



SDG7 Energy Compact of Adani Green Energy Limited

A next Decade Action Agenda to advance SDG7 on sustainable energy for all, in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change

SECTION 1: AMBITION

1.1. Ambitions to achieve SDG7 by 2030. [Please select all that apply, and make sure to state the **baseline** of each target]

(Member States targets could be based on their NDCs, energy policies, national five-year plans etc. targets for companies/organizations could be based on their corporate strategy)

<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.1. By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services.</p>	<p>Target(s): 45 GW renewable energy capacity by 2030, with average tariff below Average Power Purchase Cost (APPC) at the national level</p> <p>Time frame: Five years</p> <p>Baseline: By 31 March 2021, Adani Green Energy Limited had ~ 3.5 GW installed capacity with average PPA rate of ₹ 3.26/ kWh (Reference AGEL Annual Report 2020-21, pg. 43) compared to APPC ₹ 3.85 / kWh (https://cercind.gov.in/2021/orders/01-SM-2021.pdf)</p> <p>Context for the ambition(s):</p> <p>India is expected to rise from the seventh largest economy in the world to the third largest by 2030. This growth is likely to be catalyzed by a growing appetite for number of other products including steel, cement, fertilizers and automobiles which are presently consumed well below well below the prevailing global average. As the increase in incomes translates into enhanced product offtake, there could be a corresponding increase in the demand for overall energy and mainly renewable energy in the total mix due to cost of production of renewable energy coming down by the time and technological developments.</p> <p>At Adani Green Energy Limited (AGEL), we are driven by a commitment to democratise the use of renewable energy across income and social classes through capacity building, cost moderation, increased awareness and local employment generation. We are servicing the growing needs of a nation where the per capita electricity consumption is a fraction of the corresponding consumption in developed economies, representing decades of prospective growth. We believe that we are addressing the opportunity to transform the Quality of Life of the people by making renewable energy available and leading to the cleaner environments that can have a cascading impact on health, incomes, well-being and choices of the community.</p> <p>We believe that greater domestic renewable energy generation and consumption could strengthen the national economy backbone by helping grow the case for domestic manufacture, reduce energy costs and the corresponding delivered costs of all services and products, initiating a virtuous cycle.</p>
<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.2. By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.</p>	<p>Target(s): 45 GW renewable energy capacity by 2030</p> <p>Time frame: Five years</p> <p>Baseline: By 31 March 2021, Adani Green Energy Limited had operating capacity of ~ 3 GW from solar and 0.5 GW from wind</p> <p>Context for the ambition(s):</p> <p>As per the IEA Energy Outlook 2021, India has seen extraordinary successes in its recent energy development, but many challenges remain, and the Covid-19 pandemic has been a major disruption. In recent years, India has brought electricity connections to hundreds of millions of its citizens; promoted the adoption of highly-efficient LED lighting by most households; and prompted a massive expansion in renewable sources of energy, led by solar power. The gains for Indian citizens and their quality of life have been tangible.</p> <p>However, the Covid-19 crisis has complicated efforts to resolve other pressing problems. These include a lack of reliable electricity supply for many consumers; a continued reliance on solid biomass, mainly firewood, as a cooking fuel for some 660 million people; financially ailing electricity distribution companies, and air quality that puts some Indian cities in the list of most polluted cities in the world. (https://www.iea.org/reports/india-energy-outlook-2021).</p> <p>At AGEL, we believe that green energy projects will not just create economic value through lower energy costs for consumers; they will catalyse rural employment as well. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India has set an ambitious target to commission 225 GW renewable energy capacities by 2022</p>

	(114 GW solar and 67 GW wind) and 450 GW by 2030. In line with this ambitious national vision, AGEL is already the largest solar developer in the world and on its way to become the largest renewable company in India and amongst the most formidable renewable energy players in the world.
<input type="checkbox"/> 7.3. By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.	Target(s): Time frame: Baseline: Context for the ambition(s):
<input type="checkbox"/> 7.a. By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology.	Target(s): Time frame: Baseline: Context for the ambition(s):
<input type="checkbox"/> 7.b. By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programs of support.	Target(s): Time frame: Baseline: Context for the ambition(s):
1.2. Other ambitions in support of SDG7 by 2030 and net-zero emissions by 2050. [Please describe below e.g., coal phase out or reforming fossil fuel subsidies etc.]	
Target(s): Time frame: Baseline: Context for the ambition(s):	

SECTION 2: ACTIONS TO ACHIEVE THE AMBITION	
2.1. Please add at least one key action for each of the elaborated ambition(s) from section 1. [Please add rows as needed].	
<p><i>Description of action (please specify for which ambition from Section 1)</i> 45 GW renewable energy capacity by 2030, with average tariff below Average Power Purchase Cost (APPC) at the national level:</p> <p>The Company's complete capacity has been contracted under long-term PPAs of ~25 years, minimizing any sales or revenue risks. For ~19.34 GW of operational and under development projects, ~84% of the capacity had been tied up in PPAs with sovereign counterparties (like NTPC and SECI) and the rest with state distribution companies by the close of FY 20-21.</p> <p>As the India's largest renewable company with a pan-country presence, AGEL sustained its capacity-accretive momentum into FY 20-21. The Company added close to a gigawatt (525 MW by commissioning and 350 MW by inorganic acquisition) in capacity during the challenging pandemic when project commissioning schedules were extensively affected for all players. Besides, the Company continued to set benchmarks in asset monitoring, maintenance, and cost economies. The result is that the Company did not just emerge larger during the year under review, but also more competitive.</p> <p>The Company's average negotiated tariff of ₹ 3.26/ kWh or per unit at the close of FY 20-21 (Reference AGEL Annual Report 2020-21, pg. 43). The company will continue to invest in renewable energy capacity addition using state of the art technology and keep the tariff competitive to increase the energy access.</p>	<p><i>Start and end date</i> 01/04/2021 to 31/03/2025</p>
<p><i>Description of action (please specify for which ambition from Section 1)</i> 45 GW renewable energy capacity by 2030:</p>	<p><i>Start and end date</i> 01/04/2021 to 31/03/2025</p>

<p>At AGEL, a critical determinant in building the Company for a '25 GW by 2025' is the need to build people first. This aggressive agenda means that whatever has been achieved by the Company until a particular year will need to be replicated within the following financial year, the sequence continuing in a perpetual manner until the overall target has been achieved. At AGEL, this aggressive growth agenda puts a premium on people recruitment, training and retention - a sustainable multi-year platform of talent management.</p> <p>In line with the Company's commitment to aggressive greenfield capacity creation, it strengthened its responsiveness to inorganic opportunities. In addition to 525 MW of greenfield capacity that was added during the year under review, the Company added 350 MW of brownfield capacity. The Company is now at an advanced stage of implementing ~1,700 MW of a wind-solar hybrid portfolio in Rajasthan in addition to 580 MW of wind projects under various implementation stages. Besides, about 9 GW of renewable energy projects are under various planning stages and expected to be commissioned in three to four years. The result is that AGEL's consolidated portfolio and pipeline were a sizable ~19 MW as on 31st March, 2021 with considerable optimism of achieving its stated aspiration of 25 GW in renewable energy capacity by 2025.</p>	
<i>Description of action (please specify for which ambition from Section 1)</i>	<i>Start and end date</i>
<i>Description of action (please specify for which ambition from Section 1)</i>	<i>Start and end date</i>

SECTION 3: OUTCOMES

3.1. Please add at least one measurable and time-based outcome for **each** of the actions from section 2. *[Please add rows as needed].*

<i>Outcome</i>	<i>Date</i>
1) 45 GW installed renewable energy capacity (solar, wind and hybrid) by 2030	31/12/2030
2) Average tariff below the APPC	31/12/2025

SECTION 4: REQUIRED RESOURCES AND SUPPORT

4.1. Please specify required finance and investments for **each** of the actions in section 2.

With a baseline installed capacity ~ 3.5 GW in Mar-2021 and 45 GW target capacity in 2030, AGEL will need to have additional 41.5 GW or 41,500 MW. At an average ₹ 4 Cr per MW capital cost (as in 2021), this new capacity will require a capex of ₹ 166,000 Crore or US \$ 22.13 billion (@₹ 75 per US \$).

4.2. [For countries only] In case support is required for the actions in section 2, please select from below and describe the required support and specify for which action.

[Examples of support for Member States could include: Access to low-cost affordable debt through strategic de-risking instruments, capacity building in data collection; development of integrated energy plans and energy transition pathways; technical assistance, etc.]

<input type="checkbox"/> Financing	<i>Description</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> In-Kind contribution	<i>Description</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Support	<i>Description</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Other/Please specify	<i>Description</i>

SECTION 5: IMPACT

5.1. Countries planned for implementation including number of people potentially impacted.

AGEL plans to implement these initiatives in India only.

At estimated 25,000 MW and 24% average PLF, AGEL is likely to generate 52.56 TWh in 2026. This electricity at the India's 2018-19 national average per capita consumption of 1,181 kWh can meet demand of 44.5 million people. The basis of per capita electricity consumption is taken from CEA study quoted in this PIB press release: <https://pib.gov.in/Pressreleaseshare.aspx?PRID=1592833>

5.2. Alignment with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – Please describe how **each** of the actions from section 2 impact advancing the SDGs by 2030.

[up to 500 words, please upload supporting strategy documents as needed]

The size and growth of a country's population significantly affects the demand for energy. With 1.368 billion citizens, India is ranked second, of the most populous countries as of January 2019 [31]. The yearly growth rate is 1.18% and represents almost 17.74% of the world's population. The country is expected to have more than 1.383 billion, 1.512 billion, 1.605 billion, 1.658 billion people by the end of 2020, 2030, 2040, and 2050, respectively. Each year, India adds a higher number of people to the world than any other nation and the specific population of some of the states in India is equal to the population of many countries. (Reference: <https://energysustainsoc.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s13705-019-0232-1>)

The growth of India's energy consumption will be the fastest among all significant economies by 2040, with coal meeting most of this demand followed by renewable energy. Renewables became the second most significant source of domestic power production, overtaking gas and then oil, by 2020. The demand for renewables in India will have a tremendous growth of 256 Mtoe in 2040 from 17 Mtoe in 2016, with an annual increase of 12%.

Even though India has achieved a fast and remarkable economic growth, energy is still scarce. Strong economic growth in India is escalating the demand for energy, and more energy sources are required to cover this demand. At the same time, due to the increasing population and environmental deterioration, the country faces the challenge of sustainable development. The gap between demand and supply of power is expected to rise in the future.

Addressing India's commitment to deep decarbonization of the energy sector, AGEL operates responsibly, guaranteeing reliability, and permanence to build a fully sustainable energy system based on renewables. AGEL is highly proactive in identifying and responding to the challenges and diverse value pools emerging as a result of the rapidly changing energy landscape. To harness value pools and cope with challenges, AGEL is practicing an operating model that is characterized by excellence, agility, and resilience.

At estimated 45,000 MW and 24% average PLF, AGEL is likely to generate 94.60 TWh in 2030. This electricity at the India's 2018-19 national average per capita consumption of 1,181 kWh can meet demand of 88.11 million people. The basis of per capita electricity consumption is taken from CEA study quoted in this PIB press release: <https://pib.gov.in/Pressreleaseshare.aspx?PRID=1592833>

5.3. Alignment with Paris Agreement and net-zero by 2050 - Please describe how **each** of the actions from section 2 align with the Paris Agreement and national NDCs (if applicable) and support the net-zero emissions by 2050.

[up to 500 words, please upload supporting strategy documents as needed]

As per the IEA's Net Zero by 2050, Net Zero requires steps such as halting sales of new internal combustion engine passenger cars by 2035, and phasing out all unabated coal and oil power plants by 2040. Electricity will play a key role across all sectors, from transport and buildings to industry. Electricity generation will need to reach net-zero emissions globally in 2040 and be well on its way to supplying almost half of total energy consumption. The global energy sector in 2050 should be based largely on renewables, with solar the single largest source of supply. Achieving this cleaner, healthier future will rely on a singular, unwavering focus from all governments, working closely with businesses, investors and citizens. It will also require greater international cooperation among countries, notably to ensure that developing economies have the financing and technologies they need to reach net zero in time. (Reference: <https://www.iea.org/reports/net-zero-by-2050>)

As electricity generation becomes progressively cleaner, electrification of areas previously dominated by fossil fuels emerges as a crucial economy-wide tool for reducing emissions. The path to net-zero emissions is narrow: staying on it requires immediate and massive deployment of all available clean and efficient energy technologies. In the net-zero emissions pathway presented in IEA report, the world economy in 2030 is some 40% larger than today but uses 7% less energy. A major worldwide push to increase energy efficiency is an essential part of these efforts, resulting in the annual rate of energy intensity improvements averaging 4% to 2030 – about three-times the average rate achieved over the last two decades. Emissions reductions from the energy sector are not limited to CO₂: in our pathway, methane emissions from fossil fuel supply fall by 75% over the next ten years as a result of a global, concerted effort to deploy all available abatement measures and technologies.

At estimated 45,000 MW and 24% average PLF, AGEL is likely to generate 94.60 TWh in 2031. This will avoid ~ 80.11 million tCO₂ per year from 2031 from the India grid (at present 0.93 tCO₂/MWh Combined Margin; weighted Average - 75% OM and 25% BM, Grid Emission Factor from CEA Baseline Carbon Dioxide Emission Database, Version 16.0, 2021 <https://cea.nic.in/cdm-co2-baseline-database/?lang=en>)

SECTION 6: MONITORING AND REPORTING

6.1. Please describe how you intend to track the progress of the proposed outcomes in section 3. Please also describe if you intend to use other existing reporting frameworks to track progress on the proposed outcomes.

AGEL will publish progress on the objectives and targets as part of its annual sustainability reports and its website. <https://www.adanigreenenergy.com/sustainability>

The recent sustainability report 2020-21 is available based on GRI and other ESG frameworks at its website: www.adanigreenenergy.com/-/media/Project/GreenEnergy/Sustainability/latest-report.pdf

SECTION 7: GUIDING PRINCIPLES CHECK LIST

Please use the checklist below to validate that the proposed Energy Compact is aligned with the guiding principles.

I. Stepping up ambition and accelerating action - Increase contribution of and accelerate the implementation of the SDG7 targets in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development for Paris Agreement

I.1. Does the Energy Compact strengthen and/or add a target, commitment, policy, action related to SDG7 and its linkages to the other SDGs that results in a higher cumulative impact compared to existing frameworks?

Yes No

I.2. Does the Energy Compact increase the geographical and/or sectoral coverage of SDG7 related efforts? Yes No

I.3. Does the Energy Compact consider inclusion of key priority issues towards achieving SDG7 by 2030 and the net-zero emission goal of the Paris Agreement by 2050 - as defied by latest global analysis and data including the outcome of the Technical Working Groups? Yes No

II. Alignment with the 2030 agenda on Sustainable Development Goals – Ensure coherence and alignment with SDG implementation plans and strategies by 2030 as well as national development plans and priorities.

II.1. Has the Energy Compact considered enabling actions of SDG7 to reach the other sustainable development goals by 2030? Yes No

II.2. Does the Energy Compact align with national, sectoral, and/or sub-national sustainable development strategies/plans, including SDG implementation plans/roadmaps? Yes No

II.3. Has the Energy Compact considered a timeframe in line with the Decade of Action? Yes No

III. Alignment with Paris Agreement and net-zero by 2050 - Ensure coherence and alignment with the Nationally Determined Contributions, long term net zero emission strategies.

III.1. Has the Energy Compact considered a timeframe in line with the net-zero goal of the Paris Agreement by 2050? Yes No

III.2. Has the Energy Compact considered energy-related targets and information in the updated/enhanced NDCs? Yes No

III.3. Has the Energy Compact considered alignment with reaching the net-zero emissions goal set by many countries by 2050? Yes No

IV. Leaving no one behind, strengthening inclusion, interlinkages, and synergies - Enabling the achievement of SDGs and just transition by reflecting interlinkages with other SDGs.

IV.1. Does the Energy Compact include socio-economic impacts of measures being considered? Yes No

IV.2. Does the Energy Compact identify steps towards an inclusive, just energy transition? Yes No

IV.3. Does the Energy Compact consider measures that address the needs of the most vulnerable groups (e.g. those impacted the most by energy transitions, lack of energy access)? Yes No

V. Feasibility and Robustness - Commitments and measures are technically sound, feasible, and verifiable based a set of objectives with specific performance indicators, baselines, targets and data sources as needed.

V.1. Is the information included in the Energy Compact based on updated quality data and sectoral assessments, with clear and transparent methodologies related to the proposed measures? Yes No

V.2. Has the Energy Compact considered inclusion of a set of SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, resource-based and time based) objectives? Yes No

V.3. Has the Energy Compact considered issues related to means of implementation to ensure feasibility of measures proposed (e.g. cost and financing strategy, technical assistant needs and partnerships, policy and regulatory gaps, data and technology)? Yes No

SECTION 8: ENERGY COMPACT GENERAL INFORMATION

8.1. Title/name of the Energy Compact

Adani Green Energy Limited

8.2. Lead entity name (for joint Energy Compacts please list all parties and include, in parenthesis, its entity type, using entity type from below)

Adani Green Energy Limited

8.3. Lead entity type

- Government Local/Regional Government Multilateral body /Intergovernmental Organization
 Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Civil Society organization/Youth Academic Institution /Scientific Community
 Private Sector Philanthropic Organization Other relevant actor

8.4. Contact Information

Mr. Santosh Kumar Singh, CSO, AGEL, Adani Corporate House”, Shantigram, Nr. Vaishno Devi Circle, S G Highway, Khodiyar, Ahmedabad – 382 421, Gujarat, India, Email: cso.renewable@adani.com

Mr. Praveen Anant, Head ESG, AGEL, Adani Corporate House”, Shantigram, Nr. Vaishno Devi Circle, S G Highway, Khodiyar, Ahmedabad – 382 421, Gujarat, India, Email: praveen.anant@adani.com

Mr, Pravin Jadhav, Lead – Sustainability, AGEL, Adani Corporate House”, Shantigram, Nr. Vaishno Devi Circle, S G Highway, Khodiyar, Ahmedabad – 382 421, Gujarat, India, Email: pravin.jadhav@adani.com

8.5. Please select the geographical coverage of the Energy Compact

- Africa Asia and Pacific Europe Latin America and Caribbean North America West Asia Global

8.6. Please select the Energy Compact thematic focus area(s)

- Energy Access Energy Transition Enabling SDGs through inclusive just Energy Transitions Innovation, Technology and Data Finance and Investment.

SECTION 9: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (IF REQUIRED)

Please provide additional website link(s) on your Energy Compact, which may contain relevant key documents, photos, short video clips etc.

Adani Green Energy Limited (AGEL) is one of the largest renewable companies in India, with a current project portfolio of 13,990 MW. AGEL is part of the Adani Group’s promise to provide a better, cleaner and greener future for India. Driven by the Group’s philosophy of ‘Growth with Goodness’, the Company develops, builds, owns, operates and maintains utility-scale grid-connected solar and wind farm projects. The electricity generated is supplied to central and state government entities and government-backed corporations.

On the back of long-term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) of 25 years with central and state government entities, AGEL has leveraged its capabilities and expanded its presence across 11 Indian states. The Company deploys the latest technologies in its projects. With a portfolio of 54 operational projects and 12 projects under construction, AGEL is driving India on its renewable energy journey.

Corporate website:

<https://www.adanigreenenergy.com/>