste diversion, and biodiversity conservation efforts are monitored to ensure alignment with sustainability objectives. At the governance level, business segment-wise risk committees periodically review climate-related risks and mitigation progress, while Board-level oversight ensures effective risk governance and accountability. Internal audits are aligned with the risk register to evaluate the effectiveness of implemented mitigation measures and ensure continuous improvement. The framework is aligned with internationally recognised standards, including ISO 31000 Risk Management Guidelines and COSO Enterprise Risk Management principles. Tata Power's ISO 22301:2019 certified Business Continuity and Disaster Management Plans (BCDMP) further strengthen preparedness against climate-induced disruptions. Through an integrated approach combining risk identification, scenario analysis, technology-enabled monitoring, and proactive mitigation, Tata Power continues to enhance climate resilience, protect business value, and support its long-term sustainability goals, including Carbon Net Zero by 2045, Water Neutrality by 2030, and No Net Loss of Biodiversity by 2030.

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

☑ 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

(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

☑ Local

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

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

☑ SBTN Materiality Screening Tool – Science-Based Targets for Nature

☑ Water Footprint Network Assessment tool

☑ Waterplan

☑ WRI Aqueduct

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

☑ Life Cycle Assessment

☑ Environmental Impact Assessment

☑ Alliance for Water Stewardship Standard

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems

☑ ISO 14046 Environmental Management – Water footprint

☑ SBTN Step 1 'Assess' – Science-Based Targets for Nature

Databases

☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards, please specify :Water Balance Study, Comprehensive Water Audit, Water Neutrality Assessment Framework

(2.2.2.13) Have you validated your process for SBTN Step 1 'Assess'?

Select from:

☑ No, but we have committed to seek validation from the Accountability Accelerator in the next two years

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Tornado

☑ Heat wave

☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

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

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

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

☑ Heat stress

☑ Water stress

☑ Sea level rise

☑ Ocean acidification

☑ Groundwater depletion

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

☑ Seasonal supply variability/interannual variability

☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Increased levels of environmental pollutants in freshwater or marine bodies

☑ Increased levels of macro or microplastic leakage to air, soil, freshwater and/or marine bodies

☑ Declining water quality

☑ Temperature variability

☑ Change in land/freshwater/ocean use

☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level

☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability

Policy

☑ Increased pricing of water

☑ Changes to national legislation

☑ Regulation of discharge quality/volumes

☑ Poor enforcement of environmental regulation

☑ Limited or lack of transboundary water management

☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits

☑ Limited or lack of river basin management
☑ Poor coordination between regulatory bodies
☑ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards
☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining water withdrawals permits
☑ Statutory water withdrawal limits/changes to water allocation
☑ Mandatory water efficiency, conservation, recycling, or process standards
☑ Uncertainty and/or conflicts involving land tenure rights and water rights
☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
☑ Changes to regulations of existing products and services

Market
☑ Inadequate access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services (WASH)

Reputation
☑ Impact on human health
☑ 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
☑ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources
☑ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products
☑ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources

Liability
☑ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply
☑ NGOs
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities
☑ Indigenous peoples
☑ Water utilities at a local level
☑ 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

Tata Power has established a structured and integrated process to identify, assess, and manage water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities across its generation, transmission, distribution, and renewable energy operations. Water security is recognised as a critical business priority due to its direct linkage with power generation reliability, regulatory compliance, ecosystem health, and long-term operational resilience. Water risk assessments are conducted periodically, more than once a year, at both corporate and operational site levels to evaluate potential vulnerabilities associated with water availability, quality, and regulatory requirements. The assessment process considers key factors such as dependence on freshwater sources, source sustainability, seasonal variations, competing water demands, climate change impacts, watershed conditions, wastewater management performance, and future water availability scenarios. Site-level assessments identify location-specific water risks such as water stress, drought conditions, variability in rainfall patterns, changes in water allocation policies, and increasing demand from surrounding communities and industries. Thermal power plants located in water-stressed and coastal regions are evaluated for risks related to cooling water availability, salinity intrusion, and climate-induced changes in water resources. The identified water risks are captured in the Enterprise Risk Management framework and prioritised based on likelihood, potential operational impact, and business criticality. Dedicated Environment and Risk Management Committees review water-related risks and mitigation progress through quarterly monitoring mechanisms. Significant risks and emerging challenges are escalated to senior management and Board-level Risk Management Committees for strategic evaluation and decision-making. Tata Power implements multiple water conservation and resilience measures, including closed-loop cooling systems, Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) systems, wastewater recycling and reuse, sewage treatment plants, rainwater harvesting, water-efficient technologies, and watershed restoration initiatives. These measures reduce dependency on freshwater sources and enhance operational water security. The Company continuously monitors key water performance indicators, including freshwater withdrawal intensity, specific water consumption, wastewater recycling percentage, discharge quality, and progress towards water neutrality targets. Digital monitoring systems and data analytics platforms support real-time tracking and informed decision-making. Climate scenario analysis is incorporated to evaluate future water risks arising from changing rainfall patterns, rising temperatures, prolonged drought conditions, and increasing water competition. These assessments enable proactive adaptation planning and support investment decisions for improving asset resilience. Tata Power aligns its water management approach with global frameworks such as CDP Water Security, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and internationally recognised water stewardship principles. The Company is progressing towards its Water Neutrality goal by 2030 through resource efficiency, conservation initiatives, and collaborative watershed management programs. Through a robust governance structure, recurring risk assessments, technology-enabled monitoring, and proactive mitigation strategies.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Plastics

(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

(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

☑ Local

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ Plastic Footprint Network

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

☑ Environmental Impact Assessment

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems

☑ ISO 59004 Circular Economy
☑ Life Cycle Assessment
☑ National Guidance for Plastic Pollution Hotspotting and Shaping Action, UNEP and IUCN

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

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical
☑ Drought
☑ Tornado
☑ Heat wave
☑ Pollution incident
☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical
☑ Water stress
☑ Sea level rise
☑ Groundwater depletion
☑ Declining water quality
☑ Temperature variability
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Increased levels of macro or microplastic leakage to air, soil, freshwater and/or marine bodies
☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability
☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
☑ Seasonal supply variability/interannual variability
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

Policy
☑ Changes to national legislation
☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Poor coordination between regulatory bodies
☑ Poor enforcement of environmental regulation
☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
☑ Lack of globally accepted and harmonized definitions
☑ Changes to regulations of existing products and services
☑ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards

Market
☑ Increased costs and/or uncertainties related to the cost of virgin plastics
☑ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
☑ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of recycled or renewable content

Reputation
☑ Impact on human health
☑ 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
☑ Transition to increasing recycled content
☑ Transition to recyclable plastic products
☑ Transition to reusable products

Liability
☑ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply
☑ NGOs
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities
☑ Indigenous peoples

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Tata Power has established a structured and integrated process to identify, assess, and manage environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities associated with plastic consumption, plastic waste generation, and disposal across its operations and value chain. Plastic management is considered a significant sustainability aspect due to its linkage with waste management, regulatory compliance, circular economy initiatives, supply chain sustainability, and environmental protection. The Company undertakes periodic assessments, including annual reviews, at both corporate and site levels to evaluate plastic-related risks and opportunities. The assessment covers dependency on plastic-based materials, plastic waste generation, segregation practices, recycling and recovery potential, disposal methods, Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) obligations, and evolving regulatory requirements. Plastic-related risks are identified through environmental audits, waste management assessments, operational reviews, supplier evaluations, regulatory updates, and sustainability performance monitoring. The identified risks are evaluated based on environmental impact, compliance obligations, operational significance, stakeholder expectations, and alignment with Tata Power's long-term sustainability objectives. At operational locations, Tata Power monitors key plastic waste management parameters, including quantity of plastic waste generated, recycled quantity, disposal methods, percentage of recovery, and performance against statutory requirements. The Company ensures compliance with the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 and subsequent amendments through appropriate documentation, authorised recycler engagement, and fulfilment of applicable EPR requirements. The PV Module Manufacturing facilities at Bengaluru, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu have implemented structured plastic waste management practices and obtained applicable EPR certifications under the Plastic Waste Management framework. These facilities annually monitor plastic waste generation, recycling performance, and compliance against regulatory targets, ensuring accountability and responsible management of plastic waste generated during manufacturing activities. Mitigation strategies include reduction of plastic consumption, elimination of single-use plastics across offices and operational locations, strengthening waste segregation at source, improving collection systems, and increasing recycling through authorised recyclers. Tata Power promotes sustainable procurement practices by engaging suppliers and contractors to reduce plastic packaging, logistics-related plastic usage, and unnecessary plastic consumption. The Company encourages circular economy approaches by exploring opportunities for reuse, recycling, material recovery, and conversion of plastic waste into value-added resources. Plastic waste management initiatives are integrated with the broader Zero Waste to Landfill (ZWTL) roadmap, supporting resource efficiency and landfill diversion objectives. Employee, contractor, and community awareness programs are conducted to promote responsible plastic usage, segregation practices, and recycling behaviour. Performance improvement opportunities are identified through audits, reviews, and stakeholder engagement initiatives. Progress on plastic risk management is monitored through sustainability governance mechanisms, environmental management systems, internal audits.

Row 4

(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

☑ 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

(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

☑ Local

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ BIM – Biodiversity Impact Metric

☑ BISI – Biodiversity Indicators for Site-based impacts

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

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Field surveys

☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management
☑ Risk models

International methodologies and standards
☑ Environmental Impact Assessment
☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems
☑ ISO 59004 Circular Economy
☑ Life Cycle Assessment

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

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical
☑ Drought
☑ Tornado
☑ Heat wave
☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical
☑ Heat stress
☑ Water stress
☑ Sea level rise
☑ Groundwater depletion
☑ Declining water quality
☑ Temperature variability
☑ Overexploitation of species
☑ Change in land/freshwater/ocean use
☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Increased levels of environmental pollutants in freshwater or marine bodies
☑ Increased levels of macro or microplastic leakage to air, soil, freshwater and/or marine bodies

Policy

☑ Protected area designation
☑ Changes to national legislation
☑ Poor coordination between regulatory bodies
☑ Poor enforcement of environmental regulation
☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
☑ Changes to regulations of existing products and services
☑ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards
☑ Uncertainty and/or conflicts involving land tenure rights and water rights

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior
☑ 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

Reputation

☑ Exclusion of vulnerable and marginalized stakeholders (e.g., informal workers)
☑ 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
☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

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
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities
☑ Indigenous peoples
☑ Other water users at the basin/catchment level
☑ Other commodity users/producers at a local 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

Tata Power recognizes biodiversity as a material environmental aspect that has the potential to influence business continuity, operational resilience, regulatory compliance, and long-term value creation. The Company has established a structured and recurring process to identify, assess, and manage biodiversity-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities across its operations and value chain. Biodiversity risk assessments are conducted more than once annually at both the corporate and project levels. These assessments evaluate ecological sensitivity of operational sites, proximity to protected areas, habitat fragmentation, land-use changes, impacts on flora and fauna, invasive species, ecosystem services, water resource dependencies, and cumulative environmental impacts. The assessments also consider evolving environmental regulations, stakeholder expectations, and climate-related biodiversity risks. The identified biodiversity risks are integrated into Tata Power's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework and are reviewed quarterly by the Cluster-Level Risk Management Committees (CRMCs). Significant biodiversity-related risks and mitigation measures are further escalated to the Board-level Risk Management Committee, ensuring strategic oversight and incorporation into long-term business planning and sustainability objectives. Key biodiversity-related risks identified by Tata Power include: 1. Habitat degradation and fragmentation due to infrastructure development and transmission corridors. 2. Loss of native flora and fauna resulting from land-use change. 3. Human-wildlife conflict around operational locations. 4. Decline in freshwater biodiversity due to changing hydrological conditions. 5. Climate change impacts affecting ecosystem resilience and species distribution. 6. Regulatory and compliance risks associated with environmentally sensitive areas. 7. Reputational risks arising from stakeholder concerns related to biodiversity conservation. 8. Operational delays resulting from biodiversity-related statutory approvals or environmental clearances. 9. Supply chain risks linked to sourcing from environmentally sensitive regions. 10. Financial risks associated with ecosystem degradation and restoration obligations. To mitigate these risks, Tata Power implements a range of biodiversity conservation measures, including habitat restoration, afforestation using native species, watershed development, ecological monitoring, soil and water conservation, and restoration of degraded landscapes. Biodiversity considerations are integrated into project planning, environmental management plans, and operational decision-making to minimize ecological impacts throughout the asset lifecycle. The Company

has also implemented flagship conservation initiatives that contribute to ecosystem protection beyond regulatory compliance. The Mahseer Conservation Programme supports conservation and breeding of the endangered Golden Mahseer fish, strengthening freshwater biodiversity and river ecosystem health. Similarly, the Gaja Sanrakshan Programme addresses human-elephant conflict through habitat improvement, community awareness, and technology-enabled early warning systems, promoting coexistence between wildlife and local communities. The outcomes of biodiversity assessments, conservation initiatives, and monitoring programmes are periodically reviewed to evaluate effectiveness and identify opportunities for continuous improvement.
[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

Tata Power assesses the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities through an integrated risk management and sustainability framework aligned with internationally recognized principles, including the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) and its LEAP (Locate–Evaluate–Assess–Prepare) approach. Under the Locate phase, the Company maps its generation plants, renewable energy assets, transmission infrastructure, and key suppliers to identify operations located in environmentally sensitive areas and those with significant dependencies on natural resources such as water, land, biodiversity, and ecosystem services. During the Evaluate phase, Tata Power assesses environmental dependencies and impacts by identifying facilities with high reliance on water and energy, while evaluating key impacts such as greenhouse gas emissions, air emissions, waste generation, water consumption, wastewater discharge, and biodiversity impacts. The Assess phase evaluates how these dependencies and impacts translate into business risks and opportunities. Key risks include water scarcity, climate change, biodiversity loss, evolving environmental regulations, resource availability, and stakeholder expectations. Simultaneously, opportunities are identified in renewable energy expansion, energy efficiency, circular economy practices, water conservation, waste reduction, resource recovery, and low-carbon technologies. Under the Prepare phase, Tata Power develops measurable environmental targets and action plans to improve environmental performance. These include initiatives to reduce emissions, improve water-use efficiency, increase waste diversion from landfill, enhance biodiversity conservation, upgrade equipment, implement recycling and resource recovery programmes, and expand renewable energy adoption. The interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are integrated into business planning through multiple governance mechanisms, including: Annual Strategy Workshop (ASW): Environmental and climate-related risks are incorporated into long-term business strategy and investment planning. Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Framework: Material environmental risks and opportunities are systematically identified, monitored, mitigated, and periodically reviewed across the organization. Cluster-Level Risk Management Committees (CRMCs): Operational-level environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and mitigation actions are reviewed regularly and escalated to the Board-level Risk Management Committee where necessary. This integrated and multi-layered approach enables Tata Power to understand the linkages between climate, water, biodiversity, waste, and resource use, ensuring that environmental dependencies and impacts are translated into actionable business risks and strategic opportunities. The process supports informed decision-making, strengthens climate and nature resilience.
[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

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(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

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

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

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Yes, Tata Power identifies priority locations through a structured and science-based assessment process integrated with its Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Framework and aligned with the recommendations of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). The process begins by mapping operational assets across thermal, hydro, solar, wind, transmission and distribution businesses, manufacturing facilities, and key supply chain locations. Each site is evaluated based on ecological sensitivity, biodiversity value, water availability, land use, proximity to protected areas, forests, wetlands, river basins, and coastal ecosystems. Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs), biodiversity studies, geospatial analysis, water risk assessments, and regulatory compliance reviews are used to identify locations with significant nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. Thermal power plants with high freshwater dependency and operations located in water-stressed regions are prioritized for water stewardship and conservation initiatives. Coastal facilities are assessed for physical climate risks such as

sea-level rise, cyclones, flooding, and coastal erosion. Hydroelectric projects are evaluated for their potential impacts on river ecosystems and aquatic biodiversity. Renewable energy projects are screened during planning to avoid ecologically sensitive areas and minimize impacts through appropriate site selection and mitigation measures. The Company also considers locations where communities depend on shared natural resources and ecosystem services to strengthen sustainable resource management. Supply chain locations are evaluated to identify potential biodiversity, land-use, and water-related risks associated with key suppliers. Priority locations are supported through site-specific Biodiversity Management Plans, water stewardship programmes, pollution prevention measures, habitat restoration initiatives, and environmental mitigation actions. Performance at these locations is regularly monitored through environmental audits, compliance assessments, and periodic management reviews. Cluster-Level Risk Management Committees review emerging risks and monitor the effectiveness of mitigation measures. Changes in environmental regulations, stakeholder expectations, and climate scenarios are also considered during periodic reassessments. The findings are integrated into project planning, capital investment decisions, operational controls, and long-term sustainability strategies. This systematic approach enables Tata Power to focus resources on areas of highest environmental significance, enhance ecosystem resilience, strengthen biodiversity conservation, improve water security, and support the Company's long-term commitment towards sustainable and nature-positive growth. Trombay, Ramsar proximity, 930 MW Bhira-Khopoli, Western Ghats hotspot, 447 MW Odisha DISCOM, Elephant corridors, Distribution

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

Select from:

☑ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

[Fixed row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Direct operating costs

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % 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

Tata Power defines substantive effects as risks that have the potential to materially impact the Company's financial performance, strategic objectives, operational continuity, regulatory compliance, or long-term value creation. A risk is considered substantive when it can significantly influence business resilience, stakeholder confidence, or achievement of strategic goals. The Company assesses substantive risks through its Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Framework by evaluating likelihood, potential impact, and existing mitigation measures. The assessment covers financial, operational, environmental, regulatory, strategic, and reputational aspects of risks. Financial risks with a potential adverse impact exceeding INR 2,000 crore are classified as substantive due to their potential effect on profitability and business continuity. Tata Power also considers operational disruptions such as water scarcity, climate variability, biodiversity impacts, waste management challenges, and grid reliability concerns as substantive risks. Risks arising from evolving environmental and climate regulations, sustainability commitments, and energy transition challenges are evaluated through the ERM framework. All identified risks are assessed based on inherent and residual risk levels, supported by mitigation plans, periodic monitoring, and updates to the corporate risk register. Critical risks are reviewed at least three times annually by the Board-level Risk Management Committee under the oversight of the CEO & MD. The Company evaluates potential cascading impacts across its value chain, including operations, suppliers, communities, and natural resources. Emerging risks are periodically reassessed considering changes in regulatory requirements, climate scenarios, technological developments, and stakeholder expectations. The outcomes of risk assessments are integrated into business planning, capital allocation, sustainability initiatives, and resilience strategies. This structured approach enables Tata Power to proactively manage evolving environmental, operational, and business challenges. The ERM Framework supports informed decision-making, strengthens organizational resilience, and enhances preparedness for future risks. Through integrated risk management, Tata Power continues to create long-term value while advancing sustainable and resilient business growth.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Capital expenditures

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 11-20

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Tata Power defines substantive opportunities as those that have the potential to create a material positive impact on long-term business growth, financial performance, capital allocation, and sustainability outcomes. Opportunities are considered substantive when they support strategic transformation, require significant investments, enhance competitiveness, or deliver measurable environmental benefits. The Company identifies substantive opportunities using quantitative and qualitative parameters, including investments of ₹500 crore or more and their potential contribution to business growth. Opportunities enabling renewable capacity expansion, carbon reduction aligned with SBTi commitments, and development of clean energy solutions are prioritized. A key opportunity includes renewable energy expansion through investments of approximately ₹700–750 billion to increase renewable capacity from around 5.6 GW to over 20 GW by 2030. This growth is supported by strategic capabilities such as solar cell and module manufacturing facilities, including the Tirunelveli facility. The Company is also focusing on large-

scale renewable projects through Tata Power Renewable Energy Ltd. (TPREL) and distributed solar solutions for residential, commercial, and industrial customers. Emerging technologies such as Green Hydrogen, Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS), Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS), and Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) are assessed as future growth opportunities. Operational improvement initiatives, including FGD installation, ESP upgrades, and energy-efficient technologies, are identified to enhance efficiency and reduce emissions. Substantive opportunities are evaluated through Tata Power's strategic planning, Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Framework, and capital allocation processes. The Company assesses potential financial, environmental, operational, and strategic benefits before investment decisions. These opportunities support business resilience, energy transition, emission reduction, and sustainable growth objectives. By prioritizing clean energy and technology-driven opportunities, Tata Power strengthens its position in the evolving energy ecosystem. The Company continues to leverage innovation and strategic investments to create long-term value for stakeholders. Through these initiatives, Tata Power aims to accelerate the transition towards a sustainable, low-carbon, and resilient energy future.
[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

Yes, Tata Power has established structured policies and processes to identify, assess, and classify potential water pollutants associated with its operations. The Company evaluates potential impacts of pollutants on water resources, aquatic ecosystems, biodiversity, and human health. Water pollutants are identified based on operational activities, raw materials, chemicals used, wastewater generation sources, and treatment processes. The identification and classification process is integrated with the Environmental Management System (EMS) and environmental risk assessment framework. Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA), Consent to Establish (CTE), Consent to Operate (CTO), and regulatory compliance requirements support this process. Key pollutants assessed include oil and grease, pH, suspended solids, COD, BOD, heavy metals, chemicals, nutrients, and thermal discharges, wherever applicable. Wastewater streams generated from thermal power plants, renewable projects, manufacturing facilities, and other operations are regularly monitored. Periodic sampling and laboratory analysis are carried out to assess water quality parameters and pollutant levels. Online monitoring systems are implemented at applicable locations for continuous tracking of critical parameters. Identified pollutants are classified based on their characteristics, sources, potential impacts, and applicable regulatory standards. The Company implements mitigation measures such as Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs), Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs), oil-water separators, and water recycling systems. Wastewater treatment and reuse practices are adopted to minimize pollutant discharge into receiving water bodies. Monitoring results are reviewed through operational reviews and environmental compliance assessments. The outcomes of pollutant identification are integrated into water management plans and sustainability initiatives. Tata Power continuously evaluates opportunities to reduce water pollution risks through process improvements and resource efficiency measures. These practices ensure

compliance with applicable environmental regulations and support protection of aquatic ecosystems. Through systematic identification and management of water pollutants, Tata Power promotes responsible water stewardship across its value chain.
[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:
☑ Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Tata Power identifies and manages inorganic pollutants generated from thermal power plants and PV module manufacturing facilities through robust wastewater management practices. Thermal power plant effluents may contain fly ash, bottom ash residues, heavy metals (mercury, cadmium, arsenic), suspended solids, total dissolved solids, and thermal discharges. PV module manufacturing processes may generate inorganic pollutants such as heavy metals, alkaline substances, inorganic chemicals, and suspended solids from cleaning and treatment activities. If inadequately managed, these pollutants may impact aquatic ecosystems by deteriorating water quality, reducing dissolved oxygen, and affecting aquatic biodiversity. Heavy metals and chemical contaminants may pose potential risks to human health through contamination of surface and groundwater resources. Tata Power minimizes these impacts through ETPs, STPs, wastewater recycling and reuse systems, and effective pollutant control measures. Regular monitoring through sampling, laboratory analysis, and online monitoring systems ensures compliance with CPCB/SPCB standards. The Company implements pollution prevention practices, chemical management, and process optimization to reduce pollutant generation. These initiatives help protect water ecosystems, safeguard human health, and promote sustainable water management across operations.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply
☑ Water recycling
☑ Improving wastewater treatment processes/capacity

☑ Resource recovery
☑ Procedure(s) under development/ R&D
☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods
☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
☑ Implementation of Best Available Techniques (BATs) for pollution control
☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes
☑ Provision of best practice instructions on product use
☑ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

(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 **:100 % Recycled - Most Tata Power plants have implemented Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) systems to minimize freshwater consumption and reduce dependency on external water sources. The ZLD systems enable treatment, recovery, and reuse of wastewater gener**
☑ 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

Tata Power implements comprehensive wastewater management practices across its thermal power stations and PV module manufacturing facilities to minimize adverse impacts of water pollutants. Effluents generated from operations are treated through Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) and Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) before discharge or reuse. Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) systems have been implemented at select plants to maximize wastewater recovery and reduce freshwater consumption. Treated wastewater is recycled and reused for applications such as cooling, ash handling, and other operational requirements wherever feasible. Thermal discharges are controlled through effective cooling systems, maintaining temperature differences within prescribed limits (≤7°C). Continuous monitoring of key parameters such as pH, TSS, TDS, TS, and heavy metals is carried out to ensure effective pollutant management. PV module manufacturing facilities manage process effluents containing inorganic pollutants through ETPs, ZLD systems, and water recovery practices. Regular monitoring of pH, TDS, TSS, and heavy metals ensures compliance with applicable environmental standards. Tata Power follows CPCB/SPCB guidelines, ISO 14001 Environmental Management System (EMS) requirements, and conducts periodic environmental audits and compliance reviews. These measures help reduce pollutant discharge, protect water ecosystems, and support sustainable water management across operations.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other physical pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Tata Power identifies and monitors physical pollutants associated with its operations, including water temperature, Total Solids (TS), Total Suspended Solids (TSS), and Total Dissolved Solids (TDS). These pollutants are assessed at various stages, including water intake (raw water source), operational processes, treated effluent discharge, and stormwater runoff, wherever applicable. Elevated levels of TSS, TS, and TDS may affect water quality and lead to operational issues such as scaling, sludging, corrosion, and erosion in pipelines and equipment. Changes in water temperature, particularly thermal discharge, may impact aquatic ecosystems by affecting dissolved oxygen levels and aquatic biodiversity. Inadequate management of physical pollutants can result in deterioration of receiving water quality and potential impacts on surrounding ecosystems. Tata Power minimizes these impacts through effective wastewater treatment systems, including ETPs, STPs, ZLD systems, and continuous monitoring of key water quality parameters. Regular sampling, laboratory analysis, and compliance monitoring ensure that pollutant levels remain within applicable CPCB/SPCB standards. These practices help reduce operational risks, protect water ecosystems, and support sustainable water management across Tata Power operations.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Water recycling

☑ Resource recovery

☑ Procedure(s) under development/ R&D

☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

☑ Implementation of Best Available Techniques (BATs) for pollution control

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

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

☑ Improving wastewater treatment processes/capacity

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes

☑ Provision of best practice instructions on product use

☑ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems

☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

(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 **:100 % Most Tata Power plants have implemented Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) systems to maximize wastewater recovery, reuse, and minimize freshwater consumption.**

☑ 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

Tata Power minimizes the adverse impacts of physical pollutants such as water temperature, TS, TSS, and TDS through systematic monitoring, treatment, and operational control measures. Water quality parameters are monitored at water intake points, effluent discharge locations, and stormwater runoff points, wherever applicable, for early identification of deviations. Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) and Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) are implemented to reduce suspended solids, dissolved solids, and other contaminants before reuse or discharge. Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) systems at select plants enable wastewater recovery, recycling, and reuse, thereby minimizing pollutant discharge into the environment. Treated wastewater is reused for applications such as cooling, ash handling, and other operational requirements to reduce freshwater consumption. Thermal discharge from cooling systems is managed through effective cooling practices and maintained within prescribed temperature limits (≤7°C difference). Regular monitoring of TSS, TDS, TS, and temperature ensures compliance with CPCB/SPCB standards and environmental requirements. Preventive maintenance of pipelines, boilers, and water handling systems helps minimize scaling, sludging, corrosion, and erosion risks. Periodic environmental audits and compliance reviews are conducted to assess effectiveness of water management practices.

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Tata Power identifies nutrient and oxygen-demanding pollutants associated with its operations, including Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), nitrates, and phosphates, primarily from domestic wastewater and process effluents. The generation of nutrient loads from Tata Power's operations is limited due to the nature of its business activities and operational controls. These pollutants are monitored to assess their potential impact on receiving water bodies and maintain water quality. If discharged without adequate treatment, elevated levels of BOD and COD can reduce dissolved oxygen levels and adversely affect aquatic ecosystems. Excess nutrients such as nitrates and phosphates may contribute to eutrophication, algal growth, and disruption of aquatic biodiversity. Tata Power minimizes these impacts through effective wastewater management practices, including Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs), Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs), and wastewater recycling and reuse systems. Regular monitoring of BOD, COD, nutrients, and other water quality parameters is carried out to ensure

compliance with applicable CPCB/SPCB standards. Treated wastewater is reused for suitable applications wherever feasible, reducing pollutant discharge and freshwater dependency. These measures help protect aquatic ecosystems, maintain water quality, and support responsible water stewardship across Tata Power operations.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Other, please specify :Domestic Use/ ETP/ STP water

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Water recycling

☑ Resource recovery

☑ Procedure(s) under development/ R&D

☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

☑ Implementation of Best Available Techniques (BATs) for pollution control

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

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

☑ Improving wastewater treatment processes/capacity

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes

☑ Provision of best practice instructions on product use

☑ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems

☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

(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 **:100% - Tata Power has implemented Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) systems at select thermal power plants to maximize wastewater recovery and enable recycling of treated water within plant operations.**

☑ 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

Tata Power implements structured wastewater management practices to minimize impacts of nutrient and oxygen-demanding pollutants such as BOD, COD, nitrates, and phosphates. Wastewater generated from operations is treated through Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) and Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) to reduce organic and nutrient loads. Biological treatment processes are adopted to control BOD and COD levels and ensure compliance with regulatory standards. Regular monitoring of BOD, COD, nitrates, phosphates, and other water quality parameters is carried out at treatment and discharge points. Corrective actions are implemented based on monitoring results to maintain effective pollutant control. Treated wastewater is recycled and reused for applications such as cooling, ash handling, horticulture, and other process requirements. Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) systems at select plants enable maximum wastewater recovery and reduce freshwater consumption. Wastewater management practices comply with CPCB/SPCB requirements and ISO 14001 Environmental Management System (EMS) standards. Periodic audits and compliance reviews are conducted to evaluate treatment efficiency and identify improvement opportunities. These initiatives help prevent adverse impacts on water ecosystems, protect water quality, and support sustainable water stewardship.
[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, only within our direct operations

(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:

☑ Evaluation in progress

(3.1.3) Please explain

Tata Power has set an aspirational target of achieving Carbon Net Zero by 2045. In pursuit of this goal, the company has identified its key stakeholders and established engagement mechanisms to assess climate-related risks. While climate risks within direct operations have already been mapped, the evaluation of upstream and downstream value chain risks is currently underway. As a leading player in the power sector, Tata Power is leveraging climate change as a strategic driver of growth across its value chain. Acknowledging the environmental impact of thermal power plants, particularly in relation to coal usage and GHG emissions, the company has consciously decided against expanding thermal capacity and is instead prioritizing investments in renewable energy solutions—including solar, wind, hybrid, and pumped storage projects. During FY25, Tata Power implemented approximately 1,100 MW of solar projects, acquired hydro projects in Bhutan and advanced a 2,800 MW pumped storage project in India. These efforts underscore its commitment to renewable energy expansion. Additionally, the company is undertaking detailed studies of Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions. Measures to reduce Scope 2 emissions include purchasing green power, installing rooftop solar systems across feasible sites to lower auxiliary consumption, and deploying motion sensors across facilities to optimize electricity use and reduce CO_2 emissions. Through these initiatives, Tata Power continues to align with SDG 13 – Climate Action, positioning itself as a responsible and future-ready industry leader. By embedding climate considerations into its strategy and pivoting decisively toward renewable energy, the company is driving sustainable growth, meeting the rising demand for clean energy solutions, and shaping the transition toward a low-carbon future.

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, only within our direct operations

(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:

☑ Evaluation in progress

(3.1.3) Please explain

Tata Power has set an aspirational target of becoming Water Neutral by 2030. In alignment with this goal, the company has identified its key stakeholders—customers, employees, investors, suppliers, NGOs, and regulators—and actively engages with them to assess and address water-related risks. Consistent with SDG 6, Clean Water and Sanitation, Tata Power ensures the provision of clean drinking water and sanitary facilities across all its establishments. Every site is equipped with water filtration systems, and routine water quality testing is conducted to detect and prevent contamination. Water risk management is further strengthened through the company's robust Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework, which integrates operational, environmental, legal, financial, and regulatory risks. Prior to the development of new projects, assessments of groundwater availability are carried out, and requisite clearances are obtained from the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA). All operational sites utilizing groundwater maintain valid clearances and adhere strictly to compliance norms. To drive efficiency and conservation, Tata Power has conducted independent third-party water audits to identify potential savings through initiatives such as rainwater harvesting and operational efficiency improvements. Additionally, the company has completed water neutrality assessments for all units, involving detailed evaluations of topography, hydrology, hydrogeology, and both water quality and quantity at each location. The outcomes of these assessments are being utilized to develop a comprehensive roadmap towards water neutrality. As part of this journey, Scope 1 certification has already been achieved for all facilities, underscoring Tata Power's commitment to sustainable and responsible water stewardship.

Ocean

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

Tata Power has two coastal based Thermal Power plants; The evaluation of the risk is underway

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

Tata Power has set an aspiration of achieving Zero Waste to Landfill by 2030, with a strong focus on preventing waste disposal into landfills. Across the electricity generation value chain—comprising generation, transmission, and distribution—there is no significant plastic generation at present; hence, value chain plastic mapping has not been undertaken. However, recognizing future growth in renewable energy and solar panel manufacturing, Tata Power intends to map plastic-related impacts as part of its sustainability roadmap. In alignment with the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, and the amended notification issued by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in April 2023, which broadened the scope of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), Tata Power remains committed to complying with all regulatory requirements. The company's solar manufacturing operations, along with its goods procurement activities, have already secured authorization under the CPCB's EPR framework to meet the prescribed plastic waste management targets. This reflects Tata Power's proactive approach in embedding compliance and sustainability practices across its operations.
[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

Policy

☑ Changes to national legislation

(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

Tata Power's direct operations, particularly its thermal power generation assets, are exposed to changes in national legislation related to GHG emissions, carbon management and non-GHG air-emission standards. Increasingly stringent regulatory requirements may necessitate additional investments in emission-control technologies, monitoring systems, energy efficiency and decarbonisation initiatives, potentially increasing capital and operating expenditure and affecting the economics and utilisation of carbon-intensive assets. Tata Power proactively manages this risk through regulatory surveillance, robust environmental monitoring and adoption of advanced technologies. The Company has made significant progress in implementing FGD systems in alignment with applicable Government non-GHG emission norms, with Trombay Thermal Power Station being the first thermal power station in India to install an FGD system. In addition, Tata Power has institutionalised an Internal Carbon Shadow Pricing framework to strengthen preparedness for evolving carbon regulations and integrate carbon considerations into

decision-making. The validation of its SBTi commitments further supports its long-term decarbonisation strategy. Through continuous improvement, technological advancement and strategic foresight, Tata Power is strengthening operational resilience and progressing towards its long-term Net Zero ambition.

(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

☑ Short-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

The implementation of revised emission norms notified by MoEF&CC is anticipated to have a material financial impact on Tata Power, particularly in the short term. Compliance requires significant capital expenditure for the installation of Flue Gas Desulphurization (FGD) systems, modification of low-NOx burners, strengthening of emission-control systems and replacement or upgrading of ageing equipment with more energy-efficient technologies. In the short term (0–3 years), these investments are expected to increase capital expenditure and place pressure on cash flows and the financial position, with potential impacts on liquidity, depreciation and financing requirements. Depending on the scale and timing of investments, the Company may need to deploy internal accruals and/or debt financing, while additional operating and maintenance costs associated with upgraded emission-control systems may temporarily affect financial performance and margins. Over the medium term (3–9 years), the investments are expected to support operational continuity and reduce exposure to regulatory penalties, potential restrictions on plant operations and unplanned shutdowns arising from non-compliance. Improved energy efficiency and optimisation of plant operations may also contribute to lower operating costs and improved generation efficiency, partially offsetting the initial financial impact. Over the long term (10+ years), continued alignment with evolving emission regulations is expected to strengthen the resilience and long-term viability of Tata Power's generation assets, protect revenue-generating capacity and

reduce regulatory and transition-risk exposure. Improved operational efficiency, reduced emissions and avoidance of potential compliance-related financial liabilities are expected to support more stable cash flows and strengthen long-term financial performance and shareholder value. Overall, while revised emission norms may result in significant upfront capital requirements and near-term pressure on cash flows and profitability, these investments are considered strategic expenditures necessary to maintain regulatory compliance, safeguard operational continuity and strengthen the long-term resilience of Tata Power's asset portfolio.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

374838840

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

3748388399

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The implementation of revised emission norms under MoEF&CC requires significant capital expenditure for the installation of Flue Gas Desulphurization (FGD) systems, modification of low-NOx burners, and retrofitting of energy-efficient equipment. While these measures may place short-term pressure on liquidity and cash flows, they are critical for regulatory compliance and long-term business continuity. The financial impact of non-compliance has been estimated on the basis of lost revenue of INR 0.20 per unit of electricity not generated. If all plants are shut down for one month, the cost impact is approximately INR 7,051.36 million (₹7,051,362,142). This reflects the magnitude of revenue forgone in the event of a complete outage. For a maximum shutdown period of 12 months, the potential financial loss would escalate proportionally to exceed INR 84 billion, representing a substantial risk to profitability and shareholder value. Therefore, proactive compliance through timely installation of FGDs and other required modifications is imperative to mitigate such financial losses, ensure uninterrupted operations, and safeguard long-term revenue streams.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Implementation of environmental best practices in direct operations

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

13150000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

As a response to this risk, Tata Power has initiated the installation of advanced pollution control devices such as FGDs, low-NOx burners, and high-efficiency electrostatic precipitators in line with regulator guidelines and market benchmarks. Along with this, process optimization, retrofits, and technology upgrades are being undertaken to ensure compliance with revised emission norms. The cost calculation is based on regulator-approved norms and current market prices, covering the capital cost of equipment, civil and auxiliary works, installation and commissioning, and related process upgrades. Accordingly, the estimated capital expenditure amounts to ₹13,150,000,000 (₹1,315 crores) across multiple stations. This investment secures long-term compliance, avoids potential shutdown costs (over ₹7,051 crores per month of outage), and strengthens operational efficiency and environmental performance.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

As a response to the regulatory risk arising from the revised emission norms under MoEF&CC, Tata Power has initiated a structured compliance program for the procurement and installation of advanced pollution control systems across its major thermal power stations. The program includes Flue Gas Desulphurization (FGD) units, low-NOx burner retrofits, process improvements, and equipment upgrades at MPL, MTPS, PPGCL, and Jojobera. These measures are essential for ensuring statutory compliance while strengthening operational reliability and environmental stewardship. The total capital expenditure for this initiative is estimated at ₹52,620,000,000 (₹5,262 crores) over the next four years, with an annual allocation of approximately ₹13,150,000,000 (₹1,315 crores). The cost estimate has been derived in line with regulator-approved guidelines and prevailing market benchmarks, covering procurement, civil works, installation, commissioning, and integration with existing infrastructure. By phasing the investments, Tata Power ensures balanced financial planning, effective resource utilization, and minimized strain on cash flows. This investment also serves as a critical risk mitigation measure. In the event of non-compliance, extended shutdowns of generating units could result in substantial losses. For instance, the financial impact of all plants being shut for one month is projected at over ₹ 3748 Million, with risks magnifying if shutdowns persist longer. Proactively investing in compliance infrastructure prevents such disruptions, safeguards revenue streams, and protects shareholder value. In the medium to long term, the initiative is expected to yield operational and strategic benefits such as enhanced plant efficiency, reduced emission levels, lower exposure to regulatory penalties, and stronger alignment with national decarbonization goals. Beyond compliance, these investments reinforce Tata Power's positioning as a future-ready & responsible energy provider.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(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:

☑ 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

☑ Tapti River

☑ Cauvery River

☑ Damodar River

☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

☑ Brahmani River (Bhahmani)

☑ Mahanadi River (Mahahadi)

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Tata Power's direct operations are exposed to changes in national and state-level water legislation governing water abstraction, consumption, discharge, wastewater management and water conservation. More stringent requirements or restrictions on water use may increase compliance obligations and require additional investment in water-efficiency, treatment, recycling and monitoring infrastructure. In parallel, physical water-related events can amplify this regulatory risk. Tata Power has identified river flooding as a significant operational risk at Haldia, West Bengal, and Maithon, Jharkhand. The 120 MW Waste Heat Recovery Plant at Haldia is located within a few kilometres of the Hooghly River, while the 1,050 MW Maithon coal-fired power plant is located within one kilometre of the Barakar River. Flooding could damage critical equipment and require temporary plant shutdowns, with estimated daily generation losses of approximately 2% at Haldia and 12% at Maithon, depending on severity. Tata Power manages the risk through regulatory monitoring, site-specific water-risk assessments, integration of riverine flooding scenarios into its ERM framework, water conservation and recycling initiatives, elevated critical equipment, robust drainage systems and contingency planning. These measures strengthen resilience to evolving water regulations and physical water risks while minimising potential financial and operational impacts.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Closure of operations

(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:

☑ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

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

Flooding is anticipated to have a substantive impact on Tata Power's financial position, financial performance and cash flows through potential plant shutdowns, reduced electricity generation, revenue losses and damage to critical infrastructure such as turbines, boilers, switchyards and auxiliary systems. The magnitude of the impact will depend on the severity and duration of the flooding event. In the short term (0–3 years), flooding may result in revenue loss, repair or replacement costs, higher insurance premiums and additional operating expenditure, creating pressure on cash flows. Over the medium term (3–9 years), recurring or severe flooding could increase maintenance and climate-resilience investments, affect plant utilisation and potentially delay planned modernisation and environmental compliance projects. Over the long term (10+ years), increasing flood risks may require significant investment in resilient infrastructure and could affect asset values, operational continuity and long-term financial performance. Tata Power manages these risks through location-specific flood-risk assessments, integration of water risks into its Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework, emergency response and business continuity planning, flood-resilient infrastructure, robust drainage systems and comprehensive asset insurance. These measures are intended to minimise operational disruptions, protect critical assets and strengthen long-term financial and cash-flow resilience.

(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)

237732315

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

1188661575

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Tata Power has identified the risk of flooding at three critical locations—Haldia, Maithon, and Prayagraj—which may lead to temporary disruption of generation activities. Based on scenario assessments, the minimum estimated outage is two days and the maximum is ten days, with the financial impact calculated at the prevailing electricity tariff of ₹5 per unit. Accordingly, the potential financial effect of such disruptions has been estimated at approximately ₹1,478,826,785 (₹147.88 crores). This estimation underscores the material risk exposure associated with extreme weather events, reflecting both operational vulnerability and potential revenue loss. The quantification has been carried out using standardized cost-per-unit assumptions to ensure consistency with regulatory and market benchmarks. These insights are being integrated into Tata Power's broader risk management framework, enabling the company to prioritize flood mitigation measures, resilience planning, and disaster preparedness strategies at the identified sites. By adopting such proactive measures, Tata Power aims to minimize downtime, safeguard revenue streams, and ensure business continuity, thereby strengthening resilience against climate-induced risks while upholding stakeholder confidence.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Develop flood emergency plans

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

11886615750

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Tata Power has identified the risk of flooding at three key project locations—Haldia, Maithon, and Prayagraj—which poses a significant threat to operational continuity. Based on the risk assessment, the minimum generation loss is estimated at two days and the maximum at ten days. For calculation purposes, the cost of electricity is considered at ₹5 per unit, as per current market benchmarks. The potential financial impact of such flood-related disruptions has been quantified at

approximately ₹ 1,18,86,61,5750 (₹1,188.86 crores). This figure has been derived using the following basis of calculation: Step 1: Estimate of unit generation per day at the affected plants. Step 2: Multiply daily generation by the assumed outage period (minimum two days to maximum ten days). Step 3: Apply the electricity tariff of ₹5 per unit to determine the monetary value of lost generation. Step 4: Aggregate the impact across the three identified locations to arrive at the total projected financial loss.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In recognition of the significant operational and financial risks posed by flooding at the identified locations of Haldia, Maithon, and Prayagraj, Tata Power has undertaken a comprehensive financial stress-test. As part of this assessment, the company has considered a revenue loss scenario equivalent to 10 times the estimated direct financial impact, amounting to approximately ₹147,882,678,500 (₹14,788.26 crores). This conservative approach reflects the broader implications of flooding risks, including not only the immediate loss of electricity generation but also secondary impacts such as prolonged recovery time, repair and replacement of damaged assets, supply chain disruptions, increased compliance costs, and reputational risks. By applying a multiplier effect, Tata Power ensures that the financial provisioning for this risk is robust and future-ready, thereby aligning with international best practices in climate risk assessment. The company's response strategy includes prioritizing flood-resilient design standards, strengthening disaster preparedness plans, and ensuring adequate financial buffers to absorb potential shocks. This forward-looking methodology provides greater confidence to investors, regulators, and stakeholders by demonstrating Tata Power's commitment to business continuity, risk mitigation, and long-term sustainability.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Sea level rise

(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

Two of Tata Power's critical facilities—Trombay Thermal Power Station (Mumbai) and Coastal Gujarat Power Limited (Mundra)—are located near sea level, making them inherently vulnerable to chronic climate-related risks such as sea level rise, coastal flooding, and saline water intrusion. According to studies by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), global sea levels are projected to rise between 0.28 to 0.98 meters by 2100 under different emission scenarios, which could significantly impact coastal infrastructure. For Tata Power, these risks may translate into partial or complete damage to operational assets, prolonged business interruptions, and disruptions to surrounding ecosystems. Additionally, increased exposure to such risks is likely to raise insurance premiums and overall risk management costs. Recognizing these challenges, Tata Power continuously monitors site-specific vulnerabilities and integrates climate resilience measures into its infrastructure planning and operational frameworks. This proactive approach is aimed at safeguarding business continuity, minimizing potential asset losses, and ensuring long-term operational sustainability.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Closure of operations

(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:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

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

Sea level rise and associated coastal flooding pose a substantive physical climate risk to Tata Power's coastal operations, particularly assets located at low elevations such as Trombay Thermal Power Station and Mundra Thermal Power Plant. Flooding of business premises could result in temporary or prolonged operational shutdowns, directly affecting electricity generation, revenue and cash flows. The magnitude of the financial impact would depend on the installed capacity of the affected facility, severity and duration of flooding, and extent of damage to critical infrastructure. In the short term (0–3 years), a severe coastal flooding event could result in immediate loss of generation and revenue, potentially amounting to several crores of rupees depending on the duration of the shutdown. Additional cash outflows could arise from emergency response, repairs, restoration of operations and increased insurance-related costs. Damage to boilers, turbines, switchyards, coal-handling systems and auxiliary infrastructure could further increase capital and maintenance expenditure and temporarily affect financial performance. Over the medium term (3–9 years), increasing frequency or severity of coastal flooding could result in higher expenditure on asset protection, drainage and flood-resilience infrastructure, together with potentially higher insurance premiums. Repeated operational disruptions could affect plant utilisation, generation revenues and the ability to meet contractual supply commitments, potentially resulting in financial and reputational impacts. Over the long term (10+ years), continued sea level rise may require significant adaptation and resilience investments, including elevation or relocation of vulnerable equipment, strengthening of coastal protection infrastructure and modifications to site drainage and flood-management systems. Without effective adaptation, prolonged or repeated disruption could adversely affect asset values, operating performance, long-term cash flows and the economic viability of vulnerable coastal assets. Conversely, proactive adaptation is expected to reduce potential asset damage, business interruption losses and long-term financial exposure. Tata Power has integrated sea level rise and coastal flooding scenarios into its Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework and business continuity planning. Measures including robust drainage systems, protective bunds, elevation of critical equipment, site-specific flood assessm

(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)

155850222

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

47778502222

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Tata Power recognizes that two of its critical sites, Trombay and CGPL, are located near sea level, making them particularly vulnerable to chronic climate risks such as rising sea levels, coastal erosion, and saline water ingress. These risks have the potential to damage operational infrastructure either partially or fully, thereby

disrupting electricity generation and supply. The increased duration of business interruption in such events could lead to substantial financial impacts, including loss of revenue, repair and rehabilitation costs, and higher operational downtime. Based on scenario analysis, the potential financial effect of such chronic risks has been estimated at approximately ₹4,722,666,667 (₹472.26 crores). In addition to direct financial loss, this exposure also necessitates higher insurance premiums and enhanced coverage requirements, further adding to recurring operational costs. This highlights the dual impact of both asset impairment and rising risk transfer costs. To address this, Tata Power is proactively enhancing its climate resilience framework, which includes strengthening coastal defenses, adopting robust design standards for critical infrastructure, and engaging with insurers to ensure adequate coverage. These measures aim to safeguard operations, minimize downtime, and protect shareholder value against chronic sea-level rise and related risks.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Develop flood emergency plans

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

47778502222

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Tata Power has assessed chronic flooding risks for Trombay and MTPS, both located near sea level, which may disrupt operations and damage critical assets. The potential financial effect is estimated at ₹ 47,77,85,02,222 (₹4,777.85 crores). The calculation is data-driven and includes: (i) Business interruption losses of ~31 MUs/day × ₹5/unit = ₹156 Cr/day; for 10 days = ₹1560Cr; (ii) Asset damage & rehabilitation (boilers, turbines, switchyards, coastal defenses) = ₹2,200 Cr; (iii) Insurance premiums/risk transfer costs = ₹622.67 Cr; and (iv) Contingency buffer for prolonged outages and inflation = ₹2,000 Cr. Together, these yield the total financial impact of ₹4,777.85Cr, highlighting the need for proactive resilience planning, insurance optimization, and climate-adaptation measures to safeguard continuity and financial stability.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In response to the identified chronic flooding risks at our Trombay and MTPS facilities, Tata Power has adopted a multi-pronged strategy to strengthen resilience and minimize potential financial and operational disruptions. Recognizing that the estimated financial exposure of ₹47,226,666,677 stems from potential business interruption, asset damage, insurance costs, and contingency requirements, the company is proactively implementing the following measures: Infrastructure Resilience – Strengthening sea walls, drainage systems, and critical asset protection at vulnerable sites to withstand high tides, storm surges, and flooding. Operational Preparedness – Developing robust site-specific flood management and emergency response protocols to reduce downtime. Insurance Optimization – Engaging with insurers to enhance coverage levels while balancing rising premiums, ensuring adequate financial protection for both assets and business continuity. Investment in Adaptation – Allocating capital towards resilient infrastructure and redundancy systems to safeguard generation capacity. Monitoring & Early Warning – Deploying advanced monitoring systems for real-time alerts and predictive modeling to mitigate risks before escalation. Through these actions, Tata Power aims to

limit revenue losses, protect shareholder value, and ensure operational continuity while addressing long-term climate challenges associated with sea-level rise and coastal flooding.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (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

Changes in precipitation patterns, including prolonged droughts, erratic rainfall and shifts in seasonal rainfall, pose a substantive physical water risk to Tata Power's direct operations. Reduced precipitation can decrease the availability of freshwater required for cooling and other operational processes at thermal power plants, potentially resulting in operational restrictions, reduced generation capacity and increased competition for water resources. For hydropower assets, reduced rainfall and accelerated evaporation can lower reservoir storage levels and consequently reduce generation potential. Changes in precipitation, combined with rising air and water temperatures, may also increase cooling requirements and load cycling, affecting plant efficiency and output. Altered weather and humidity patterns can further influence electricity demand, creating challenges for demand forecasting, generation planning and grid stability.Tata Power mitigates these risks through rainwater harvesting, water recycling and reuse, third-party water audits, water-efficiency measures and advanced cooling technologies. The Company is also diversifying its

portfolio through solar, wind, hybrid and pumped-storage projects to reduce dependence on water-intensive generation. Climate and water risks are integrated into the Enterprise Risk Management framework, enabling proactive adaptation, investment planning and operational resilience under changing precipitation conditions.

(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

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(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

Changes in precipitation patterns, particularly irregular rainfall and prolonged drought conditions, pose a significant risk to Tata Power's hydro-based generation portfolio. Reduced inflows into reservoirs directly lower the availability of water required for power generation, leading to a decline in plant load factors and overall electricity output. This reduction in hydro generation not only results in revenue loss but may also increase the company's reliance on alternative sources of power, including thermal generation or market purchases, thereby impacting cost efficiency. The financial implications of such events are dependent on the scale and duration of reduced water availability, For instance, a substantial decline in reservoir levels during peak demand seasons could result in revenue loss running into several crores, while also limiting Tata Power's ability to supply reliable, low-cost, and clean energy to its customers. Over time, these risks underscore the importance of climate-resilient water management practices and diversification of the energy mix.

(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)

42608056

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

213040278

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The cost of response to risk is highly dependent on the location, design, and age of the power plant, as well as site-specific factors such as climatic zone (hot or temperate), proximity to water bodies, and surrounding environmental sensitivities including forested areas. To assess the potential financial exposure, Tata Power has undertaken a risk-based calculation considering both operational disruption and asset replacement costs. The financial impact has been estimated assuming a minimum closure of operations for 2 days and a maximum of 10 days, with the cost of power valued at ₹5 per unit. In addition to the revenue loss from generation downtime, the calculation incorporates the cost of equipment replacement and rehabilitation, applying a multiplier of 10 times the operational loss to capture the scale of potential asset damage and associated restoration measures. Based on this methodology, the total potential financial effect has been calculated at approximately ₹253,557,667 (₹25.35 crores). This value reflects a combination of direct revenue losses, indirect costs of prolonged shutdowns, and capital expenditure requirements for restoring plant operations. By recognizing these risks and quantifying their financial impact, Tata Power emphasizes the importance of proactive mitigation strategies, including asset-hardening, process optimization, and site-specific adaptation measures, to safeguard operational resilience and long-term financial stability.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase investment in R&D

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

2130402780

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The financial impact of ₹ 2130402780 (₹213 crores) has been calculated by considering the potential revenue loss due to operational shutdown and the additional cost of equipment replacement. The assessment assumes that if a plant remains closed for a maximum of 10 days, with the cost of power valued at ₹5 per unit, the revenue loss from electricity not generated would be approximately ₹213crores. To account for the possibility of damage to critical equipment and the subsequent cost of repair or replacement, a multiplier of 10 times the operational loss has been applied. This combined approach ensures that both the direct business interruption losses and the capital expenditure for equipment restoration are reflected, resulting in an estimated total financial effect of ₹2130402780

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

As a response to the identified risks associated with water availability and consumption, Tata Power is proactively advancing measures to improve operational efficiency through water conservation initiatives. Recognizing water as a critical input across thermal, hydro, and renewable operations, the company has adopted a comprehensive approach to reduce specific water consumption at its facilities. Key initiatives include the optimization of plant operations to minimize water losses, recycling and reusing treated wastewater through advanced Effluent Treatment Plants (ETP) and Sewage Treatment Plants (STP), and the implementation of Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) systems at major stations. Further, the company is expanding the use of rainwater harvesting infrastructure to supplement freshwater sources, while also piloting innovative solutions such as dry cleaning technologies for solar PV panels to reduce dependence on freshwater. These initiatives not only mitigate the risks of regulatory non-compliance and operational disruption but also align with Tata Power's strategic commitment of achieving water neutrality by 2030. By lowering specific water consumption, the company reduces its environmental footprint, strengthens long-term operational resilience, and contributes to sustainable resource stewardship. In turn, this response ensures continued operational stability while enhancing stakeholder confidence and regulatory compliance. [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:

☑ CAPEX

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

849210000000

(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)

2212676642

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.6) Amount of CAPEX in the reporting year deployed towards risks related to this environmental issue

71550000000

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Tata Power recognizes climate change as a material environmental issue with the potential to create both transition risks and physical risks that may materially affect its financial performance and strategic objectives. To provide transparency to investors and stakeholders, the Company quantifies the exposure of its key financial metric—Capital Expenditure (CapEx)—to these risks, thereby assessing the vulnerability of its business to substantive climate-related effects. Financial Exposure Overview (FY 2025-26): Total CapEx deployed: ₹71,55,00,00,000 CapEx exposed to transition risks; which include Regu: ₹8,49,21,00,00,000 (~65%) CapEx exposed to physical risks: ₹ 2,21,26,76,642 (~0.26%) Methodology: Tata Power's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework systematically evaluates the potential impact and likelihood of climate-related risks across all business units. Risks are categorized as: Transition Risks: Including regulatory changes, carbon pricing, technology shifts, and market dynamics associated with the low-carbon transition. CapEx at risk includes investments in renewable energy projects, emission reduction initiatives, technology modernization, and compliance measures. Physical Risks: Including climate variability, extreme weather events, and water stress affecting operations. CapEx at risk includes investments in resilient infrastructure, water management projects, and disaster preparedness measures. The vulnerability assessment uses a multi-tiered approach: Risk Identification: Mapping all CapEx items to potential climate-related risk categories. Impact Quantification: Estimating the financial magnitude of potential adverse effects for each risk type. Monitoring and Reporting: Risk values are reviewed periodically by Cluster-Level Risk Committees and escalated to the Board-level Risk Management Committee, ensuring oversight at the highest level. he large proportion of CapEx exposed to transition risk (~65%) reflects Tata Power's strategic focus on clean energy transition, including the expansion of renewable capacity from ~5.6 GW to over 20 GW by 2030, deployment of rooftop solar, EV infrastructure, and adoption of emerging technologies such as green hydrogen and BESS. The physical risk proportion (~0.26%), while smaller, underscores targeted investments in water efficiency, climate-resilient infrastructure, and adaptation measures to ensure operational continuity under climate stress.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ CAPEX

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

12520000000

(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)

7340500248

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.6) Amount of CAPEX in the reporting year deployed towards risks related to this environmental issue

200145225

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Tata Power recognizes water-related risks as a material environmental issue with the potential to affect operational continuity, regulatory compliance, and long-term strategic objectives. To provide transparency to investors and data users, the Company assesses the exposure of its Capital Expenditure (CapEx) to substantive water-related risks, quantifying the degree to which its financial metrics may be impacted. Financial Exposure Overview (FY 2025-26: Total CapEx deployed: ₹ 12520000000 CapEx exposed to transition risks: ₹1252000000 CapEx exposed to physical risks: ₹7,340,500,248 Methodology: Tata Power's Enterprise Risk

Management (ERM) framework evaluates water-related risks across all operations, focusing on both transition and physical dimensions: Transition Risks: These arise from regulatory changes, policy shifts, or stakeholder expectations related to water conservation, efficiency standards, and wastewater management. CapEx linked to transition risks includes investments in technologies to reduce water intensity, compliance with environmental norms, and adoption of water stewardship practices. Physical Risks: Physical risks include water scarcity, droughts, flooding, and variability in water availability affecting thermal, hydro, and renewable operations. CapEx at risk under physical factors includes investments in water recycling, effluent treatment, rainwater harvesting, and climate-resilient infrastructure. Assessment Process: Risk Identification: Mapping CapEx investments to water-related risk categories. Quantification: Calculating financial exposure by evaluating the inherent and residual risk associated with each investment. Governance & Oversight: The results of these assessments are reviewed by Cluster-Level Risk Committees and escalated to the Board-level Risk Management Committee, ensuring oversight and strategic alignment. Overall, ~1.5% of total CapEx deployed in FY 2025-26 is vulnerable to substantive water-related risks, demonstrating that Tata Power systematically integrates water stewardship.
[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

Bangladesh
☑ 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

2

(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

1) PPGCL and 2) Haldia -Tata Power holds a 20% stake in Resurgent Power's generating facility located at Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh. This thermal power station, with a total nameplate capacity of 1980 MW comprising three units of 660 MW each, relies on water sourced from the Ganga-Brahmaputra river system for its operations. Given its location and operational dependence on river water, the facility is exposed to various natural disaster risks, including floods, droughts, storms, and seismic events. An assessment of these risks has been conducted to understand potential impacts on generation continuity, asset integrity, and overall operational resilience. Flooding could disrupt water intake and plant operations, droughts may constrain cooling water availability and reduce generation efficiency, while storms and earthquakes pose threats to structural and equipment safety. The evaluation of these hazards forms a critical part of Tata Power's risk management framework, ensuring that mitigation strategies, emergency preparedness plans, and operational contingencies are effectively aligned to safeguard both assets and long-term power supply commitments. Tata Power operates a 120 MW Waste Heat Recovery (WHR) electricity generation plant at Haldia, West Bengal, which utilizes waste heat supplied by Tata Steel as its primary energy source. Given the strategic importance of this facility and its proximity to riverine and industrial areas, a comprehensive assessment of natural disaster risks has been conducted. This assessment encompasses potential hazards such as floods, droughts, storms, and earthquakes, evaluating their possible impacts on plant operations, asset integrity, and employee safety. Flooding could disrupt critical infrastructure and energy supply from Tata Steel, while drought conditions may affect auxiliary water requirements. Storms and seismic events pose additional risks to structural stability and equipment performance. These evaluations are integral to Tata Power's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework, guiding the implementation of mitigation strategies, emergency preparedness plans, and operational contingencies to ensure resilience, uninterrupted power generation, and long-term sustainability.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Damodar 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:

☑ 11-20%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Tata Power's Maithon thermal power facility, located in Jharkhand, comprises two units with a combined capacity of 1,050 MW (525 MW each). The plant relies on water sourced from the Maithon Dam to support its operations, including cooling and other auxiliary processes. Given the strategic importance of this facility, a comprehensive assessment of natural disaster risks has been conducted. This includes potential hazards such as floods, droughts, storms, and earthquakes, each of which could impact operational continuity, asset integrity, and employee safety. Flooding could compromise water intake systems and cause operational disruptions, while drought conditions may limit water availability, affecting generation efficiency. Storms and seismic events present risks to structural stability, equipment functionality, and overall plant safety. These risk assessments are integral to Tata Power's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework, informing mitigation measures, emergency preparedness protocols, and operational contingencies to ensure resilience, uninterrupted power generation, and long-term sustainability of the facility.

Row 4

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Brahmani River (Bhahmani)

(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

Tata Power operates a Waste Heat Recovery (WHR) electricity generation facility at IEL Kalinganagar, Odisha, with a total installed capacity of 202.5 MW. The plant utilizes waste heat supplied by Tata Steel as its primary energy source, thereby promoting energy efficiency and sustainable power generation. In view of its strategic importance, a comprehensive assessment of natural disaster risks has been conducted for the facility, including potential hazards such as floods, droughts, storms, and earthquakes. Flood events could disrupt plant operations and compromise critical infrastructure, while drought conditions may affect auxiliary water requirements necessary for optimal functioning. Storms and seismic events present potential threats to structural stability, equipment integrity, and overall operational safety. These

risk assessments are integrated into Tata Power's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework, guiding the implementation of mitigation strategies, emergency preparedness protocols, and operational contingencies to ensure resilient, safe, and continuous power generation at the facility.

Row 5

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Mahanadi River (Mahahadi)

(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

2

(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

Tata Power operates the Jojobera Thermal Power Plant in Jharkhand, India, with an installed capacity of 547.5 MW. The plant relies on water supplied by JUSCO, which sources it from the Subarnarekha River, for steam generation and other auxiliary processes. Additionally, the company operates Power House 6, an Industrial Energy Limited (IEL) unit, which generates electricity using waste heat supplied by Tata Steel. Given the strategic importance of these facilities, comprehensive risk assessments have been conducted to evaluate potential impacts from natural disasters, including floods, droughts, storms, and earthquakes. These assessments consider the potential disruption to operations, damage to critical infrastructure, and risks to employee safety. The findings are integrated into Tata Power's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework, guiding the implementation of mitigation measures, emergency preparedness protocols, and operational contingencies to ensure resilient, safe, and continuous power generation at both facilities.

Row 6

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Tapti 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

Tata Power’s Trombay Thermal Power Station is exposed to natural disaster risks due to its strategic location and reliance on external water sources. The station comprises three operational units with a combined generation capacity of 930 MW. For steam generation and auxiliary processes, the plant depends on water supplied by the Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM), which is sourced from local river systems. Given this dependence and the criticality of uninterrupted operations, a comprehensive assessment of natural disaster risks—including floods, droughts, storms, and earthquakes—has been conducted. Flooding could disrupt water intake and plant operations, droughts may affect water availability for steam generation, while storms and seismic events present risks to infrastructure integrity and equipment functionality. These assessments are integrated into Tata Power’s Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework, informing the design and implementation of mitigation measures, emergency preparedness protocols, and operational contingencies. Such proactive risk management ensures resilience, safeguards assets, and maintains continuous, reliable power generation at the Trombay facility.

Row 7

(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

3

(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

Tata Power has conducted a comprehensive assessment of natural disaster risks for its hydroelectric operations at Bhira, Bhivpuri, and Khopoli. The combined installed capacity of these three hydro stations totals 447 MW, with Bhira contributing 300 MW, Bhivpuri 75 MW, and Khopoli 72 MW. Given the reliance on riverine inflows for power generation and the geographical location of these facilities, potential hazards such as floods, droughts, storms, and earthquakes have been thoroughly evaluated. Flood events could disrupt dam operations and downstream water management, while prolonged droughts may reduce reservoir levels, limiting generation capacity. Storms and seismic events pose risks to structural stability, turbine performance, and overall operational safety. These risk assessments are integrated into Tata Power's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework, guiding the implementation of mitigation measures, emergency preparedness protocols, and operational contingencies to ensure resilient, safe, and continuous hydroelectric power generation across all three facilities.

Row 8

(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

2

(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

Two solar manufacturing plants - 1) Bengaluru and 2) Gangaikondan
[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

In the reporting year, Tata Power was not subjected to any fines, enforcement orders, or penalties for water-related regulatory violations. The company ensures full compliance with all applicable water regulations through robust water management practices, continuous monitoring, and wastewater treatment. Regular audits and employee training reinforce adherence to statutory requirements, while initiatives such as rainwater harvesting, water recycling, and water neutrality assessments further support sustainable water use and regulatory compliance
[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:
☑ Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply
☑ Other carbon tax, please specify :"Carbon Tax" Or "Clean Energy Cess"is a tax on purchased coal in India initiated in 2010 and revised three times till today.

(3.5.3) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

Other carbon tax, please specify

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

03/31/2025

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

03/31/2026

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

45

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

5587947912

(3.5.3.5) Comment

Tata Power complies with the statutory requirement of paying Clean Energy Cess at the rate of ₹400 per ton on the consumption of domestic coal. Among its thermal power portfolio, three stations operate primarily on domestic coal and are therefore subject to this cess, while two stations utilize imported coal and are not liable for the levy. This distinction reflects the Company's diversified fuel sourcing strategy and its adherence to applicable regulatory obligations.
[Fixed row]

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

Tata Power has developed a comprehensive strategy to comply with current and anticipated carbon tax regulations, fully aligned with its broader sustainability agenda and goal of achieving Carbon Net Zero by 2045. The Company's approach integrates emission reduction targets, clean energy expansion, operational efficiency, pollution control, emerging technologies, and digital monitoring to ensure resilience and long-term competitiveness. Adoption of Science-Based Targets (SBTs): Tata Power is committed to the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi), rigorously assessing and validating emission reduction goals in line with the Paris Agreement to limit global temperature rise well below 1.5°C. Expansion of Clean Energy Portfolio: Tata Power is scaling utility-scale solar, wind, and hybrid assets to meet India's growing energy demand. The current renewable share of 44% is expected to increase to 65% upon completion of ongoing projects, reaching 70% by 2030 and 100% by 2045. The Company is also exploring nuclear power as a reliable, low-carbon source, evaluating potential sites, securing water resources, and researching advanced technologies including Small Modular Reactors (SMRs). Emerging Low-Carbon Technologies: In addition to renewable energy, Tata Power is investing in green hydrogen, Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS), and Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) to strengthen its low-carbon technology portfolio. These initiatives enhance decarbonization, provide grid flexibility, and create new growth avenues in clean energy markets. Energy Efficiency and Operational Improvements: Tata Power continuously enhances efficiency across generation, transmission, and distribution. Measures include upgrading equipment, optimizing processes, reducing auxiliary consumption, and minimizing technical losses, thereby lowering carbon intensity and improving operational performance. Pollution Control and Environmental Management: Tata Power ensures full compliance with environmental regulations. State-of-the-art pollution control equipment, including Flue Gas Desulfurization (FGD) units and Electrostatic Precipitators (ESPs), is deployed across thermal plants. Water management practices include STP, ETP, and Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) systems. Waste management initiatives target Zero Waste to Landfill by 2030, supported by scientific studies at major stations. Each operational unit maintains ISO 14001:2015 certification, demonstrating robust Environmental Management Systems (EMS). Digitalization and Monitoring: Tata Power has implemented a comprehensive ESG Data Management Platform to enable real-time monitoring and reporting of emissions, water consumption, waste generation, and energy performance. The system standardizes data collection across clusters and divisions, ensuring compliance with Indian and global standards, facilitating internal decision-making, peer benchmarking, and reporting to frameworks such as CDP, BRSR, and Integrated Reporting (IR). Project Lifecycle Management and Environmental Due Diligence (EDD): Conceptualization and design phases emphasize environmental compliance, resource optimization, and waste minimization. EDD processes assess factors including Reserved Forests, Wildlife Protected Areas, Seismic Zones, Eco-Sensitive Zones, Faunal Corridors, and Groundwater Status (as per CGWA guidelines) for renewable energy projects. Engineering and construction phases adhere strictly to applicable regulations, with operational stations staffed to ensure compliance with permits and internal standards. Corporate Culture and Stakeholder Engagement: Environmental compliance and sustainability are embedded in Tata Power's corporate culture. Initiatives surpass regulatory requirements wherever feasible, improve operational efficiency, and engage stakeholders through awareness programs and capacity building. These efforts promote responsible resource management, risk mitigation, and long-term environmental stewardship. By integrating clean energy expansion, energy efficiency, pollution control, green hydrogen, CCUS, BESS, nuclear energy, digital monitoring, and stringent environmental due diligence, Tata Power proactively addresses carbon and environmental risks while driving sustainable growth. These

strategies ensure compliance with carbon regulations, reduce environmental impact, enhance resilience, and position Tata Power as a leader in the transition to a low-carbon, sustainable energy future.

(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?

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

Water

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

Ocean

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

☑ Evaluation in progress

(3.6.3) Please explain

Tata Power has two coastal based Thermal Power plants; The evaluation of an opportunity is underway
[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

Resilience
☑ Shift in business model

(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

Tata Power has identified several environmental opportunities that are expected to have a substantive impact on its business model, both in the present and future. Key opportunities include the implementation of comprehensive, digitized GHG tracking through an ESG platform and the adoption of Science-Based Targets to align with global climate goals; lowering carbon intensity by accelerating the share of renewable energy in the portfolio and expanding into energy-efficient businesses such

as rooftop solar, EV charging infrastructure, and microgrids; and enhancing operational efficiency through the installation of pollution control and energy-efficient equipment. In addition, the company integrates stringent climate-resilient design parameters in the development of new projects and has strengthened organizational resilience through a robust Business Continuity and Disaster Management Plan (BCDMP), evidenced by recertification to ISO 22301:2019 by the British Standards Institute (BSI). Together, these opportunities position Tata Power to reduce climate-related risks, enhance competitiveness, and drive long-term sustainable growth.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased access to capital

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ 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

The expansion of Tata Power's renewable energy portfolio is expected to have significant anticipated effects on the company's financial position, performance, and cash flows across the selected time horizons. In the short to medium term, increasing the share of renewable energy will require substantial capital investment, which may exert upward pressure on financing requirements. This will be managed through active engagement with international funding agencies and development finance institutions. Such engagement, while offering access to competitive financing, necessitates compliance with stringent environmental standards, transparent financial disclosure practices, and demonstration of measurable social impact. In the medium to long term, these investments are expected to enhance financial performance by lowering carbon intensity, reducing exposure to carbon pricing mechanisms, and improving operational efficiency. Furthermore, growth in renewables and energy-efficient businesses such as rooftop solar, EV charging, and microgrids will create new revenue streams and strengthen the company's competitive position in a decarbonizing economy. From a cash flow perspective, while initial project development may increase outflows due to higher capital expenditure, these will be offset

over time by stable, long-term returns from renewable assets, reduced compliance costs associated with thermal operations, and improved access to green financing opportunities. Overall, the renewable energy expansion positions Tata Power to mitigate climate-related financial risks while driving sustainable long-term value creation.

(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)

29750000000

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

75000000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Tata Power has proactively identified environmental opportunities that are expected to have a substantive impact on its business model both in the present and in the medium term. These opportunities primarily relate to the shift towards a low-carbon, energy-efficient business model and include: Implementation of a digitized GHG tracking system via the ESG platform. Adoption of Science-Based Targets (SBTs) to align with global climate goals. Expansion of the renewable energy portfolio, including utility-scale solar, wind, hybrid projects, rooftop solar, and EV infrastructure. Investment in energy-efficient businesses, microgrids, and operational improvements in existing plants. Installation of pollution control and energy-efficient equipment such as FGD units, ESPs, and high-efficiency boilers. Integration of climate-resilient design parameters in new projects. Strengthening organizational resilience through a robust Business Continuity and Disaster Management Plan (BCDMP), recertified under ISO 22301:2019. Anticipated Financial Effects: Medium-term financial impact: The opportunities are expected to generate financial benefits ranging from ₹29,750,000,000 (minimum) to ₹75,000,000,000 (maximum). These benefits are anticipated to result from: Revenue growth from expanded renewable energy generation and energy-efficiency services. Cost savings through operational efficiency, reduced fuel consumption, and lower carbon compliance costs. Market competitiveness, enabling Tata Power to capture emerging opportunities in clean energy, green hydrogen, and other low-carbon solutions. Cost to realize opportunities: The total investment required to implement these initiatives is approximately ₹75,000,000,000, covering renewable energy projects, advanced technologies, ESG monitoring systems, and operational improvements. Interpretation of Figures: The minimum financial effect (~₹29.75 billion) represents the conservative estimate of benefits assuming partial realization of initiatives and moderate uptake of energy-efficiency and renewable projects. The maximum financial effect (~₹75 billion) reflects full-scale implementation and adoption of all identified opportunities, capturing both operational savings and new revenue streams. The alignment of investment and expected returns demonstrates that Tata Power's strategy integrates financial planning with environmental stewardship.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

75000000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The total cost to realize the identified climate-related opportunities is ₹75,000,000,000. This figure represents the capital expenditure and investments required to implement initiatives that reduce carbon intensity, enhance operational efficiency, and expand low-carbon business lines. Components of the Cost: Renewable Energy Expansion: Deployment of utility-scale solar, wind, and hybrid projects. Expansion of rooftop solar installations. Investments in energy-efficient infrastructure such as microgrids and EV charging stations. Costs include procurement, installation, civil works, grid integration, and commissioning. Energy Efficiency & Operational Improvements: Upgrades to existing power plants and transmission/distribution infrastructure. Installation of pollution control and energy-efficient equipment like Flue Gas Desulfurization (FGD) units, Electrostatic Precipitators (ESPs), and high-efficiency boilers. Implementation of advanced monitoring and control systems to reduce auxiliary consumption and technical losses. Digitalization & ESG Monitoring: Development and deployment of a digitized ESG platform for real-time tracking of emissions, water use, and waste management. Integration of analytics tools to support reporting, regulatory compliance, and strategic decision-making. Climate-Resilient Project Design & BCDMP: Incorporation of climate-resilient design parameters in new projects. Strengthening organizational resilience through Business Continuity and Disaster Management Plans (ISO 22301:2019). Costs include system design, staff training, and operational implementation. Calculation Logic: The total cost is based on capital and operational expenditures required to fully implement these initiatives across all Tata Power clusters and business units. Each project or initiative is assessed for its direct investment requirement, including procurement, construction, equipment, technology adoption, and project management. Summation of all individual project and initiative costs gives the total cost to realize opportunities, which is ₹75,000,000,000. Relation to Anticipated Financial Effect: The total cost aligns with the anticipated medium-term financial benefits, which are projected between ₹29,750,000,000 and ₹75,000,000,000. This demonstrates that full implementation of these opportunities can potentially recover the investment while generating additional financial and environmental value.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Tata Power's strategy to increase its renewable portfolio and optimize existing operations is a cornerstone of its long-term climate-resilient business model. This approach is designed to capture opportunities arising from the global and domestic energy transition while ensuring alignment with the company's Carbon Net Zero 2045 goal. Increase in Renewable Portfolio: Tata Power is significantly scaling up its renewable energy capacity through utility-scale solar, wind, and hybrid projects, while also diversifying into new clean energy avenues such as floating solar, pumped hydro, and exploring nuclear energy including advanced Small Modular Reactors (SMRs). Currently, renewables account for 44% of the business portfolio, expected to increase to 65% upon completion of ongoing projects, with a clear roadmap of 70% by 2030 and 100% by 2045. Parallelly, Tata Power is expanding distributed generation businesses such as rooftop solar, EV charging infrastructure, and microgrids, enabling decentralized clean energy access. This transformation not only reduces carbon intensity but also minimizes exposure to carbon pricing risks and ensures long-term competitiveness in a decarbonizing economy. Access to international climate finance, green bonds, and sustainability-linked loans will be leveraged to fund this growth, necessitating adherence to global best practices in environmental standards, social impact, and financial transparency.

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

☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

☑ Other, please specify :Vaitarana, Subarnrekha, Mula, Kharsua, Barakar, Hoogly

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Tata Power has identified the opportunity to minimize fresh water withdrawal and consumption across all its business operations. Minimizing Leakages: Regular monitoring, predictive maintenance, and adoption of advanced technologies to detect and minimize water leakages across thermal and renewable assets. Optimizing Operations (Power Cycle): Improving the efficiency of cooling systems and adopting process optimization measures to reduce specific water consumption per unit of power generated. Recycle and Reuse: Increasing the cycle of concentration (COC) in cooling towers, expanding ash water recycling in thermal plants, and enhancing internal reuse of treated wastewater. Enhancing Treated Water Use (STP & ETP): Utilizing treated sewage water and effluents processed through Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) and Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs), thereby reducing reliance on fresh water sources. Rainwater Harvesting (RWH): Augmenting water availability through structured rainwater harvesting programs across plants and offices, integrating this into the company's Rainwater Harvesting Policy. Adoption of Dry Cleaning for Solar PV Panels: Transitioning from wet to dry cleaning technologies for solar photovoltaic modules, significantly reducing water requirements in renewable operations located in arid and semi-arid regions. Use of Municipal Treated Sewerage Water: Collaborating with local municipalities to source treated sewerage water for plant operations.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Increased capex and Opex

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not (33–66%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

Achieving water neutrality by 2030 is a strategic target for Tata Power, and initiatives to reduce water usage and consumption are expected to have notable implications for the company's financial position, performance, and cash flows. In the short term, conducting comprehensive water audits and implementing recommended action plans will require additional funding and capital expenditure for advanced technologies, infrastructure upgrades, and process improvements. These investments may temporarily increase cash outflows. In the medium term, optimized water use through recycling, reuse, rainwater harvesting, and adoption of alternative sources such as municipal treated sewage water will lower operational costs by reducing dependence on fresh water and mitigating risks of production disruptions in water-stressed areas. Compliance with emerging regulatory requirements on water efficiency will also help avoid penalties and strengthen the company's eligibility for green financing and sustainability-linked funding. In the long term, achieving water neutrality will enhance financial performance and resilience by ensuring uninterrupted operations, improving cost efficiency, and strengthening Tata Power's reputation as a responsible resource manager. Stable and predictable cash flows are expected to result from reduced operational risks, optimized resource use, and enhanced investor confidence, thereby positioning Tata Power competitively in a resource-constrained future.

(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)

170000000

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

170000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Tata Power has identified significant environmental opportunities related to water management that are expected to have a substantive effect on the organization's operations, financial performance, and cash flows. The focus is on minimizing fresh water withdrawal and consumption across all business operations, with initiatives including: Minimizing Leakages: Regular monitoring, predictive maintenance, and adoption of advanced technologies to detect and reduce water leakages across thermal and renewable assets. Optimizing Operations (Power Cycle): Improving cooling system efficiency and process optimization to reduce specific water consumption per unit of power generated. Recycle and Reuse: Increasing cycles of concentration (COC) in cooling towers, expanding ash water recycling in thermal plants, and enhancing internal reuse of treated wastewater. Enhancing Treated Water Use (STP & ETP): Utilizing treated sewage water and effluents processed through Sewage and Effluent Treatment Plants, reducing dependence on fresh water sources. Rainwater Harvesting (RWH): Implementing structured rainwater harvesting programs across plants and offices, aligned with the company's Rainwater Harvesting Policy. Dry Cleaning for Solar PV Panels: Transitioning from wet to dry cleaning for solar modules in arid and semi-arid regions to significantly reduce water use. Municipal Treated Sewerage Water: Collaborating with local municipalities to source treated sewerage water for operations. Anticipated Financial Effects: Short-term impact: The estimated financial outlay for implementing these water management initiatives is ₹170,000,000, which represents the total cost to realize the opportunity. This investment covers advanced technologies, infrastructure upgrades, and process improvements. The short-term cash outflows are necessary for conducting comprehensive water audits and implementing corrective measures. Medium- and Long-term impact: Optimized water use through recycling, reuse, rainwater harvesting, and alternative sources will lower operational costs by reducing dependence on fresh water. Mitigation of production disruption risks in water-stressed areas ensures operational continuity. Compliance with emerging water efficiency regulations helps avoid penalties and strengthens eligibility for green financing and sustainability-linked funding. Over the long term, achieving water neutrality by 2030 is expected to enhance financial performance.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

1700000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The total cost to realize the water-related opportunity is ₹170,000,000. This figure represents the capital and operational expenditure required to implement initiatives aimed at minimizing fresh water consumption and achieving water neutrality across Tata Power's operations. Components of the Cost: Leakage Minimization: Implementation of monitoring systems, predictive maintenance programs, and advanced leak detection technologies. Cost includes equipment installation, software, and manpower for regular monitoring. Optimizing Power Cycle Operations: Efficiency improvements in cooling systems and other water-intensive processes. Cost covers process audits, minor equipment upgrades, and operational optimization measures. Recycle and Reuse Measures: Increasing the cycle of concentration (COC) in cooling towers, expanding ash water recycling, and enhancing internal reuse of treated wastewater. Includes installation of pumps, piping modifications, and water treatment enhancements. Treated Water Utilization (STP & ETP): Adoption of treated sewage water and effluents for operations. Covers connections to STP/ETP infrastructure, storage facilities, and integration into existing processes. Rainwater Harvesting (RWH): Implementing structured rainwater collection and storage programs across plants and offices. Includes tanks, piping, filters, and minor civil works. Dry Cleaning for Solar PV Panels: Transition from wet to dry cleaning technologies for solar PV modules in arid and semi-arid regions. Covers equipment procurement and staff training. Municipal Treated Sewerage Water Use: Connecting plants to municipal treated sewerage water sources. Cost includes infrastructure for intake, storage, and treatment if required. Calculation Logic: Each initiative was assessed for its direct expenditure, including capital investment, equipment, minor construction, technology adoption, and operational integration. The sum of these individual initiative costs equals the total ₹170,000,000, which represents the total cost required to implement water efficiency measures across Tata Power's operations. This amount is directly aligned with the short-term anticipated financial effect, reflecting the immediate investment needed to realize the opportunity.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Tata Power has adopted a structured set of strategies to realize the opportunity of reducing water usage and achieving its long-term target of water neutrality by 2030. Key strategies include: Optimization of Water Usage in Operating Plants: Conducting regular water audits to identify inefficiencies, implementing action plans to minimize leakages, optimizing power cycle operations, and enhancing recycling and reuse of process water. Advanced technologies and operational best practices are deployed to reduce specific water consumption across plants. Implementation of Rainwater Harvesting: Establishing and expanding rainwater harvesting systems across operational sites to augment freshwater availability, reduce dependency on external sources, and integrate harvested water into plant operations in line with Tata Power's Rainwater Harvesting Policy. Offset Measures for Residual Water: For residual water needs that cannot be eliminated, Tata Power is adopting offset measures such as using treated sewage water from municipal sources, enhancing the use of treated effluents from STPs and ETPs, and promoting alternative water sourcing mechanisms. These initiatives ensure responsible utilization of available water resources while reducing freshwater withdrawal. Through these strategies, Tata Power is proactively addressing water-related risks, reducing environmental impact, and strengthening operational resilience, while moving steadily towards its water neutrality commitment.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Ability to diversify business activities

(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

Tata Power has identified diversification into renewables and energy-efficient businesses as a key environmental opportunity with substantive long-term impacts. Expanding the renewable portfolio from the current 44% to 70% by 2030 and 100% by 2045 will significantly reduce carbon intensity, mitigate regulatory risks, and enhance eligibility for green financing. At the same time, venturing into emerging clean energy domains—such as rooftop solar, EV charging infrastructure, microgrids, and smart energy management—creates new revenue streams while aligning with India's decarbonization agenda. The anticipated effect on financial position is positive, as diversification strengthens access to international climate finance and reduces exposure to volatile fuel costs. Financial performance is expected to improve through stable, recurring revenues from long-term PPAs and customer-centric services. Cash flows, while requiring upfront investment, will be stabilized over time by annuity-based business models. Strategically, Tata Power is leveraging technology, building partnerships, strengthening project design standards, and embedding sustainability across operations. This dual focus—scaling utility-scale renewables and enabling customer-centric clean energy solutions—enhances resilience, competitiveness, and business stewardship, positioning Tata Power as a leader in India's clean energy transition.

(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

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

The ability to diversify business activities through expansion of renewable energy and entry into energy-efficient businesses such as rooftop solar, EV charging, microgrids, and demand-side management presents a significant opportunity for Tata Power to strengthen resilience and create sustainable value. However, realizing this opportunity will have important implications on the company's financial position, performance, and cash flows. From a financial position standpoint, increasing renewable energy share from the current 44% to 70% by 2030 and achieving 100% by 2045 will require substantial capital investments. These will be funded through internal accruals, debt, equity, and international green finance. Engagement with global funding agencies necessitates stricter compliance with environmental safeguards, transparent reporting, and alignment with global frameworks such as TCFD, and SBTi. While compliance adds near-term costs, it enhances Tata Power's creditworthiness and improves access to concessional financing, thereby strengthening the balance sheet over time. In terms of financial performance, diversification reduces dependence on volatile fossil fuel markets and exposure to carbon pricing while enabling stable, annuity-based revenues through long-term PPAs and customer-focused clean energy solutions. New ventures such as rooftop solar, EV charging, and microgrids open strong growth segments, driving topline expansion and improved operating margins. Although profitability may be moderated in the short term due to upfront investments and compliance costs, in the medium to long term, these businesses will deliver enhanced returns and ensure competitive advantage. For cash flows, renewable and distributed energy projects require significant upfront capital but provide stable inflows once operational, supported by long-tenure PPAs, regulatory incentives, and growing demand for sustainable solutions. Transitioning to low-carbon operations also reduces potential outflows from future carbon taxes or penalties, supporting greater cash flow stability. Access to global green capital further improves liquidity and financing terms. Overall, diversification into renewables and clean energy businesses demands additional funding and robust compliance but positions Tata Power to strengthen its financial position, improve performance, and ensure resilient cash flows, securing its leadership in India's clean energy transition.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

1300000000

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

35999999999

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Tata Power has identified the expansion of renewable energy and entry into energy-efficient businesses—such as rooftop solar, EV charging, microgrids, and demand-side management—as a key environmental opportunity. This opportunity is expected to have a substantive effect on the organization's financial position, performance, and cash flows over the medium to long term. Cost to Realize the Opportunity - Total Investment Required: ₹12,800,000,000 This capital expenditure covers: Utility-scale renewable projects (solar, wind, hybrid). Distributed energy infrastructure, including rooftop solar, EV charging stations, and microgrids. Technology adoption and project development costs, including smart energy management systems. Compliance and reporting costs to meet international frameworks (SBTi, TCFD) and access global green financing. The investment is funded through internal accruals, debt, equity, and international green finance, ensuring alignment with sustainability goals while maintaining a strong balance sheet. Anticipated Financial Effect Figures Long-term Financial Impact (Anticipated): Minimum: ₹1,300,000,000 Maximum: ₹36,000,000,000 Interpretation of Figures: Minimum Financial Effect (₹1.3 billion): Represents conservative outcomes assuming partial realization of projects or moderate adoption of rooftop solar, EV charging, and microgrid initiatives. Captures early-stage operational savings, modest revenue from pilot projects, and incremental access to green finance incentives. Maximum Financial Effect (₹36 billion): Represents full-scale realization of the renewable and energy-efficient expansion plan. Reflects stable, recurring revenues from long-term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), customer-centric clean energy services, and operational efficiency gains. Includes avoided outflows from carbon pricing or regulatory penalties and improved access to international climate finance.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

12800000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The total cost to realize the opportunity of diversifying Tata Power's business into renewables and energy-efficient solutions is ₹12,800,000,000. This figure represents the capital and operational expenditure required to implement initiatives that expand the renewable portfolio and develop new energy-efficient business lines. Breakdown of the Cost Components: Utility-Scale Renewable Projects: Investments in solar, wind, and hybrid power plants to increase renewable share from 44% to 70% by 2030 and 100% by 2045. Includes procurement, civil works, installation, grid integration, and commissioning. Distributed Energy and Customer-Centric Solutions: Rooftop solar, EV charging infrastructure, microgrids, and demand-side management initiatives. Costs cover equipment procurement, installation, project management, and integration with existing infrastructure. Technology Adoption and Smart Energy Management Systems: Implementation of advanced technologies for monitoring, control, and optimization of energy efficiency. Covers software, IoT devices, and analytics platforms. Compliance and Reporting Costs: Ensuring alignment with international frameworks such as Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) and Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). Includes ESG reporting systems, auditing, and stakeholder engagement for access to green financing. Calculation Logic: Each initiative was assessed for its direct expenditure, including capital investment, technology, infrastructure upgrades, and compliance measures. The sum of all these individual initiative costs results in the total cost of ₹12,800,000,000, representing the full investment needed to realize the opportunity. Relation to Anticipated Financial Effect Figures: Minimum Long-Term

Financial Effect: ₹1,300,000,000 Represents conservative estimates with partial implementation or initial phases of new business lines. Maximum Long-Term Financial Effect: ₹36,000,000,000 Represents full-scale realization of renewable and energy-efficient initiatives, with stable revenues from long-term PPAs, distributed energy services, and operational efficiency gains.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Tata Power has adopted a multi-pronged strategy to scale up renewable energy generation, aligned with its target of achieving 70% RE share by 2030 and 100% clean energy portfolio by 2045. Accelerated Capacity Expansion: The company is rapidly adding utility-scale solar, wind, and hybrid projects, supported by robust project pipelines and collaborations with technology providers. Ongoing projects will increase the renewable share from 44% today to 65% in the near term. Diversification into New Technologies: Beyond traditional renewables, Tata Power is evaluating advanced clean energy technologies such as floating solar, offshore wind, and next-generation storage systems, ensuring resilience and reliability in future power generation. Integration of Energy Storage: To address intermittency, large-scale Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) are being planned for grid balancing and reliable renewable integration. Strengthening of Project Design & Compliance: All RE projects are designed with stringent environmental and social parameters, ensuring compliance with both national regulations and international financing requirements, thereby enabling access to global climate-linked funds. Partnerships & Financing: Tata Power actively engages with international financial institutions, green investors, and government agencies to secure concessional financing and joint ventures that accelerate renewable deployment. Digitalization & Smart Grid Integration: Leveraging digital platforms for forecasting, predictive maintenance, and grid optimization enables higher efficiency and improved returns from renewable projects. Through these strategies, Tata Power is not only expanding renewable power generation but also ensuring financial resilience, operational efficiency, and long-term alignment with global climate goals.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Use of new technologies

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Tata Power has identified future readiness and business continuity through adoption of advanced clean technologies as a key environmental opportunity with substantive long-term impact. To align with India's decarbonization targets and global climate commitments, the company is actively exploring next-generation solutions such as Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS), Green Hydrogen, and Small Modular Reactors (SMRs). These technologies represent transformative opportunities to further lower carbon intensity, diversify energy sources, and ensure sustainable operations in a low-carbon economy. The anticipated effect of this opportunity includes enhanced resilience against regulatory and market risks, reduced exposure to carbon pricing mechanisms, and creation of new revenue streams from green fuels and advanced clean energy. Strategically, Tata Power is investing in research, technology assessment, and partnerships with global leaders to accelerate adoption while building internal capabilities to integrate these solutions into its long-term business model. By proactively embracing CCUS, Green Hydrogen, and SMR technologies, Tata Power is positioning itself as a future-ready utility, ensuring business continuity, expanding new business avenues, and strengthening its leadership in India's clean energy transition.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased access to capital

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not (50–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

The adoption of emerging technologies such as Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS), Green Hydrogen, and Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) is anticipated to have a substantive effect on Tata Power's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows across the selected time horizons. From a financial position perspective, early-stage deployment of these technologies will require substantial capital investment, technology partnerships, and R&D expenditure. While this may initially increase leverage and funding requirements, engaging with international green investors and climate financing institutions will enhance access to concessional finance and strengthen the balance sheet over the medium to long term. The company's reputation and valuation are also expected to benefit from its positioning as a future-ready, innovation-driven energy leader. For financial performance, short-term impacts may include higher operating costs due to technology adoption, pilot projects, and compliance with stringent international standards. However, in the medium term, diversification into low-carbon fuels and advanced clean energy will create new business avenues, reduce exposure to carbon taxes and regulatory penalties, and expand the company's revenue mix. Over the long term, technologies like Green Hydrogen and SMRs are expected to provide stable, large-scale, low-carbon generation capacity, strengthening profitability and competitiveness in a decarbonized economy. Regarding cash flows, significant upfront outflows will be required for R&D, pilot projects, and infrastructure development. However, these will be offset by predictable inflows from long-term offtake agreements for green hydrogen, government incentives for CCUS, and growing demand for low-carbon energy solutions. Over time, the shift will reduce dependence on fossil fuels, lower compliance-related cash outflows, and generate steady returns from diversified clean energy portfolios. In summary, while the adoption of CCUS, Green Hydrogen, and SMR technologies will require high upfront investment and stringent compliance, it will enhance Tata Power's financial resilience, strengthen long-term performance, and secure sustainable cash flows, ensuring leadership in India's clean energy transition.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

13150000000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Based on the latest India-specific data and rounded estimates, the approximate capital/implementation costs for each technology in Indian Rupees (INR) are: Green Hydrogen Plant (large-scale): ₹1,10,000 crore CCUS Plant (demonstration/commercial scale): ₹8,500–10,000 crore Small Modular Reactor (SMR, 1 GW scale): ₹12,000–15,000 crore

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Tata Power aims to leverage emerging technologies such as CCUS, Green Hydrogen, and SMRs to enhance financial resilience, diversify revenue streams, and support long-term sustainability. Deployment will be phased, starting with pilot projects and supported by R&D to validate performance and mitigate risks. Estimated capital outlay across these technologies is ₹1,31,500 crore. Strategic partnerships with international technology providers, research institutions, and climate finance agencies will facilitate knowledge transfer, reduce adoption costs, and enhance efficiency. Engaging global green investors ensures access to concessional finance, strengthening the balance sheet over the medium and long term. Financial planning combines internal accruals, debt, equity, and green financing. While upfront investment may increase leverage in the short term, it secures favorable financing and long-term returns. All projects will comply with stringent environmental, safety, and operational standards, ensuring incentives eligibility and regulatory risk mitigation. Revenue diversification will be achieved through long-term offtake agreements for green hydrogen, government incentives for CCUS, and growing demand for low-carbon energy, generating predictable cash inflows. Technologies will be integrated into existing operations to optimize efficiency, reduce fossil fuel dependence, and expand low-carbon generation. Through this strategy, Tata Power anticipates stable financial performance, sustainable cash flows, and leadership in India's clean energy transition, with total investment of approximately ₹1,31,500 crore.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ CAPEX

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

71550000000

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

Select from:
☑ 61-70%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Tata Power has strategically aligned a substantial portion of its capital expenditure with environmental opportunities that advance the company's transition to a low-carbon, sustainable business model. The alignment reflects the substantive effect of environmental opportunities on the organization's operations, growth strategy, and financial planning. Key Drivers of the Financial Figure: Expansion of Renewable Energy Portfolio: The CAPEX figure primarily represents investments in utility-scale solar, wind, and hybrid power projects, as well as solar panel manufacturing facilities. These investments are critical for increasing the renewable share in Tata Power's generation portfolio, which is expected to grow from the current 62% to 70% by 2030 and ultimately reach 100% by 2045. Growing renewable capacity strengthens the company's access to new and green financing in both domestic and international markets. Emerging and Consumer-Centric Clean Energy Businesses: Investments include rooftop solar installations, solar pumps, and electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure. These initiatives diversify revenue streams and address the growing market demand for sustainable and energy-efficient solutions. Strategic Capital Reallocation: Tata Power is redirecting CAPEX away from traditional thermal and coal-based operations toward clean energy and low-carbon businesses. Approximately 61–70% of CAPEX over the next five years is earmarked for renewable energy, distribution, and emerging clean energy ventures, while only 3–4% is allocated for maintenance and operation of thermal and coal assets. Cost Calculation Methodology: CAPEX aligned with environmental opportunities includes installation costs for renewable energy plants, solar panel manufacturing, and supporting infrastructure. All project-related costs are calculated based on technology deployment, civil works, equipment procurement, commissioning, and integration with the grid or customer-side systems. Implications of the Financial Alignment: Financial Position: Strengthened by investments in sustainable assets, improving access to concessional and green finance. Financial Performance: Enhanced through stable, long-term revenues from renewable energy projects and customer-centric solutions. Cash Flows & Sustainability Integration: The figure reflects Tata Power's commitment to sustainable business practices, supporting India's clean energy transition and reducing the carbon intensity of operations.

Water

(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)

12520000000

(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

Tata Power has strategically aligned ₹1252 Cr. of CAPEX with initiatives designed to reduce water consumption, improve water efficiency, and ensure sustainable water management across its operations. This alignment demonstrates the substantive effect of water-related environmental opportunities on the company's financial planning and operational strategy. Key Components of the CAPEX Allocation: Minimizing Water Leakages: Investments in monitoring systems, predictive maintenance, and advanced leak detection technologies across thermal and renewable assets. Ensures operational continuity while reducing water loss and improving resource efficiency. Optimizing Power Cycle Operations: CAPEX directed toward upgrading cooling systems and process optimization measures to reduce specific water consumption per unit of power generated. Recycling and Reuse Initiatives: Enhancing the cycle of concentration in cooling towers, expanding ash water recycling in thermal plants, and promoting internal reuse of treated wastewater. Costs include pumps, piping, and modifications to integrate recycled water into operations. Treated Water Utilization (STP & ETP): Adopting treated sewage water and effluents processed through Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) and Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs). CAPEX covers infrastructure for storage, treatment, and integration with plant operations. Rainwater Harvesting (RWH): Investments in rainwater collection, storage, and filtration systems across plants and offices. Supports corporate water sustainability goals and reduces dependence on freshwater sources. Dry Cleaning for Solar PV Modules: Transition from wet to dry cleaning technologies for solar panels in arid and semi-arid regions, minimizing water usage in renewable operations. Use of Municipal Treated Sewerage Water: Connecting to municipal treated water supplies where feasible to further reduce freshwater withdrawal. Financial Implications: Short-Term Expenditure: The CAPEX of ₹1252 Cr. represents immediate investments in infrastructure, technology, and process improvements to achieve water efficiency. Medium- and Long-Term Benefits: Lower operational costs due to reduced freshwater consumption. Reduced risk of production disruption in water-stressed areas. Compliance with regulatory water efficiency standards, supporting eligibility for green financing and avoiding potential penalties.

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)

1020000000

(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

Tata Power has strategically allocated 102 Cr. in OPEX to implement water-related initiatives that enhance efficiency, reduce consumption, and support sustainable water management across its operations. This allocation demonstrates the substantive effect of water-related environmental opportunities on the organization's day-to-day operational spending. Key Components of OPEX Allocation: Monitoring and Leak Prevention: Costs associated with ongoing monitoring of water systems in thermal and renewable assets. Includes predictive maintenance programs and real-time leak detection, ensuring minimal water loss and uninterrupted operations. Optimizing Operations: Operational expenses for enhancing cooling systems efficiency and implementing process optimization measures to reduce specific water consumption per unit of power generated. Recycle and Reuse Programs: Ongoing costs of internal water recycling, including labor, maintenance, and minor upgrades for integrating treated water in operations. Supports initiatives such as increased cycle of concentration in cooling towers and ash water recycling in thermal plants. Treated Water Utilization: Operational expenses related to the use of treated sewage and effluent water from Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) and Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs). Ensures compliance with water efficiency regulations while reducing dependence on freshwater. Rainwater Harvesting and Dry Cleaning: Operational costs for maintaining rainwater harvesting systems and dry cleaning technologies for solar PV modules. Reduces water consumption in renewable operations, particularly in arid and semi-arid regions. Use of Municipal Treated Sewerage Water: Expenses for integration and treatment of municipal treated water for plant operations. Short-Term OPEX: The ₹ 102 Cr figure represents the recurring costs of operating and maintaining water efficiency measures, including staff, maintenance, consumables, and monitoring systems. Medium- and Long-Term Benefits: Reduced operational costs by minimizing freshwater use and avoiding water-related disruptions. Compliance with regulatory water efficiency standards, mitigating risks of fines or penalties. Contribution to sustainability targets such as water neutrality, enhancing corporate reputation and investor confidence.
[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

Tata Power has a duly constituted Board of Directors, which serves as the highest governing body of the Company and provides strategic direction and oversight. The Board oversees management performance, accountability, risk management and the protection of stakeholder interests. The Company recognises that a diverse, competent and independent Board is essential for effective governance and long-term value creation. A balanced composition of Executive, Independent and Non-Executive Directors ensures diverse perspectives and objectivity in decision-making. Board diversity extends across educational qualifications, functional expertise, industry experience, gender, age, nationality, cultural background and thought processes. The Board's collective expertise covers areas such as finance, strategy,

legal and regulatory matters, technology, environment, green technologies and energy markets. The Company places strong emphasis on gender diversity and aspires to have three women Directors on the Board. All Board appointments are based on merit, integrity, competence, experience and alignment with the Company's strategic requirements. Independent Directors are expected to maintain independence, exercise objective judgement and uphold high standards of ethical conduct. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee periodically evaluates Board composition, competencies and succession requirements. The Company also integrates sustainability, climate, biodiversity, water, human rights.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Policy on Board Diversity and Director Attributes.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue	Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue	Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes		
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes		
Ocean	*Select from:* ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*Tata Power has two coastal based power plants; Evaluation is underway*
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

☑ Director on board

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Other, please specify :Executive directors or equivalent Non-executive directors or equivalent Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(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

☑ 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 public policy engagement

☑ Other, please specify **:As per Tata Group Directions**

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Tata Power has a well-established governance framework through which environmental and climate-related issues are accorded strategic importance at the highest level of the organisation. Accountability for environmental issues rests with the Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer & Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Non-Executive Directors, supported by relevant Board-level committees. The Board of Directors provides oversight of environmental, climate and sustainability matters and ensures that these considerations are integrated into the Company's strategy, risk management and business planning. The Risk Management Committee and CSR & Sustainability Committee provide dedicated Board-level oversight of climate-related risks, opportunities and sustainability matters. Climate-related risks are integrated into Tata Power's Enterprise Risk Management framework and are evaluated by the Board-level Risk Management Committee annually, with quarterly reviews undertaken by cluster-level committees. Key risks and mitigation plans are presented to the CEO & MD and the Risk Management Committee for review and guidance. The Company also uses scenario analysis and sensitivity analysis to assess significant risks and evaluate potential impacts under different future conditions. Climate considerations are incorporated into strategic planning, investment decisions and business planning, enabling the Company to identify dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities and develop appropriate mitigation measures. During FY2025-26, Tata Power further strengthened its environmental governance through enhanced ESG data systems, environmental due diligence, climate-risk integration and monitoring of emissions, water and waste. The Company also advanced biodiversity assessments and adopted TNFD-aligned disclosure to strengthen the identification and management of nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities. The Board and its committees therefore provide oversight of environmental performance, climate resilience, regulatory compliance, biodiversity, water and other material environmental matters, ensuring that these issues are embedded in strategic decision-making and long-term value creation.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Director on board

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Other, please specify :Executive directors or equivalent Non-executive directors or equivalent Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(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

☑ 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

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board of Directors has overall accountability for environmental and sustainability-related matters, including water stewardship, and provides oversight through established governance mechanisms. The Board oversees the Company's sustainability strategy and ensures that environmental priorities are integrated into business strategy, risk management and long-term planning. The CSR and Sustainability Committee supports Board-level oversight of sustainability initiatives, policies and performance. The Risk Management Committee oversees material environmental, climate and sustainability-related risks through the Enterprise Risk Management framework. Water-related risks, including water availability, water stress and operational dependencies, are assessed as part of the Company's broader environmental and climate-risk management processes. The Company's water stewardship approach focuses on efficient water use, conservation, recycling and responsible management of water resources across operations. The Board and relevant committees monitor progress against the Company's sustainability aspirations, including its commitment to achieving Water Neutrality by 2030. Environmental compliance, resource efficiency and mitigation measures are incorporated into operational and strategic decision-making. Management is responsible for implementing the environmental and water-related policies, programmes and risk-mitigation measures approved within the governance framework. The Board receives information on significant ESG risks and opportunities and evaluates whether appropriate measures are in place to manage these risks. Water performance and related environmental indicators are monitored through established sustainability and ESG reporting mechanisms. The Company also considers environmental impacts associated with its operations and value chain while developing appropriate mitigation and adaptation measures. Through this governance structure, water-related risks and opportunities are integrated into enterprise risk management, sustainability strategy and business planning. This demonstrates that water is treated as a strategic environmental issue with oversight extending to the highest level of the organisation.

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Director on board

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Other, please specify :Executive directors or equivalent Non-executive directors or equivalent Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(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

☑ 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

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Board of Directors – Overall responsibility: The Board has the highest-level responsibility for environmental matters, including biodiversity. Strategic oversight: The Board ensures that biodiversity is considered when Tata Power makes long-term business and sustainability decisions. Biodiversity risks and opportunities: The Board considers issues such as impacts on forests, habitats, ecosystems, species and natural resources. Risk Management Committee: This committee looks at biodiversity-related risks as part of the Company's overall environmental and business risk management. CSR & Sustainability Committee: This committee oversees sustainability and community-related initiatives, including biodiversity conservation and restoration activities. MD & CEO / Senior Management: Senior management is responsible for implementing the biodiversity-related policies, programmes and actions approved through the governance structure. Site-level implementation: Individual project/operational locations implement measures such as biodiversity management plans, habitat conservation, tree plantation/afforestation and

ecosystem restoration, where applicable. Regulatory compliance: The Company monitors compliance with applicable environmental and biodiversity requirements issued by authorities such as MoEFCC and Pollution Control Boards. Monitoring and reporting: Progress and significant biodiversity-related risks or issues are communicated through the Company's sustainability and risk-management reporting processes. Board review: Where biodiversity issues are material to the business, they can be escalated to the relevant Board committee and ultimately the Board for oversight or strategic direction.
[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)

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)

Ocean

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

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

(4.2.4) Primary reason for no board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.2.5) Explain why your organization does not have a board with competence on this environmental issue

Tata Power has two coastal based power plants; Evaluation is underway
[Fixed row]

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

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue	Primary reason for no management-level responsibility for environmental issues	Explain why your organization does not have management-level responsibility for environmental issues
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes		
Water	*Select from:*		

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue	Primary reason for no management-level responsibility for environmental issues	Explain why your organization does not have management-level responsibility for environmental issues
	☑ Yes		
Ocean	*Select from:* ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*Tata Power has two coastal based power plants; Evaluation is underway*
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes		

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

At Tata Power, accountability for climate change and broader environmental issues is embedded within a multi-tiered governance structure that ensures oversight at both the Board and senior management levels. This structure is designed to benchmark, implement, and align the Company's actions with its Climate Change Strategy and long-term commitment to carbon neutrality. At the highest level, the Board of Directors and the Leadership Team oversee the Company's climate-related programmes, including the carbon neutrality roadmap and climate risk management response processes. They are regularly informed of climate risks, opportunities, and progress against commitments, enabling them to make well-informed strategic decisions. At the management level, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Managing Director (MD) hold ultimate responsibility for environmental and climate change performance, supported by the Chief – Safety & Environment and the Chief – Generation. These positions act as the principal conduits for communicating environmental compliance, performance updates, and key climate-related issues to the CEO and MD. At the operational level, each power station has a dedicated Environment Function Team that monitors environmental performance, manages compliance with applicable regulations, and implements site-specific initiatives on climate change mitigation and adaptation. These teams report to the Station Head/Chief of Operations, who is responsible for addressing plant-level concerns and, where necessary, escalating issues to the Corporate Environment & Climate Change Team for additional guidance, resolution, or policy alignment. The Corporate Environment & Climate Change Team consolidates inputs from across business units, tracks compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements, and evaluates progress against internal targets.

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

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

At Tata Power, responsibility for water management and related environmental issues is embedded within a structured governance framework that ensures oversight at both the senior management and operational levels. This framework aligns with the Company's broader environmental commitments and supports sustainable resource management across its operations. At the senior-most level, accountability rests with the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the Managing Director (MD), who are supported by the Chief – Safety & Environment and the Chief – Generation. These leaders oversee environmental compliance, performance monitoring, and the integration of water stewardship within the Company's strategic priorities. Regular updates and compliance reports on water usage, conservation, and regulatory adherence are systematically communicated to them through a software-based reporting system, ensuring transparency and effective decision-making. At the operational level, each plant has a dedicated Environment Function Team responsible for monitoring water-related activities, implementing conservation initiatives, and ensuring compliance with statutory requirements. These teams report directly to the Station Head/Chief of Operations, who addresses operational concerns and, where necessary, escalates critical matters to the Corporate Environment & Climate Change Team for resolution or strategic alignment. The Corporate Environment & Climate Change Team plays a pivotal role in consolidating plant-level data, evaluating progress on water management targets, and aligning practices with the Company's sustainability goals. Insights and escalations from this team are communicated upwards to the CEO and MD, and subsequently shared with the Board of Directors, thereby ensuring strong linkage between operational performance and board-level oversight. Through this tiered governance mechanism, Tata Power demonstrates a clear commitment to embedding water stewardship.

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

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

At Tata Power, the governance of biodiversity conservation and related environmental issues is anchored within a structured and multi-tiered oversight framework that ensures accountability at the highest levels of management. This framework is designed to benchmark, implement, and align the Company's practices with its long-term sustainability and biodiversity commitments. At the senior-most level, oversight responsibility lies with the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the Managing Director (MD), who are supported by the Chief – Safety & Environment and the Chief – Generation. These leaders are accountable for monitoring organizational performance on biodiversity management, ensuring compliance with applicable statutory requirements, and integrating biodiversity considerations into the Company's broader environmental and business strategies. Regular reporting on biodiversity-related initiatives, compliance status, and risks is provided to them through a structured, software-based reporting system, thereby facilitating informed decision-making and ensuring transparency. At the operational level, each site is supported by a dedicated Environment Function Team tasked with monitoring biodiversity-related activities, including habitat protection, ecosystem restoration, and compliance with biodiversity conservation regulations. These teams provide regular updates to the Station Head/Chief of Operations, who addresses site-level concerns and escalates critical issues to the Corporate Environment & Climate Change Team where necessary. The Corporate Environment & Climate Change Team consolidates biodiversity-related data from across the Company's operations, evaluates progress against biodiversity conservation goals, and ensures that all practices remain aligned with Tata Power's corporate sustainability agenda. Escalations and strategic updates from this team are communicated to the CEO and MD, and further shared with the Board of Directors, thereby embedding biodiversity.

[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

100

(4.5.3) Please explain

Yes, Tata Power provides monetary incentives linked to the management of environmental issues, particularly climate change. These incentives are embedded as key performance indicators (KPIs) for senior management and relevant operational teams, ensuring alignment with the Company's long-term climate commitments. Progress on initiatives such as GHG emissions reduction, renewable energy expansion, energy efficiency, and climate risk management is reflected in performance reviews and variable compensation. The framework is directly linked to Tata Power's Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi)-validated goals, which form a core part of its climate transition plan. At the plant level, compliance with climate-related parameters, including emissions standards and energy efficiency, also contributes to performance-based rewards. By linking financial incentives to sustainability outcomes, Tata Power reinforces accountability, embeds climate stewardship into its culture, and drives progress tow

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

100

(4.5.3) Please explain

Yes, Tata Power provides monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including water. At the highest level, Sustainable Development Goals integration (SDGi) is part of the Key Result Areas (KRA) of the MD/CEO, with water use identified as a Group strategy target and tracked alongside GHG emissions. The Company implements its Environmental Policy through a robust Environmental Management System, ensuring compliance with all applicable laws, permits, and agreements, while also monitoring and reporting water-related performance. Plant-level and corporate teams evaluate activities, track trends, and communicate compliance requirements to senior management, enabling timely action. Further, Tata Power aligns its trade association participation with its sustainability principles, regularly reviewing positions to ensure consistency with its water and environmental commitments. Through these mechanisms, accountability for water stewardship is embedded across operations.
[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

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our Chief Executive Officer (CEO) & Managing Director (MD) is entitled to get the monetary benefit based on Targets achieved.

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

Tata Power has implemented a structured monetary incentivization framework that links employee and management performance directly to the achievement of environmental objectives, particularly in the domain of climate change. This incentivization scheme functions as a key performance indicator (KPI), reinforcing accountability and ensuring that environmental responsibilities are integrated into day-to-day decision-making and business operations. The incentive mechanism is closely aligned with the Company's long-term Science-Based Targets (SBTi), which form a core component of Tata Power's climate transition plan. Performance metrics tied to these incentives include measurable progress on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction, energy efficiency improvements, renewable energy expansion, and climate risk mitigation. By directly linking financial rewards to the attainment of these metrics, the framework encourages employees at all levels to contribute proactively toward the Company's climate goals. For senior management, these sustainability-linked performance indicators are incorporated into Key Result Areas (KRAs) and influence variable compensation. At the operational level, plant and functional teams are evaluated on their compliance with climate-related targets, including emissions control, energy optimization, and implementation of decarbonization projects. Exceptional performance in these areas is recognized through monetary incentives, fostering a culture of environmental stewardship. Through this structured approach, Tata Power ensures that monetary incentives drive tangible climate action, support the achievement of its SBTi-aligned targets, and accelerate progress toward its net-zero ambition, while embedding sustainability into the organizational culture and strategic priorities.

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

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our Chief Executive Officer (CEO) & Managing Director (MD) is entitled to get the monetary benefit based on Targets achieved.

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

At Tata Power, accountability for water management and stewardship is embedded within the Company's Performance Management System (PMS), which links employee performance directly to the achievement of environmental objectives. Under this system, monetary incentives are provided to eligible employees, including C-suite officers, based on their contribution to the Company's annual goals, with a portion of the reward explicitly tied to environmental performance metrics. For water-related issues, these performance metrics include measurable outcomes such as reduction in water consumption, efficient water reuse and recycling, compliance with regulatory standards, and implementation of water conservation initiatives across operational sites. By linking financial rewards to the attainment of these targets, Tata Power ensures that employees at all levels are actively engaged in responsible water management and aligned with the Company's broader sustainability objectives. This incentivization mechanism reinforces accountability, encourages proactive environmental stewardship, and integrates water management into the organizational culture and decision-making processes. It ensures that employees' efforts contribute directly to achieving the Company's strategic environmental commitments, including the sustainable use of water resources, and supports the integration of environmental considerations into long-term

operational and strategic planning. Through this structured approach, Tata Power demonstrates that monetary incentives are not only motivational tools but also a key mechanism to advance water stewardship, ensuring alignment between employee performance and the Company's sustainability goals.
[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

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Tata Power has formally articulated its commitment to environmental stewardship through its publicly available Corporate Environment Policy. This policy underscores the Company's dedication to maintaining a clean, safe, and healthy environment across all its operations and activities. It provides a clear framework for integrating environmental considerations into business decision-making, operational practices, and strategic planning. The policy applies comprehensively across the entire value chain, including power generation (thermal, hydro, waste heat recovery, solar, wind, and hybrid technologies), transmission and distribution, and the delivery of energy solutions to customers. It emphasizes conducting all operations in an environmentally responsible and sensitive manner, ensuring that environmental risks are minimized and opportunities for sustainable practices are maximized. By establishing this policy, Tata Power not only demonstrates awareness of the critical challenges posed by climate change but also institutionalizes accountability and proactive management of environmental impacts. The policy serves as a governance tool to guide operational teams, inform senior leadership, and provide stakeholders with confidence in the Company's commitment to climate action, sustainable resource management, and compliance with all relevant environmental regulations and standards.

(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

(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 another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :Aligned to the Tata Code of Conduct In the production and sale of our products and services, strive for Environmental Sustainability and comply with all applicable laws and regulations.

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

corporate-environment-policy-and-commitment-document.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Tata Power has established and publicly communicated its Corporate Environment Policy, which affirms the Company's strong commitment to maintaining a clean, safe, and healthy environment across all aspects of its operations. The policy serves as a key governance instrument, providing a foundation to guide environmental action, ensure accountability, and integrate sustainable practices into business operations. This policy applies comprehensively across the Company's value chain, including power generation (Thermal, Hydro, Waste Heat Recovery, Solar, Wind, and Hybrid technologies), transmission and distribution, and the provision of energy-based solutions to customers. It emphasizes the responsible and environmentally sensitive management of water resources, promoting efficient water use, conservation, and compliance with regulatory requirements at all operational sites. By institutionalizing these principles, the policy reinforces Tata Power's awareness of critical environmental challenges, including water scarcity and sustainable resource management, while embedding accountability mechanisms to monitor and enhance performance. It guides operational teams and senior management to implement water stewardship practices that are aligned with the Company's broader sustainability strategy and long-term environmental commitments. Through this framework, Tata Power ensures that water management is systematically integrated into operational decision-making, risk management.

(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

(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 another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :Comply and/or exceed all applicable environmental legislation(s) by Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA)

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Rain Water Harvesting Policy.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

☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

☑ Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)

☑ World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)

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

Yes. Tata Power is a participant/supporter of several recognised national and international environmental collaborative frameworks and initiatives, demonstrating its commitment to climate action, sustainable development, nature conservation and responsible environmental management. World Business Council for Sustainable

Development (WBCSD): Tata Power has engaged with the WBCSD and contributed to the development of the Global Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) roadmap for electric utilities. Through this collaboration, Tata Power shared industry experience and perspectives on sustainable energy transition, environmental performance, policy alignment and responsible business practices. This engagement enables the Company to benchmark its sustainability approach against leading global utilities and contribute to sector-level sustainability objectives. Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD): Tata Power became a supporter of the TCFD in 2022. Through alignment with TCFD principles, the Company incorporates climate-related risks and opportunities into governance, strategy, risk management, and relevant metrics and targets. This supports a structured approach to identifying and managing physical and transition risks arising from climate change and enhances transparency regarding climate-related financial implications. Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD): Tata Power has also engaged with the TNFD framework to strengthen its approach towards nature and biodiversity-related risks and opportunities. The Company has undertaken a TNFD pilot assessment in collaboration with CII-IBBI to assess its dependencies and impacts on nature and ecosystem services. The exercise supports identification of nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities and helps integrate these considerations into business and sustainability decision-making. Participation in these collaborative initiatives enables Tata Power to remain aligned with evolving global environmental disclosure practices, learn from industry peers, strengthen its environmental risk-management systems and contribute to the transition towards a low-carbon and nature-positive economy. These engagements also reinforce the integration of climate, biodiversity and broader environmental considerations into the Company's governance, strategy and long-term sustainability objectives. [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

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG 13 (Climate Action),SDG 15 (Life on Land)

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

The Tata Power Company_SBTi v4.2_ Near-Term Certificate (1).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

☑ Mandatory government register

☑ Voluntary government register

☑ Non-government register

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

Tata Power maintains transparency and accountability through BRSR, Sustainability/Integrated Reports and CSR Reports covering key environmental and sustainability performance. The Company also makes applicable regulatory filings and prepares EIA/EMP reports for projects requiring environmental clearances and statutory approvals. These reporting mechanisms enable regulators, investors and stakeholders to assess Tata Power's environmental performance, regulatory compliance and progress towards sus

(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

Yes. During FY26, Tata Power engaged with government authorities, regulators, policymakers, industry bodies and other stakeholders on matters relevant to the energy transition and environmental sustainability. The Company's FY26 Annual Report identifies policy advocacy with regulators and policymakers and regular stakeholder dialogue as part of its approach to responsible business. Tata Power participates in discussions and collaborations supporting renewable energy,

decarbonisation, climate action, biodiversity conservation, water stewardship and responsible environmental management. Its environmental approach is aligned with long-term commitments including Net Zero by 2045, Water Neutrality by 2030 and No Net Loss of Biodiversity by 2030. The Company also engages with stakeholders and relevant authorities on biodiversity and nature-related matters, including implementation of Biodiversity Action Plans and alignment with India's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. Tata Power's external engagement is intended to support constructive environmental outcomes, regulatory compliance and the transition towards a cleaner and more sustainable energy sector. The Company's policy positions are guided by its Corporate Environment Policy, sustainability commitments and applicable laws and regulations. Through these mechanisms, Tata Power seeks to ensure that its participation in policy and regulatory discussions remains consistent with its environmental objectives and does not undermine environmental protection, climate action or biodiversity conservation.
[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

During the reporting year, Tata Power engaged with policymakers and regulatory authorities on environmental regulations relating to ash utilisation, air-emission controls (SOx, NOx and PM), and water consumption and conservation, with the objective of strengthening regulatory compliance and supporting cleaner, resource-efficient power generation.

(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

Transparency and due diligence

☑ Verification and audits

☑ Mandatory environmental reporting

(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

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

☑ Responding to consultations

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

40000000

(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

In the reporting year, Tata Power actively engaged with policymakers and regulatory authorities on a range of policies, laws, and regulations with potential environmental impacts, ensuring that our engagement aligns with our environmental commitments and climate transition plan. These engagements are aimed at fostering regulatory frameworks that support sustainable energy development, emissions reduction, and resource efficiency. Specifically, Tata Power provided official comments and inputs on the following initiatives: GNA 4th Amendment Regulations – submitted to the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC). CBET Second Amendment Regulations – submitted to CERC. Introduction of Green Real-Time Market (RTM) – submitted to CERC. Ramping Capabilities in Thermal Power Plants – submitted to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE). Renewable Energy Consumption Obligations (RCO) – submitted to the Ministry of

Power. Guidelines for Designating a Company as Renewable Energy Infrastructure Aggregator (REIA) – submitted to MNRE. Guidelines on Minimum Turn-Down Level for Section 62 Plants – submitted to the Ministry of Power. Amendment to TBCB Guidelines for Procurement of Renewable Energy – submitted to MNRE. EV Charging Infrastructure Guidelines – submitted to the Ministry of Power. Solid Waste Management Rules – submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC). Liquid Waste Management Rules – submitted to MoEFCC. Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules – submitted to MoEFCC. These engagements are directly relevant to Tata Power's environmental commitments, including the adoption of cleaner energy technologies, responsible waste and water management, and the transition to low-carbon operations. By providing technical and operational insights, Tata Power helps shape policies that facilitate compliance, innovation, and alignment with global environmental frameworks such as the Paris Agreement and the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi). The success of our engagement is measured through several indicators, including the consideration of our recommendations in final regulations, alignment of regulatory frameworks with sustainable energy targets, and enhanced operational flexibility to implement low-carbon initiatives. Through this proactive approach, Tata Power ensures that its policy advocacy supports both national regulatory objectives and the Company's long-term sustainability goals.

(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

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG 13 (Climate Action),SDG 15 (Life on Land)

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Asia and Pacific

☑ Confederation of Indian Industries (CII)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ 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

Tata Power's position is consistent with the organization's focus on promoting biodiversity conservation, responsible natural-resource management and sustainable development. During FY26, Tata Power engaged through CII/IBBI to support industry-level frameworks and practices for identifying and managing nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities. No material divergence from the association's environmental position was identified, and Tata Power did not undertake specific actions to change its position.

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

25000000

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

The funding supports Tata Power's participation in CII/IBBI activities, including development of industry frameworks, knowledge sharing and stakeholder engagement on biodiversity and nature-related issues. Such support can help strengthen industry-wide recommendations and policy dialogue with regulators and policymakers, encouraging adoption of sustainable practices and stronger environmental and biodiversity-related policies.

(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

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG 13 (Climate Action),SDG 15 (Life on Land)

[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

☑ TCFD

☑ TNFD

☑ Other, please specify :S&P global

(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
☑ Commodity volumes
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Water-related targets
☑ Water accounting figures
☑ Water pollution indicators
☑ Greenhouse gas emissions figures
☑ Content of environmental policies
☑ Value chain engagement
☑ Dependencies & Impacts
☑ Biodiversity indicators
☑ Public policy engagement
☑ Climate-related targets

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

A. Climate Change - 70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88 B. Water - 88, 89,90,91,92,93,94 C. Biodiversity - 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180,181, 182,183,184,185,186,187, 188,189,190,191

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

Tata Power Annual Report 2025-26.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

Tata Power discloses detailed environmental information in its Integrated Annual Report, integrating non-financial environmental metrics with financial and business performance and aligning its disclosures with recognised global and national reporting frameworks. A. Climate Change (pp. 70–88): The Report outlines Tata Power's climate action strategy, including its roadmap towards Net Zero, expansion of renewable energy, adoption of energy storage and clean mobility solutions, and initiatives to improve operational efficiency. It also presents the Company's approach to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, managing climate-related risks and opportunities, strengthening climate governance, and integrating climate considerations into enterprise risk management and business strategy. B. Water (pp. 88–94): The Report provides information on Tata Power's water stewardship approach, including initiatives for reducing freshwater consumption and withdrawal, increasing water reuse and recycling, improving water-use efficiency, and implementing water conservation measures. It also covers assessment and management of water-related risks, particularly at water-stressed locations, together with measures to support responsible and sustainable water management. C. Biodiversity (pp. 168–

191): The Report provides extensive disclosure on Tata Power's biodiversity management approach, including its Biodiversity Policy, Biodiversity Action Plans, conservation initiatives.
[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:

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

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :We are a signatory to TCFD and we will conduct scenario analysis in alignment with TCFD

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Tata Power is a signatory to the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and is committed to aligning its operations and reporting with the TCFD framework for the assessment, mitigation, and management of climate-related risks and opportunities. While the Company has not yet conducted a formal scenario analysis across all environmental outcomes, it has integrated scenario-based thinking into the development of its science-based targets (SBTs). Specifically, Tata Power's Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions reduction targets have been formulated using a "well-below 2°C" global temperature rise scenario, in line with the most ambitious pathways of the Paris Agreement. These targets have been validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), making Tata Power the only integrated Indian power company with near-term SBTi-approved targets aligned with a well-below 2°C trajectory. This approach ensures that the Company's climate strategy, capital allocation, and operational planning are informed by robust, scientifically grounded scenarios, enabling Tata Power to proactively manage risks and seize opportunities associated with the low-carbon transition. Moving forward, the Company continues to explore broader scenario analysis methodologies to assess additional environmental outcomes, further strengthening its resilience and sustainability strategy.

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

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

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :As a TCFD signatory, we are aligned with its framework to evaluate, mitigate, and leverage climate change-related risks and opportunities.

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Tata Power, as a signatory to the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), is committed to aligning its operations and reporting with the TCFD framework to assess, mitigate, and capitalize on climate change-related risks and opportunities. While the Company has not yet conducted a formal scenario analysis specifically for water-related outcomes, water considerations are integrated within its broader climate risk assessment and sustainability strategy. Through its TCFD-aligned approach, Tata Power evaluates water-related risks, including scarcity, regulatory compliance, and operational impacts, as part of its enterprise-wide risk management processes. This ensures that water management decisions are informed by the Company's strategic priorities, long-term sustainability goals, and environmental commitments. Tata Power continues to explore enhanced scenario analysis methodologies for water and other critical environmental factors, with the objective of strengthening its resilience, optimizing resource use, and proactively addressing emerging environmental challenges in a scientifically informed and strategic manner.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes, but we have a climate transition plan with a different temperature alignment

(5.2.2) Temperature alignment of transition plan

Select from:

☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(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

Tata Power has developed a comprehensive climate transition plan aligned with long-term global climate goals, ensuring that the Company's business model remains resilient and relevant in a net-zero carbon economy. The plan is underpinned by Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) validated and approved targets, with 2024 as the base year. The key targets and commitments under this transition plan include: Scope 1 GHG Emissions: Tata Power commits to reduce Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions by 70.5% per MWh by 2037 relative to the 2024 baseline. Scope 1 and Scope 3 (Category 3, Sub-category D) GHG Emissions: The Company aims to achieve a 70.5% reduction per MWh by 2037 from the 2024 base year, encompassing both direct and selected value chain emissions. Scope 2 GHG Emissions: Tata Power targets a 12.5% reduction by 2027 from the 2024 baseline, focusing on emissions from purchased electricity. Renewable Energy Sourcing: The Company is committed to sourcing 100% renewable electricity annually for its distribution business from FY2030 onwards. These commitments are implemented through operational efficiency improvements, renewable energy expansion, carbon reduction initiatives, and monitoring via integrated management systems. Progress is reported in the Tata Power Integrated Report, providing stakeholders with transparent insights into the Company's climate action strategy and its alignment with global climate goals. This approach demonstrates Tata Power's commitment to responsible energy transition, climate resilience, and sustainable value creation for all stakeholders.

(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

At Tata Power, the Company has established a robust stakeholder engagement and feedback mechanism to ensure that its climate transition plan remains responsive, transparent, and aligned with stakeholder expectations. Feedback is collected through multiple channels, including periodic stakeholder meetings, project-specific consultations, dedicated surveys, marketing communications, and press releases. These interactions enable Tata Power to understand stakeholder perspectives, identify key concerns, and prioritize issues that are material to its climate strategy. Internally, climate-related issues and progress on the transition plan are reviewed during quarterly management meetings, where performance against targets, emerging risks, and opportunities are discussed in detail. This structured internal review ensures that climate action is integrated into strategic decision-making and operational planning. Externally, Tata Power engages with a broad spectrum of stakeholders, including investors, lenders, regulatory authorities, suppliers, customers, local communities, and the media, to communicate its climate commitments, gather insights, and respond to concerns. Additionally, the Company's employees, as internal stakeholders, are actively involved in feedback

processes to promote ownership of climate initiatives and ensure alignment of operational practices with the Company's sustainability objectives. Through this comprehensive engagement and feedback mechanism, Tata Power ensures that its climate transition plan is informed, credible, and adaptive, fostering transparency, accountability, and collaborative progress toward a net-zero carbon future.

(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

Tata Power's climate transition plan is underpinned by a strategic shift from thermal power generation toward cleaner, renewable energy solutions, reflecting both the Company's commitment to decarbonization and the evolving energy needs of its consumers. The key assumptions and dependencies of the transition plan include: Innovation and Deployment of Green Energy Solutions: The transition relies on the continuous development and large-scale implementation of renewable energy technologies, including solar, wind, hybrid, and hydro-based solutions, to meet the growing demand for sustainable electricity. Alignment with Consumer and National Energy Needs: The plan assumes an increasing market preference for low-carbon energy and the necessity to support India's energy security requirements. By aligning with national and customer decarbonization objectives, Tata Power ensures that its transition not only reduces the Company's emissions but also facilitates broader environmental benefits. Energy Storage Solutions: Technologies such as Pumped Storage Projects (PSP) and Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) are central to managing intermittency and ensuring reliable supply from renewable sources. These storage solutions are critical dependencies for achieving a stable and scalable clean energy portfolio. Emerging Technologies: The transition plan also anticipates the commercial viability and potential deployment of emerging technologies, such as green hydrogen (H2) and Small Modular Reactors (SMRs), which may offer additional low-carbon options in the medium to long term. Regulatory and Policy Support: Successful implementation depends on supportive policies, regulatory incentives, and alignment with global climate frameworks, ensuring that the Company's investments in clean energy are sustainable and economically feasible. By relying on these assumptions and dependencies, Tata Power's climate transition plan is designed to accelerate the shift to a low-carbon energy.

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

Tata Power has developed a comprehensive climate transition plan aligned with long-term global climate goals, ensuring that the Company's business model remains resilient and relevant in a net-zero carbon economy. The plan is underpinned by Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) validated and approved targets, with 2024 as the base year. The key targets and commitments under this transition plan include: Scope 1 GHG Emissions: Tata Power commits to reduce Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions by 70.5% per MWh by 2037 relative to the 2024 baseline. Scope 1 and Scope 3 (Category 3, Sub-category D) GHG Emissions: The Company aims to achieve a 70.5% reduction per MWh by 2037 from the 2024 base year, encompassing both direct and selected value chain emissions. Scope 2 GHG Emissions: Tata Power targets a 12.5% reduction by 2027 from the 2024 baseline, focusing on emissions from purchased electricity. Renewable Energy Sourcing: The Company is committed to sourcing 100% renewable electricity annually for its distribution business from FY2030 onwards. These commitments are implemented through operational efficiency improvements, renewable energy expansion, carbon reduction initiatives, and monitoring via integrated management systems. Progress is reported in the Tata Power Integrated Report, providing stakeholders with transparent insights into the Company's climate action strategy and its alignment with global climate goals. This approach demonstrates Tata Power's commitment to responsible energy transition, climate resilience, and sustainable value creation for all stakeholders.

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

The Tata Power Company_SBTi v4.2_ Near-Term Certificate (1).pdf

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

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

Tata Power's climate transition plan not only addresses the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions but also incorporates other critical environmental issues, ensuring a holistic approach to sustainability. One of the key focus areas is water management, particularly in the Company's thermal power operations, which are historically water-intensive. While these thermal plants remain operational, Tata Power emphasizes operational efficiency to optimize water consumption and minimize environmental impact. As part of the transition plan, these plants are being gradually phased out, thereby reducing long-term water dependency. Looking ahead, the Company's growth is concentrated in renewable energy generation and transmission & distribution (T&D) businesses, which inherently require less water. To further optimize water usage, Tata Power is implementing strategies such as: Deployment of water-efficient technologies in renewable and conventional operations. Robust effluent management systems to treat, recycle, and reuse water wherever feasible. Rainwater harvesting and groundwater replenishment initiatives to sustainably manage freshwater resources. By integrating these measures into the climate transition plan, Tata Power ensures that its decarbonization strategy is aligned with broader environmental stewardship objectives, including water conservation, ecosystem protection, and sustainable resource management. This approach enables the Company to reduce operational environmental impacts while supporting long-term resilience and sustainability across its value chain.

(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

Tata Power's climate transition strategy incorporates specific adaptation objectives aimed at strengthening the resilience of its operations, assets, and business model against the physical and systemic risks associated with climate change. While the Company's science-based emission reduction targets are currently aligned to a well-below 2°C trajectory rather than specifically to a 1.5°C scenario, its transition strategy also considers climate resilience as an integral component of long-term business planning. The key adaptation objectives include: Enhancing climate resilience of assets and operations: Assessing and strengthening critical power generation, transmission, distribution, and renewable energy assets to withstand increasing risks from extreme weather events, changing temperature patterns, water stress, flooding, cyclones, and other climate-related hazards. Climate-risk assessment and integration: Identifying and evaluating physical and transition-related climate risks across the Company's operations and incorporating the findings into business continuity, asset planning, investment decisions, and risk-management processes. Building resilience of renewable energy infrastructure: Designing and operating renewable energy and energy-storage assets with due consideration to

changing climatic conditions and extreme-weather risks, thereby supporting reliable and resilient clean-energy generation. Water and resource resilience: Improving water-use efficiency, conservation, recycling, and responsible resource management, particularly in locations exposed to increasing water-stress risks. Strengthening operational preparedness: Enhancing emergency preparedness, disaster-response mechanisms, business continuity planning, and infrastructure resilience to minimize operational disruptions arising from climate-related events. Supporting resilient communities and stakeholders: Working with communities, employees, suppliers, and other stakeholders to improve awareness, preparedness, and resilience to climate-related impacts, particularly in regions where the Company's operations may be exposed to physical climate risks. Continuous improvement and alignment with evolving science: Regularly reviewing climate risks, adaptation measures, and relevant scientific and policy developments to strengthen the Company's resilience and progressively enhance its overall climate transition strategy.

(5.2.20) Primary reason for not having a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Tata Power is the first integrated power company in India to get targets validated by SBTi

(5.2.21) Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Tata Power has received validation from the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) for its near-term emission reduction objectives, establishing the Company as the only integrated Indian power entity with SBTi-validated targets aligned to a well-below 2°C trajectory. While the Company has not specifically set targets aligned with a 1.5°C scenario, its current validated targets and internal climate objectives ensure that it remains strongly positioned to contribute to national renewable energy goals and achieve substantial decarbonization well ahead of India's broader net-zero target. The Company's climate transition strategy, underpinned by these validated science-based targets, focuses on: Strategic expansion of renewable energy capacity to reduce reliance on thermal power generation. Reduction in Scope 1, Scope 2, and selected Scope 3 emissions, ensuring measurable and verifiable progress. Implementation of low-carbon technologies and storage solutions to enhance energy reliability while minimizing environmental impact. By pursuing these initiatives, Tata Power demonstrates that its climate transition plan is both ambitious and credible, delivering a pathway to substantial emissions reduction while supporting the country's energy security and sustainable development priorities. The Company remains committed to continuous evaluation and enhancement of its targets to align with evolving scientific and policy guidance in the global climate context.
[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

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

(5.3.3) Primary reason why environmental risks and/or opportunities have not affected your strategy and/or financial planning across all business areas

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.3.4) Explain why environmental risks and/or opportunities have not affected your strategy and/or financial planning across all business areas

Currently, Evaluation of impact of upstream and down stream activities is underway.
[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

At Tata Power, environmental risks and opportunities are central to shaping the Company's strategy, particularly in the context of climate change and sustainable energy transition. Alignment with Group Climate Policy: Tata Power's environmental strategy is built upon the Tata Group Climate Change Policy, which establishes the foundational framework for climate-related objectives, risk mitigation, and opportunity identification. Vision and Mission Integration: The Company's vision and mission statements emphasize the need for "sustainable energy solutions," which directly informs the formulation of policies, objectives, and targets. A key strategic focus is the reduction of specific greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, ensuring that sustainability is embedded in all operational and growth initiatives. Renewable Energy Expansion: Recognizing that renewable energy generation produces negligible GHG emissions, Tata Power has prioritized the growth of its clean and green generation portfolio from 40% in FY2024 to 70% by 2030, with a target of achieving over 15 GW of renewable energy capacity in the next five years. This expansion not only reduces the Company's carbon footprint but also contributes to the country's energy transition objectives. Transmission Network Development: To integrate a significant share of renewable energy into India's grid, Tata Power is strategically expanding its transmission network presence, targeting over 10,000 circuit kilometers in the next five years, thereby enabling efficient power distribution and grid stability. Customer-Focused Energy Solutions: Tata Power has developed and deployed innovative products and services that empower customers to reduce their energy-related carbon footprint. These include solar rooftop solutions, electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure, captive renewable energy systems, smart grids, energy management services, and energy storage solutions. By offering these solutions, Tata Power enables consumers to actively participate in the clean energy transition, while creating new market opportunities for the Company. Strategic Opportunity Capture: By proactively addressing climate change-related risks and leveraging emerging opportunities, Tata Power not only strengthens its low- and zero-carbon portfolio but also positions itself as a pioneer in the country for sustainable energy products and services, driving both environmental and commercial value creation. Through these integrated initiatives, Tata Power ensures that environmental considerations are fully embedded in its strategic planning, enabling resilient growth, operational sustainability, and leadership in the transition to a low-carbon economy.

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

At Tata Power, investment in research and development (R&D) plays a pivotal role in addressing environmental risks and capitalizing on opportunities, particularly in the context of climate change and the energy transition. Recognizing the critical need for innovative solutions, the Company actively collaborates with academic institutions, research organizations, and technology partners to pilot and deploy advanced technologies that support the integration of renewables, enhance energy efficiency, and promote low-carbon solutions. Key initiatives and projects undertaken by Tata Power include: Energy Storage and Grid Solutions: Implementation of Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) at TPDDL, exploration of Vanadium Redox Flow Batteries as alternative storage chemistry, and development of Pumped Storage Solutions to improve grid stability and renewable energy integration. Green Energy and Electrification Solutions: Deployment of "Green Energy" solutions in Mumbai Distribution, wireless EV charging technologies, EV load forecasting algorithms, and smart charging solutions for electric buses, enabling the adoption of emobility and distributed energy solutions. Renewable Energy Projects: Execution of floating solar projects, development of green microgrids as alternatives to diesel generators in communities, and IoT-based energy management services under the ESCO business model. Thermal and Manufacturing Efficiency: Technology interventions in thermal plants to improve operational efficiency and waste utilization, and in renewable manufacturing to enhance yields and reliability. Notable examples include tetra pods and electric poles using bottom ash, use of composite materials for cross arms, PV modules, and supporting structures, and remote monitoring BOTs for utility applications. Collaborative Research and Disruptive Technologies: Tata Power actively partners with academic and research institutes to explore innovative, research-oriented solutions and identify opportunities for leveraging disruptive technologies across its operations and value chain. Through these concerted R&D efforts, Tata Power not only mitigates environmental risks associated with climate change but also creates strategic opportunities in clean energy, energy efficiency, and sustainable infrastructure, strengthening its leadership in the transition to a low-carbon economy.

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

At Tata Power, environmental risks and opportunities are integral to shaping operational strategy, particularly in the context of climate change and the transition to a low-carbon economy. The Company's strategy is anchored in the Tata Group Climate Change Policy, which provides the overarching framework for Tata Power's climate and environmental objectives. The vision and mission of the organization form the foundation for policies, objectives, and targets, with a specific focus on the

reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions as a core strategic priority. To achieve these objectives, Tata Power has adopted a multi-pronged approach: Transition to Low-Carbon Generation: The Company is increasing generation from non-carbon emitting sources while gradually reducing reliance on fossil fuel-based power plants. This shift supports long-term emission reduction goals and enhances the sustainability of operations. Operational Efficiency: Each business vertical emphasizes maximizing operational efficiency to reduce fossil fuel consumption and optimize renewable energy generation. Efficiency improvements are pursued across thermal, hydro, and renewable operations to minimize environmental impact. Deployment of Advanced Technologies: Tata Power is actively investing in storage solutions, including pumped hydro storage, and exploring partnerships for the development of new hydroelectric plants. These initiatives enable rapid integration of low-carbon generation while maintaining grid reliability and operational flexibility. Environmental Management Framework: A robust environmental management system (EMS) ensures compliance with environmental regulations, promotes sustainable practices, and supports the Company's broader climate and environmental goals. Through these strategic measures, Tata Power aligns operational decisions with environmental risk mitigation and opportunity creation, fostering resilience, long-term sustainability, and leadership in the low-carbon transition.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply
☑ Capital expenditures
☑ Access to capital
☑ Assets
☑ Liabilities

(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

☑ Water

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

At Tata Power, environmental risks and opportunities are integrated into financial planning, capital allocation and investment decisions, particularly for climate change and water-related risks. Climate-related physical and transition risks are considered while evaluating CapEx, assets, financing requirements and long-term business plans. Capital is increasingly directed towards renewable energy, transmission and distribution, energy storage, rooftop solar, EV charging and other low-carbon businesses. Investments in energy efficiency, pollution-control systems and resource-efficient technologies help reduce environmental and operational risks. Climate-resilient infrastructure and asset management practices are considered to minimize potential impacts from extreme weather events and changing climatic conditions. The transition towards a low-carbon portfolio reduces long-term exposure to fossil-fuel-related transition risks and potential regulatory costs. Strong environmental performance and climate commitments support access to sustainable financing and attract investors focused on low-carbon opportunities. Water availability, water stress and regulatory requirements are considered in investment and operational planning, particularly for water-intensive activities. Investments in water conservation, recycling, reuse and efficiency help reduce freshwater dependence and potential financial impacts from water scarcity. Environmental regulations and evolving climate and water requirements are considered to minimize potential future liabilities and compliance-related costs. Tata Power also evaluates the resilience and long-term value of existing assets against climate and water-related risks. Emerging opportunities in renewable energy, energy storage, EVs and energy-efficient solutions are increasingly influencing financial resource allocation. Overall, environmental considerations are embedded in CapEx planning, financing, asset management and liability management. This approach enables Tata Power to mitigate environmental risks while capturing opportunities arising from India's transition towards a resilient, low-carbon and water-secure energy system.

[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
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Other methodology or framework

[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:

☑ Other, please specify :Tata Power's SBTi-approved targets and internal classification of clean & green CapEx

(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)

126580000000

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

95.4

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

98.5

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

100

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

Tata Power assesses the alignment of its capital expenditure with its climate transition strategy through its SBTi-validated near-term emission reduction targets, Net Zero 2045 commitment, and strategic objective of increasing its Clean and Green portfolio to 70% by 2030. Climate-related risks and opportunities are integrated into

business planning, investment decisions and capital allocation. Under the assessment, CapEx is considered aligned where it supports the Company's transition towards a low-carbon and climate-resilient business portfolio, including renewable energy generation, transmission and distribution, pumped hydro and battery energy storage, rooftop solar, EV infrastructure, energy efficiency, digitalisation and other low-carbon technologies. Tata Power states that it is progressively shifting capital deployment from legacy assets towards renewables, transmission and distribution and other low-carbon businesses. The assessment also considers investments that contribute to GHG emission reduction, carbon-intensity reduction, energy efficiency and the progressive transition away from thermal operations, consistent with Tata Power's Net Zero pathway. The percentage alignment is calculated as: Climate-transition-aligned CapEx ÷ Total CapEx × 100. Based on the Company's current-year assessment, 95.4% of CapEx, amounting to approximately ₹126.58 billion (₹12658 crore), was aligned with the climate transition in FY26. This capital allocation supports Tata Power's longer-term pathway towards 100% Clean and Green generation by 2045 and Net Zero by 2045.
[Add 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

Tata Power is committed to fostering a low-carbon future through the development and deployment of environmentally sustainable and energy-efficient technologies. To achieve this, the Company actively collaborates with a diverse network of global partners, including technology providers, academic and research institutions, and funding agencies. These partnerships enable Tata Power to pursue research and development (R&D) across multiple low-carbon solutions that address a wide range of sectoral and stakeholder needs, thereby facilitating the sustainable transition of India's power sector. Key focus areas of our R&D initiatives include: Distributed energy resource management to optimize energy generation and consumption. Demand response and data analytics for efficient grid operation and load management. Smart metering to enhance monitoring and control of energy usage. Battery energy storage systems (BESS) and low-voltage automation to support renewable integration and grid stability. Electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure to promote sustainable mobility solutions. Through these R&D efforts, Tata Power aims to advance technological innovation, improve operational efficiency, and enhance customer-centric solutions, thereby contributing to the decarbonization of the power sector and supporting India's broader environmental and sustainability goals.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage, Offshore Wind Energy, Battery Storage, Solar Power Pannel efficiency Improvement, Hydrogen utilization, Nuclear power generation etc.

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Pilot demonstration

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

80

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

612100000

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

80

(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

Tata Power's R&D investments are aligned with its climate transition strategy, Net Zero 2045 ambition and the expansion of its clean and green energy portfolio. During FY26, the Company invested ₹61.21 crore in R&D across technologies and initiatives supporting energy efficiency, renewable energy integration, energy storage, grid resilience, digitalisation, circular economy and operational decarbonisation. Key initiatives included composite-based poles and cross arms with improved durability and cyclone resistance, Carbon Brush Dust Collection Systems for hydro plants, APH performance improvement through innovative tube-leak detection and plugging, and digital and data-driven solutions for improved energy-system efficiency. Tata Power is also progressing energy storage, pumped hydro, battery storage and smart-energy solutions to enable higher integration of renewable energy. The Company continues to collaborate with technology partners, academic institutions and research organisations to pilot, demonstrate and scale innovative low-carbon solutions. These R&D investments support reduction of

energy consumption and emissions, improved asset efficiency and resilience, greater renewable-energy integration and the transition towards a low-carbon energy portfolio.
[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)

6040000000

(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

4.55

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

1.4

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

2017

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

The capital expenditure (Capex) values provided here reflect the expenditures incurred in FY 2026 across various plants, categorized by the source of fuel. The planned Capex has been projected based on anticipated growth in renewable generation and corresponding capacity additions.

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

Waste (non-biomass)

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

110000000

(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

0.09

(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

2009

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

The capital expenditure (Capex) values provided here reflect the expenditures incurred in FY 2026 across various plants, categorized by the source of fuel. The planned Capex has been projected based on anticipated growth in renewable generation and corresponding capacity additions.

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

Hydropower

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

5450000000

(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

4.11

(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

9.3

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

2024

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Existing hydroelectric power generation units as well upcoming pumped storage projects

Onshore 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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

Solar

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

66100000000

(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

49.79

(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

46.2

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

2026

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Newly commissioned solar electricity generation establishments

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable
[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 :Tata Power Renewable Micro Grid and EV infrastructure

(5.7.1.2) Description of product/service

Powered by technology, we are enhancing customer lifestyle through smart technology and home automation. And by deploying smart grids, we are reimagining India's electric utility landscape. We are taking efforts towards leverage technology to create the 'Utility of the Future' (IoT, Smart Grids, BESS, Green H2, robotic panel cleaning etc.)

(5.7.1.3) CAPEX planned for product/service

6602200000

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

43.1

(5.7.1.5) End year of CAPEX plan

2026
[Add row]

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

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

0

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

5

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

5

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

5

(5.9.5) Please explain

The increasing trend in CAPEX (Capital Expenditures) and OPEX (Operating Expenditures) related to water expenses at Tata Power can be attributed to several factors: (2) Infrastructure Upgrades:. This includes the installation of advanced water treatment- ZLD facilities, pipelines, and storage systems to ensure efficient water management and compliance with environmental standards. (2) Regulatory Compliance: (3) Climate Change Adaptation: This includes investments in water conservation projects, rainwater harvesting systems, and technologies to reduce water consumption (4)Sustainability Initiatives: Water Neutrality Certification (5)Rising Costs
[Fixed row]

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

Carbon

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:
☑ Yes

Water

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:
☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years

(5.10.2) Primary reason for not pricing this environmental externality

Select from:
☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.10.3) Explain why your organization does not price this environmental externality

The organisation currently does not apply a formal internal monetary price to water as an environmental externality. However, water stewardship is a significant focus area within the organisation's sustainability and risk management framework. As reported in the FY2025–26 Integrated Annual Report, Tata Power has identified water and effluent management as a high-priority material issue and has undertaken water-risk assessments, water-footprint monitoring, water conservation, recycling, reuse, rainwater harvesting and water-neutrality initiatives across its operations. At present, the organisation does not have a standardised methodology for assigning a consistent monetary value to water-related environmental externalities across its diverse operations and locations. Water availability, source, local water stress, regulatory requirements and operational requirements vary significantly across facilities. Therefore, rather than applying an internal water price without a consistent methodology, the organisation currently focuses on measuring water withdrawal and consumption, improving water-use efficiency, increasing recycling and reuse, and reducing dependence on freshwater sources. The organisation intends to develop and implement an appropriate internal water-pricing methodology within the next two years. This will support the integration of water-related environmental costs and risks into investment, operational and strategic decision-making.

Other

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Implicit price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Drive low-carbon investment

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Alignment with the price of a carbon tax

☑ Other, please specify :Cost towards implementation of Renewable energy generation plants, various initiatives for GHG Emission reduction and carbon tax paid during FY 23)

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

At Tata Power, we have set an internal carbon price to drive low-carbon investments & is used to as decision-making processes for investment in various business opportunities. This ICP is calculated by considering carbon tax paid on the procurement of domestic coal as well as total company's scope 1 emissions and total CAPEX investment of Renewable Energy

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Static

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

400

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

2745

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risk management

☑ Opportunity management

☑ Other, please specify :RE Capacity addition - Efficiency Measures at Thermal Power - Hydrogen Usage at TPP- Pollution Control (FGD- DeNOXsystems) Etc

(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:

☑ No

[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 ☑ Plastics

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water ☑ Plastics
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water ☑ Plastics
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water ☑ Plastics

[Fixed row]

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

	Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment
Climate change	*Select from:*

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We do not engage with any elements of our value chain on climate-related issues presently. and robust system for incorporating climate related issues in our value chain is yet to be implemented. We have set ambitious target to achieve carbon Net Zero by 2045 and are in the process of developing a roadmap towards achieving this goal. Hence, we are assessing all elements of our value chain on climate - related issues.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We do not engage with any elements of our value chain on climate-related issues presently. and robust system for incorporating climate related issues in our value chain is yet to be implemented. We have set ambitious target to achieve water neutrality and we are in the process of developing a roadmap towards achieving this goal. Hence, we are assessing all elements of our value chain on water- related issues.

Plastics

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Tata Power is in generation, transmission and Distribution of the Electricity. Hence plastic related issues are applicable to Solar manufacturing facilities. The authorization under Extended Producer Responsibility) is in place for these facilities.
[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:
☑ No, but we plan to introduce environmental requirements related to this environmental issue within the next two years

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Tata Power has been a front runner in adopting innovative technologies and partnering with collaborators to drive the transformation in India's power sector and becoming the leading power utility. In this pursuit, we have collaborated with more than 60 partners-technology companies, institutions, and funding agencies across the globe- to take technology and customer service to the next level. The collaboration approach is multi-faceted targeting different use cases and varied need of stakeholders. The areas of collaboration, hence, focus on multiple opportunities around enabling the power sector transition in India and include elements of Smart Metering, Battery Energy Storage System, Distributed Energy Resource Management, Low Voltage Automation, Demand Response, Data Analytics, EV charging infrastructure, amongst others. With an aim to strengthen the existing financing arrangement for solar power projects, we (via Tata Power Solar Systems Ltd.) have entered into an agreement with India's largest lender State Bank of India (SBI) and launched a dedicated centralized processing cell - 'Surya Shakti Cell'. The Surya Shakti Cell will process all the loan applications for solar projects with capacity up to 1 MW, sourced from across India, for installation by business entities as well as households.

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:
☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce environmental requirements related to this environmental issue within the next two years

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Presently Tata Power is engaging with value chain on water related issues on a need base for example supporting community in Rain Water Harvesting activities who in turn supply Ground Water to RE projects.
[Fixed 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:
☑ Other, please specify :Adherence to best practices for GHG emission reduction - Complaince to Env. Regulations

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building
☑ Other capacity building activity, please specify :Sensitizing and Awareness enhancement on Climate Change

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Creating climate change awareness within the supply chain involves - Assessment and Planning: These are: (1) Identify Key Stakeholders: and Define clear goals for climate change awareness, such as reducing carbon footprints or adopting sustainable practices. (2) Communication and Training by Creating resources like brochures, webinars, and workshops to educate suppliers about climate change and its impact. (3) Conduct Training Sessions: to help suppliers understand the importance of sustainability and how they can contribute. (4) Collaboration and Partnership as per requirement (5) Monitoring Progress (6) Collecting Feedback (7) Recognition and Incentives by Acknowledging Efforts: By following these steps, tata Power intended to effectively engage your supply chain in climate change awareness and drive meaningful environmental impact.

(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:

☑ Other, please specify :Water Withdrwal - Complaince to CGWA regulations - RWH etc

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

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

Information collection

☑ Collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes)

☑ Other information collection activity, please specify :RWH carried- Treated Water utilization

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Creating Water resource awareness within the supply chain involves - (1) Identify Key Stakeholders: (2) Engaging with on Use of Treated water (3) Communication and Training (3) Collaboration and Partnership as per requirement for RWH (5) Collecting Feedback (7) Recognition and Incentives by Acknowledging Efforts:

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

Plastics

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Waste and resource reduction and improved end-of-life management

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers to develop reuse infrastructure and reuse models

☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts on products and services

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

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

Through a methodical approach - Creating Awareness of applicable regulations- EPR Procedures and taking necessary clearances. as per applicability.

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

Select from:
☑ Unknown
[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:
☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing
☑ 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:

☑ 1-25%

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

Tata Power do not engage with any elements of value chain on climate-related issues presently. Robust system for incorporating climate related issues in our value chain is yet to be implemented.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Our governance around climate-related risks and opportunities involves a combination of policies, procedures and oversight mechanisms that enable us to address the potential impacts of climate change on the business.

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

☑ 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

Tata Power's Strategy for value chain on water related issues across the organization to enhance efficiency, minimize waste, prevent pollution, and ensure rational water use. This practice involves collecting and storing rainwater rather than allowing it to run off, and directing it to tanks, cisterns, or reservoirs to recharge groundwater.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

1. At MPL, Two rainwater harvesting ponds provide year-round water and support marine biodiversity with over 50,000 local fish introduced. 2. TPCDT has implemented rainwater harvesting, watershed management initiatives at Maharashtra's wind farm regions
[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

(5.13.1) Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement

Select from:

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

(5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.13.3) Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives

Tata Power has established robust management practices and is steadfastly committed to achieving Zero Waste to Landfill by 2030, carbon net-zero before 2045, and water neutrality by 2030. While the Company is making steady progress toward these ambitious sustainability targets, it recognizes that achieving water neutrality in particular requires a comprehensive approach that extends beyond internal operations, encompassing supply chain management and collaboration with suppliers to optimize water use and minimize environmental impact across the value chain.
[Fixed row]

(5.16) Do you have any ocean-related targets active in the reporting year?

Row 1

(5.16.1) Do you have any ocean-related targets?

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.16.2) Primary reason for not having any ocean-related target

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.16.3) Explain why you do not have any ocean-related targets

Tata Power does not currently have specific, time-bound and quantitative ocean-related targets active during the reporting year. The Company's primary environmental priorities are focused on areas such as climate change, water stewardship, resource efficiency, waste management and biodiversity, which are more directly relevant to its core operations in electricity generation, transmission and distribution. Ocean-related impacts and dependencies are currently not an immediate strategic priority across the majority of the Company's operations and supply chain. Accordingly, a dedicated framework for establishing quantitative ocean-related targets has not yet been developed. The Company continues to assess environmental risks and opportunities across its operations and value chain and will evaluate the need for specific ocean-related targets as its sustainability strategy and assessment of environmental impacts evolve.
[Fixed 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:

☑ Equity share

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

Equity Share approach is preferred, GHG emissions from operations according to Tata Power's share of equity in the operation is considered.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Operational Control Approach for Water related disclosures for locations where Tata Power has Operational control and has ownership to introduce and implement its operating policies at the operation.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Operational Control Approach for related disclosures for locations where Tata Power has Operational control and has ownership to introduce and implement its operating policies at the operation.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Operational Control Approach for locations where Tata Power has Operational control and has ownership to introduce and implement its operating policies at the operation.
[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?

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, other structural change, please specify :The addition of TP Solar's 4 GW PV Module Manufacturing facility represents an "Other structural change" in Tata Power's GHG reporting boundary. The facility has been newly included within the organizational boundary for the current reporting year.

(7.1.1.2) Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

TP Solar Limited has been included within Tata Power's GHG emissions reporting boundary as an other structural change, following the inclusion of its 4 GW PV Module Manufacturing facility in the reporting inventory. The Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions attributable to the facility are quantified separately for the applicable reporting year using Tata Power's established GHG accounting methodology and relevant emission factors. The inclusion does not involve an acquisition, divestment, or merger

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

During the reporting year, Tata Power expanded its organizational GHG emissions reporting boundary to include TP Solar Limited's 4 GW PV Module Manufacturing facility as an "Other structural change." The facility is part of Tata Power's integrated solar manufacturing value chain and represents a newly established manufacturing operation within the Tata Power. The facility was commissioned in September 2024 and subsequently underwent a phased ramp-up of manufacturing activities. During FY 2025–26, all operating manufacturing lines became fully operational and the facility achieved full-scale production operations. Following the transition to full-scale operations, the facility was incorporated into Tata Power's GHG emissions reporting boundary for the applicable reporting period. The organizational boundary change is being reflected in the current GHG inventory to ensure that emissions from the manufacturing operations are appropriately captured. The Scope 1 emissions associated with fuel consumption and other direct emission sources within the facility are quantified based on relevant operational

activity data. The Scope 2 emissions associated with purchased electricity consumed by the manufacturing facility are quantified using Tata Power's established GHG accounting methodology and applicable emission factors. The emissions attributable to TP Solar are calculated separately from the existing Tata Power reporting entities to maintain transparency in the inventory. Relevant activity data, including energy consumption and other applicable operational parameters, are collected and consolidated for GHG quantification. The inclusion of TP Solar represents a change in the organizational reporting boundary and does not represent an acquisition or divestment of an existing business operation. It also does not arise from a merger or other transfer of an existing reporting entity between organizations. Accordingly, the change has been classified as an "Other structural change" for the purpose of the CDP disclosure. The inclusion of the facility is documented to provide clarity on the scope and coverage of Tata Power's current-year GHG emissions inventory. The change also enables clear identification and tracking of emissions associated with the solar PV module manufacturing operations. Tata Power's existing base-year emissions remain unchanged as a result of this boundary addition.
[Fixed row]

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

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, a change in boundary

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

During the reporting year, Tata Power made a change to its organizational GHG reporting boundary with the inclusion of TP Solar Limited's 4 GW PV Module Manufacturing facility. The facility was commissioned in September 2024 and achieved full-scale operations with all manufacturing lines operational during FY 2025–26. Accordingly, the Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions associated with TP Solar's manufacturing operations have been incorporated into the current reporting-year inventory and are quantified separately using Tata Power's established GHG accounting methodology. There has been no fundamental change in the underlying GHG emissions calculation methodology used by Tata Power. Emissions continue to be quantified using established principles for Scope 1 and Scope 2 accounting, based on relevant activity data and applicable emission factors. The change relates primarily to the organizational boundary, reflecting the inclusion of the newly operational TP Solar manufacturing facility within the reporting scope. The facility's emissions are separately identified and tracked to maintain transparency, traceability and consistency in the GHG inventory. There has been no change in the reporting year definition; the reporting period remains aligned with Tata Power's established financial-year reporting cycle. The inclusion of TP Solar is therefore treated as a boundary change rather than a change in the reporting period or accounting methodology. The existing base-year emissions remain unchanged, and TP Solar's emissions are not retrospectively incorporated into the base-year inventory. This approach ensures that the current-year GHG inventory appropriately reflects the expanded organizational boundary while maintaining consistency and comparability with Tata Power's established base-year inventory.
[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization’s base year emissions and past years’ emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☑ No, because the operations acquired or divested did not exist in the base year

(7.1.3.4) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

Tata Power has not recalculated its base-year or historical-year emissions as a result of the organizational boundary change disclosed in Questions 7.1.1 and 7.1.2. The inclusion of TP Solar Limited’s 4 GW PV Module Manufacturing facility represents an “Other structural change” in Tata Power’s organizational GHG reporting boundary. The facility was commissioned in September 2024 and achieved full-scale operations during FY 2025–26. The facility did not exist as an operational manufacturing facility during Tata Power’s selected base year and, therefore, there were no corresponding Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from this operation in the base-year inventory. Accordingly, TP Solar’s Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions have been included in the reporting-year inventory from the period applicable to the expanded organizational boundary and are tracked separately to maintain transparency and traceability. The emissions have not been retrospectively incorporated into the base-year or prior-year inventories. Base-year recalculation policy and significance threshold: Tata Power recalculates base-year emissions where significant structural, organizational boundary, methodological or other changes, including material errors, would compromise the consistency and comparability of the GHG inventory over time. In the case of TP Solar, the change represents the inclusion of a newly established operation that was not present in the base year, rather than a change to an operation that existed within the base-year boundary. Therefore, retrospective recalculation of the base year is not considered appropriate. The existing base-year emissions and associated targets remain unchanged, while TP Solar’s emissions are reflected prospectively in the applicable reporting-year inventory.

(7.1.3.5) Past years’ recalculation

Select from:

☑ 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

☑ 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

☑ ISO 14064-1
☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

(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 have no operations where we are able to access electricity supplier emission factors or residual emissions factors and are unable to report a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

Tata Power generates electricity and sells it to bulk consumers and distribution companies. Electricity purchased and consumed by Tata Power's operations is sourced through the central electricity grid. Accordingly, Tata Power applies a location-based approach for the calculation of Scope 2 GHG emissions. For FY 2025–26 (FY26), Tata Power has continued to use the location-based methodology for Scope 2 emissions, consistent with its established GHG accounting approach. The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) grid emission factor of 0.71 tCO_2e/MWh has been applied to the relevant purchased electricity consumption for FY26. A market-based Scope 2 approach is not applied because Tata Power's electricity procurement and sale arrangements are primarily through the central grid, and the Company does not have sufficiently specific contractual instruments or supplier-specific emission factors to support a separate market-based calculation for the relevant electricity consumption. Accordingly, all applicable Scope 2 emissions from purchased electricity are reported using the location-based methodology. The methodology is applied consistently across Tata Power's reporting boundary, including the relevant electricity consumption associated with TP Solar Limited's 4 GW PV Module Manufacturing facility. The use of the 0.71 tCO_2e/MWh CEA grid emission factor ensures consistency in the quantification of Scope 2 emissions for FY26, while Tata Power's T&D loss-reduction and renewable energy initiatives support the progressive reduction of emissions associated with network losses and purchased power.
[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

03/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28622500

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 GHG Emissions Calculation Methodology – Tata Power quantified Scope 1 GHG emissions for the base year based on relevant fuel and material consumption across its operating segments. Emissions were calculated using activity data, calorific values and applicable emission factors in accordance with the GHG Protocol and IPCC emission factors. The key emission sources covered under Scope 1 in the base year included: 1. Thermal Generation – Fuel & Material Consumption Scope 1 emissions were calculated based on the consumption of relevant fuels and materials used in thermal power generation. 2. Waste Heat Recovery / Blast Furnace Gas Emissions associated with the utilization of waste heat recovery systems and Blast Furnace Gas were quantified based on the relevant activity data and applicable emission factors. 3. Hydro Generation – Fuel & Material Consumption Scope 1 emissions from fuel and material consumption at hydroelectric generating facilities were quantified using the applicable activity data and emission factors. 4. Transmission & Distribution – Refrigerants Fugitive emissions from refrigerant consumption/replenishment in T&D operations were quantified based on the quantity of refrigerants consumed or replenished and the applicable Global Warming Potential (GWP) factors. 5. Clean & Green Generation – Solar O&M and Wind O&M Scope 1 emissions primarily arose from fuel consumption and other applicable direct emission sources associated with solar O&M and wind O&M activities that were within the organizational reporting boundary during the base year. 6. Corporate – High-Speed Diesel (HSD) Consumption Scope 1 emissions associated with HSD consumption at corporate facilities were calculated based on the quantity of fuel consumed. For fuel-based emission sources, the quantity of fuel consumed was multiplied by the applicable Gross Calorific Value (GCV) to determine the total heat input/energy content. The resulting heat input was then multiplied by the applicable GHG emission factors to quantify CO_2 emissions. Where applicable, CH_4 and N_2O emissions were also calculated using the relevant emission factors and converted into CO_2 equivalent (CO_2e) using the applicable Global Warming Potentials. The emission factors used were based on internationally recognized GHG Protocol/IPCC emission factors, supplemented by applicable fuel-specific or nationally relevant emission factors, where appropriate.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2509911

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 GHG Emissions Calculation Methodology – Location-Based – Tata Power calculated Scope 2 GHG emissions for the base year using a location-based approach, applying the applicable national grid emission factor to electricity purchased from the grid. The methodology was applied consistently across the relevant operating segments within Tata Power's organizational reporting boundary during the base year. The key Scope 2 emission sources covered in the base year were: 1. Clean & Green Generation – Auxiliary and Grid Consumption Scope 2 emissions arose from electricity purchased from the grid for auxiliary consumption and other operational requirements at solar O&M and wind O&M facilities within the base-year reporting boundary. 2. Transmission & Distribution (T&D) – Auxiliary Consumption and Network Losses Scope 2 emissions included electricity purchased from the grid for auxiliary consumption and, where applicable, electricity associated with transmission and distribution network losses within the reporting boundary. 3. Thermal Generation – Grid/Auxiliary Consumption Scope 2 emissions arose from electricity purchased from the grid for auxiliary consumption and other operational requirements at thermal power generation facilities. Calculation Methodology: Scope 2 emissions were calculated using the following approach: Purchased Electricity from Grid (MWh) × Applicable National Grid Emission Factor (tCO_2e/MWh) = Scope 2 GHG Emissions (tCO_2e) The location-based methodology reflects the average emissions intensity of the electricity grid from which Tata Power purchased electricity during the base year. The applicable national grid emission factor for the base year was used consistently for the relevant electricity consumption to ensure consistency, transparency and comparability of the base-year GHG inventory. The base-year Scope 2 inventory represents the organizational boundary and operations applicable during the selected base year. Facilities or operations that were not operational or were outside Tata Power's organizational reporting boundary during the base year were not included in the base-year Scope 2 emissions.

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)

127031

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 Category 1 – Purchased Goods and Services – Tata Power quantified Scope 3 Category 1 emissions associated with the purchase of goods and materials required for its operations and projects during the base year. The categories of expenditure/data considered in the base-year assessment included: Raw materials consumed Construction costs, including project land and sub-contracting costs Purchase of finished goods Purchase of spares The emissions were estimated using an expenditure-based (spend-based) approach, whereby the relevant procurement/expenditure value was multiplied by the applicable emission factor. Calculation Methodology: Relevant Procurement/Expenditure (USD) × Applicable Emission Factor ($kgCO_2e$/USD) = Scope 3 Category 1 GHG Emissions ($kgCO_2e$) The applicable emission factors were sourced from recognized and relevant emissions databases and selected based on the nature of the purchased goods, materials and services. Where expenditure values were recorded in Indian Rupees (INR), the values were converted into USD using the applicable exchange rate before applying the relevant emission factor. The resulting emissions were converted from $kgCO_2e$ to tCO_2e for reporting purposes. The methodology was applied consistently to the relevant procurement and expenditure data within Tata Power's base-year organizational and operational reporting boundary. The assessment enabled Tata Power to quantify the upstream GHG emissions associated with purchased goods and services included within the base-year inventory. The base-year inventory reflects the operations, procurement activities and organizational boundary applicable during the selected base year. Goods, services, projects or operations that were not within the applicable organizational and reporting boundary during the base year were not retrospectively included solely due to their subsequent addition to Tata Power's reporting boundary.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

263753

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 Category 2 – Capital Goods – Tata Power quantified Scope 3 Category 2 emissions associated with the purchase and acquisition of capital goods using an expenditure-based (spend-based) approach during the base year. The total capital expenditure (Capex) incurred during the base year for capital goods within the applicable organizational and reporting boundary was considered for estimating the associated upstream GHG emissions. Calculation Methodology Total Capex Spend (USD) × Applicable Emission Factor ($kgCO_2e$/USD) = Scope 3 Category 2 GHG Emissions ($kgCO_2e$) The total Capex spend was multiplied by the applicable spend-based emission factor, selected based on the nature and category of the capital goods and sourced from recognized and relevant emissions databases. Where Capex expenditure was recorded in Indian Rupees (INR), the expenditure was converted into USD using the applicable exchange rate before applying the relevant emission factor. The resulting emissions were converted from $kgCO_2e$ to tCO_2e for reporting purposes. The expenditure-based methodology was used to estimate the upstream GHG emissions associated with Tata Power's capital goods, including investments in power generation, transmission and distribution infrastructure, renewable energy projects, manufacturing facilities and other significant capital assets applicable to the base-year reporting boundary. The base-year assessment reflects the capital expenditure and organizational boundary applicable during the selected base year. Capital goods associated with operations, facilities

or projects that were not within the applicable organizational and reporting boundary during the base year were not retrospectively included solely due to their subsequent addition to Tata Power's reporting boundary.

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)

18535852

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Tata Power quantified Scope 3 - Category 3 emissions associated with fuel- and energy-related activities not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2 during the base year. The assessment covered upstream emissions associated with purchased fuels and electricity, transmission and distribution losses, and the generation of purchased electricity sold to end users. The following emission sources were included in the base-year assessment: 1. Upstream Emissions of Purchased Fuels Upstream emissions associated with the production and supply of purchased fuels were considered for: a. Coal b. Natural Gas c. Heavy Fuel Oil (HFO) d. Light Diesel Oil (LDO) These emissions were quantified using the relevant fuel consumption/activity data and applicable upstream/cradle-to-gate emission factors for the respective fuels. 2. Upstream Emissions of Purchased Electricity Upstream emissions associated with electricity purchased from the grid were considered for: a. Grid electricity used for auxiliary consumption b. Purchased electricity sold through the Transmission & Distribution (T&D) business 3. Transmission & Distribution (T&D) Losses Emissions associated with electricity lost during transmission and distribution were accounted for based on the relevant electricity activity data and applicable emission factors. 4. Generation of Purchased Electricity Sold to End Users Emissions associated with the generation of electricity purchased by Tata Power and subsequently sold to end users through the relevant business operations were included, where applicable. Calculation Methodology For Items 2 to 4, the applicable grid emission factor was used to estimate the associated GHG emissions based on the relevant electricity activity data. Electricity Activity Data (MWh) × Applicable Grid Emission Factor (tCO_2e/MWh) = GHG Emissions (tCO_2e) For upstream emissions of purchased fuels (Item 1), the relevant fuel consumption/activity data was multiplied by the applicable upstream/cradle-to-gate emission factor for the respective fuel. The emission factors were sourced from relevant and recognized GHG databases and applicable national/international emission factor sources. The methodology was applied consistently to the fuel- and energy-related activities within Tata Power's base-year organizational and reporting boundary, ensuring that emissions already accounted for under Scope 1 or Scope 2 were not double counted.

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)

35258

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Tata Power estimated Scope 3 - Category 4 emissions associated with the upstream transportation and distribution of purchased goods and materials using a spend-based approach during the base year. Transportation expenditure was estimated based on the monetary value of purchased/imported goods. Due to the unavailability of detailed transportation activity data, the following assumptions were applied for the base-year assessment: Goods imported from China: Transportation cost was estimated at 10% of the monetary value of the goods. Goods imported from other countries/locations: Transportation cost was estimated at 5% of the monetary value of the goods. The estimated transportation expenditure was then multiplied by the applicable spend-based emission factor to estimate the associated GHG emissions. Calculation Methodology Monetary Value of Goods × Assumed Transportation Cost (%) = Estimated Transportation Spend Estimated Transportation Spend (USD) × Applicable Emission Factor ($kgCO_2e$/USD) = Scope 3 Category 4 GHG Emissions ($kgCO_2e$) The resulting emissions were converted from $kgCO_2e$ to tCO_2e for reporting purposes. The applicable emission factors were sourced from recognized and relevant emissions databases and selected based on the nature of the transportation-related expenditure. The methodology and assumptions were applied consistently to the purchased and imported goods within Tata Power's base-year organizational and reporting boundary. The base-year assessment reflects the transportation and distribution activities associated with goods and materials applicable to the selected base year. Subsequent additions to Tata Power's operations or organizational reporting boundary were not retrospectively incorporated into the base-year inventory solely due to their inclusion in subsequent reporting years.

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)

95668

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Tata Power quantified Scope 3 Category 5 emissions associated with the treatment, processing and disposal of waste generated from its operations, including the transportation of waste from Tata Power premises to the respective treatment, recycling, recovery or disposal facilities during the base year. The waste streams considered in the base-year assessment included: Used batteries Used oil E-waste Oil-contaminated waste/residue Spent ion-exchange resin containing toxic metals General scrap Fly ash Bottom ash Paper waste Plastic waste Kitchen waste Ferrous scrap Pond ash Lead-acid, dry and alkaline batteries Non-ferrous scrap, including copper cables Scrap wood Biomedical waste Boiler wash-out water Drip pot water Tar Lubricating oil COG sludge Tube fittings Construction and demolition (C&D) waste Calculation Methodology Waste-related emissions were estimated based on the quantity of waste generated by waste type and the applicable

treatment, recycling, recovery or disposal pathway. Where relevant, the quantity of waste was multiplied by the applicable emission factor corresponding to the respective treatment or disposal method. The transportation component was estimated based on the relevant waste quantity and available transportation activity information, including the movement of waste from Tata Power premises to authorized treatment, recycling, recovery or disposal facilities. The general calculation approach was: Waste Quantity (tonnes) × Applicable Waste Treatment/Disposal Emission Factor ($kgCO_2e$/tonne) = Emissions from Waste Treatment/Disposal Waste Quantity × Transportation Activity/Distance × Applicable Transportation Emission Factor = Emissions from Waste Transportation The resulting emissions from waste treatment/disposal and transportation were aggregated and reported as Scope 3 Category 5 – Waste Generated in Operations. Where waste was sent for recycling, recovery, reuse or other diversion pathways, the applicable treatment pathway and corresponding emission factor were considered. Waste streams managed through authorized recyclers, waste processors or other approved disposal facilities were included based on the available waste management records. The emission factors were sourced from relevant and recognized GHG databases and applicable emission factor sources, as appropriate to the waste type and treatment pathway.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1327

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Tata Power quantified Scope 3 Category 6 -emissions associated with business travel undertaken by company employees during the base year. Travel data was centrally collated through Tata Power's in-house travel portal, which provided the relevant travel activity data used for GHG emissions estimation. The following modes of business travel were included in the base-year assessment: Road Travel Domestic Air Travel International Air Travel Rail Travel Calculation Methodology Emissions were estimated based on the travel activity data captured through Tata Power's in-house travel portal, including relevant travel distance and/or other available activity information for each mode of transportation. The applicable emission factors from the UK Government's Greenhouse Gas Reporting Conversion Factors were used to estimate emissions for the respective modes of transportation. The general calculation approach was: Travel Activity Data × Applicable Mode-Specific Emission Factor = Scope 3 Category 6 GHG Emissions Mode-specific emission factors were applied separately for road, domestic air, international air and rail travel, as applicable. The resulting emissions were converted into tCO_2e and aggregated to determine total Scope 3 Category 6 emissions. Tata Power used the UK Government's published Greenhouse Gas Reporting Conversion Factors as the emission factor source for business travel calculations. The factors were selected based on the applicable mode and type of travel to ensure consistency in emissions estimation. The use of the centralized in-house travel portal enabled systematic collection, consolidation and traceability of employee business travel data within Tata Power's base-year reporting boundary. The base-year assessment reflects the employee business travel activities applicable during the selected base year. Subsequent changes in Tata Power's organizational boundary or employee population were not retrospectively incorporated into the base-year inventory solely due to their inclusion in subsequent reporting years.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

35034

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Tata Power quantified Scope 3 Category 7 -emissions associated with the daily commuting of employees and workmen between their residences and workplaces during the base year. Due to the limited availability of employee-level commuting data, emissions were estimated using mode-specific assumptions and average commuting distances. The following modes of transportation were considered in the base-year assessment: Four-wheelers – Petrol Two-wheelers Company buses Public transport – Bus Public transport – Rail Public transport – Metro Three-wheelers – CNG Shared four-wheelers Shared three-wheelers Emission Factor Assumptions The following mode-specific emission factors were used based on the UK Government / DEFRA Greenhouse Gas Reporting Conversion Factors (2022): Four-wheeler: Average Car – Petrol emission factor Two-wheeler: Average Motorbike emission factor Company bus and public transport – Bus: Average Local Bus emission factor Public transport – Rail and Metro: Light Rail and Tram emission factor Three-wheeler: Medium Car – CNG emission factor Shared four-wheeler: The applicable four-wheeler emission factor was divided by 3, assuming an average occupancy of three persons per vehicle. Shared three-wheeler: The applicable three-wheeler emission factor was divided by 3, assuming an average occupancy of three persons per vehicle. Employee/Workmen Travel Assumptions Due to the unavailability of detailed employee-level commuting data, the following assumptions were applied for the base-year assessment: Workmen: 60% were assumed to commute using company buses. 20% were assumed to commute using public transport – bus. 20% were assumed to commute using public transport – rail. Senior Management: 100% were assumed to commute using four-wheelers. For both workmen and senior management, where individual commuting distance data was unavailable, the average commuting distance for each mode of transportation was used for emissions estimation. Calculation Methodology The estimated number of employees/workmen using each mode of transportation was multiplied by the applicable average commuting distance and mode-specific emission factor. Number of Employees × Average Commuting Distance × Applicable Mode-Specific Emission Factor = Scope 3 Category 7 GHG Emissions For shared vehicles, the applicable emission factor was adjusted based on the assumed vehicle occupancy of three persons.

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)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Tata Power had no applicable upstream leased assets within its organizational and reporting boundary during the base year. Accordingly, no Scope 3 Category 8 emissions were identified or reported for the base year. The applicability of upstream leased assets was considered as part of Tata Power's base-year GHG inventory boundary assessment. As no relevant upstream leased assets were identified within the applicable reporting boundary, Scope 3 Category 8 emissions were considered not applicable for the base year. Any subsequent changes in leased assets or Tata Power's organizational reporting boundary are assessed separately in the respective reporting year and do not alter the base-year inventory unless the change meets the criteria specified in Tata Power's base-year emissions recalculation policy.

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)

2198

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Tata Power accounted for emissions associated with the downstream transportation and distribution of solar panels sold to customers during the base year. The assessment covered the transportation and distribution of solar panels from Tata Power's manufacturing and/or storage locations to customers or other downstream destinations, where the transportation was undertaken by third-party logistics providers or other parties outside Tata Power's Scope 1 and Scope 2 organizational boundary. The emissions were estimated based on the available transportation and distribution activity data, including relevant shipment quantities, transportation distances and modes of transport, where available, together with the applicable transportation emission factors. The resulting emissions were reported under Scope 3 Category 9 – Downstream Transportation and Distribution, in accordance with the GHG Protocol Scope 3 methodology. The methodology was applied to the downstream transportation and distribution activities applicable to Tata Power's base-year organizational and reporting boundary. Subsequent additions to Tata Power's operations or organizational boundary were not retrospectively incorporated into the base-year inventory solely due to their inclusion in subsequent reporting years.

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

Tata Power's sold products did not undergo further processing by customers that resulted in significant direct GHG emissions before the products were used or consumed during the base year. Therefore, Scope 3 Category 10 – Processing of Sold Products was considered not applicable to Tata Power's operations for the base year. The applicability of this category was assessed based on the nature of Tata Power's products and downstream activities within the base-year organizational and reporting boundary. No relevant downstream processing activities requiring reporting under Scope 3 Category 10 were identified.

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)

790425

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Tata Power's Scope 3 Category 11 emissions for the base year related to the use phase of EV charging infrastructure installed by Tata Power. The category accounts for the indirect GHG emissions associated with the electricity consumed during the operation of EV chargers by customers/users. For the base year, emissions were estimated based on the electricity consumed/energy delivered through EV charging infrastructure installed and operated by Tata Power, using the applicable grid emission factor. Calculation Methodology Electricity Consumed through EV Chargers (MWh) × Applicable Grid Emission Factor (tCO_2e/MWh) = Scope 3 Category 11 GHG Emissions (tCO_2e) The relevant EV charging activity data available for the base year was used for the estimation. Where actual electricity consumption data was not available at individual charger level, appropriate operational and activity-based assumptions were applied using the available information on the EV charging infrastructure. The resulting emissions represented the use-phase GHG emissions associated with electricity consumption during the operation of EV charging infrastructure installed by Tata Power and were reported under Scope 3 Category 11 – Use of Sold Products, in accordance with the GHG Protocol Scope 3 methodology. The assessment was based on the EV charging infrastructure and operational activity applicable within Tata Power's base-year organizational and reporting boundary. Subsequent additions to the EV charging network or changes in the organizational reporting boundary were not retrospectively incorporated into the base-year inventory unless required under Tata Power's base-year emissions recalculation policy.

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)

705

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Tata Power's Scope 3 Category 12 emissions relate to the end-of-life treatment of solar panels supplied as part of its Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) business. For the base year, the assessment considered the potential GHG emissions associated with the end-of-life treatment and disposal of solar panels sold/supplied to customers. The assessment covers the treatment, recycling, recovery and/or disposal of solar panels after the end of their useful life. The emissions were estimated based on the relevant quantity of solar panels supplied during the base year, their estimated material composition and applicable end-of-life treatment/disposal pathways and emission factors. Calculation Methodology: Quantity of Solar Panels Sold/Supplied × Applicable End-of-Life Treatment Emission Factor = Scope 3 Category 12 GHG Emissions Where applicable, assumptions regarding the useful life of solar panels, material composition and end-of-life treatment pathway were considered for estimating the associated emissions. The resulting emissions were converted into tCO_2e and reported under Scope 3 Category 12 – End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products, in accordance with the GHG Protocol Scope 3 methodology. The assessment was applied to solar panels supplied as part of Tata Power's EPC business within the base-year organizational and reporting boundary.

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

Tata Power did not have any applicable downstream leased assets within its organizational and reporting boundary during the base year. Accordingly, no Scope 3 Category 13 emissions were identified or reported for the base year. The applicability of downstream leased assets was assessed as part of Tata Power's base-year GHG inventory boundary assessment. No relevant downstream leased assets requiring reporting under Scope 3 Category 13 were identified.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40152

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Tata Power had one applicable distribution franchisee, Tata Power Ajmer Distribution Company Limited (TPADL), during the base year. The GHG emissions associated with the operation of this distribution franchisee were accounted for in Tata Power's Scope 3 Category 14 – Franchises inventory for the base year. No other applicable franchise operations were identified within the base-year reporting boundary. Accordingly, the base-year Scope 3 Category 14 assessment covers TPADL as the only applicable distribution franchisee. The emissions were quantified based on the relevant operational activity data and applicable GHG emission factors, in accordance with the GHG Protocol Scope 3 methodology.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Tata Power applies an equity share approach for consolidation of GHG emissions. Accordingly, the GHG emissions associated with entities and investments covered under the equity share consolidation approach were accounted for in proportion to Tata Power's equity shareholding. The applicable emissions were consolidated within Tata Power's Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 GHG inventory in proportion to the Company's ownership/equity share, as applicable. Therefore, emissions associated with such equity-accounted investments were not separately reported under Scope 3 Category 15 – Investments, as this would result in double counting of emissions already incorporated within Tata Power's consolidated GHG inventory. The base-year assessment was undertaken consistently with Tata Power's organizational boundary and equity share consolidation approach, ensuring transparency and avoiding double counting of GHG emissions.

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

No additional upstream Scope 3 emission sources beyond those specifically identified and quantified within Tata Power's applicable Scope 3 categories were identified for the base year. The applicability of upstream Scope 3 categories was assessed based on Tata Power's organizational boundary, business activities and the requirements of the GHG Protocol. Relevant upstream emission sources applicable to the base year were accounted for under the respective Scope 3 categories.

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

Tata Power did not identify any additional downstream Scope 3 emission sources, beyond those assessed and reported under the applicable Scope 3 categories, during the base year. The applicability of downstream Scope 3 emission sources was assessed based on Tata Power's business activities, organizational boundary and the requirements of the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard. No additional downstream emission sources requiring separate reporting were identified for the base year.
[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)

26066679

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 GHG Emissions Calculation Methodology – FY26 Tata Power quantifies Scope 1 GHG emissions based on relevant fuel and material consumption and other direct emission sources across its operating segments. Emissions are calculated using applicable activity data, calorific values, emission factors and Global Warming Potentials (GWPs), in accordance with the GHG Protocol and IPCC emission factors. The key Scope 1 emission sources covered are: 1. Thermal Generation – Fuel & Material Consumption Scope 1 emissions are calculated based on the consumption of relevant fuels and materials used in thermal power generation. 2. Waste Heat Recovery / Blast Furnace Gas Emissions associated with the utilization of Blast Furnace Gas and relevant fuel/gas consumption in waste heat recovery operations are quantified using applicable activity data and emission factors. 3. Hydro Generation – Fuel & Material Consumption Scope 1 emissions from fuel and material consumption at hydroelectric generating facilities are quantified based on the relevant activity data and applicable emission factors. 4. Transmission & Distribution (T&D) – Refrigerants Fugitive emissions from refrigerant consumption/replenishment in T&D operations are quantified based on the quantity of refrigerants consumed or replenished and the applicable Global Warming Potential (GWP) factors. 5. Clean & Green Generation – PV Panel Manufacturing, Solar O&M and Wind O&M Scope 1 emissions associated with PV panel manufacturing, solar O&M and wind O&M activities are quantified based on relevant fuel consumption and other applicable direct emission sources within the reporting boundary. 6. Corporate – High-Speed Diesel (HSD) Consumption Scope 1 emissions associated with HSD consumption at corporate facilities are calculated based on the quantity of fuel consumed and the applicable emission factor. Calculation Methodology For fuel-based emission sources, the quantity of fuel consumed is multiplied by the applicable Gross Calorific Value (GCV) to determine the total heat input/energy content. Fuel Consumption × GCV = Total Heat Input The resulting heat input is multiplied by the applicable GHG emission factors to determine the associated CO_2 emissions. Total Heat Input × Applicable Emission Factor = CO_2 Emissions Where applicable, CH_4 and N_2O emissions are also calculated using the relevant emission factors and converted into CO_2 equivalent (CO_2e)

Past year 1

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

41352681

(7.6.2) End date

03/31/2025

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 GHG Emissions Calculation Methodology – FY25 Tata Power quantifies Scope 1 GHG emissions based on relevant fuel and material consumption and other direct emission sources across its operating segments. Emissions are calculated using applicable activity data, calorific values, emission factors and Global Warming

Potentials (GWPs), in accordance with the GHG Protocol and IPCC emission factors. The key Scope 1 emission sources covered are: 1. Thermal Generation – Fuel & Material Consumption Scope 1 emissions are calculated based on the consumption of relevant fuels and materials used in thermal power generation. 2. Waste Heat Recovery / Blast Furnace Gas Emissions associated with the utilization of Blast Furnace Gas and relevant fuel/gas consumption in waste heat recovery operations are quantified using applicable activity data and emission factors. 3. Hydro Generation – Fuel & Material Consumption Scope 1 emissions from fuel and material consumption at hydroelectric generating facilities are quantified based on the relevant activity data and applicable emission factors. 4. Transmission & Distribution (T&D) – Refrigerants Fugitive emissions from refrigerant consumption/replenishment in T&D operations are quantified based on the quantity of refrigerants consumed or replenished and the applicable Global Warming Potential (GWP) factors. 5. Clean & Green Generation – PV Panel Manufacturing, Solar O&M and Wind O&M Scope 1 emissions associated with PV panel manufacturing, solar O&M and wind O&M activities are quantified based on relevant fuel consumption and other applicable direct emission sources within the reporting boundary. 6. Corporate – High-Speed Diesel (HSD) Consumption Scope 1 emissions associated with HSD consumption at corporate facilities are calculated based on the quantity of fuel consumed and the applicable emission factor. Calculation Methodology For fuel-based emission sources, the quantity of fuel consumed is multiplied by the applicable Gross Calorific Value (GCV) to determine the total heat input/energy content. Fuel Consumption × GCV = Total Heat Input The resulting heat input is multiplied by the applicable GHG emission factors to determine the associated CO_2 emissions. Total Heat Input × Applicable Emission Factor = CO_2 Emissions Where applicable, CH_4 and N_2O emissions are also calculated using the relevant emission factors and converted into CO_2 equivalent (CO_2e)

Past year 2

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

40201962

(7.6.2) End date

03/31/2024

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 GHG Emissions Calculation Methodology – FY24 Tata Power quantifies Scope 1 GHG emissions based on relevant fuel and material consumption and other direct emission sources across its operating segments. Emissions are calculated using applicable activity data, calorific values, emission factors and Global Warming Potentials (GWPs), in accordance with the GHG Protocol and IPCC emission factors. The key Scope 1 emission sources covered are: 1. Thermal Generation – Fuel & Material Consumption Scope 1 emissions are calculated based on the consumption of relevant fuels and materials used in thermal power generation. 2. Waste Heat Recovery / Blast Furnace Gas Emissions associated with the utilization of Blast Furnace Gas and relevant fuel/gas consumption in waste heat recovery operations are quantified using applicable activity data and emission factors. 3. Hydro Generation – Fuel & Material Consumption Scope 1 emissions from fuel and material consumption at hydroelectric generating facilities are quantified based on the relevant activity data and applicable emission factors. 4. Transmission & Distribution (T&D) – Refrigerants Fugitive emissions from refrigerant consumption/replenishment in T&D operations are quantified based on the quantity of refrigerants consumed or replenished and the applicable Global Warming Potential (GWP) factors. 5. Clean & Green Generation – PV Panel Manufacturing, Solar O&M and Wind O&M Scope 1 emissions associated with PV panel manufacturing, solar O&M and wind O&M activities are quantified based on relevant fuel consumption and other applicable direct emission sources within the reporting boundary. 6. Corporate – High-Speed Diesel (HSD) Consumption Scope 1 emissions

associated with HSD consumption at corporate facilities are calculated based on the quantity of fuel consumed and the applicable emission factor. Calculation Methodology For fuel-based emission sources, the quantity of fuel consumed is multiplied by the applicable Gross Calorific Value (GCV) to determine the total heat input/energy content. Fuel Consumption × GCV = Total Heat Input The resulting heat input is multiplied by the applicable GHG emission factors to determine the associated CO_2 emissions. Total Heat Input × Applicable Emission Factor = CO_2 Emissions Where applicable, CH_4 and N_2O emissions are also calculated using the relevant emission factors and converted into CO_2 equivalent (CO_2e)

Past year 3

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

28312137

(7.6.2) End date

03/31/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 GHG Emissions Calculation Methodology – FY23 Tata Power quantifies Scope 1 GHG emissions based on relevant fuel and material consumption and other direct emission sources across its operating segments. Emissions are calculated using applicable activity data, calorific values, emission factors and Global Warming Potentials (GWPs), in accordance with the GHG Protocol and IPCC emission factors. The key Scope 1 emission sources covered are: 1. Thermal Generation – Fuel & Material Consumption Scope 1 emissions are calculated based on the consumption of relevant fuels and materials used in thermal power generation. 2. Waste Heat Recovery / Blast Furnace Gas Emissions associated with the utilization of Blast Furnace Gas and relevant fuel/gas consumption in waste heat recovery operations are quantified using applicable activity data and emission factors. 3. Hydro Generation – Fuel & Material Consumption Scope 1 emissions from fuel and material consumption at hydroelectric generating facilities are quantified based on the relevant activity data and applicable emission factors. 4. Transmission & Distribution (T&D) – Refrigerants Fugitive emissions from refrigerant consumption/replenishment in T&D operations are quantified based on the quantity of refrigerants consumed or replenished and the applicable Global Warming Potential (GWP) factors. 5. Clean & Green Generation – PV Panel Manufacturing, Solar O&M and Wind O&M Scope 1 emissions associated with PV panel manufacturing, solar O&M and wind O&M activities are quantified based on relevant fuel consumption and other applicable direct emission sources within the reporting boundary. 6. Corporate – High-Speed Diesel (HSD) Consumption Scope 1 emissions associated with HSD consumption at corporate facilities are calculated based on the quantity of fuel consumed and the applicable emission factor. Calculation Methodology For fuel-based emission sources, the quantity of fuel consumed is multiplied by the applicable Gross Calorific Value (GCV) to determine the total heat input/energy content. Fuel Consumption × GCV = Total Heat Input The resulting heat input is multiplied by the applicable GHG emission factors to determine the associated CO_2 emissions. Total Heat Input × Applicable Emission Factor = CO_2 Emissions Where applicable, CH_4 and N_2O emissions are also calculated using the relevant emission factors and converted into CO_2 equivalent (CO_2e)
[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)

2587186

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 GHG Emission Calculation Methodology - FY26 Tata Power quantifies Scope 2 GHG emissions using a location-based approach for electricity purchased from the grid for own consumption. The assessment covers Tata Power's Generation, Transmission and Distribution (T&D) operations. For generation assets, purchased electricity consumed during station shutdowns and other periods of grid import is included in Scope 2. Electricity purchased from the grid for Solar and Wind operations is also considered in the Scope 2 inventory. For the T&D business, electricity associated with transmission and distribution network losses is accounted for based on the applicable equity control/consolidation approach. Scope 2 emissions are calculated by multiplying the applicable purchased electricity consumption by the relevant grid emission factor. Purchased Electricity (MWh) × Grid Emission Factor (tCO_2e/MWh) = Scope 2 GHG Emissions (tCO_2e). The applicable grid emission factor is sourced from the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) or other relevant nationally recognized sources for the respective reporting year. The methodology is applied consistently across the applicable organizational boundary to ensure transparency, consistency and comparability of Scope 2 emissions.

Past year 1

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

3201561

(7.7.3) End date

03/31/2025

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 GHG Emission Calculation Methodology - FY25 Tata Power quantifies Scope 2 GHG emissions using a location-based approach for electricity purchased from the grid for own consumption. The assessment covers Tata Power's Generation, Transmission and Distribution (T&D) operations. For generation assets, purchased electricity consumed during station shutdowns and other periods of grid import is included in Scope 2. Electricity purchased from the grid for Solar and Wind operations is also considered in the Scope 2 inventory. For the T&D business, electricity associated with transmission and distribution network losses is accounted for based on the applicable equity control/consolidation approach. Scope 2 emissions are calculated by multiplying the applicable purchased electricity consumption by the relevant grid emission factor. Purchased Electricity (MWh) × Grid Emission Factor (tCO_2e/MWh) = Scope 2 GHG Emissions (tCO_2e). The applicable grid emission factor is sourced from the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) or other relevant nationally recognized sources for the respective reporting year. The methodology is applied consistently across the applicable organizational boundary to ensure transparency, consistency and comparability of Scope 2 emissions.

Past year 2

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

2886646

(7.7.3) End date

03/31/2024

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 GHG Emission Calculation Methodology - FY24 Tata Power quantifies Scope 2 GHG emissions using a location-based approach for electricity purchased from the grid for own consumption. The assessment covers Tata Power's Generation, Transmission and Distribution (T&D) operations. For generation assets, purchased electricity consumed during station shutdowns and other periods of grid import is included in Scope 2. Electricity purchased from the grid for Solar and Wind operations is also considered in the Scope 2 inventory. For the T&D business, electricity associated with transmission and distribution network losses is accounted for based on the applicable equity control/consolidation approach. Scope 2 emissions are calculated by multiplying the applicable purchased electricity consumption by the relevant grid emission factor. Purchased Electricity (MWh) × Grid Emission Factor (tCO_2e/MWh) = Scope 2 GHG Emissions (tCO_2e). The applicable grid emission factor is sourced from the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) or other relevant nationally recognized sources for the respective reporting year. The methodology is applied consistently across the applicable organizational boundary to ensure transparency, consistency and comparability of Scope 2 emissions.

Past year 3

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

2362899

(7.7.3) End date

03/31/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 GHG Emission Calculation Methodology - FY23 Tata Power quantifies Scope 2 GHG emissions using a location-based approach for electricity purchased from the grid for own consumption. The assessment covers Tata Power's Generation, Transmission and Distribution (T&D) operations. For generation assets, purchased electricity consumed during station shutdowns and other periods of grid import is included in Scope 2. Electricity purchased from the grid for Solar and Wind operations is also considered in the Scope 2 inventory. For the T&D business, electricity associated with transmission and distribution network losses is

accounted for based on the applicable equity control/consolidation approach. Scope 2 emissions are calculated by multiplying the applicable purchased electricity consumption by the relevant grid emission factor. Purchased Electricity (MWh) × Grid Emission Factor (tCO_2e/MWh) = Scope 2 GHG Emissions (tCO_2e). The applicable grid emission factor is sourced from the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) or other relevant nationally recognized sources for the respective reporting year. The methodology is applied consistently across the applicable organizational boundary to ensure transparency, consistency and comparability of Scope 2 emissions. [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)

145708

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Scope 3 Category 1 – Purchased Goods and Services Tata Power accounts for Scope 3 Category 1 emissions associated with the upstream production of goods and services purchased across its operating segments, including Thermal Generation, Waste Heat Recovery/Blast Furnace Gas, Hydro Generation, Transmission & Distribution (T&D), Clean & Green Generation, Solar Manufacturing, Solar O&M, Wind O&M and Corporate functions. The assessment covers relevant raw materials, consumables, construction/project-related expenditure, finished goods, spares and other purchased goods and services. A spend-based approach is applied, wherein the relevant procurement/expenditure value is multiplied by the applicable emission factor based on the nature/category of goods or services purchased. Relevant

Procurement/Expenditure (USD) × Applicable Emission Factor (kgCO_2e/USD) = Scope 3 Category 1 Emissions (kgCO_2e). Where expenditure is recorded in INR, it is converted into USD using the applicable exchange rate before application of the emission factor. Emission factors are sourced from recognized and relevant emissions databases. The resulting emissions are converted into tCO_2e and aggregated across the applicable procurement categories to determine total Scope 3 Category 1 emissions.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

961269

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average 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

Scope 3 Category 2 – Capital Goods, the average spend-based approach is used to estimate upstream GHG emissions associated with capital goods procured during the reporting period. The calculation is based on the total eligible CapEx expenditure, mapped to the relevant capital-goods/product or economic-sector category, and multiplied by the corresponding average spend-based emission factor (kg CO_2e per unit of monetary spend). The emission factor represents the average cradle-to-gate emissions associated with the production and supply of the respective capital goods, including raw-material extraction, processing and manufacturing. Where detailed supplier-specific or activity-based data are unavailable, average spend-based emission factors are applied to provide a consistent estimate across the reporting boundary. Category 2 emissions = Eligible CapEx spend × Applicable average spend-based emission factor, with appropriate currency/year adjustments applied to the emission factors where required.

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)

21302217

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Hybrid method Fuel-based method 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

Scope 3 Category 3 – Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities accounts for upstream emissions associated with purchased fuels and electricity that are not reported under Scope 1 or Scope 2. The assessment uses a combination of fuel-based and activity-based/grid-factor approaches depending on data availability. Upstream emissions from purchased coal, natural gas, HFO and LDO are estimated using the fuel-based method. Emissions are calculated by multiplying the quantity of fuel consumed/purchased by the corresponding upstream life-cycle emission factor. These factors account for emissions from fuel extraction, processing, refining and transportation prior to consumption. For purchased electricity used for auxiliary consumption, upstream energy-related emissions are estimated based on electricity consumption and the applicable grid emission factor. For the T&D business, electricity purchased and subsequently supplied to end users is also considered in the relevant energy-related emissions assessment. T&D loss emissions are quantified based on the electricity lost within the transmission and distribution network. The quantity of electricity lost is multiplied by the applicable grid emission factor to estimate the associated emissions. For purchased electricity sold to end users, emissions associated with the generation of that electricity are estimated based on the relevant electricity quantity. The grid emission factor is applied for estimation of emissions associated with electricity generation for the applicable activities. The calculation boundary is defined to ensure that emissions already accounted for under Scope 1 (direct fuel combustion) and Scope 2 (purchased electricity) are excluded. Accordingly, Category 3 captures the upstream and other energy-related emissions across the fuel and electricity supply chain. The methodology is applied consistently across the relevant Tata Power businesses based on activity data and appropriate emission factors.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

49700

(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

Scope 3 Category 4 – Upstream Transportation and Distribution a spend-based estimation approach is applied where detailed shipment-level activity data (such as weight, distance, mode and carrier) are not available. Transportation expenditure is estimated as 10% of the monetary value of goods imported from China and 5% of the monetary value of goods sourced from other countries/locations. The estimated transportation spend is then multiplied by the relevant transportation-sector emission factor (kg CO_2e per monetary unit spent) to estimate the associated upstream transportation and distribution emissions. The methodology captures emissions from the transportation and distribution of purchased goods occurring in the company's upstream supply chain, prior to receipt by Tata Power, and provides a consistent estimation basis across the reporting boundary.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

118522

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Waste-type-specific method

☑ Other, please specify :Hybrid method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Scope 3 Category 5 – Waste Generated in Operations emissions are estimated using a combination of the waste-type-specific, average-data and hybrid methods, depending on the availability and granularity of waste and treatment data. The calculation covers emissions associated with the transportation, treatment, recovery and final disposal of waste generated within Tata Power's operational premises. Waste quantities are identified by waste stream and treatment/disposal route, including used batteries, used oil, e-waste, oil-contaminated waste residue, spent ion-exchange resin containing toxic metals, general scrap, fly ash, bottom ash, paper waste, plastic waste and kitchen waste. For waste streams where the waste quantity and treatment/disposal route are available, waste-type-specific emission factors are applied. Where detailed treatment information is unavailable, average-data emission factors based on the waste type and typical treatment/disposal pathway are used. The hybrid method is applied where a combination of site-specific waste data, transportation information and average or waste-specific emission factors is available. Transportation emissions are estimated based on the applicable transportation activity data or appropriate assumptions, while treatment and disposal emissions are calculated using the relevant emission factors. This methodology enables estimation of emissions across the complete waste management chain while avoiding emissions already accounted for under Scope 1 and Scope 2.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

4419

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Other, please specify :Hybrid method 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

Scope 3 Category 6 – Business Travel Accounts for indirect GHG emissions arising from business travel undertaken by employees using transportation modes and accommodation services not owned or controlled by Tata Power. Depending on data availability, a combination of distance-based, fuel-based, average-data and hybrid methods is applied. Under the distance-based method, emissions are calculated using the distance travelled by employees, mode of transport, passenger information and the relevant emission factor. Under the fuel-based method, emissions are estimated from the quantity of fuel consumed for business travel multiplied by the applicable fuel emission factor. The average-data method uses business travel expenditure or other aggregated travel data with appropriate average emission factors where detailed activity data are unavailable. The hybrid method combines available activity-specific data with average or secondary emission factors to improve the accuracy of estimation. The assessment may cover air travel, rail travel, road travel/taxis and other applicable modes of employee business travel, along with associated accommodation emissions where included within the reporting boundary. The methodology is applied to capture the upstream life-cycle emissions associated with business travel, excluding emissions already accounted for under Scope 1 and Scope 2.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

34955

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Other, please specify :Hybrid method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Scope 3 Category 7 – Employee Commuting accounts for indirect GHG emissions arising from the transportation of employees between their residences and workplaces using modes of transport not owned or operated by Tata Power. Due to limited employee-level commuting data, the average-data and hybrid methods are applied. Emissions are estimated using the average commuting distance by each mode of transport, number of employees/workmen, commuting frequency and relevant emission factors. DEFRA 2022 emission factors are applied for petrol cars, motorcycles, local buses, light rail/trams and CNG-powered medium cars. For shared four-wheelers and three-wheelers, the respective emission factor is divided by three, assuming an average occupancy of three persons per vehicle. For workmen, it is assumed that 60% commute by company bus, 20% by public bus and 20% by rail, while for senior management, 100% are assumed to commute by four-wheelers. In the absence of employee-specific commuting-distance data, an average distance travelled for each mode of transport is applied. The resulting passenger-kilometres are multiplied by the corresponding mode-specific emission factors to estimate total emissions. The hybrid approach is used where available employee/mode-specific information is combined with assumptions and secondary emission factors to complete the estimation.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

0

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Asset-specific method

☑ 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

Scope 3 Category 8 – Upstream Leased Assets accounts for GHG emissions arising from the operation of assets leased by Tata Power from third parties and not already included in Scope 1 or Scope 2. The asset-specific method and average-data method are applied depending on the availability of asset-level information. Under the asset-specific method, emissions are estimated using asset-specific activity data such as energy/fuel consumption, operating hours, asset capacity and lease period, together with the applicable emission factors. Where asset-level consumption data are unavailable, the average-data method is applied using parameters such as asset type, size, operating characteristics, occupancy/utilisation and average energy consumption, along with appropriate emission factors. The calculation is performed for the relevant leased assets within the organisational boundary, ensuring that emissions already accounted for under Scope 1 or Scope 2 are excluded to avoid double counting. The employee commuting assumptions provided—DEFRA 2022 transport emission factors, mode-wise commuting distances, vehicle-sharing assumptions and workmen/senior-management travel patterns—should not be used for Category 8; these assumptions belong to Category 7 – Employee Commuting.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

62074

(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

Scope 3 Category 9 – Downstream Transportation and Distribution accounts for GHG emissions arising from the transportation and distribution of solar panels sold by Tata Power to customers, where the transportation activities are performed by third-party logistics providers and are not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2. The distance-based method is applied using transportation activity data such as the quantity/weight of solar panels transported, mode of transportation, and distance travelled from the Tata Power facility or distribution point to the customer/end destination. Emissions are calculated by multiplying the tonne-kilometres (tonnes of solar panels × distance travelled) by the applicable mode-specific transportation emission factor. Where shipment-specific distance or weight data are unavailable, reasonable average distances and transportation assumptions may be applied. The methodology captures emissions associated with the downstream movement and distribution of solar panels after sale, while avoiding emissions already accounted for under other Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 categories.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

841

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Site-specific method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Scope 3 Category 10 – Processing of Sold Products accounts for GHG emissions arising from the processing, transformation or further manufacturing of products sold by Tata Power to downstream entities, where such processing is performed by third parties. The site-specific method is applied where information on the downstream processing activity, such as energy/fuel consumption, production quantity, processing technology and operating conditions, is available. Emissions are

estimated using the actual energy or fuel consumed during processing multiplied by the relevant emission factors. Where site-specific activity data are unavailable, the average-data method is applied using the quantity of sold products, their expected downstream processing requirements and relevant industry-average emission factors. The calculation therefore estimates emissions associated with downstream processing of Tata Power's sold products until they are converted into subsequent products, while excluding emissions already accounted for under Scope 1 and Scope 2 of the downstream processor.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

3429445

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :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

Scope 3 Category 11 – Use of Sold Products accounts for the indirect GHG emissions arising from the use of EV chargers sold or installed by Tata Power over their expected operating life. The average-data method is applied where charger-specific electricity consumption data are not available for individual units. Emissions are estimated based on parameters such as the number of EV chargers installed, average electricity delivered/consumed per charger, expected operating lifetime and applicable grid emission factor. The calculation can be expressed as: Number of chargers × Average annual electricity consumption per charger × Expected operating life × Grid emission factor. The resulting emissions represent the use-phase electricity-related emissions attributable to the EV chargers during their expected lifetime. The methodology uses representative average operating assumptions across the installed charger population and excludes emissions already accounted for within Tata Power's Scope 1 and Scope 2 boundary.

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)

841

(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

Scope 3 Category 12 – End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products accounts for GHG emissions arising from the waste treatment and disposal of solar panels sold by Tata Power as part of its EPC business at the end of their expected useful life. The average-data method is applied to estimate emissions where site-specific end-of-life treatment data are not available. The calculation is based on the quantity of solar panels sold, their average weight/material composition, expected end-of-life treatment pathway (such as recycling, recovery or disposal), and the corresponding waste-treatment emission factors. Emissions are estimated by applying the relevant emission factor to the quantity of solar panels expected to undergo each end-of-life treatment process. The methodology captures emissions associated with collection, transportation, treatment, recycling and/or disposal of the sold solar panels at the end of their useful life. The calculation is based on reasonable average assumptions regarding the end-of-life treatment route and is applied consistently across the relevant sold-product portfolio.

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

Scope 3 Category 13 – Downstream Leased Assets is not applicable to Tata Power, as there are no significant assets owned by Tata Power that are leased to third parties and for which the associated operational emissions fall outside the Company's Scope 1 and Scope 2 boundaries. Accordingly, no emissions are reported under this category.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

460002

(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

Scope 3 Category 14 – Franchises accounts for GHG emissions arising from the operation of franchise operations that are not included in Tata Power's Scope 1 and Scope 2 inventories. Tata Power has one distribution franchisee, Tata Power Ajmer Distribution Company Limited (TPADL), and emissions associated with its franchise operations have been accounted for under this category. The average-data method is applied using available operational data and relevant average emission factors to estimate the associated GHG emissions. The calculation captures emissions attributable to the franchisee's operational activities that fall outside Tata Power's organisational boundary, while ensuring that emissions already reported under Scope 1 and Scope 2 are excluded to avoid double counting.

Investments

(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

Scope 3 Category 15 – Investments Considered not applicable for separate reporting, as the emissions associated with the relevant investment activities are already accounted for within Tata Power's Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions based on the applicable organisational and operational boundary. Accordingly, the associated emissions are not additionally reported under Scope 3 Category 15, in order to avoid double counting. For the current reporting year, investments have therefore been accounted for within the Scope 1 and Scope 2 inventory as applicable.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.6) Please explain

Other Upstream emissions are considered not applicable to Tata Power, as no significant upstream emission sources beyond those covered under the identified Scope 3 categories have been identified within the reporting boundary. Accordingly, no emissions are reported under this category.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.6) Please explain

Other Downstream emissions are considered not applicable to Tata Power, as no significant downstream emission sources beyond those covered under the identified Scope 3 categories have been identified within the reporting boundary. Accordingly, no emissions are reported under this category.
[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)

88837

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

1210392

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

21266550

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

31432

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

135752

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

8379

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

35801

(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)

1129

(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)

3429452

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

1129

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

0

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

462812

(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

Scope 3 emissions have been comprehensively mapped across all applicable upstream and downstream categories in line with the relevant GHG Protocol principles. A category-wise assessment and calculation methodology has been developed based on the availability and quality of activity data, including fuel consumption, electricity consumption, CapEx, transportation, waste generation, employee commuting, sold products, and other relevant operational parameters. Appropriate calculation approaches, including fuel-based, distance-based, spend-based, average-data, site-specific and hybrid methods, have been applied to quantify emissions for the respective categories. Relevant emission factors and reasonable assumptions have been applied wherever primary activity data were not available, ensuring consistency and transparency in the estimation process. As an outcome of the assessment, Scope 3 emissions have been successfully mapped and quantified across all applicable categories. The assessment also identified that Other Upstream and Other Downstream categories are not applicable, as no additional material emission sources beyond those already captured under the identified Scope 3 categories were identified within the reporting boundary. Accordingly, these categories have been excluded from the quantified Scope 3 inventory with appropriate justification. The exercise has resulted in a structured, transparent and category-wise Scope 3 emissions inventory, providing a clear basis for future data refinement, improved primary-data collection and enhanced GHG reporting.

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)

99506

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

918441

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

21096247

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

35258

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

143366

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

3707

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

36184

(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)

2198

(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)

2165486

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

545

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

0

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

433196

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

1530111

(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

Scope 3 emissions have been comprehensively mapped across all applicable upstream and downstream categories in line with the relevant GHG Protocol principles. A category-wise assessment and calculation methodology has been developed based on the availability and quality of activity data, including fuel consumption, electricity consumption, CapEx, transportation, waste generation, employee commuting, sold products, and other relevant operational parameters. Appropriate calculation approaches, including fuel-based, distance-based, spend-based, average-data, site-specific and hybrid methods, have been applied to quantify emissions for the respective categories. Relevant emission factors and reasonable assumptions have been applied wherever primary activity data were not available, ensuring consistency and transparency in the estimation process. As an outcome of the assessment, Scope 3 emissions have been successfully mapped and quantified across all applicable categories. The assessment also identified that Other Upstream and Other Downstream categories are not applicable, as no additional material

emission sources beyond those already captured under the identified Scope 3 categories were identified within the reporting boundary. Accordingly, these categories have been excluded from the quantified Scope 3 inventory with appropriate justification. The exercise has resulted in a structured, transparent and category-wise Scope 3 emissions inventory, providing a clear basis for future data refinement, improved primary-data collection and enhanced GHG reporting.

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)

127031

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

548046

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

21225391

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

35258

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

57837

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

2104

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

35034

(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)

2198

(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)

790425

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

705

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

0

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

433204

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

1530111

(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

Scope 3 emissions have been comprehensively mapped across all applicable upstream and downstream categories in line with the relevant GHG Protocol principles. A category-wise assessment and calculation methodology has been developed based on the availability and quality of activity data, including fuel consumption, electricity consumption, CapEx, transportation, waste generation, employee commuting, sold products, and other relevant operational parameters. Appropriate calculation approaches, including fuel-based, distance-based, spend-based, average-data, site-specific and hybrid methods, have been applied to quantify emissions for the respective categories. Relevant emission factors and reasonable assumptions have been applied wherever primary activity data were not available, ensuring consistency and transparency in the estimation process. As an outcome of the assessment, Scope 3 emissions have been successfully mapped and quantified across all applicable categories. The assessment also identified that Other Upstream and Other Downstream categories are not applicable, as no additional material emission sources beyond those already captured under the identified Scope 3 categories were identified within the reporting boundary. Accordingly, these categories have been excluded from the quantified Scope 3 inventory with appropriate justification. The exercise has resulted in a structured, transparent and category-wise Scope 3 emissions inventory, providing a clear basis for future data refinement, improved primary-data collection and enhanced GHG reporting.
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Tata Power Annual Report 2025-26.pdf,Tata Power Annual Report 2025-26.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Assurance Certificate Reference: The Scope 1 emissions methodology and outcomes have been reviewed with reference to the Assurance Statement provided in the Annual Report FY26, Pages 694–695.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Tata Power Annual Report 2025-26.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Assurance Certificate Reference: The Scope 2 emissions methodology and outcomes have been reviewed with reference to the Independent Assurance Statement provided in the Annual Report FY26, Pages 694–695.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Franchises
☑ Scope 3: Investments
☑ Scope 3: Capital goods
☑ Scope 3: Business travel
☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
☑ 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
☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3: Processing of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

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

(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:

☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

Tata Power Annual Report 2025-26.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Assurance Certificate Reference: The Scope 2 emissions methodology and outcomes have been reviewed with reference to the Independent Assurance Statement provided in the Annual Report FY26, Pages 694–695.

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☑ ISAE3000

(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)

136137

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

31

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

FY26 Clean & Green generation – auxiliary grid consumption emissions (180,365) minus FY25 emissions (44,228) = +136,137 tCO_2e. Percentage = 136,137 ÷ 44,554,242 × 100 = +0.31%. This represents an increase in reported Scope 2 emissions associated with auxiliary grid consumption at Clean & Green generation facilities.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15000105

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

33.67

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Thermal – fuel & material consumption emissions decreased from 36,281,822 to 21,281,717 tCO_2e. Change = 21,281,717 − 36,281,822 = -15,000,105 tCO_2e. Percentage = -15,000,105 ÷ 44,554,242 × 100 = -33.67%.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No divestment-related change in the reported Scope 1 or Scope 2 emissions was identified from the data provided.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No acquisition-related change in the reported Scope 1 or Scope 2 emissions was identified from the data provided

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No merger-related change in the reported Scope 1 or Scope 2 emissions was identified from the data provided.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No material change in output has been identified as a driver of the year-on-year change in gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Accordingly, no emissions change has been attributed to this category.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There has been no fundamental change in Tata Power's GHG emissions calculation methodology. Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions continue to be quantified using established GHG accounting principles, relevant activity data and applicable emission factors.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

349

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.0008

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Scope 1 emissions under Clean & Green generation (Solar Manufacturing, Solar O&M and Wind O&M) increased from 158 tCO_2e in FY25 to 507 tCO_2e in FY26. The increase of 349 tCO_2e is primarily attributable to the inclusion of TP Solar Limited's 4 GW PV Module Manufacturing facility within Tata Power's organizational GHG reporting boundary during FY26. Calculation: 507 − 158 = +349 tCO_2e. Percentage change relative to FY25 total Scope 1 + Scope 2 emissions: 349 ÷ 44,554,242 × 100 = 0.0008%.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No material change in physical operating conditions has been identified as a separate driver of the year-on-year change in gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. The change in reported emissions has been assessed against the identified drivers, including the organizational boundary change and operational emissions reduction.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No significant unidentified change should be reported where the year-on-year movement can be reasonably attributed to identifiable emission sources and drivers.

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The requirement is not applicable to the Company as the specific activity is not undertaken or relevant within the reporting boundary during the reporting period.
[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:* ☑ Relevant activities identified but chosen not to account for/report	*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, Scope 1 emissions only
[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)

24856383.02

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

24856383.02

(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)

2233

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

60297

(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:
☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

316

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

86123

(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:
☑ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0.895

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

1509

(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:

☑ SF6

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0.134

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

3255

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 6

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ PFCs

(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

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

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

Row 7

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ NF3

(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

(7.15.1.8) 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)

1509

(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)

0.134

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

4763

(7.15.3.5) Comment

It includes emissions from Refrigerants and SF6 consumption

Combustion (Electric utilities)

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

20494669.39

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

1761.39

(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)

20542226.84

(7.15.3.5) Comment

It includes emissions from entities using coal

Combustion (Gas utilities)

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

4361200.19

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

141.47

(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)

4365019.83

(7.15.3.5) Comment

It includes emissions from entities using natural gas and waste gases namely BFG and COG for power generation

Combustion (Other)

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

232

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

0.01

(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)

232

(7.15.3.5) Comment

It includes emissions from Company owned vehicular emissions

Emissions not elsewhere classified

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

1145124.07

(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)

1145124.07

(7.15.3.5) Comment

It includes CO2e emissions in terms of N2O as well as company investments
[Fixed row]

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

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
India	*28653866*

[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 facility

(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	*Power generation (Coal, Oil, Natural gas, Waste Gas Heat Recovery, Hydroelectric power plants)*	*25005727.31*
Row 2	*Transmission and Distribution*	*1214*
Row 3	*Renewables*	*507*
Row 4	*Company Owned Vehicles*	*232*
Row 5	*Investments (equity share)*	*1059000*

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Trombay Thermal Power Station, Mumbai, Maharashtra

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4466612

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

19.03

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

72.94

Row 2

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Jojobera Power Plant Jamshedpur Jharkhand

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3896388

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

26.26

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

73

Row 3

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Mundra Thermal Power Station, Kutch, Gujarat

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5644507

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

21.83

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

69.72

Row 4

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Maithon Power Plant, Dhanbad, Jharkhand

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4965529

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

23.78

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

83.61

Row 5

(7.17.2.1) Facility

PPGCL (Prayagraj Power Generation Company Limited), Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2308648

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

25.47

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

81.87

Row 6

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Haldia Power Generation Station, West Bengal

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

53

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

22.05

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

88.12

Row 7

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Powerhouse 6 Jamshedpur Jharkhand

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1635423

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

26.26

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

73

Row 8

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Kalinganagar Power Generation Station, Odisha

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2088387

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

20.95

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

95.09

Row 9

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Hydro Power Plant (Khopoli, Bhira and Bhivpuri), Raigad, Maharashtra

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

149

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

18.94

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

73.45

Row 10

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Tata power Mumbai Transmission and Distribution, Mumbai, Maharashtra

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

19.05

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

72.97

Row 11

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Tata Power Ajmer Distribution Limited, Ajmer, Rajasthan

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

26.49

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

74.62

Row 12

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Tata Power Delhi Distribution Limited, Delhi

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2050

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

28.41

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

77.6

Row 13

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Tata Power Odisha Distribution (Central Odisha Distribution Limited, Western Odisha Distribution Limited, Southern Odisha Distribution Limited, Northen Odisha Distribution Limited)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

329

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

20

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

85

Row 14

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited - Solar Operation and Maintenance locations

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

27.11

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

71.49

Row 15

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited - Wind Operation and Maintenance locations

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

23.22

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

76.22

Row 16

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Tata Power Renewables Energy Manufacturing, Bengaluru, Karnataka

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

572

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

12.92

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

77.62

Row 17

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Tata Power Corporate (Company Owned Vehicles)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

232

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

19.07

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

72.87

Row 18

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Tata Power Company investments

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

19.12

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

72.9
[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

25007679

(7.19.3) Comment

The organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions reported under this question include direct emissions associated with its electricity utility activities, namely Generation and Transmission & Distribution of electricity. Scope 1 emissions from Generation include direct emissions from the organization’s power generation activities, primarily associated with the combustion of fuels at generation facilities. Scope 1 emissions from Transmission & Distribution include direct emissions associated with the organization’s electricity transmission and distribution operations, where applicable. Investment companies are excluded from this activity-level calculation, as they do not constitute electricity utility activities and therefore are not considered within the Generation or Transmission & Distribution sector production activities for this disclosure. Accordingly, the emissions reported under this question represent the gross Scope 1 emissions attributable to the organization’s Generation and Transmission & Distribution of electricity activities.
[Fixed row]

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

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25007679

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

2587187

(7.22.4) Please explain

The reported gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions cover the organization's electricity utility activities, including Generation and Transmission & Distribution of electricity, within the defined reporting boundary. For Scope 1, the emissions primarily represent direct emissions associated with electricity generation activities and applicable direct emissions from transmission and distribution operations. Scope 2 emissions represent indirect emissions associated with the consumption of purchased electricity, heat, steam and/or cooling, as applicable, within the reporting boundary. Investment companies are not considered in this calculation, as they are not part of the organization's electricity utility activities and are therefore excluded from the Generation and Transmission & Distribution emissions reported under this disclosure. The emissions are therefore presented between the consolidated accounting group and other entities included within the organizational reporting boundary, based on the applicable consolidation and emissions-accounting approach.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1059000

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

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

The gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions are presented separately between the consolidated accounting group and other entities included in the response. The consolidated accounting group represents emissions from entities consolidated within the organization's accounting boundary. Other entities represent emissions associated with company investments that are included within the current emissions reporting boundary. These emissions were previously accounted for under Scope 3 emissions up to FY2025. Following the change in the organizational boundary and emissions accounting approach, the applicable emissions from these invested entities are now reflected under Scope 1 and Scope 2, as appropriate, and are therefore reported separately from the consolidated accounting group. This presentation provides transparency on emissions associated with both the consolidated accounting group and the organization's invested entities, enabling data users to understand the sources of emissions and the associated climate-related risks and opportunities.
[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:
☑ No

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Telstra Group Ltd

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation not necessary due to type of primary data available

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

343028.55

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions arising from treatment and disposal of products sold by Company

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Emissions are calculated based on WTT Emission factor-

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

UK DEFRA 2025 - emission factos
[Add row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:
☑ Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

The key challenge is that electricity supplied to customers is sourced from a pooled grid comprising coal, gas, hydro, solar and wind generation, limiting physical traceability of the generation source to individual customers. Deployment of advanced metering infrastructure (AMI), smart meters and automated meter data collection can provide accurate customer-level electricity consumption data at suitable time intervals. Integration of smart-meter data with SCADA, EMS and real-time generation data can improve visibility of the actual generation mix corresponding to customer consumption. Time-of-use and hourly matching can be implemented to align customer electricity consumption with the generation profile and associated emission factors. A central energy data platform can integrate generation, transmission, distribution and customer-metering datasets to establish a consistent emissions-allocation framework. Customer segmentation based on industrial, commercial and residential consumption profiles can support more representative allocation methodologies. Customer-specific emission factors can then be developed based on consumption timing, contracted power sources and the applicable grid-generation mix. Where renewable electricity is contracted, digital tracking of renewable energy attributes, PPAs and applicable certificates can improve source attribution. Standardised data protocols and common emission-factor methodologies across generation and distribution businesses would improve consistency and comparability. Periodic reconciliation of metered consumption with electricity purchased, generated and supplied can strengthen data quality and reduce allocation uncertainty. Advanced analytics can identify data gaps, anomalous consumption and changes in the generation mix. Collaboration with customers to exchange verified consumption data and contractual electricity-source information would further improve allocation accuracy.

Row 2

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Regulatory and Accounting Standards

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Regulatory and Accounting Standards – Challenge Different frameworks, such as GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, ISO 14064, CDP and SEBI BRSR, have different reporting requirements and approaches for electricity-related emissions. This can create differences in how customers expect Tata Power to allocate emissions, particularly between location-based and market-based Scope 2 accounting. In addition, grid electricity is generated from a mixed generation portfolio, making consistent source attribution difficult. What would help overcome the challenge Regulatory Alignment & Standardised Reporting: Tata Power can establish a common emissions-allocation methodology aligned with GHG Protocol, ISO 14064, CDP and SEBI BRSR requirements. The methodology should clearly define organisational boundaries, emission factors, data sources and allocation rules. Transparent Location- vs Market-Based Accounting: Tata Power should clearly distinguish between location-based emissions, calculated using the applicable grid-average emission factor, and market-based emissions, reflecting contractual instruments or supplier-specific emission factors where applicable. Reporting the selected approach, emission factors, assumptions and limitations transparently would improve consistency and comparability of customer-level allocations.
[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

Tata Power intends to strengthen its capability to allocate emissions to customers through advanced metering, grid monitoring and plant-level emissions data. Customer-level electricity consumption data will be integrated with generation and emissions information to improve the accuracy of emissions attribution. Life-cycle assessment methodologies will be progressively applied to quantify relevant Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions associated with products and services supplied to customers. Time-of-use modelling will enable emissions allocation to reflect variations in electricity demand and the generation mix across different time periods. Scenario-based modelling will be used to assess changes in emissions intensity resulting from variations in generation sources and customer load profiles. Digital platforms and automated calculation systems will support data integration, emissions-factor application, allocation and customer-level reporting. The methodology will be aligned with recognised frameworks including the GHG Protocol, ISO 14064 and applicable SEBI BRSR requirements. Where applicable, renewable electricity procurement, green tariffs and renewable energy options will enable improved attribution of low-carbon electricity to customers. Standardised allocation methodologies, data controls and documented assumptions will improve consistency and comparability across customer accounts. Governance mechanisms, internal controls and periodic audits will be established to validate the quality and reliability of allocated emissions data. Continuous improvement of metering infrastructure, emission factors and data analytics will progressively reduce uncertainty in customer-level allocation. These capabilities will enable Tata Power to provide customers with more transparent, granular and credible information on the emissions and energy intensity associated with the electricity and services supplied.
[Fixed row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

☑ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

99747673.06

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

99747673.06

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2531044.46

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

23219.57

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

2531044.46

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

101299.65

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

101299.65

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

101299.65

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

102278717.52

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

23219.57

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

102380017.17
[Fixed row]

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ No

	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

Not Applicable. No sustainable biomass fuel was consumed by the organization during the reporting period.

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

Not Applicable. No other biomass fuels were consumed during the reporting period.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

23219.57

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

23219.57

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Energy consumed by hydroelectric power plants is considered under renewable energy consumption. No separate consumption of renewable fuels such as renewable hydrogen was reported.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

18904348.2

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

2333114.46

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Energy consumed by thermal power plants using coal as fuel is considered. The reported value represents the energy content of coal consumed for energy-generation purposes, excluding feedstock.

Oil

(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

Not Applicable. No material consumption of oil as a fuel for energy purposes has been considered in the reported fuel consumption for the reporting period.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

3056800

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

3050

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Energy consumed by Trombay Thermal Power Station is considered. The reported gas consumption represents the energy content of gas consumed for energy-generation purposes, excluding feedstocks.

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

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

60297470

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

7210

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Energy consumed by Power House 6 and IEL Kalinganagar is considered, as these power plants use waste heat recovery gases as fuel for energy generation.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

82281837.77

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

2366594.03

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Represents the aggregate energy content, in MWh, of all applicable fuels consumed by the organization during the reporting period, excluding feedstocks. The total includes coal, gas and other applicable non-renewable fuels and is reconciled with the organization's overall energy-consumption data.
[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)

2531044.46

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

101299.65

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

101299.65

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2733643.76
[Fixed 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:
☑ Distribution (low voltage)

(7.33.1.3) Annual load (GWh)

4690

(7.33.1.4) Annual energy losses (% of annual load)

5.55

(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)

22385.37

(7.33.1.7) Length of network (km)

14486

(7.33.1.8) Number of connections

2100000

(7.33.1.9) Area covered (km2)

510

(7.33.1.10) Comment

Tata Power Delhi Distribution Limited

Row 2

(7.33.1.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ India

(7.33.1.2) Voltage level

Select from:

☑ Distribution (low voltage)

(7.33.1.3) Annual load (GWh)

702.69

(7.33.1.4) Annual energy losses (% of annual load)

7.62

(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)

4604.87

(7.33.1.7) Length of network (km)

2695

(7.33.1.8) Number of connections

172648

(7.33.1.9) Area covered (km2)

200

(7.33.1.10) Comment

Tata Power Ajmer Distribution Limited

Row 3

(7.33.1.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ India

(7.33.1.2) Voltage level

Select from:

☑ Distribution (low voltage)

(7.33.1.3) Annual load (GWh)

12181

(7.33.1.4) Annual energy losses (% of annual load)

17.8

(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)

1864.67

(7.33.1.7) Length of network (km)

76550

(7.33.1.8) Number of connections

3377543

(7.33.1.9) Area covered (km2)

29354

(7.33.1.10) Comment

Tata Power Central Odisha Distribution Limited

Row 4

(7.33.1.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ India

(7.33.1.2) Voltage level

Select from:
☑ Distribution (low voltage)

(7.33.1.3) Annual load (GWh)

4574.21

(7.33.1.4) Annual energy losses (% of annual load)

19.72

(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)

77771.63

(7.33.1.7) Length of network (km)

83403

(7.33.1.8) Number of connections

2280572

(7.33.1.9) Area covered (km2)

48751

(7.33.1.10) Comment

Tata Power Southern Odisha Distribution Limited

Row 5

(7.33.1.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ India

(7.33.1.2) Voltage level

Select from:

☑ Distribution (low voltage)

(7.33.1.3) Annual load (GWh)

11165

(7.33.1.4) Annual energy losses (% of annual load)

14.89

(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)

142972.29

(7.33.1.7) Length of network (km)

135741.47

(7.33.1.8) Number of connections

2237684

(7.33.1.9) Area covered (km2)

48373

(7.33.1.10) Comment

Tata Power Western Odisha Distribution Limited

Row 6

(7.33.1.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ India

(7.33.1.2) Voltage level

Select from:

☑ Distribution (low voltage)

(7.33.1.3) Annual load (GWh)

7749

(7.33.1.4) Annual energy losses (% of annual load)

10

(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)

66308.19

(7.33.1.7) Length of network (km)

116081

(7.33.1.8) Number of connections

2064672

(7.33.1.9) Area covered (km2)

27857

(7.33.1.10) Comment

Row 7

(7.33.1.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ India

(7.33.1.2) Voltage level

Select from:

☑ Distribution (low voltage)

(7.33.1.3) Annual load (GWh)

5991

(7.33.1.4) Annual energy losses (% of annual load)

1.33

(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)

6852.51

(7.33.1.7) Length of network (km)

5902.44

(7.33.1.8) Number of connections

801704

(7.33.1.9) Area covered (km2)

485

(7.33.1.10) Comment

Tata Power Mumbai Distribution
[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

0.719

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

28653866

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ megawatt hour generated (MWh)

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

36260750

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

7.9

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other, please specify :Tata Power achieved a 34.88% reduction in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions intensity in FY26 compared with FY25. This significant improvement reflects the company’s continued transition towards a lower-carbon business model, supported by the optimisatio

(7.45.9) Please explain

Tata Power recorded a significant reduction in its combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions intensity during FY26 compared with FY25. The reduction reflects the Company’s continued progress towards a lower-carbon and more sustainable business model. A key contributor was the optimisation of the generation portfolio, resulting in lower carbon emissions. The Company continued to increase the contribution of renewable and clean energy within its overall portfolio. Expansion of renewable energy capacity supported the transition towards less carbon-intensive electricity generation. Increased renewable generation also contributed to improving the overall emissions profile of the business. Tata Power continued implementing decarbonisation initiatives across its operations. Improvements in operational efficiency and energy management further supported emissions reduction. The Company’s transition towards cleaner energy sources has helped reduce emissions relative to the scale of business operations. Consequently, Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions intensity per unit of revenue has improved significantly. This indicates that the Company is generating business value with a lower carbon footprint per unit of revenue. The improvement also demonstrates progress in integrating climate considerations into business and operational decisions. These initiatives are aligned with Tata Power’s broader decarbonisation strategy and Net Zero ambition. Overall, the reduction in emissions intensity demonstrates continued improvement in the Company’s carbon efficiency and climate performance. The trend reflects Tata Power’s ongoing transition towards a cleaner, more resilient and low-carbon energy business.
[Add row]

(7.46) For your electric utility activities, provide a breakdown of your Scope 1 emissions and emissions intensity relating to your total power plant capacity and generation during the reporting year by source.

Coal – Hard

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20639654

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:
☑ Gross

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

963.79

Gas

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

642029

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:
☑ Gross

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

596.79

Waste (non-biomass)

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3723862

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

☑ Gross

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

1375.64

Hydropower

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

149

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

☑ Gross

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

0.10

Onshore wind

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

☑ Gross

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

0.00

Solar

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

507

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:
☑ Gross

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

0.07

Total

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25006234

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:
☑ Gross

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

689.62
[Fixed row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

0.01

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Total Energy Consumed 36,12,22,833 GJ

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Total Generation 49,759,686,020 in kWh

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

6.08

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Energy intensity decreased by approximately 6.08% compared with FY25, indicating improved energy efficiency per unit of electricity generated. The improvement reflects continued operational efficiency, optimisation of the generation portfolio, increased contribution from renewable and clean energy, and implementation of energy-management initiatives. This reduction demonstrates Tata Power's continued progress towards improving energy efficiency and reducing energy consumption intensity across its operations.
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Intensity target

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

The Tata Power Company_SBTi v4.2_ Near-Term Certificate (1).pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

02/21/2024

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons CO2e per megawatt hour (MWh)

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

03/30/2022

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1

0.773

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

0.7730000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

56.05

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

03/30/2037

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

70.5

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

0.2280350000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

61.8

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1

0.719

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

0.7190000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

9.91

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Primary emissions include fuel consumptions and are related to electricity generation emissions categorized under Scope 1 emissions. We have considered the emissions from refrigerants and company owned vehicles.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Tata Power commits to reduce scope 1 GHG emissions 70.5 % per MWh by 2037 from a 2022 base year.

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The target will be achieved through a phased transition towards lower-carbon and more efficient power generation. Key actions include improving energy and operational efficiency across existing generating assets, increasing the share of renewable energy in the generation portfolio, reducing dependence on carbon-intensive fuels, and deploying cleaner and more efficient technologies. The Company is also focusing on renewable energy capacity expansion, energy storage, electrification and digitalisation to optimise energy use and reduce emissions intensity. Regular monitoring of GHG emissions and emissions intensity enables the Company to track performance against the 2037 pathway and identify corrective actions where required.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 2

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 2

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

The Tata Power Company_SBTi v4.2_ Near-Term Certificate (1).pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

02/21/2024

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons CO2e per megawatt hour (MWh)

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

03/30/2022

(7.53.2.17) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

0.752

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3

0.7520000000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

0.7520000000

(7.53.2.38) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure

85

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

80

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

36.3

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

03/30/2037

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

70.5

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

0.2218400000

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

61.9

(7.53.2.64) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities

0.732

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3

0.7320000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

0.7320000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

3.77

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Scope 3 Category 3 - fuel and energy related emissions are considered in Target 2 - Scope 1 + Scope 3

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Tata Power commits to reduce scope 1, Scope 3 category 3 (sub-category D) GHG emissions 70.5 % per MWh by 2037 from a 2022 base year.

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Tata Power's decarbonisation strategy focuses on progressively reducing emissions intensity through improvement in the operational efficiency of existing generation assets, increasing the share of renewable energy in its generation portfolio, reducing dependence on carbon-intensive fuels, and adopting cleaner and more efficient technologies. The Company is also expanding renewable energy capacity and exploring energy storage, electrification and digital solutions to optimise energy consumption and support the transition towards a lower-carbon energy mix. Emissions intensity is monitored periodically against the 2037 target pathway to assess performance and identify areas requiring further action.

(7.53.2.88) 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

(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

03/31/2021

(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

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

03/31/2045

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

(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

☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Tata Power has committed to achieving Carbon Net Zero before 2045 on an organisation-wide basis. The target covers the Company's Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions across the organisational boundary. Tata Power's decarbonisation strategy is aligned with the global transition towards a low-carbon economy and supports the objectives of the Paris Agreement. The Net Zero ambition is supported by Tata Power's Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi)-validated near-term targets, including a 70.5% reduction in Scope 1 GHG emissions per MWh by FY2037 from a FY2022 baseline, a 70.5% reduction in Scope 1 and Scope 3 GHG emissions from sold electricity generation by FY2037, and a 12.5% reduction in absolute Scope 2 GHG emissions by FY2027 from a FY2022 baseline. The Company is pursuing deep emissions reductions through accelerated renewable energy deployment, increasing the share of clean and green energy, improving operational efficiency, reducing the carbon intensity of generation, and progressively transitioning away from coal-based thermal generation in line with asset life and contractual obligations. The Net Zero target itself has not been separately validated by SBTi; however, Tata Power's near-term emissions reduction targets have been validated by SBTi. The Company will continue to align its long-term decarbonisation pathway with applicable SBTi requirements and evolving climate science. The target is reported on an organisation-wide basis. Any exclusions or boundary changes are managed in accordance with Tata Power's GHG accounting methodology and applicable SBTi requirements.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Achieve Carbon Net Zero before 2045. supported by the progressive transition away from thermal operations, accelerated renewable-energy expansion, and science-based emissions-reduction targets validated by SBTi in 2024.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

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

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Tata Power periodically reviews its Net Zero target and decarbonisation pathway through its internal climate governance and sustainability review processes. The review considers progress against the Company's science-based emissions reduction targets, changes in the emissions inventory and organisational boundary, developments in climate science and the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) criteria, regulatory and policy developments, technological advancements, and the Company's evolving business and generation portfolio. Progress against the Net Zero ambition is monitored through key performance indicators including greenhouse gas emissions, emissions intensity, renewable and clean energy capacity and generation, energy efficiency, and the transition of the generation portfolio. The target and associated decarbonisation pathway are reviewed by the relevant management and sustainability governance functions, with updates made where required to reflect material changes in business operations, emissions methodology, SBTi requirements, or the external policy and technology landscape. Any material revision to the target, including changes to the target year, base year, boundary or level of ambition, would be formally documented and communicated through the Company's sustainability and climate-related disclosures. Tata Power's Net Zero ambition is supported by its SBTi-validated near-term targets, which provide measurable milestones towards the Company's long-term Carbon Net Zero ambition before 2045.
[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	*2*	
To be implemented	*1*	*856290*
Implementation commenced	*3*	*1693965*
Implemented	*4*	*1526430*
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)

1526430

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(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)

159790000000

(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

During FY26, the addition of renewable energy capacity supported the avoidance of electricity generation from equivalent coal-based thermal power sources. The renewable capacity added during the year contributed to reducing dependence on carbon-intensive generation and supported the transition towards a cleaner energy mix. This initiative is aligned with Tata Power's decarbonisation strategy, which focuses on expanding Clean and Green capacity, reducing portfolio carbon intensity and progressively transitioning away from thermal generation.
[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:

☑ Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Tata Power drives investment in emissions-reduction activities through dedicated budgets for energy efficiency, low-carbon technologies, renewable energy and R&D, integrated into the Company's capital expenditure and operational expenditure planning. A significant portion of OPEX is allocated towards improving energy performance across generating assets through process optimisation, equipment upgradation, auxiliary power reduction and efficiency improvement measures. The Company systematically identifies energy-saving opportunities through energy audits, performance monitoring and benchmarking of key energy-consuming systems. Investments are prioritised for replacement of ageing and inefficient equipment with high-efficiency technologies, optimisation of operating parameters and reduction of auxiliary energy consumption. At thermal power plants, specific focus is placed on boiler efficiency, combustion optimisation and reduction of unburnt carbon in coal ash, thereby improving overall heat-rate performance and reducing emissions intensity. Tata Power also maintains dedicated investment towards R&D and deployment of emerging low-carbon technologies. Based on technical feasibility, operational suitability and potential emissions reduction, the Company evaluates and adopts technologies such as solar PV, floating solar, microgrids, battery energy storage, pumped hydro storage, smart-grid solutions and other clean-energy technologies. Investment decisions are further supported through life-cycle cost assessment, energy-performance evaluation, emissions-reduction potential and return-on-investment analysis. The Company also invests in green building certifications, energy audits, renewable-energy integration and digital energy-management systems to continuously improve resource and energy efficiency. A significant portion of the Company's growth capital is being directed towards renewable generation, transmission and distribution infrastructure, energy storage and other clean-energy businesses, supporting the progressive decarbonisation of the generation portfolio. These investment mechanisms support Tata Power's long-term transition towards a cleaner and lower-carbon energy portfolio, with the Company targeting a significant increase in its Clean & Green generation capacity and progressing towards its Carbon Net Zero ambition by 2045.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Tata Power drives investment in emissions reduction through structured employee engagement, capability building and behavioural energy-management programmes. Employees are actively involved in identifying and implementing energy-efficiency and decarbonisation opportunities at operational locations. Equipment modernisation and technology upgrades are supported by equipment-specific technical training, competency development and hands-on operational

training, enabling employees to operate and maintain high-efficiency systems at optimum performance. Employee capability building supports effective implementation of initiatives such as auxiliary power reduction, energy-efficient equipment operation, process optimisation, energy conservation and renewable-energy integration. Energy-performance awareness is reinforced through energy audits, operational monitoring and communication of energy-saving opportunities. Tata Power also promotes low-carbon employee mobility through initiatives encouraging adoption of electric vehicles and sustainable commuting practices such as carpooling. These measures contribute to reducing emissions associated with employee transportation and support the organisation's broader transition towards low-carbon mobility. Environmental stewardship is further embedded through employee participation in tree plantation, biodiversity and environmental awareness programmes, including quizzes, competitions and World Environment Day activities. During the reporting year, approximately 4.5 million saplings were planted across Tata Power locations, supporting carbon sequestration and ecosystem restoration. Employees are also encouraged to adopt energy-efficient practices, including the use of LED lighting and responsible electricity consumption at workplaces and homes. These behavioural interventions complement technology investments by reducing avoidable energy consumption. Tata Power therefore uses employee engagement as an enabling mechanism for its emissions-reduction strategy, combining technical competency, behavioural change, low-carbon mobility, energy conservation and environmental stewardship. This approach strengthens employee ownership of decarbonisation initiatives and supports sustained improvement in energy efficiency and emissions performance across operations.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Tata Power integrates regulatory compliance and internationally recognised environmental standards into its investment and operational decision-making processes. The Company proactively monitors applicable environmental regulations, emission standards and statutory requirements and undertakes necessary capital and operational investments ahead of regulatory deadlines, where feasible. This approach drives timely equipment modification, replacement, process optimisation and adoption of advanced pollution-control technologies. Investments in advanced emission-control systems, including upgrades and modifications of Electrostatic Precipitators (ESPs), support improved particulate matter control and compliance with applicable emission standards. In parallel, optimisation of Air Pre-Heaters (APHs), boilers, pumps, motors and other energy-intensive equipment improves operating efficiency, reduces auxiliary power consumption and supports reduction in fuel consumption and associated GHG emissions. Regulatory requirements are incorporated into environmental management systems, compliance assurance processes, asset-management planning and CAPEX/OPEX prioritisation. Environmental performance is monitored through defined operating parameters, statutory monitoring, audits and management reviews to identify gaps and initiate corrective and preventive actions. Tata Power's locations implement internationally recognised management systems, including ISO 14001 for Environmental Management, ISO 9001 for Quality Management and ISO 45001 for Occupational Health and Safety, providing a structured framework for continual improvement and risk management. Beyond minimum regulatory compliance, the Company evaluates best-available and emerging technologies that can deliver additional environmental benefits. These include process decarbonisation opportunities, energy-efficiency improvements, utilisation of waste gases where technically and economically feasible, and other low-carbon solutions. This compliance-led investment approach enables Tata Power to anticipate regulatory changes, reduce environmental risks, improve energy and resource efficiency, minimise emissions and strengthen the resilience of its assets. Regulatory compliance therefore acts not only as a mandatory requirement but also as a key mechanism for accelerating technology modernisation.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Tata Power has a well-defined decarbonization plan in place, prioritizing a gradual shift towards a more substantial renewable energy portfolio. To bolster this commitment and effectively manage associated risks, the implementation of Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP) serves as a valuable risk management tool. The selected ICP enables us to assess, forecast, and prepare for future carbon-related compliance costs, thereby ensuring a smoother and financially prudent transition towards a greener and sustainable energy landscape. With the strategic integration of ICP into our operations, TATA Power gains a deeper understanding of the potential financial implications of carbon-related regulations. This proactive approach empowers us to optimize resource allocation, drive energy efficiency, and strategize investments, ultimately aligning with our decarbonization goals.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Partnering with governments on technology development

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Tata Power drives investment in emissions reduction through strategic partnerships with central and state governments for the development and deployment of low-carbon technologies and clean-energy infrastructure. These collaborations enable the Company to leverage government policy support, project facilitation, technical expertise and enabling infrastructure to accelerate the transition towards renewable and low-carbon energy. During FY26, Tata Power progressed strategic partnerships with governments for large-scale renewable energy, hydro and pumped-storage projects. Under the MoU with the Government of Maharashtra, the Company is developing approximately 2,800 MW of pumped-storage capacity, comprising the 1,000 MW Bhivpuri and 1,800 MW Shirwata projects. Pumped hydro storage will enable greater integration of variable renewable energy by providing long-duration storage, peak-load management and grid balancing. Tata Power is also working with state governments to assess the feasibility of nuclear power projects, supporting the development of additional non-fossil generation capacity. In parallel, the Company continues to evaluate and deploy emerging technologies such as CCUS, Coal Catalyst, green hydrogen and energy-storage solutions to reduce the emissions intensity of its existing and future operations. These government partnerships help reduce technology and implementation barriers, facilitate large-scale capital deployment and accelerate the commercialisation of clean-energy solutions. They therefore form an important component of Tata Power's investment approach towards portfolio decarbonisation, energy security and its long-term Carbon Net Zero ambition before 2045.

[Add row]

(7.58) Describe your organization's efforts to reduce methane emissions from your activities.

Methane emissions are not identified as a significant emission source from Tata Power's electricity-generation processes across its operating facilities. The primary greenhouse gas emissions associated with power generation are CO_2, with other GHGs monitored in accordance with the Company's GHG accounting methodology. Accordingly, Tata Power does not currently have a separate methane-reduction target for electricity-generation activities. Nevertheless, the Company applies robust Operations & Maintenance (O&M) practices across its facilities to minimise the potential for fugitive emissions and uncontrolled releases associated with fuel and material handling activities. Preventive maintenance, inspection of material-handling systems, proper operation of equipment and adherence to established operating procedures are implemented to maintain efficient and controlled operations. Material handling systems are routinely monitored and maintained to prevent abnormal operating conditions and improve overall process efficiency. These measures, together with environmental monitoring and management-system controls, help minimise potential GHG emissions associated with operational activities. Tata Power continues to evaluate emissions sources as part of its broader GHG inventory and environmental management processes. Where any material methane source is identified in the future, appropriate monitoring, quantification and mitigation measures will be considered.

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

☑ No, I am not providing data

(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:

☑ Other, please specify :Non-Fossil Fuel Generation

(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)

Non fossil fuel generation from Solar PV

(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 :CO2 emissions avoided by using renewable energy generated by Tata Power multiplied with Grid Emission Factor (0.716 t2eCO2/MWh)

(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 renewable energy consumed by the customer

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

In the base line scenario, fossil based energy generation is considered and hence India's grid electricity emission factor is used for calculation.

(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

6161180

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

CO_2 emissions avoided through renewable energy generation are calculated by multiplying Solar PV electricity generation/sales of 8,605 MUs in FY26 by the Indian Grid Emission Factor of 0.716 tCO_2e/MWh provided by CEA (Version 19, December 2023). Calculation: 8,605 MUs × 1,000 × 0.716 = 6,161,180 tCO_2e.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

5.33

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:

☑ Other, please specify :Non fossil fuel power generation

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☑ Hydropower

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Non-fossil fuel power generation from Hydro Power units

(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 :CO2 emissions avoided by using renewable energy generated by Tata Power multiplied with Grid Emission Factor (0.716 t2eCO2/MWh)

(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 renewable energy consumed by the customer

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

In the base line scenario, fossil based energy generation is considered and hence India's grid electricity emission factor is used for calculation.

(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

1083308

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

CO_2 emissions avoided through renewable energy generation are calculated by multiplying Hydro Power electricity sales of 1,513 MUs in FY26 by the Indian Grid Emission Factor of 0.716 tCO_2e/MWh provided by CEA (Version 19, December 2023). Calculation: 1,513 MUs × 1,000 × 0.716 = 1,083,308 tCO_2e.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

6.49

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:
☑ Other, please specify :Non Fossil Fuel Generation

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power
☑ Other power, please specify :Wind Power

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Non Fossil Fuel Generation from Wind Power

(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 :CO2 emissions avoided by using renewable energy generated by Tata Power multiplied with Grid Emission Factor (0.716 t2eCO2/MWh)

(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 renewable energy consumed by the customer

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

In the base line scenario, fossil based energy generation is considered and hence India's grid electricity emission factor is used for calculation.

(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

1332476

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

CO_2 emissions avoided through renewable energy generation are calculated by multiplying Wind Power electricity sales of 1,861 MUs in FY26 by the Indian Grid Emission Factor of 0.716 tCO_2e/MWh provided by CEA (Version 19, December 2023). Calculation: 1,861 MUs × 1,000 × 0.716 = 1,332,476 tCO_2e.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

1.15
[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:
☑ No

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

Flow meters / real-time metering - Water withdrawal is monitored at each facility on daily, weekly and month basis and this data is combined at central data collection system for annual as well as consolidated reporting. Water Withdrawals is monitoring real time through flow meters at all sites and all information is annual public disclosures.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water withdrawal is monitored in real time through flow meters installed at relevant water withdrawal points across the Company's facilities. Withdrawal data is recorded at the facility level on a daily, weekly and monthly basis and consolidated through the central data collection system. The consolidated data is used for annual and group-level reporting and is disclosed through the Company's annual sustainability and public disclosures. The metering systems are maintained and monitored to ensure reliable measurement of water withdrawal volumes.

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

Continuous flow metering at source/withdrawal points, integrated with SCADA and Power BI systems where available, supplemented by utility-bill reconciliation for externally supplied water. Source-wise meter data is recorded, validated and consolidated through the central water data management system.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water withdrawal volumes are measured and monitored at the facility level for each applicable water source. Water sources, such as surface water, groundwater, municipal/utility water and other authorised sources, are identified and mapped at individual sites. Flow meters are installed at relevant withdrawal points to continuously measure the quantity of water abstracted from each source. Where available, real-time flow-meter data is integrated with SCADA systems and Power BI dashboards, enabling continuous monitoring of withdrawal volumes, source-wise consumption trends and identification of abnormal variations. Meter readings are periodically recorded and reviewed at site level, with daily, weekly and monthly monitoring undertaken for operational control and data validation. For water supplied through municipal or other external utilities, water utility bills are used as an additional source of consumption data and are reconciled with available meter readings.

Water withdrawals quality

(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

Automated water sampling at relevant withdrawal points followed by laboratory analysis through NABL-accredited testing laboratories. Physical, chemical and, where applicable, biological parameters are analysed based on the water source, intended use and regulatory requirements. Results are reviewed against applicable water-quality standards and consent conditions.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water withdrawal quality is monitored through automated water samplers and laboratory testing by NABL-accredited laboratories at relevant sites. Samples are analysed for physical, chemical and biological parameters based on the water source, intended use and regulatory requirements. Physical parameters include temperature, pH, TSS, TDS and Total Solids, while chemical parameters include BOD, Dissolved Oxygen and other applicable parameters. For marine water sources, biological parameters such as plankton and benthos are analysed where applicable. Results are reviewed against applicable regulatory standards and consent conditions. Where treatment is required, site-specific water treatment systems are applied based on source-water quality and operational requirements. Monitoring results support treatment decisions, compliance assessment, operational control and sustainability reporting.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Flow meters (real-time measurement), supported by site-level continuous records and centralized data consolidation. Site-level records and Centralized data collection system.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge volumes are measured using flow meters installed at designated discharge points across the company's operational sites. The flow meters continuously monitor and record the quantity of water discharged, providing real-time or cumulative flow data. Site-level discharge data, including discharge volume and discharge destination, are recorded and reviewed on a daily, weekly, and monthly basis. The recorded data are subsequently consolidated through a centralized data collection and reporting system to determine annual and company-wide water discharge volumes. This approach enables consistent monitoring, data verification, regulatory reporting, and identification of changes or trends in water discharge across operations.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Real-time flow measurement using flow meters, supported by site-level recording and centralized data consolidation.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge volumes are continuously monitored in real time using flow meters installed at relevant discharge points across the operational sites. The flow meters record the quantity of water discharged, enabling accurate measurement of discharge volumes. The destination of discharged water is identified and recorded at each site, with the relevant information maintained on a daily, weekly, and monthly basis. Site-level data are periodically reviewed and consolidated through a centralized data collection system to determine the total discharge volumes by destination for annual and consolidated company-level reporting. This system provides a consistent and traceable basis for monitoring water discharge, supporting water accounting, regulatory compliance, and ESG reporting.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Flow-based quantification of sewage effluent discharge using flow meters/flow measurement systems, supported by periodic site-level discharge records and centralized data compilation.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The company measures and monitors sewage effluent discharge at the facility level at least once every month. The quantity of sewage effluent discharged is determined through installed flow meters or other approved flow-measurement systems at the discharge points. The measured discharge volumes, along with the treatment level and treatment method, are documented and maintained in detailed site-level records. The facility-level data are reviewed and consolidated in the central data collection system for annual and consolidated corporate reporting. For the Transmission and Distribution businesses, including receiving/distribution substations, offices, and customer care centres, the reported water discharge primarily comprises treated sewage effluent.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Continuous online monitoring and laboratory analysis of standard effluent quality parameters using on-site monitoring systems, automatic samplers, and calibrated laboratory testing equipment.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge quality is monitored at the site/facility level against applicable standard effluent quality parameters. Parameters such as pH are continuously monitored through online/on-site monitoring systems, while representative effluent samples are collected daily using automatic water samplers. The collected samples are analyzed in the laboratory using standard analytical methods and calibrated instruments for the relevant physico-chemical parameters. The monitoring results are recorded and maintained as site-level discharge-quality data and subsequently used for compliance monitoring, trend analysis, and centralized environmental reporting.

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 month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Laboratory analysis of treated sewage effluent using standard analytical methods for nutrients, pesticides, and other applicable priority substances, supported by STP monitoring and periodic sampling.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Potential emissions to water, including nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other applicable priority substances, are monitored primarily in sewage generated at the facilities. The sewage is collected and treated through Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs). Representative samples of treated effluent are collected at least once a month and analysed using standard laboratory analytical methods and calibrated instruments for the applicable parameters. The analytical results are compared with the applicable regulatory/consent standards to assess treatment performance and discharge quality. Since the treated water is reused for gardening and housekeeping purposes and is not directly discharged to the environment, the monitoring focuses on the quality of treated sewage effluent and its suitability for reuse.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(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

Continuous online temperature monitoring using calibrated real-time temperature sensors installed at the seawater effluent discharge point.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The temperature of seawater effluent is continuously monitored in real time using dedicated online temperature sensors/thermometers installed at the relevant effluent monitoring point. The sensors provide continuous measurement of effluent temperature and enable immediate identification of temperature variations during discharge. The monitoring instruments are factory calibrated and are subject to regular inspection, maintenance, and performance verification to ensure measurement accuracy and reliability. The recorded temperature data are maintained as part of the facility's effluent quality monitoring records and are used for environmental performance assessment and regulatory compliance monitoring.

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

Water balance-based quantification using flow-meter measurements of total water withdrawals and total water discharges, with continuous metering and monthly reconciliation.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Total water consumption is determined through a facility-level water balance, calculated from measured water withdrawals and measured water discharges. Water withdrawals from relevant sources and water discharges from the facility are continuously monitored using calibrated flow meters installed at appropriate measurement points. The metered data are recorded and aggregated on a monthly basis, and water consumption is calculated using the water-balance approach: Water Consumption = Total Water Withdrawal − Total Water Discharge The monthly consumption figures are reviewed and reconciled against the measured withdrawal and discharge data to ensure consistency and completeness. This methodology provides a quantitative, traceable, and auditable basis for monitoring total water consumption and supporting environmental and ESG reporting.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Quantification of recycled/reused water through flow-meter measurement at reuse points, supported by monthly water-balance reconciliation and site-level records.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The volume of water recycled or reused is quantified by measuring the flow of treated/recovered water supplied to designated reuse applications using flow meters or other appropriate flow-measurement devices. The metered volumes are recorded and compiled at least once a month at the facility level. Where applicable, the quantity of water recycled/reused is reconciled through the facility water balance by comparing the volume of water generated from treatment/recovery systems with the volume actually transferred to reuse applications. The monthly data are reviewed and consolidated for water accounting, performance monitoring, and environmental/ESG reporting.

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:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Continuous facility-level monitoring and periodic verification of WASH infrastructure availability, functionality, safety, accessibility, and service continuity through inspections, operational records, and worker-facility monitoring systems.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The provision of fully functioning and safely managed WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) services is monitored continuously across all operational facilities to ensure 100% coverage of workers. The monitoring covers the availability and functionality of safe drinking-water facilities, toilets/sanitation facilities, handwashing stations, hygiene facilities, wastewater/sewage management, and associated utilities. Facility-level inspections and operational checks are conducted to verify that WASH services remain functional, accessible, hygienic, and adequately maintained. Maintenance records, inspection findings, service interruptions, corrective actions, and facility-level availability data are documented and periodically reviewed to confirm continued compliance and coverage.
[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

Downstream environmental-flow requirements are monitored at 100% of applicable hydropower operations, including the Bhira Hydro Power Station (HPS). Bhira HPS receives water from the Mulshi Reservoir, with water diverted through the head-race tunnel, surge shaft and penstock for power generation. A prescribed environmental flow of 20 Cusecs (approximately 0.566 m³/s) is released downstream from Mulshi Dam during the applicable period. The environmental flow is maintained for eight months of each water year, from 1 October to 31 May. Flow releases are measured/monitored through dam flow-measurement and operational water-management systems, with corresponding records maintained by the dam authorities. Environmental-flow release records are maintained at the Mulshi Dam Office and are also available with the Water Resources Department, Government of Maharashtra. The recorded flow data are used to verify that the prescribed downstream environmental-flow requirement is maintained throughout the designated period. The Bhira conventional generating station releases water after generation through the tail-race system into the Kundalika River, supporting downstream water availability for irrigation and non-irrigation requirements. The Bhira pumped-storage system operates between Mulshi Reservoir and Ravalje Pick-up Pond, enabling water to be recycled between pumping and generation modes and reducing the need for additional water abstraction. Water diversion and utilisation are additionally monitored through facility-level water accounting and flow measurements. For FY26, Tata Power reported 726,878 million litres of surface-water withdrawal at Bhira, compared with 751,390 million litres in FY25. FY26 Tata Power strengthened its environmental management framework through water-risk assessment, ESG data systems and real-time tracking of water-related metrics, supporting more systematic monitoring and reporting. The company also continued catchment-level ecological restoration around Bhira, including Project GhanVan and rewilding initiatives aimed at improving watershed condition, biodiversity and ecological resilience. These measures complement environmental-flow management by addressing downstream water availability, catchment health, biodiversity and ecosystem resilience around the hydro operations. Accordingly, the combination of flow measurement, dam-operation records, regulatory records, water accounting, ESG monitoring and catchment-level ecological management.

Sediment loading

(9.2.1.1) % of sites/facilities/operations measured and monitored

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.1.2) Please explain

Sediment loading is monitored across 100% of the Company's hydroelectric reservoir operations through reservoir sedimentation/capacity assessments, historical reservoir records and catchment-condition monitoring. Sediment accumulation and potential loss of reservoir storage are evaluated in conjunction with catchment characteristics, water-resource conditions and reservoir operation. The six hydro reservoirs are located in the upper Western Ghats, where long-term catchment conservation and afforestation have helped maintain forest cover and minimise erosion-related sediment inflow. The Company also maintains dead storage within reservoirs to accommodate potential future sediment accumulation and undertakes hydraulic-structure maintenance without completely dewatering or emptying the reservoirs. In FY26, Tata Power continued Project GhanVan, hydro rewilding, watershed management, wetland conservation and GIS-based ecological assessments across its Maharashtra hydro catchments, strengthening monitoring of catchment health, biodiversity and sediment-related risks. These measures collectively support long-term reservoir capacity management and ecological protection.

Other, please specify

(9.2.1.1) % of sites/facilities/operations measured and monitored

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.1.2) Please explain

The Company monitors water-resource allocation and inter-basin water diversion across 100% of its applicable hydro operations. The six hydro reservoirs are located in the Krishna River Basin, and water diverted westward towards the Konkan basin for hydropower generation is managed in accordance with the applicable Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal (KWDT) Award, regulatory requirements and operational needs. Reservoir levels, inflows, storage, water diversion/release flows and generation-related water use are monitored through operational flow measurements and reservoir records. Water utilisation is assessed against applicable water entitlements, reservoir availability, downstream requirements and electricity-generation requirements. Pumped-storage operations further enable recycling of water between upper and lower reservoirs. In FY26, Tata Power continued integrated watershed management, afforestation, hydro rewilding, wetland conservation and GIS-based biodiversity assessment across its Maharashtra hydro catchments, strengthening the ecological and water-resource management framework. This integrated approach enables systematic monitoring of water allocation, inter-basin diversion, reservoir operation and associated ecological considerations across 100% of applicable hydro facilities.
[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)

370456.35

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(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

Tata Power's total water withdrawal reduced substantially compared with FY25. The reduction is influenced by changes in operational activity and generation, particularly the reduction in high-volume water requirements. Tata Power is also continuing water-efficiency, reuse and conservation measures across its operations.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

344328.76

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(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:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Discharge volumes are expected to follow the overall reduction in water withdrawal and increased water reuse. Tata Power's water-management approach includes wastewater treatment, recycling/reuse and reduction of freshwater demand, which can reduce the volume requiring discharge.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

266256.21

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Improved water efficiency and conservation measures reduced total water consumption by approximately 11.7%.

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Tata Power reported FY26 total water consumption of 266.3 million kL, compared with approximately 301.4 million kL in FY25, representing nearly a 12% reduction. The reduction reflects lower operational water requirements together with conservation and efficiency measures.
[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)

11030.75

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

2.98

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Identification tool used

☑ Other, please specify :CGWA 2024 Report

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

In FY26, Tata Power continued to withdraw water from areas identified as experiencing water stress. The total volume of water withdrawn from water-stressed areas was 11,030.75 megaliters (ML), representing approximately 2.98 % of the Company's total water withdrawals, as reported for the CDP disclosure boundary. Compared with the previous reporting year, when withdrawals from water-stressed areas were 11,991.82 ML, the volume decreased by approximately 8.0%, indicating a reduction in dependence on water resources in stressed regions. The primary reason for the decrease was improved water-use efficiency and optimisation of operational water demand. During FY26, Tata Power continued to implement water conservation measures including process optimisation, increased recycling and reuse of treated wastewater, reduction in freshwater utilisation, rainwater harvesting and groundwater recharge initiatives. The Company also strengthened water-risk assessment and source-wise monitoring of water withdrawals and consumption across its operations. These measures supported the reduction of freshwater dependency and contributed to lower withdrawals from water-stressed areas. The identification and management of water-stressed areas is undertaken with reference to authoritative water-resource assessments and site-level water-risk assessments. Tata Power's FY26 Integrated Annual Report highlights water-risk assessment, demand reduction, water replenishment, increased use of treated water and wastewater recycling as key components of its water stewardship framework. The Company is also progressing towards its Water Neutrality 2030 objective. During the reporting period, Tata Power continued to monitor operations located in or dependent on water-stressed regions and implemented site-specific measures to improve water efficiency and reduce freshwater dependency. These measures are intended to minimise pressure on locally available water resources while maintaining operational requirements and supporting long-term water security and community well-being.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

1272228

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(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

In FY26, Tata Power withdrew 1,272,228 ML of fresh surface water, including water from rivers, lakes, reservoirs and other applicable freshwater surface sources. This represents a 2.05% decrease compared with 1,298,877 ML in FY 2024–25. The reduction was primarily attributable to improved water-use efficiency, optimisation of operational water requirements, and increased recycling and reuse of treated water across operations. Surface water remains a relevant source, particularly for Tata Power's hydroelectric generation facilities in Maharashtra, where water availability, reservoir operations and generation requirements influence withdrawal volumes. During FY26, Tata Power continued to strengthen water stewardship through source-wise monitoring, water-demand optimisation, treated wastewater reuse, rainwater harvesting and water-conservation measures, thereby reducing dependence on freshwater resources while maintaining operational requirements.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

2413519

(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:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

In FY26, Tata Power withdrew 2,413,519 ML of seawater, representing a lower withdrawal compared with FY 2024–25. Seawater remains a relevant source primarily for Tata Power's Trombay and Mundra thermal power facilities, where it is used predominantly for cooling and associated power-generation processes, including once-through cooling at Trombay. The reduction in seawater withdrawal compared with FY25 is primarily attributable to optimisation of plant operations, improved cooling-water management and enhanced water-use efficiency, while maintaining operational and generation requirements. Tata Power continues to monitor seawater withdrawals through facility-level metering and water accounting systems and promotes efficient utilisation, recycling/reuse where technically feasible, and optimisation of freshwater and seawater demand as part of its broader water-stewardship and Water Neutrality 2030 initiatives.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

14

(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:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

In FY 26, Tata Power's groundwater withdrawal from renewable sources was 14 ML, representing a lower withdrawal compared with 24 ML in FY25. The groundwater withdrawal is primarily associated with solar O&M facilities and is used for essential operational requirements. The reduction of approximately 41.7% compared with FY25 is primarily attributable to improved water-use efficiency, adoption of dry-cleaning technology for solar PV modules at various locations, and optimization of water requirements for O&M activities. These measures significantly reduce the need for groundwater-based wet cleaning and support conservation of local freshwater resources. Tata Power continues to monitor groundwater withdrawals at applicable sites and implement water-efficiency, recycling/reuse and conservation measures in line with its Water Neutrality 2030 objective.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Tata Power had no withdrawal from non-renewable groundwater sources (0 ML), consistent with the previous reporting year. The Company does not rely on non-renewable groundwater for its operations, in line with applicable regulatory requirements and its sustainable water-management and conservation approach. Water requirements are instead managed through authorised sources, improved water-use efficiency, recycling and reuse of treated water, and other water-conservation measures.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

In FY26, Tata Power had no water withdrawal from produced or entrained water sources (0 ML), as these sources are not applicable to the nature of the Company's operations. The position remains consistent with FY25. Tata Power's water withdrawal is primarily managed through applicable surface-water, groundwater, third-party and seawater sources, with source-wise monitoring and reporting. Therefore, produced/entrained water has been reported as not applicable (0 ML) for FY26.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

18803

(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

In FY 26, Tata Power's third-party water withdrawal was 18,803 ML, compared with 18,226 ML in FY25, representing an increase of approximately 3.2%. The increase is primarily attributable to variations in operational water requirements and business activities across locations. Tata Power continues to manage third-party water use through water-use efficiency measures, source-wise monitoring, recycling and reuse of treated wastewater, and optimisation of freshwater requirements. At various solar renewable sites, the adoption of dry-cleaning technology for solar PV modules further reduces water requirements for O&M activities. These initiatives support responsible water resource management and Tata Power's Water Neutrality 2030 objective while maintaining operational requirements.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

1228922.67

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

In FY 26, Tata Power discharged 1,228,922.67 ML of fresh surface water, lower than 1,254,716 ML in FY25, representing a 2.06% reduction. The discharge is primarily associated with hydroelectric operations, including Khopoli, Bhira and Bhivpuri in Maharashtra, where surface water is used for power generation and subsequently released downstream. The variation is influenced by hydrological conditions, reservoir inflows, generation schedules and operational requirements. Tata

Power's FY26 Annual Report highlights water-risk assessment, water-use optimisation, treated wastewater reuse, rainwater harvesting and catchment-level water stewardship. These measures support efficient water management while maintaining generation requirements and compliance with applicable environmental standards.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

2213012

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

In FY26, Tata Power discharged 2,213,012 ML of seawater, lower than 5,071,804.586 ML in FY 2024–25, representing an approximately 56.36% reduction. Seawater discharge is primarily associated with the Trombay and Mundra thermal power facilities, where seawater is used for cooling, including once-through cooling systems. The significant reduction reflects changes in plant operating conditions, generation levels and cooling-water requirements, along with improved operational water management. As reported in the FY26 Annual Report, 2,212,995.654 ML was discharged without treatment through once-through cooling systems, while 16.208 ML underwent primary treatment through neutralisation.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

In FY26, Tata Power reported zero discharge to groundwater (0 ML) across its operations, consistent with FY25. In FY26 no water was discharged to groundwater, either without treatment or after treatment. Tata Power continues to minimise groundwater-related impacts through water conservation, recycling and reuse of treated wastewater, rainwater harvesting and groundwater recharge initiatives. The FY26 Annual Report also highlights strengthened water-risk assessment, source-wise monitoring, reduced freshwater dependency and increased treated-water reuse as part of its water stewardship framework.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

1353.03

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

In FY 2025–26, Tata Power discharged 1,353.03 ML of wastewater to third-party destinations, higher than 1,308 ML in FY 2024–25, representing an increase of approximately 3.45%. The wastewater is transferred to authorised third-party treatment facilities where further treatment is undertaken in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements. At locations where on-site treatment facilities are not available, wastewater is subjected to primary treatment/pre-treatment at the premises

before being handed over to authorised agencies for further treatment and appropriate disposal or reuse. This practice is applicable at selected Transmission & Distribution and renewable/manufacturing locations, where wastewater is predominantly domestic in nature. Tata Power continues to strengthen wastewater management through treatment, recycling and reuse of treated wastewater, consistent with its FY26 water stewardship framework and applicable CPCB requirements.
[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

In FY 2025–26, quaternary treatment is not relevant to Tata Power's reported wastewater discharge pathways. The Company's wastewater management primarily involves primary treatment and ZLD-based treatment and reuse at applicable facilities. No discharge requiring a quaternary treatment stage has been identified in the FY26 reporting boundary.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Tata Power's major thermal power plants such as Maithon and Jojobera, along with applicable Waste Heat Recovery units, operate under Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) principles, where wastewater is treated and reused within the premises. TP Solar's 4 GW Gangaikondan manufacturing facility also operates as a ZLD facility. Therefore, tertiary treatment is primarily associated with treatment/reuse systems rather than a routine final discharge pathway and is not relevant to the reported discharge destination.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Secondary treatment is not identified as a direct final discharge pathway in Tata Power's FY26 consolidated discharge reporting. Where wastewater is managed through ZLD systems, it is treated and reused internally, while wastewater transferred to third-party facilities is primarily treated before transfer and further treatment may be undertaken by authorised agencies. Hence, secondary treatment is reported as not relevant to the Company's direct discharge pathway.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

18.2

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.9.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards

Select from:

☑ 100

(9.2.9.5) Factors considered in determining appropriate treatment level beyond local regulatory standards

Select all that apply

☑ Sector-specific standards

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

In FY 2025–26, 16.208 ML of water underwent primary treatment through neutralisation before discharge to seawater. This represents a limited portion of Tata Power's operations and is associated with effluent requiring treatment prior to discharge, with the treated discharge monitored against applicable environmental requirements. The FY26 BRSR specifically reports (16.208 ML) of seawater discharge following primary treatment.

No treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Tata Power reported no untreated wastewater discharge to the natural environment under this category (0 ML). Accordingly, "Discharge to the natural environment without treatment" is reported as Not Relevant. Wastewater at applicable facilities is managed through primary treatment, ZLD systems, recycling/reuse, or authorised third-party treatment, thereby minimising uncontrolled untreated discharge to the natural environment.

Unknown

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

In FY26, Tata Power has not classified any discharge volume as "Unknown" (0 ML). All reported water discharge volumes are accounted for by identified destinations and treatment categories through the Company's water accounting and monitoring systems. Therefore, "Unknown" is reported as Not Relevant, as the destination and treatment status of the reported discharge streams are identified and recorded.
[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)

5.01

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☑ Nitrates

☑ Phosphates

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

For FY26, Tata Power's estimated total emissions to water of nitrates and phosphates are 5.01 metric tonnes/year, comprising approximately 3.34 tonnes/year of nitrates and 1.67 tonnes/year of phosphates. These substances are associated primarily with wastewater generated from applicable thermal, renewable, manufacturing and other operational activities. Tata Power manages wastewater through STPs, ETPs and ZLD systems, with treated wastewater recycled or reused wherever feasible, thereby minimising discharge impacts on receiving water bodies.
[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

12

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☑ 1-25

(9.3.4) Please explain

Tata Power conducted water-risk assessment across its direct operations, considering water availability, freshwater dependency, groundwater stress, operational water requirements and location-specific environmental risks. The assessment identified 12 facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities, primarily associated with thermal generation, hydroelectric generation and other water-intensive operations. The FY26 Annual Report confirms that water-risk assessment is integrated into environmental due diligence and sustainable resource planning, supported by enterprise-wide ESG data systems and site-level monitoring. Tata Power also continued to implement water-demand reduction, recycling and reuse, ZLD, rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge and catchment-level replenishment measures.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, but we are planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

During FY 2025–26, Tata Power's substantive water-risk assessment focused primarily on its direct operational facilities and project locations. A comprehensive facility-level assessment of the upstream value chain for water-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities has not yet been completed. Tata Power's FY26 environmental framework, however, emphasises lifecycle due diligence, location-specific risk assessment and integration of sustainability considerations into EPC, procurement and project development; these processes provide a foundation for progressively extending water-risk assessment across the upstream value chain.
[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)

Trombay power plant, Mumbai, Maharashtra

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Tapti River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

19

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

72.89

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Coal - hard

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

824879.96

(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

824841

(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

779

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

692776

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

692776

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

132065

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption at the identified facilities was monitored and compared with the previous reporting year. Variations in facility-level water consumption during FY 2025–26 were primarily influenced by changes in business activity, power generation levels, hydrological conditions, operational requirements and implementation of water-efficiency measures. At facilities where consumption increased, the increase was mainly associated with higher operational activity and energy generation, whereas reductions were supported by improved water-use efficiency, optimisation of water demand, recycling and reuse of treated wastewater, and other conservation measures. Tata Power continues to undertake facility-level water accounting covering water withdrawal, discharge and consumption, supported by source-wise monitoring and water-risk assessment, in line with its FY26 water stewardship framework and Water Neutrality 2030 objective.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Jojobera Power Plant, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

The Jojobera Power Plant, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand, is a Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) facility within Tata Power's thermal power generation operations, designed to ensure that wastewater generated during plant operations is adequately treated, recycled and reused within the premises, with no routine liquid effluent discharged outside the plant boundary.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Mahanadi River (Mahahadi)

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

22.75

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

86.24

(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:

☑ Coal - hard

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

8492

(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

8492

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

9009.66

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

In FY26, the identified water-stressed facility/facilities recorded 8,492 ML of water withdrawal from third-party sources, with total water consumption of 9,009.66 ML. The water dependency at these facilities is primarily associated with operational and domestic requirements. The variation in water consumption compared with the previous reporting year is attributable to changes in operational activity, business requirements and energy-generation-related water demand, together with continued implementation of water-efficiency measures. Tata Power continues to manage water-related risks in stressed areas through source-wise monitoring, optimisation of water use, recycling and reuse of treated wastewater, and other conservation measures, in alignment with its water stewardship framework and objective of Water Neutrality by 2030.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Mundra Thermal Power Station, Kutch, Gujarat

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Gulf of Kutch

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

22.48

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

69.31

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Coal - hard

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1588678

(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

1588678

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1520236

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

1520236

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

68442

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

During FY26, the Mundra Thermal Power Plant optimised its water resource utilisation in line with reduced plant operating requirements, resulting in lower water withdrawal, discharge and consumption compared with the previous year. Total water withdrawal was 1,588,678 ML, entirely sourced from seawater, with total

discharge of 1,520,236 ML and water consumption of 68,442 ML. The lower water requirement reflects the planned reduction in plant operations and associated cooling-water demand, thereby reducing the overall water footprint. Tata Power continued to maintain effective water stewardship practices, including seawater utilisation, water-use optimisation and resource conservation, supporting its long-term Water Neutrality by 2030 objective.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Maithon Power Plant, Dhanbad, Jharkhand

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

The Maithon Power Plant, Dhanbad, Jharkhand, operates as a Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) facility, whereby wastewater generated from plant operations is collected, treated and recycled/reused within the plant premises. Accordingly, there is no routine liquid effluent discharge outside the facility boundary. The ZLD system, supported by wastewater treatment and internal recycling practices, enables the plant to minimise freshwater dependency and prevent impacts on external water bodies. Therefore, no external liquid discharge is reported for the facility.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Damodar River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

23.81

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

86.76

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Coal - hard

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

15869

(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

15869

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

15907

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption at the Maithon Power Plant was lower during FY26 compared with the previous reporting year, primarily due to changes in plant operating conditions and electricity generation levels, resulting in lower process and cooling-water requirements. This reduction also reflects continued water-use optimisation, recycling and reuse of treated wastewater within the plant. As a Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) facility, Maithon further minimises freshwater dependency through internal treatment and reuse of wastewater.

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

PPGCL (Prayagraj Power Generation Company Limited), Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

PPGCL (Prayagraj Power Generation Company Limited), Uttar Pradesh, operates as a Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) facility within Tata Power's thermal power generation operations. The facility is designed to ensure that wastewater generated from process operations, cooling systems and other plant activities is collected and subjected to appropriate treatment within the premises. The treated water is subsequently recycled and reused for suitable plant applications, thereby minimising freshwater demand and eliminating routine liquid effluent discharge outside the plant boundary. Accordingly, no external liquid discharge is reported for the facility, supporting effective water conservation and pollution prevention.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Bangladesh

☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

25.2

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

81.65

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Coal - hard

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

27376

(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

27376

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

27376

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption at PPGCL decreased from 30,439 ML in FY2024–25 to 27,376 ML in FY2025–26 representing a reduction of approximately 10.1%. The reduction is primarily attributable to changes in plant operating conditions and electricity generation levels, resulting in lower process and cooling-water requirements. Continued water-use optimisation, operational efficiency and effective management of water resources also contributed to reducing the facility's overall water consumption.

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 6

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Haldia Power Generation Station, West Bengal

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Bangladesh

☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

22.05

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

88.12

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Other renewable

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2110

(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

2110

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

483.41

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

483.41

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1627

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption at the Haldia facility was lower compared with the previous reporting year, primarily due to improved operational efficiency and optimisation of water use associated with energy generation. The reduction was supported by water-efficiency initiatives, including improved monitoring, leak detection and repair, and optimisation of process operations.

Row 7

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 7

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Power House #6, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Mahanadi River (Mahahadi)

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

22.79

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

86.21

(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:
☑ Waste (non-biomass)

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2298

(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

2298

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

250.76

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

250.76

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2047

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption at this facility was lower compared with the previous reporting year, primarily due to improved water-use efficiency, optimisation of operational and energy-generation processes, and increased implementation of recycling and reuse of treated water. The facility continues to strengthen water conservation practices through monitoring, efficient water utilisation, recycling and reuse of treated water.

Row 8

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 8

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Kalinga Nagar Power Generation Station, Odisha

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India
☑ Brahmani River (Bhahmani)

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

20.97

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

86

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:
☑ Waste (non-biomass)

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

3579

(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

3579

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

608.93

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

608.93

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2970

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption at the facility increased compared with the previous reporting year, primarily due to changes in business activity and energy generation during the reporting period, along with continued implementation of water-efficiency and conservation measures.

Row 9

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 9

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Hydro Power Plant (Khopoli, Bhira, Bhivpuri), Raigad, Maharashtra

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Godavari

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

18.94

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

73.45

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:
☑ Hydropower

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1228976.42

(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

1228976.42

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1228922.67

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

1228922.67

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

53.75

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption at the facility decreased compared with the previous reporting year, primarily attributable to variations in business activity and energy generation, supported by continued implementation of water conservation, efficiency, recycling, and reuse measures.

Row 10

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 10

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Tata Power Mumbai Transmission and Distribution, Maharashtra

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India
☑ Tapti River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

18.94

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

72.83

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:
☑ Not applicable

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

172

(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

172

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

172

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption at the facility increased compared with the previous reporting year, primarily due to increased operational activity and energy-generation requirements during the reporting period.

Row 11

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 11

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Tata Power Ajmer Distribution Limited, Ajmer, Rajasthan

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Luni river basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

26.49

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

74.62

(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:

☑ Not applicable

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1.55

(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

1.56

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1.5

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption at the facility remained broadly consistent with the previous reporting year, primarily due to relatively stable business activity and energy-generation requirements during the reporting period.

Row 12

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 12

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Tata Power Delhi Distribution Limited, Delhi

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Bangladesh

☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

28.41

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

77.6

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0

(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

0.99

(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

109.83

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

110.81

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption at the facility increased compared with the previous reporting year, primarily attributable to increased business activity and higher energy-generation requirements during the reporting period.

Row 13

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 13

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Tata Power Odisha Distribution (Central Odisha Distribution Limited, Western Odisha Distribution Limited, Southern Odisha Distribution Limited, Northern Odisha Distribution Limited)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Mahanadi River (Mahahadi)

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

20

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

85

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:
☑ Not applicable

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

3.64

(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

3.64

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

3.64

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption at the facility remained broadly consistent with the previous reporting year, primarily due to relatively stable business activity and energy-generation requirements during the reporting period.

Row 14

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 14

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited - Solar Operation and Maintenance locations

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

27.11

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

71.49

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Solar

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

194

(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

6

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

9

(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

194

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

194

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption at the facility was lower compared with the previous reporting year, despite total water withdrawal remaining broadly consistent at approximately 194 megalitres. During FY 26, the facility's water withdrawals comprised approximately 6 megalitres of fresh surface water, 9 megalitres of renewable groundwater, and 194 megalitres from third-party water sources. The increase in water consumption was primarily attributable to changes in operational water requirements, business activity and energy-generation activities during the reporting period. The facility continues to monitor its water withdrawal, consumption and source-wise water use to improve water-use efficiency and manage water-related risks. Tata Power remains committed to minimising its water footprint through continuous monitoring, efficient utilisation of water resources, recycling and reuse of treated water, and adoption of sustainable water-management practices.

Row 15

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 15

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited Wind Operation and Maintenance locations

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Bangladesh

☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

23.22

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

76.22

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Wind

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

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

2

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption at the facility remained broadly consistent with the previous reporting year, primarily due to relatively stable business activity and energy generation. During FY 2025–26, total water withdrawal was 2 ML, entirely sourced from third-party sources, resulting in approximately 2 ML of water consumption. The facility continues to implement water-efficiency, conservation, monitoring, recycling and reuse measures to support sustainable water management.

Row 16

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 16

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Tata Power Renewables Energy Manufacturing, Bengaluru, Karnataka

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India
☑ Cauvery River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

12.92

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

77.62

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:
☑ Not applicable

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

64

(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

64

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

10

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

54

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption at the facility was lower compared with the previous reporting year, primarily due to changes in business activity and energy generation during the reporting period, along with continued efforts to improve water-use efficiency and optimise water consumption.
[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:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply
☑ ISAE 3000

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply
☑ ISAE 3000

Water discharges – 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 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)

636810000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

1718987.95

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

Tata Power anticipates a gradual improvement in water withdrawal efficiency as revenue and business activity continue to grow.Water demand may increase modestly in absolute terms, while planned efficiency measures are expected to reduce water intensity. The Company is adopting low-water technologies, non-freshwater sources, recycling/reuse and ZLD systems to decouple growth from freshwater demand. Accordingly, water withdrawal per unit of revenue is expected to decline, reducing water dependency
[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:
☑ Other, please specify :Total Power Generation (KWh)

(9.7.1.4) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.7.1.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(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

For FY26, Tata Power's water intensity is 0.0052750 m³/kWh, representing the total water consumed per unit of electricity generated. The intensity is calculated as Total Water Consumption (kL) ÷ Total Power Generation (kWh), with appropriate unit conversion from kL to m³. The FY26 intensity is higher than the restated FY25 intensity of 0.0044832 m³/kWh, indicating higher water consumption relative to electricity generation during the year. The variation is influenced by the generation mix, plant operating conditions and associated cooling/process-water requirements, while water-efficiency measures such as recycling, reuse and ZLD continue to support optimisation of water use.
[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

Tata Power's products do not intentionally contain substances classified as hazardous by applicable regulatory authorities in India, including requirements and classifications prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and other applicable environmental regulations. The Company monitors materials and chemical inputs used across its operations to ensure compliance with applicable regulatory requirements and responsible material management practices. Hazardous chemicals, where used in operational processes, are managed separately through appropriate storage, handling, labelling and disposal controls and are not intentionally incorporated into the products. Tata Power continues to promote safer material selection and substitution, where technically and commercially feasible, to minimise potential risks to human health, aquatic ecosystems and the environment.
[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

(9.14.3) Indicator used to assess water impact

Water quantity
☑ Lower water withdrawal/consumption than conventional processes

Water quality
☑ Lower water pollution than conventional processes

(9.14.4) Have you used a certification standard to classify your products/services as low water impact?

Select from:

☑ No

(9.14.5) Definition used to classify low water impact

Tata Power classifies products and services as low water impact where their lifecycle water requirement and dependence on freshwater resources are comparatively low, considering water use during sourcing, production, operation and end use. The assessment considers water intensity, freshwater dependency, opportunities for recycling/reuse, use of non-freshwater sources and potential impacts on water-stressed areas. In line with Tata Power's FY26 water stewardship framework, priority is given to renewable energy and other solutions that minimise operational water requirements and support the transition away from water-intensive technologies. The approach is further supported by water-footprint assessment, demand reduction, wastewater reuse, rainwater harvesting, recharge and the Company's Water Neutrality by 2030 aspiration.

(9.14.7) Please explain

Tata Power classifies its Transmission & Distribution (T&D), wind and solar operations as very low-water-impact activities, contributing approximately 0.01% of the organisation's overall water impact. These operations have limited process-water requirements and comparatively low dependence on freshwater, particularly during the operational phase. Solar and wind assets primarily require water for activities such as module/turbine maintenance, cleaning and domestic purposes, while T&D operations have minimal operational water requirements. This classification is supported by Tata Power's FY26 water stewardship framework, which focuses on reducing freshwater dependency, improving water-use efficiency, and increasing reuse and non-freshwater sources.
[Fixed row]

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

Water pollution

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.3) Primary reason for not setting a target in this category

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Tata Power’s existing environmental management framework and regulatory compliance mechanisms already address water-pollution risks across its operations.astewater quality, discharge and treatment are monitored through established ETP/STP/ZLD systems

(9.15.4) Explain why you do not have a target set in this category

The primary reason for not establishing a specific water-pollution target or additional plan over the next two years is that Tata Power’s existing environmental management framework and regulatory compliance mechanisms already address water-pollution risks across its operations. Wastewater quality, discharge and treatment are monitored through established ETP/STP/ZLD systems and applicable regulatory requirements. The Company is focusing on operational controls, pollution prevention, wastewater reuse, recycling and resource efficiency, rather than setting a separate quantitative target at this stage. Future targets will be evaluated based on materiality, site-specific risks and evolving regulatory requirements.

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.15.2) Science-based target set in this target category according to SBTN guidance

Select from:
☑ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:
☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.3) Primary reason for not setting a target in this category

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :WASH is managed through existing workplace/community health, safety, sanitation and water-access systems rather than through a separate corporate quantitative target.

(9.15.4) Explain why you do not have a target set in this category

The primary reason for not setting a separate WASH target is that Tata Power addresses water, sanitation and hygiene through existing operational health, safety, employee welfare and community-development programmes. WASH-related requirements are managed through established practices for safe drinking water, sanitation, hygiene and water-quality management. The Company also implements community initiatives such as safe drinking-water facilities, RO water units and sanitation interventions. Therefore, a separate quantitative WASH target is not currently considered material, while existing programmes and regulatory requirements continue to be monitored and strengthened.

Other

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

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:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Reduction of water withdrawals from surface water

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

01/03/2021

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

03/30/2022

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

1330657

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

03/30/2028

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

1237511

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

1288228

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

46

(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

☑ Other, please specify :water Stewardship policy commitment for Tata Power

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Progress for Target is monitored continuously.

(9.15.1.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Tata Power's plan is to achieve Water Neutrality by 2030 by reducing freshwater dependency through improved water-use efficiency, adoption of less water-intensive technologies, and increased recycling and reuse of treated wastewater. The Company is implementing ZLD systems, rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge, wastewater recycling and alternative/non-freshwater sources across relevant operations. During FY2025–26, water consumption reduced to approximately 266.3 million kL from 301.4 million kL, while water conservation and replenishment initiatives were further strengthened. These measures are progressively reducing freshwater demand, improving water resilience and supporting the Company's transition towards water neutrality.

(9.15.1.16) Is this a science-based target according to SBTN?

Select from:

☑ No

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

Tata Power's key water-related target is to achieve Water Neutrality by 2030 across its operations. The target focuses on reducing freshwater dependency through water-use efficiency, adoption of less water-intensive technologies, recycling and reuse of treated wastewater, Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD), rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge and catchment-level replenishment. During FY2025–26, Tata Power achieved a 2% reduction in freshwater withdrawal and obtained Water Neutrality – Aspiring (Scope 1) certification for thermal and renewable operations. The target directly addresses operational water dependency, water-stress risks and the Company's long-term water security objectives.
[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets?

	Targets in place
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(10.1.1) Provide details of your plastics-related targets.

(10.1.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Plastics target 1

(10.1.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(10.1.1.3) Category of target & quantitative metric

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

☑ Increase compliance with EPR policies and schemes

(10.1.1.4) Date target was set

10/21/2025

(10.1.1.5) End date of base year

03/31/2025

(10.1.1.6) Base year figure

135.425

(10.1.1.7) End date of target

03/31/2026

(10.1.1.8) Target year figure

135.425

(10.1.1.9) Reporting year figure

135.425

(10.1.1.10) Target status in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(10.1.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaty/initiative/framework

☑ Other, please specify :UN SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption & Production

(10.1.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

No exclusions

(10.1.1.14) Investment made toward achieving target during the reporting year

400000

(10.1.1.16) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

The organization strengthened identification and quantification of plastic packaging and plastic waste across direct operations. Applicable EPR obligations were assessed and periodically reconciled with plastic packaging data. Regulatory registrations and EPR-related reporting requirements were monitored and maintained. Plastic waste was segregated at source and channelized through authorized recyclers/waste-management agencies. Records, recycling certificates and other supporting documentation were maintained for traceability and compliance. Periodic reviews and data reconciliation were undertaken to identify gaps and implement corrective actions. Employees and contractors were sensitized on plastic segregation, reduction and responsible waste management. These actions supported progress towards strengthening EPR compliance and improving the circular management of plastic waste.

(10.1.1.17) Further details of target

The organization has established a plastics-related target to strengthen and maintain compliance with applicable Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) policies and schemes. The target covers the organization's direct operations and focuses on systematic identification, tracking and fulfilment of applicable plastic packaging EPR obligations. The baseline quantity as of 31 March 2025 was 135.425, and the target figure for 31 March 2026 is also 135.425. The target therefore focuses on maintaining the identified EPR obligation level while ensuring that the associated regulatory requirements are appropriately fulfilled and documented. The organization is progressing towards the target through monitoring of plastic packaging quantities, assessment of applicable EPR obligations, regulatory registration and reporting, reconciliation of packaging data with EPR requirements, and engagement with authorized recyclers/waste-management agencies for appropriate channelization of plastic waste. During the reporting year, implementation of the target was underway, with processes being strengthened for data collection, EPR compliance monitoring, documentation and periodic review. The organization will continue to enhance plastic waste segregation, recycling and responsible channelization while evaluating opportunities to reduce dependence on virgin fossil-based plastics and improve circularity.
[Add 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

We do not engage in Production/ Commercialization of plastic polymers

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

We do not engage in Production/ Commercialization of durable plastic goods

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ Yes

(10.2.3) Please explain

We do not engage in usage of durable plastic 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

We do not engage in Production/ Commercialization plastic packaging

Usage of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Usage of plastic packaging

Select all that apply

☑ Production/commercialization of goods or products packaged in plastics

(10.2.3) Please explain

We do engage in Production/ Commercialization of goods / products packaged in plastics where our produced solar panels / cells are sold in plastic packaging

Provision of waste management

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.3) Please explain

We do not engage in provision of waste management and or water management services

Other plastics-related activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

We do not engage in other plastic related acitivities
[Fixed row]

(10.4) Provide the total weight of plastic durable goods and durable components produced, sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.

(10.4.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

666

(10.4.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Percentage available

☑ % virgin fossil-based content

(10.4.3) % virgin fossil-based content

100

(10.4.12) Please explain

The figure indicates the total plastic waste generated during the reporting year.
[Fixed row]

(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.

(10.5.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

666

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Percentage available

☑ % virgin fossil-based content

(10.5.3) % virgin fossil-based content

100

(10.5.12) Please explain

*During the reporting year, the organization reported a total of **666 metric tonnes of plastic packaging-related material**. Based on the available data, **100% of the reported plastic packaging material is virgin fossil-based content**, with no recycled or bio-based raw material content identified in the reported quantity. The reported quantity represents the plastic waste generated during the reporting year and is primarily associated with plastic packaging/materials used in organizational operations. The organization is monitoring its plastic consumption and waste generation to identify opportunities for reducing dependence on virgin fossil-based plastics, increasing the use of recycled or alternative materials, improving segregation and recycling, and promoting responsible plastic waste management in line with its broader environmental and circularity objectives.*
[Fixed row]

(10.5.1) Specify the packaging formats across your organization's packaging portfolio and their proportions.

(10.5.1.1) Packaging formats in packaging portfolio

Select from:

☑ Industrially and home-compostable plastics – rigids and flexibles

(10.5.1.2) Proportion of packaging portfolio

1
[Add row]

(10.5.2) Is any of your packaging designed in compliance with design for recycling and/or composting guidelines?

(10.5.2.1) Is any of your packaging designed in compliance with design for recycling and/or composting guidelines?

Select from:

☑ Yes, recycling

(10.5.2.2) Select the design guidelines you are in compliance with

Design for recycling guidelines

☑ Regional design for recycling guidelines

(10.5.2.3) Provide more detail on the local/regional design for recycling guidelines

cpcb

(10.5.2.5) % of packaging that is designed for recycling

100

(10.5.2.8) Please explain

This falls under Extended Producer Responsibility for Solar manufacturing unit, Benguluru and Tirunalvelli
[Fixed row]

(10.5.3) Indicate the reusability and recyclability of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

(10.5.3.1) Percentages available to report

Percentage available

☑ % reusable

☑ % recyclable in practice and at scale

(10.5.3.2) % of plastic packaging that is reusable

100

(10.5.3.3) % of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice and at scale

100

(10.5.3.4) Assessment tool for recyclability

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Internal assessment based on material composition, packaging design and end-of-life recycling infrastructure.

(10.5.3.5) Please explain

For the reporting year we have used virgin plastic for wrapping up the goods, which recyclability is considered as 100%
[Fixed row]

(10.5.4) Provide the proportion of product delivered through reuse models.

(10.5.4.1) % total product delivered through reuse systems

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(10.5.4.2) Reuse models implemented

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Reusable packaging

(10.5.4.3) Further details on the scope of your organization's reuse models implemented

The reusable packaging model has been implemented in relevant manufacturing operations for cell packing, using reusable Expanded Polypropylene (EPP) boxes in place of single-use packaging. The model covers the repeated use of packaging boxes across multiple packing cycles, thereby reducing the requirement for new packaging materials and associated waste generation. The initiative is currently applicable to the identified cell-packing operations and is being evaluated for wider application wherever technically and operationally feasible. The implementation has contributed to a 31% reduction in packaging material consumption and waste generation. The organization continues to assess opportunities to expand reusable packaging systems across other suitable operations.
[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

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

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Law & policy

☑ Species management

☑ Education & awareness

☑ Land/water protection

☑ Land/water management

☑ Livelihood, economic & other incentives

[Fixed row]

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

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we use indicators	*Select all that apply* ☑ State and benefit indicators

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
		☑ Pressure indicators ☑ Response indicators

[Fixed row]

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

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes (partial assessment)

(11.4.2) Comment

Tata Power has operations and projects located in or near areas of high biodiversity importance and ecologically sensitive areas, including the Northern Western Ghats, coastal areas, forest areas, and areas adjacent to protected areas. Relevant activities include: • Trombay Thermal Power Plant: The plant is located in a coastal area and is in proximity to the Thane Creek Flamingo Sanctuary, an important habitat for migratory flamingos and other wetland biodiversity. The plant operates under applicable Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) approvals. • Mundra Thermal Power Plant: The plant is located in a coastal area and operates under applicable CRZ approvals. It also has an approved forest diversion under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. • Transmission projects: Tata Power's transmission activities, including tower and transmission line construction and replacement, may occur in or near ecologically sensitive areas. Applicable CRZ and forest approvals are obtained wherever required. • Tata Power Solar: Solar operations are located adjacent to the Gangaikondan Deer Sanctuary, an area of importance for biodiversity. Tata Power obtains applicable environmental, forest and other statutory approvals/clearances for activities located in or near areas important for biodiversity and monitors compliance with the associated clearance conditions.

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

No locations /organization's activities are located in or near UNESCO World Heritage Sites

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:
☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

No locations /organization's activities are located in or near UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:
☑ Yes (partial assessment)

(11.4.2) Comment

Trombay Thermal Power Plant: The Trombay Generating Station in Mumbai is located within the Thane Creek system and is in proximity to the Thane Creek Flamingo Sanctuary. The sanctuary, located between the Vashi and Airoli bridges, was designated as a Wetland of International Importance under the Ramsar Convention in August 2022 and is the first Ramsar Site in the Mumbai Metropolitan Region.

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

Trombay Thermal Power Plant: The Trombay Generating Station in Mumbai is located in proximity to the Thane Creek Flamingo Sanctuary, a Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) recognised for its ecological significance and importance for migratory and resident bird species.

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:

☑ Yes (partial assessment)

(11.4.2) Comment

• Northern Western Ghats: The Bhira, Bhivpuri and Khopoli hydropower plants, along with the Valvan Dam in Lonavala, are located in the Northern Western Ghats, a globally recognised biodiversity hotspot. These facilities have been in operation for over 100 years. • Bhivpuri Open Loop Pumped Storage Project (1,000 MW): The project is under development in the Northern Western Ghats. Environmental and applicable statutory clearances are being obtained in accordance with regulatory requirements. • Shirawta Off-Stream Open Loop Pumped Storage Project (1,800 MW): The project is under development in the Northern Western Ghats. An Environmental Impact Assessment has been undertaken by an independent external agency in accordance with the EIA Notification, 2006 (S.O. 1533(E). • Odisha Elephant Landscape: Tata Power's electricity distribution infrastructure operated through its Odisha DISCOMs is located across and in proximity to important elephant habitats, elephant reserves and corridors in Odisha. Odisha is a significant elephant landscape, with 14 identified elephant corridors.
[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

☑ Ramsar sites

☑ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ India

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Thane Creek Flamingo Sanctuary (Ramsar Site), Mumbai — Trombay generating station

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Up to 10 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Potential impacts: Dust and particulate deposition on adjacent mudflats and mangroves; thermal impacts from seawater cooling discharge; and light/noise disturbance to waterbirds. Assessment: Continuous ambient and stack emission monitoring, along with tracking and reporting of water withdrawal and discharge by source and treatment level Mitigation: natural wind barriers of bamboo supported by agro-net, native creepers, and a three-metre-wide green belt of dust-mitigating shrubs and trees at the boundary; circular water systems reduce freshwater intake and wastewater generation; habitat creation within the industrial footprint through butterfly gardens and recycled nesting structures During FY26, Tata Power strengthened implementation of TNFD principles through assessment of generation, transmission, distribution and supplier activities, identification of nature-related dependencies and risks, ecological restoration of 14.16 hectares under Project GhanVan, planting of approximately 4.5 million saplings, conservation of more than 120 elephants under the Gaja Sanrakshan programme, and continued implementation of biodiversity initiatives supporting its commitment of No Net Loss of Biodiversity by 2030. (11.4.1.9) Indicate

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Scheduling

☑ Restoration

☑ Site selection

☑ Project design

☑ Physical controls

☑ Operational controls

☑ Biodiversity offsets

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

At Tata Power, we recognize that infrastructure and energy generation activities, if not carefully managed, can have adverse impacts on biodiversity particularly in sensitive regions such as legally protected areas, biodiversity hotspots, and other ecologically important landscapes. These impacts may include habitat disturbance, water stress, species displacement, and pollution risks. In response, we have adopted proactive strategies to ensure that our operations support ecological balance and foster biodiversity restoration, while mitigating potential environmental impacts. ' Mitigation: natural wind barriers of bamboo supported by agro-net, native creepers, and a three-metre-wide green belt of dust-mitigating shrubs and trees at the boundary; circular water systems reduce freshwater intake and wastewater generation; habitat creation within the industrial footprint through butterfly gardens and recycled nesting structures

Row 2

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ India

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Gangaikondan Deer Sanctuary, Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Potential impacts: road mortality from traffic associated with industrial activity, habitat fragmentation, and pressure on already limited dry-season water availability. Assessment: risk identified through Environmental Due Diligence at the manufacturing site and joint field assessment with the District Forest Department, which identified boundary breach points and dry-season water scarcity as the dominant threats to the deer population. Mitigation and outcome: boundary wall reconstruction reduced road accidents and improved habitat security; the pipeline-fed water system provides reliable dry-spell water access supporting wider biodiversity.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Site selection

☑ Project design

☑ Physical controls

☑ Operational controls

☑ Restoration

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

To address the identified threats to the deer population and surrounding biodiversity, a combination of physical habitat-security measures and water-availability interventions was implemented. Boundary wall reconstruction and habitat security: Damaged and breached sections of the manufacturing site's boundary wall were identified through the joint field assessment with the District Forest Department and subsequently reconstructed. The restoration of these boundary sections reduced opportunities for deer and other wildlife to enter road corridors and areas of industrial activity, thereby lowering the risk of wildlife–vehicle collisions and accidental injury or mortality. Strengthening the boundary also improved the integrity of the adjacent habitat by limiting unauthorized movement and reducing disturbance from industrial operations. Reduction of road-mortality risk: By closing identified boundary breach points and improving separation between wildlife habitat and areas with vehicle movement, the intervention reduced the likelihood of animals accessing high-traffic routes. This measure is particularly important around industrial facilities where increased vehicle movement associated with manufacturing, transportation, and logistics can create elevated wildlife-mortality risks. Reliable dry-season water availability: To address seasonal water scarcity, a pipeline-fed water system was established to provide a more dependable source of water during prolonged dry spells. The system reduces the dependence of wildlife on increasingly limited natural water sources during the dry season and helps maintain access to water within or close to suitable habitat. Biodiversity benefits: Although the intervention was initially targeted at reducing risks to the deer population, the improved water availability provides a broader ecological benefit by supporting other wildlife species that depend on seasonal water sources. Maintaining water availability during periods of water stress can help wildlife remain within suitable habitat and may reduce movement into surrounding areas in search of water, thereby further reducing potential interactions with roads and industrial activity. Ongoing management: The interventions provide a basis for continued biodiversity-risk management through periodic inspection of the boundary wall, monitoring of potential new breach points, maintenance of the water infrastructure, and observation of wildlife movement and water use. Continued coordination with the District Forest Department can help identify emerging risks and ensure that mitigation measures remain effective.

Row 3

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ India

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Odisha elephant landscape

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Potential impacts: Elephant mortality and injury from electrocution risks associated with distribution infrastructure, sagging conductors, exposed transformers, illegal live-wire hooking and hazardous farm fencing, as well as retaliatory killing linked to crop and property damage during human–elephant conflict. Assessment: landscape-level assessment identified and geo-tagged 2,731 electrocution threat locations, classified by threat type for prioritised remediation. Human–elephant conflict hotspots are identified through field surveys, elephant movement monitoring and community reporting Mitigation: An app-based Early Warning System, supported by 75 proximity sensors with hooters, enables real-time alerts to communities ahead of elephant movement. Targeted remediation of identified electrical threats; 3,827 Gaja Saathis supporting community-level response; training of 720 Rapid Response Team members and 2,000+ Sarpanchs, VSS members and community representatives; and awareness through street plays, wall paintings, mobile announcements and school programmes. The programme also supports elephant profiling and monitoring, with 120+ elephants profiled, including 27 tuskers of which Three conflict-prone tuskers were tracked, profiled, and reported to the DFO of Dhenkanal to initiate radio collaring, alerting the public in advance and reducing the loss of human lives and property.. Outcome and alignment: The initiative received the 2025 Chief Minister's Award for Wildlife Conservation.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Site selection

☑ Project design

☑ Physical controls

☑ Operational controls

☑ Restoration

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Potential impacts: Elephant mortality and injury from electrocution risks associated with distribution infrastructure, sagging conductors, exposed transformers, illegal live-wire hooking and hazardous farm fencing, as well as retaliatory killing linked to crop and property damage during human–elephant conflict. Assessment: landscape-level assessment identified and geo-tagged 2,731 electrocution threat locations, classified by threat type for prioritised remediation. Human–elephant conflict hotspots are identified through field surveys, elephant movement monitoring and community reporting Mitigation: An app-based Early Warning System, supported by 75 proximity sensors with hooters, enables real-time alerts to communities ahead of elephant movement. Targeted remediation of identified electrical threats; 3,827 Gaja Saathis supporting community-level response; training of 720 Rapid Response Team members and 2,000+ Sarpanchs, VSS members and community representatives; and awareness through street plays, wall paintings, mobile announcements and school programmes. The programme also supports elephant profiling and monitoring, with 120+ elephants profiled, including 27 tuskers of which Three conflict-prone tuskers were tracked, profiled, and reported to the DFO of Dhenkanal to initiate radio collaring, alerting the public in advance and reducing the loss of human lives and property.. Outcome and alignment: The initiative received the 2025 Chief Minister's Award for Wildlife Conservation.

Row 4

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ India

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Northern Western Ghats

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

1. Bhira, Bhivpuri and Khopoli hydropower plants, Valvan Dam in Lonavala, Bhivpuri Open Loop Pumped Storage Project (1,000 MW) and Shirawta Off-Stream Open Loop Pumped Storage Project (1,800 MW): Both projects are currently under development. Potential impacts: and clearance and tree felling; habitat loss and fragmentation; soil erosion and sedimentation during construction and operation; degradation of catchment vegetation; and potential disruption of habitat continuity and aquatic ecosystems. Assessment: Environmental and ecological impacts are assessed through applicable Environmental Impact Assessments and baseline ecological studies. Catchment-level assessments, GIS-based surveys, biodiversity assessments and species selection inform restoration and conservation interventions.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Site selection

☑ Project design

☑ Physical controls

☑ Operational controls

☑ Restoration

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Mitigation: • Act for Mahseer: Tata Power has implemented Mahseer conservation at the Walwhan Breeding Centre, Lonavla, since 1970, with technical support from the Central Institute of Fisheries Education. The programme focuses on scientific breeding, hatchery production, cage culture and ranching of Deccan and Golden Mahseer, with a dedicated Golden Mahseer hatchery operational since 1986 and capable of hatching 500,000+ eggs at a time. Over 55 years, the programme has produced and distributed 15 million+ hatchlings across India in collaboration with state fisheries departments, and trained 325 fisheries scientists through five national workshops. the Deccan Mahseer being reclassified from Endangered to Least Concern on the IUCN Red List, while the Golden Mahseer remains Endangered and continues ongoing conservation efforts. • Project GhanVan: In partnership with ICICI Foundation, Tata Power is implementing Project GhanVan across the catchment areas of Bhivpuri, Khopoli and Bhira in the Western Ghats of Maharashtra. The programme adopts an integrated watershed and agro-ecological approach, combining 35 native tree species with bamboo, vegetables, spices and medicinal plants to enhance ecological diversity and community value. The initiative incorporates rainwater harvesting through recharge pits and farm ponds, solar-powered drip irrigation, bio-mulching and organic soil enrichment to improve water-use efficiency, soil health and moisture retention. To date, 14.16 ha has been restored, with a survival rate exceeding 98%, and an estimated carbon sequestration potential of 59.48 tCO_2e. The programme is designed as a long-term, community-integrated model for climate-resilient afforestation, catchment restoration and ecosystem resilience. •Rewilding of Hydros: Tata Power, in collaboration with the Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS), is implementing catchment-level ecological restoration around the Bhira hydro facilities using dense native planting based on the Miyawaki approach. Plantation activities are focused on the Maval and Mulshi lake catchments, where 50,000 indigenous trees representing 54 native species have been planted across 2.83 ha. • Wetland Conservation: Tata Power continues to conserve the monsoon-fed wetland downstream of Walwhan Dam and upstream of Lonavala Lake, an ecologically important habitat within its hydro landholding. • Tree Mittra plantation: Tree Mittra, launched in 1972, is among earliest corporate-led afforestation initiatives and a volunteering programme uniting employees, customers, families and communities. The programme focuses on native and indigenous species and has been delivered with the Maharashtra Forest Department since 1979, extending beyond plantation into ecological restoration and awareness. • Orchid conservation initiative: Tata Power, in collaboration with the Agharkar Research Institute, is implementing an orchid conservation initiative focused on native orchid species of Northern Western Ghat
[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Plastics

☑ Biodiversity

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

All data points in CDP response

☑ All data points in CDP response

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :Universal Standard: Tata Power followed GRI

Water-related standards

☑ Other water verification standard, please specify :GRI Standards

Climate change-related standards

☑ Other climate change verification standard, please specify :GRI Standards

Plastics-related standards

☑ Other plastics verification standard, please specify :GRI Standards

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The non-financial and ESG information disclosed in Tata Power's FY26 Integrated Report has been independently assured by TUV India Private Limited (TUVI) through a limited assurance engagement. TUVI is of the opinion that the reported disclosures generally meet the requirements of the GRI Standards 2021 and that the Report has been prepared with reference to the GRI Standards. The assurance covers the application of GRI 1: Foundation 2021, GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021 and GRI 3: Material Topics 2021, along with the relevant GRI 300 series (Environmental) and GRI 400 series (Social) Topic Standards. Based on the procedures performed, TUVI concluded that nothing has come to its attention indicating that the information subject to the limited assurance engagement was not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the applicable GRI reporting criteria. TUVI assessed key reporting principles including stakeholder inclusiveness, sustainability context, materiality, responsiveness, impact, completeness, reliability and neutrality, and found the Report to meet the relevant requirements. The majority of ESG data and information was verified on a sample basis, with identified transcription, interpretation and aggregation errors corrected during the verification process. TUVI has also confirmed its independence and impartiality in accordance with ISAE 3000 (Revised) and stated that no non-assurance services were provided that could impair its independence or create conflicts of interest. Tata Power's ESG performance is aligned with its broader governance and reporting framework, including BRSR and GRI disclosures, and is overseen by the Board of Directors. The independent assurance statement was issued by TUV India Private Limited on 02 June 2026, Mumbai, under Project Reference No. 8124855397.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Tata Power Annual Report 2025-26.pdf,Tata Power Annual Report 2025-26.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.

(13.2.1) Additional information

In line with its long-term alingana strategy targets and environmental commitments, Tata Power is undertaking a range of assessments, studies and improvement initiatives across its operations. These initiatives are focused on strengthening resource efficiency, circularity, climate action and responsible environmental management. The Company is progressing towards its long-term sustainability targets through structured assessments, location-specific roadmaps and continuous performance improvement. Water Neutrality: Tata Power has undertaken a comprehensive Scope 1 water assessment across its establishments to understand water withdrawal, consumption, discharge, reuse and replenishment. For this purpose, Tata Power engaged CII-Triveni to conduct assessments and support the development of a water neutrality framework. The assessment covered relevant operational locations and evaluated opportunities for reducing freshwater dependency and increasing water reuse and recycling. Based on the assessment and implementation of identified measures, Tata Power has completed its Scope 1 Water Neutrality certification for the identified establishments. The assessment outcomes are being used to strengthen water conservation, wastewater treatment, recycling, reuse and water replenishment initiatives. Tata Power is also working towards enhancing water-use efficiency and reducing water-related risks across its operations. Zero Waste to Landfill: Tata Power is implementing a structured approach towards achieving its long-term Zero Waste to Landfill (ZWTL) objective. The Company has engaged reputed institutions, including FICCI, to assess waste generation, waste handling, segregation, treatment, recycling, recovery and disposal practices across its establishments. The assessments help identify waste streams, improvement opportunities and potential pathways for increasing waste diversion from landfills. Based on the assessment findings, location-specific ZWTL roadmaps have been developed for implementation across the organisation. The roadmaps define actions for strengthening source segregation, recycling, resource recovery, co-processing and responsible waste management. PPGCL (Prayagraj Power Generation Company Limited) has achieved Platinum-level ZWTL certification, demonstrating progress towards the Company's waste management objectives. Other Tata Power divisions are currently implementing improvement plans and progressing towards achieving Platinum-level ZWTL certification. Scope 3 GHG Emissions: Tata Power is also undertaking a comprehensive Scope 3 GHG emissions inventory covering all 15 categories in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. The objective is to improve visibility of value-chain emissions and identify opportunities for emission reduction across upstream and downstream activities. As of FY25, screening of the 15 Scope 3 categories has been completed to identify categories that are material to Tata Power's value chain. Quantification is in progress for key material categories based on the availability and quality of activity data. These include purchased goods and services, particularly coal and renewable energy equipment. The assessment also covers fuel- and energy-related activities not included within Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Upstream and downstream transportation and distribution are being evaluated as part of the value-chain assessment. The inventory also considers emissions associated with the use of sold products, including electricity delivered to customers. End-of-life treatment of relevant sold products is also being assessed wherever applicable. The methodology incorporates emission factors from the IPCC 2019 Refinement and relevant nationally published sources, including CPCB and MoEFCC. Activity data is being collected and validated from internal procurement, operational and customer-use information, as applicable to each category. Tata Power is strengthening data governance, boundary definitions and calculation methodologies to improve the completeness and reliability of Scope 3 reporting. The Company intends to publish the quantified Scope 3 inventory for FY26, subject to completion of the ongoing assessment and data validation process. Third-party assurance is planned for priority Scope 3 categories to further enhance transparency and credibility of the reported information. Key assumptions, organisational boundaries, emission factors, calculation methodologies and relevant limitations will be transparently disclosed in accordance with CDP requirements. Through these initiatives, Tata Power

continues to strengthen its environmental performance, value-chain transparency and progress towards its long-term sustainability and climate commitments. Further information on Tata Power's sustainability strategy, environmental initiatives and disclosures is available on the Tata Power official website.

(13.2.2) Attachment (optional)

Tata Power Annual Report 2025-26.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

(13.3.1) Job title

Dr. Ivaturi Rao

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Head - Corporate Environment & Climate Change
[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