SUZLON
POWERING A GREENER TOMORROW

SUZLON'S CLIMATE ACTION REPORT

NAVIGATING THE ENERGY TRANSITION

FY 2024-25

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ABOUT THE REPORT

Forward-looking statements

Suzlon is pleased to publish its first climate-related disclosures aligned with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and the requirements of IFRS S2, reflecting our commitment to transparent and decision-useful climate reporting. We recognize that climate change presents physical and transition-related risks and opportunities that may influence our operations, supply chain, asset performance, and long-term strategic direction.

In FY 2024–25, Suzlon undertook a comprehensive climate risk assessment covering 100% of its operations, including the financial quantification of key physical risks and transition risks and opportunities. As climate science, policy frameworks, and decarbonisation pathways continue to evolve, Suzlon will progressively deepen its understanding of climate-related impacts and their potential implications for strategic decisions, capital deployment, and financial judgments.

Insights from this assessment are expected to support the integration of climate considerations into enterprise risk management, capital allocation, and operational planning, while informing Suzlon's action plans to advance low-carbon products and operations. These include continued innovation in low-carbon turbine design, lifecycle efficiency, circularity, renewable energy integration, and resource-efficient manufacturing and operations. By strengthening climate resilience across assets and advancing a low-carbon and circular product portfolio, Suzlon aims to enhance long-term business resilience and value creation for its stakeholders, while supporting the broader transition to a low-carbon economy.

Climate-related assessments involve inherent uncertainty as climate science, policy, markets, and technologies continue to evolve. The analysis reflects Suzlon's current understanding and is intended to support informed decision-making.

Climate relevance to Suzlon's business landscape

Climate change plays a defining role in Suzlon's long-term strategy and operational priorities. As a company deeply embedded in India's clean energy ecosystem, Suzlon's exposure to climate-related impacts spans both **physical risks** and **transition dynamics**.

Suzlon's geographically spread operations face vulnerabilities to extreme heat, water stress, flooding, and cyclonic events—identified through organisation-wide physical risk assessments.

Regulatory shifts, carbon pricing mechanisms, supply-chain dependencies, and changing customer expectations create transition risks that influence planning, investment, and innovation.

Conversely, India's accelerated renewable energy expansion and the rising demand for decarbonisation technologies create significant opportunities for market growth.

Suzlon's product innovations—such as low-carbon turbine platforms—position the company to support and benefit from this transition.

Climate change is therefore a material driver for Suzlon's growth, resilience, and value creation.

Suzlon's commitments toward a low-carbon future

Suzlon's climate strategy is shaped by its long-term sustainability vision and its intent to integrate climate considerations into technology development, operations, and value-chain engagement. Key commitments include:

A structured roadmap to achieve **Net Zero Scope 1 & 2 emissions by 2035,** and full value-chain Net Zero by 2040.

Continuous progress toward waste reduction, water stewardship, and renewable electricity adoption, supported by global commitments such as **RE100** and **EV100.**

Embedding lifecycle-based environmental responsibility through **Life Cycle Assessments** and **Product Carbon Foot prints** for major turbine models.

Strengthening governance through **Board-level oversight** via dedicated committees that monitor climate risk, ESG performance, and decarbonisation progress.

These actions reflect Suzlon's ambition to lead India's renewable transformation while advancing climate resilience and responsible growth.

Reporting period, boundary, and basis of preparation

This TCFD/IFRS S2-aligned report covers Suzlon's climate-related governance, strategy, risk management, and performance metrics for the period:
1 April 2024 – 31 March 2025.

Scope of Reporting
The disclosures cover Suzlon's operational entities in India that collectively represent over 95% of the Group's revenue, including:

- Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) manufacturing
- Integrated wind project (IB Projects) activities
- Operations & Maintenance (OMS) services
- SE Forge (foundry and forging operations)

Reporting Basis
The report aligns with multiple global and national frameworks, including:

- TCFD Recommendations
- IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures

Disclosures are informed by Suzlon's comprehensive climate risk evaluations across all operating sites, and internal data consolidation processes.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

High circularity: 75–80% steel scrap reuse & **90%** recycled sand in castings

69.55% packaging reclaimed, strengthening materials circularity

90.14% Zero Waste to Landfill achieved

2.7 million hours of renewable energy delivered via Solar Home UPS using repurposed WTG batteries

100% sites assessed for physical & transition climate risks (heat stress, flooding, water scarcity, cyclones)

Progress toward water neutrality with **35 ha grassland restored** and key water bodies rejuvenated

1.38× water positive at Rajasthan OMS sites through recharge & conservation initiatives

Watershed and **recharge projects** strengthened resilience in **drought-prone communities**

88.51% reduction in Scope 1 & 2 emission intensity from FY2024

8 new sustainability policies implemented across climate, energy, biodiversity, supply chain & ethics

418% increase in renewable energy use, raising renewable share from **6% → 22.5%**

100% Board trained on governance, ethics & key sustainability topics

S144 turbine certified as **India's lowest lifecycle carbon footprint** (~6.17 gCO_2/kWh)

Zero cases of corruption, ethical breaches or data privacy incidents

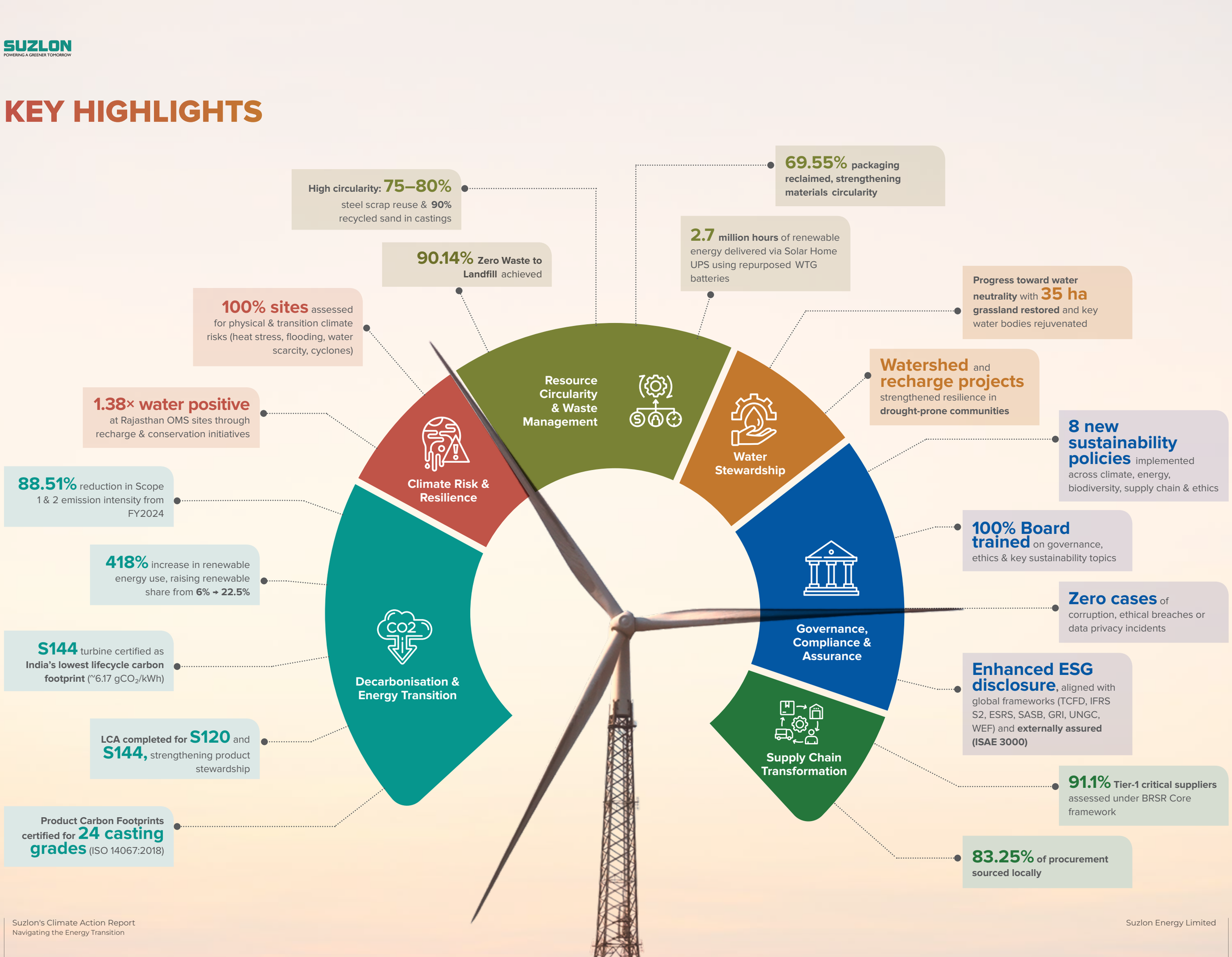
LCA completed for S120 and S144, strengthening product stewardship

Enhanced ESG disclosure, aligned with global frameworks (TCFD, IFRS S2, ESRS, SASB, GRI, UNGC, WEF) and **externally assured (ISAE 3000)**

Product Carbon Footprints certified for 24 casting grades (ISO 14067:2018)

91.1% Tier-1 critical suppliers assessed under BRSR Core framework

83.25% of procurement sourced locally



Leadership Message

Message From the **Chairman and Managing Director**

My People. My Society. My Globe.

Dear Stakeholders,

When we started in 1995, our objective to power industries with clean energy was simple yet ambitious at a time when few understood or believed in the power of renewables. However, we believed then, as we do now, that long-term progress must respect the nature in which it occurs.

Suzlon's business philosophy has always been about enabling others, whether industries, utilities, or communities, to reduce their carbon emissions and participate in large-scale decarbonisation. We chose wind energy because it offered consistent generation and was the best solution for frequent power outages in India. And every product we have shared with the world since then has been built on our purpose of climate action. Today, wind energy has become the backbone of the energy transition, given its mature technology and affordability.

While our job is to empower other industries to reduce their footprint, we recognise that there is still work to be done within Suzlon. We can improve processes, reconsider our environmental impact, and become more efficient in our operations, like every other business. However, we are committed to moving forward, improving, and holding ourselves accountable. For this reason, we have set ambitious ESG targets, including Zero Waste to Landfill by 2028, 100% Renewable Energy at all Manufacturing Plants by 2030, and Net Zero by 2040.

We also recognise that renewable energy is no longer a "good to have"; it is a "must have." It is a global necessity if we are to prevent the Earth's temperature from rising beyond 1.5°C. What we have learnt from our 30-year journey is that meaningful climate action requires both intent and commercial viability to become the norm. One cannot exist without the other. It is for this reason that, from the beginning, we made a strong business case for renewables to ensure they made financial sense. As a result, wind energy in India is now among the cheapest sources of power globally. Affordability is what gives climate action mass acceptance and lasting impact.

It is my strong belief, and that of my team at Suzlon, that climate responsibility must be ingrained in a business's DNA. It must inform decisions across the entire lifecycle. I put this thinking in a simple framework: My People. My Society. My Globe.

This simply means that first, we should prioritise the safety and well-being of our people. Second, the environmental risks our actions may create. Third, the economic implications. And finally, the business risks. This order matters because compromising either can stray us from our purpose. If every business follows this framework, we wouldn't require boardroom meetings for sustainability.

Nature has an inherent ability to course-correct. Hence, it is our responsibility to ensure we do not stand in its way and that we support its recovery through any positive action possible. Every decision we make today contributes to the kind of world we leave behind for future generations. Therefore, let's ensure that we leave it better than we found it.

Vinod Tanti
Chairman and Managing Director
Suzlon Group

Leadership Message

Message From the **Member, Group Executive Council** (GEC)

Navigating Climate Transition with Purpose and Resilience

Suzlon stands at a defining moment in our journey - a moment where the urgency of climate action converges with the promise of sustainable growth. As one of India's leading renewable energy solutions providers, our mission has always been clear: to power a greener tomorrow. Today, that mission is more critical than ever.

Climate change is not just an environmental challenge, it is also a business reality that shapes markets, policies, and stakeholder expectations. For Suzlon, this reality is both a responsibility and an opportunity. Our core businesses – WTG manufacturing, WTG Projects / IB Projects, OMS and SE Forge – place us at the heart of India's decarbonization agenda and global efforts to limit warming. We are proud to contribute to India's target of 500 GW renewable energy capacity and its commitment to achieve Net Zero by 2070.

Our approach to climate action is anchored in strong governance and integrated oversight. The Board, through its Risk Management Committee and CSR & ESG committees, ensures that climate considerations are embedded in every strategic decision. This alignment between risk management and sustainability is not just structural, but it also reflects our belief that resilience and responsibility must go hand in hand.

Climate transition presents a dual challenge: navigating physical risks from a changing climate while responding to transition risks and opportunities in a rapidly evolving market. Suzlon has undertaken a comprehensive, ISO 14091-aligned climate risk assessment across all operations, identifying vulnerabilities, and implementing robust adaptation measures. From reinforcing manufacturing infrastructure against extreme weather to designing turbines that withstand high temperatures and cyclonic conditions, we are building resilience into the very fabric of our business.

At the same time, we are seizing opportunities created by the global shift to clean energy. Our technological innovations, such as the S144-3.X turbine series, and our commitment to RE100 and EV100 initiatives underscore our determination to lead in a low-carbon economy. These efforts are complemented by ambitious targets: achieving Net Zero for Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2035, Zero Waste to Landfill by 2028, and Water Neutrality by 2030.

Climate action is not a destination but a continuous journey. It demands collaboration, innovation, and unwavering commitment. As we move forward, Suzlon will continue to invest in clean technologies, strengthen supply chain sustainability, and engage with stakeholders to accelerate the transition to a low-carbon future.

Together, we can transform the challenges of climate change into opportunities for growth and shared prosperity. Suzlon remains steadfast in our purpose: to deliver sustainable energy solutions that power progress for people, planet, and generations to come.

JP Chalasani
Member, Group Executive Council (GEC)
Suzlon Group

Leadership Message

Message From the **Group Head - Sustainability & ESG**

Driving Climate Resilience through Transparency and Action

At Suzlon, climate action is not just a compliance exercise—it is a strategic imperative woven into the fabric of our business. Our Climate Action Report stands as a testament to our unwavering commitment to transparency, accountability, and alignment with global best practices, including the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and IFRS S2 standards. This report offers stakeholders a holistic view of how we identify, assess, and manage climate-related risks and opportunities across our entire value chain, reflecting both the urgency and the opportunity presented by the energy transition.

Our climate risk assessment, covering 100% of Suzlon's operations, is grounded in rigorous, science-based methodologies and scenario analysis. We have evaluated both physical risks—such as extreme heat, flooding, and cyclones—and transition risks, including policy changes, carbon pricing, and raw material cost volatility. These risks are not abstract; they have been quantified financially, underscoring their materiality to our business. For example, physical risks are estimated to have a financial impact of ₹59.5 crores over five years, with mitigation costs of around ₹10 crores. Transition risks and opportunities are estimated at ₹14 crores over five years, with similar mitigation costs. Importantly, the transition to a low-carbon economy could unlock up to ₹3,000 crore annually in new opportunities, driven by accelerated renewable energy adoption and Suzlon's ability to capture this market potential.

Our decarbonization roadmap is both ambitious and actionable, built on six strategic levers:

Internal carbon pricing to drive climate-smart investments,

Renewable energy adoption across operations,

Greenhouse gas emissions mitigation with clear, science-based targets,

Energy efficiency through technology and process innovation,

Supply chain engagement to extend climate action beyond our boundaries,

Technology innovation to future-proof our business and deliver industry-leading solutions.

In FY25, we sourced 80.7% of our energy from renewables and recovered 90% of operational waste, demonstrating tangible progress. Our targets—Net Zero (Scope 1 & 2) by 2035, Net Zero (Scope 1, 2 & 3) by 2040, Zero Waste to Landfill by 2028, and Water Neutrality by 2030—are not just aspirations; they are backed by robust governance, continuous monitoring, and a culture of accountability at every level.

The findings of this report reaffirm that climate action is central to Suzlon's business strategy. By embedding resilience, driving innovation, and fostering collaboration across our ecosystem, we are not only mitigating risks but also creating long-term value for all stakeholders. Our journey is one of continuous improvement—guided by transparency, responsibility, and a shared vision for a sustainable future. As we move forward, Suzlon remains steadfast in its purpose: to deliver sustainable energy solutions that power progress for people, planet, and generations to come.

Nishtha Gupta
Group Head - Sustainability & ESG
Suzlon Group

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GOVERNANCE - THE FRAMEWORK FOR CLIMATE OVERSIGHT

A robust governance structure is the foundation of an effective climate strategy, ensuring that risks and opportunities are identified, assessed, and managed at the highest levels of an organization. At Suzlon, corporate governance philosophy is explicitly built on pillars of integrity, accountability, transparency, and environmental responsibility[1]. This philosophy is not merely aspirational; it is operationalized through a formal framework of Board-level committees, defined management responsibilities, and a comprehensive suite of policies that collectively guide the company's response to climate change. This section details how these governance bodies and processes function to provide oversight and steer Suzlon's climate-related actions, in alignment with the disclosure requirements of TCFD.

Board-led climate oversight through the Risk Management Committee and CSR & ESG Committee, ensuring integrated supervision of climate risks, opportunities, and decarbonisation progress.

Climate-linked executive accountability, with CEO incentives tied to Net Zero, RE100, and EV100 performance.

Robust **climate and sustainability policy** framework, including dedicated Climate Change, Sustainability, Energy Management, and Supplier Code of Conduct policies.

BOARD AND COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT OF CLIMATE-RELATED RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

The ultimate responsibility for overseeing Suzlon's strategic direction, including its response to climate change, rests with the Board of Directors. The Board has delegated specific oversight functions to a set of specialized committees, ensuring that climate-related issues receive focused and expert attention. The primary bodies for this oversight are the Risk Management Committee (RMC) and the Corporate Social Responsibility & Environmental, Social, and Governance (CSR & ESG) Committee.

The **Risk Management Committee (RMC)** is chaired by Mr. Vinod R. Tanti, the company's Chairman and Managing Director, and its members include Mr. J.P. Chalasani. According to Suzlon's Risk Management Policy, the RMC's purpose is to institutionalize and oversee a formal risk management framework that applies to all Suzlon Group entities and the geographical areas in which they operate. Its mandate includes reviewing management's identification of all major business risks, assessing the adequacy of mitigation plans, and overseeing the company's overall risk management, compliance, and control activities. This places the RMC at the center of identifying, evaluating, and managing both physical and transition climate risks[2].

The **CSR & ESG Committee** is chaired by Mrs. Seemantinee Khot, an Independent Director, and its members include key executive leadership such as Mr. Vinod R. Tanti and Mr. Girish R. Tanti. This committee is responsible for guiding the company's sustainability strategy, aligning it with a triple-bottom-line approach of People, Planet, and Profit. It oversees progress against the company's ESG commitments, including its climate-related targets, and monitors its broader impact on the environment and local communities[3].

This committee structure reveals a sophisticated approach to governance. The presence of the Chairman & Managing Director, Mr. Vinod R. Tanti, as a member of the CSR & ESG Committee and as the Chairman of the Risk Management Committee, creates a critical structural link between these two vital functions. In many organizations, risk and ESG can operate in silos, with one viewing climate through a lens of financial and operational risk and the other through a lens of reputation and compliance. At Suzlon, this leadership overlap ensures a powerful channel for integrated oversight. It facilitates a holistic perspective where the financial and operational implications of climate risk, discussed in the RMC, are directly informed by the company's long-term sustainability goals and ethical commitments, guided by the ESG Committee. This structure prevents climate issues from being narrowly defined and promotes strategic decision-making that balances risk, opportunity, and responsibility. The Board, through its committees and senior leadership, periodically assesses whether the necessary skills and competencies are available to effectively oversee climate-related strategies.

The following table summarizes the composition and climate-related mandate of these key committees.

[1] https://www.suzlon.com/NewPdf/Shareholders_Information/Corporate_Governance_Policies/2022-23/Corporate_Governance_Policy.pdf
[2] https://www.suzlon.com/NewPdf/Shareholders_Information/Corporate_Governance_Policies/2022-23/Risk_Management_Policy1.pdf
[3] https://www.suzlon.com/in-en/about-suzlon/board-of-directors

Composition and Climate-Related Mandate of these Key Committees

Committee Name	Key Members	Mandate and Relevance to Climate Oversight
Risk Management Committee	Mr. Vinod R. Tanti (Chairman), Mr. J. P. Chalasani (Member - Group Executive Council), Mr. Per Hornung Pedersen	Assists the Board in identifying and evaluating all major business risks, including climate-related physical and transition risks. Oversees the company's risk management framework, reviews mitigation plans, and ensures integration into the enterprise-wide risk system.
CSR & ESG Committee	Mrs. Seemantinee Khot (Chairperson), Mr. Girish R. Tanti, Mr. Vinod R. Tanti, Mr. Gautam Doshi	Guides the company's sustainability and ESG strategy, including setting and monitoring progress against climate-related targets (e.g., Net Zero, Water Neutrality). Oversees community engagement and environmental stewardship initiatives.

MANAGEMENT'S ROLE IN ASSESSING AND MANAGING CLIMATE-RELATED ISSUES

While the Board provides oversight, the day-to-day responsibility for assessing and managing climate-related issues is embedded within the company's management structure. The Group's leadership team is directly accountable for the implementation of the climate strategy and risk management processes.

The Chairman & Managing Director, Mr. Vinod R. Tanti, holds the highest level of executive responsibility for steering the company's business responsibility and sustainability initiatives. His direct involvement in the RMC and ESG Committee ensures that management's actions are aligned with Board-level directives. Mr. J.P. Chalasani, is also a member of the RMC, reinforcing the link between executive decision-making and risk oversight. Through the active participation of senior management in Board committees, the relevant committees are consistently kept informed of climate-related issues affecting the company.

A key strength of Suzlon's management structure is the deep, end-to-end operational expertise of its leadership team in the wind energy value chain. Effective climate management requires more than high-level direction; it demands granular, domain-specific knowledge. The professional backgrounds of Suzlon's leaders demonstrate extensive experience in technically complex areas such as wind resource assessment, product design, global supply chain management, and project execution. This means that the assessment of climate risks—such as the impact of changing wind patterns on energy generation or the effect of extreme heat on turbine components—is not merely a theoretical exercise. It is grounded in decades of practical, hands-on experience. This embedded expertise enables more credible and effective decision-making on critical climate-related topics, from designing more resilient turbines to developing specialized O&M protocols for harsh environments, representing a significant competitive advantage.

Suzlon's Board and senior management are strongly committed to investing in and developing clean technology opportunities, driving the Company's transition towards a low-carbon and sustainable future. This commitment is reflected in its membership in global initiatives such as RE100 and EV100, the Net-Zero commitments, and a comprehensive decarbonisation roadmap. Suzlon's operational initiatives further demonstrate this focus, including the use of 90% recycled sand and 75–80% steel scrap in the Castings Unit, as well as the utilization of 225 kg of scrap steel per tower in manufacturing steel plate towers, minimizing the need for virgin steel procurement. These measures showcase the integration of sustainability at both strategic and operational levels, reinforcing Suzlon's leadership in clean technology and responsible manufacturing.

When needed, the Company engages external experts to provide insights and strengthen capabilities, ensuring that the Board and management remain equipped to respond to evolving climate-related risks and opportunities.

CLIMATE-LINKED PERFORMANCE EVALUATION AND EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Sustainability and climate objectives form an integral part of the Company's overall performance evaluation. Progress on climate-related initiatives is periodically reviewed by the Board and its Committees, and the outcomes of these reviews are factored into executive directors' performance assessments. While climate-related performance metrics have already been embedded into CEO compensation, the Company continues to benchmark against global best practices and may expand the formal integration of such metrics across a wider set of executive remuneration policies in the future.

All remuneration, compensation, commission, or related payments are subject to shareholder approval and are determined in accordance with the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association, the Companies Act and applicable Rules, as well as the requirements of the Listing Regulations.

In alignment with its Nomination and Remuneration Policy, Suzlon has embedded a balanced scorecard approach within its governance framework, linking ESG KPIs including climate-related KPIs to performance evaluations and variable compensation. Progress and performance against its Net Zero, RE100, and EV100 targets serve as the key climate-related KPIs, and the CEO's monetary incentives are directly tied to these outcomes. This ensures that sustainability remains a central priority for the senior leadership team. Further, robust monitoring mechanism comprising periodic reviews, real-time data tracking, and comprehensive reporting has been instituted to assess progress and enable timely interventions.

FOUNDATIONAL POLICIES AND CORPORATE CULTURE

Suzlon's governance framework is codified in a comprehensive suite of corporate policies that provide a clear mandate for action on climate-related issues. The company maintains a publicly accessible list of these policies, demonstrating a commitment to transparency. The most relevant policies for climate governance include:

Climate Change Policy: The existence of a dedicated, standalone policy on climate change signifies a high level of focus and specificity, elevating the issue beyond a subsection of a general environmental policy.

Sustainability Policy: This overarching policy, updated as recently as July 2024, outlines the company's commitment to environmental stewardship. It explicitly commits Suzlon to enhancing resource efficiency, reducing GHG emissions, pursuing Zero Waste to Landfill (ZWTL), and protecting local ecosystems.

Energy Management Policy: Leverage renewable energy for own operations; procure energy-efficient products; comply with ISO 50001; allocate a dedicated budget for efficiency projects; establish and monitor energy KPIs.

Health, Safety & Environment (HSE) Policy: Integrate climate change mitigation and adaptation into the core HSE framework; foster a culture of personal responsibility for environmental protection; use a structured approach (SPHERE) for implementation.

Supplier Code of Conduct: Suppliers must mitigate their carbon footprint, optimize energy and water consumption, manage waste effectively, and protect biodiversity.

Risk Management Policy: This policy establishes the formal mission to "embed a risk-aware culture" across the entire enterprise and details the framework for identifying, prioritizing, mitigating, and monitoring all key risks, including those related to climate.

Environmental Stewardship Policy: This policy further details the company's commitment to minimizing its environmental impact throughout its operations and value chain.

The recent update to these policies suggests that the company is actively reviewing and strengthening its governance framework in response to evolving standards like IFRS S2 and rising stakeholder expectations. This formalization of commitments provides a clear and auditable basis for the work of the Board committees and management, moving climate action from a peripheral activity to a core tenet of corporate governance and creating a culture of accountability.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Suzlon recognizes that effective stakeholder engagement is critical to identifying and managing climate-related risks and opportunities across its operations and value chain. The Company engages regularly with key stakeholder groups—including investors, customers, suppliers, employees, communities, and policymakers—on climate and sustainability matters, with oversight from senior management and the Board.

Climate considerations are embedded into routine stakeholder interactions. Investor and lender engagements address climate risk exposure, decarbonisation progress, product stewardship, and alignment with disclosure frameworks such as TCFD and IFRS S2, while customer engagements focus on low-carbon product performance, lifecycle emissions, and asset resilience.

Suzlon engages suppliers through its Sustainable Supply Chain framework, Supplier Code of Conduct, and ESG assessments to identify climate-related risks, promote responsible sourcing, and strengthen value-chain resilience. Insights from these engagements, including outcomes of the double materiality assessment, are systematically reviewed by senior management and relevant Board committees to inform enterprise risk management, climate strategy, and disclosures, supporting transparent climate governance and informed decision-making.

PUBLIC ADVOCACY AND COLLECTIVE CLIMATE ACTION

Suzlon supports global and national climate action through active participation in industry platforms, global initiatives, and collaborative forums that advance the transition to a low-carbon economy. Rather than engaging in direct policy advocacy, the Company contributes by shaping industry practices, promoting transparency, and enabling sector-wide decarbonisation through technology leadership.

Suzlon is a signatory to the United Nations Global Compact and an active member of climate-focused initiatives such as RE100 and EV100 under the Climate Group, as well as national and international industry associations including the Global Wind Energy Council. Through these platforms, Suzlon contributes to discussions on renewable energy deployment, climate resilience, supply chain sustainability, and low-carbon innovation, supporting global climate goals, including the Paris Agreement and India's Net-Zero 2070 ambition, in alignment with its governance framework and long-term strategy.

AWARDS AND ACCOLADES

Suzlon's climate action and leadership in the renewable energy transition have been recognized through several national and international awards that reflect decarbonisation, sustainable supply chains, governance, and climate-aligned innovation.

Climate Action and Decarbonisation

UNGC Forward Faster Sustainability Awards 2025 – Special Recognition under the Decarbonisation Category

Great Indian Renewable Energy (Sustainability-Focused) Company of the Year

Sustainable Supply Chain and Value Chain Climate Action

UNGC Forward Faster Sustainability Awards 2025 – Sustainable Supply Chain Category

UNGC Sustainable Supply Chain Leadership Award – UN GC India National Convention

Governance, Transparency, and Climate Disclosure

Golden Peacock Award 2025 – Corporate Governance & Sustainability

ESG recognitions by agencies such as **CRISIL, Sustainalytics,** and **S&P Global**

Innovation Supporting Climate Resilience

EQ SuryaCon & DeCarbonise India – West India Solar Awards 2025: Excellence in Sustainability

Microsoft Recognition for Digital Transformation using AI in Wind Energy Operations

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STRATEGY - RESPONDING TO CLIMATE-RELATED RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Suzlon's business strategy is inextricably linked with the global and national response to climate change. The company operates within a dynamic environment where the urgent need for decarbonization creates both substantial opportunities and significant risks.

Suzlon undertook a detailed climate change risk assessment covering its business operations, including manufacturing, forging, project execution, and operations & maintenance (O&M). The assessment, aligned with the ISO 14091:2021 standards, an internationally recognized framework for climate risk analysis, helped to evaluate both physical and transition risks across the operations.

The findings gave a sound foundation to take mitigation or adaptation measures for these risks, following recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), International Financial Reporting Standard Sustainability Disclosure 2 (IFRS 2), and global best practices.

This section details the material climate-related risks and opportunities that Suzlon faces over the short, medium, and long term. It analyzes their potential impact on the company's vertically integrated business model and value chain and assesses the resilience of its strategy against plausible climate futures.

Portfolio-wide climate risk assessment covering 100% of operations across manufacturing, projects, forging & foundry and O&M activities.

Scenario-tested resilience across **SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5** pathways for physical risks and across IEA based **Stated Policy (STEPS) and Announced Pledges (APS)** pathways for transition risks, covering short-, medium-, and long-term horizons.

Strategic upside from the energy transition, with up to **₹3,000 crore in annual opportunity potential** from wind turbine expansion under accelerated decarbonization scenarios.

IDENTIFYING MATERIAL CLIMATE-RELATED RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Suzlon's strategic landscape is defined by a fundamental duality: its greatest opportunities are born from the global energy transition, yet this same transition creates its most significant risks. Success is therefore contingent not just on capitalizing on growth but on skillfully navigating the inherent volatility of this transformation.

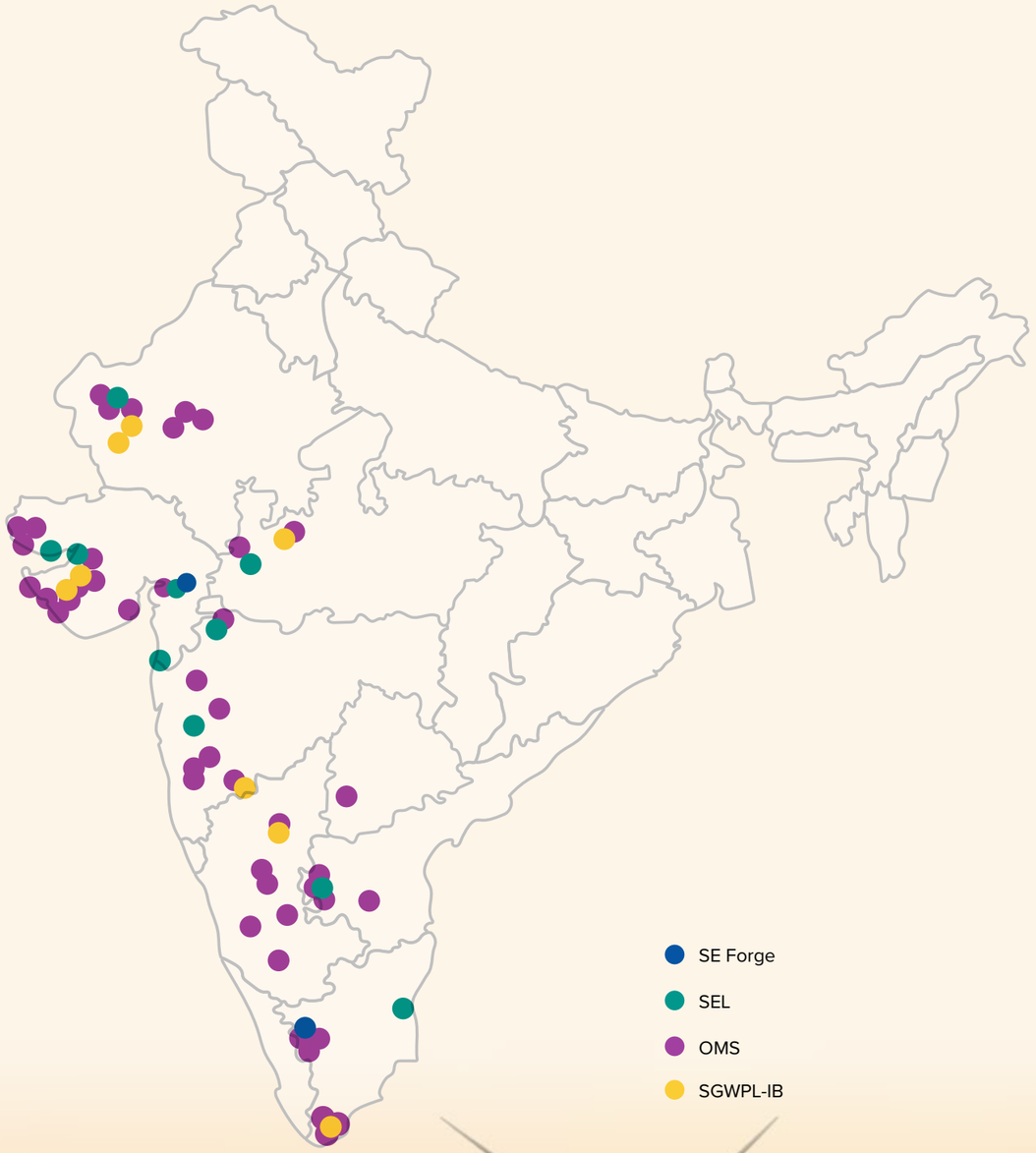
PHYSICAL RISKS

Physical risks are the direct threats posed by a changing climate to a company's assets, operations, and value chain. Based on a comprehensive, site-specific assessment conducted for Suzlon in May 2025 in alignment with ISO 14091:2021, the company faces material physical risks across its entire operational footprint.

The physical climate risk assessment and corresponding mitigation plan have been developed to address 100% of Suzlon's existing operations, representing the entire share of total revenues. It was conducted using climate projections for the 2030s and 2050s under two IPCC scenarios as outlined below. The time horizons considered include:

- **Short-term:** Baseline (today) - captures current effects of identified climate hazards.
- **Medium-term:** 2030 - captures immediate to near-term climate threats and adaptation needs.
- **Long-term:** 2050 - aligns with asset lifespans and major energy/industrial decarbonization pathways.

List of Suzlon Sites Assessed for Physical Risks



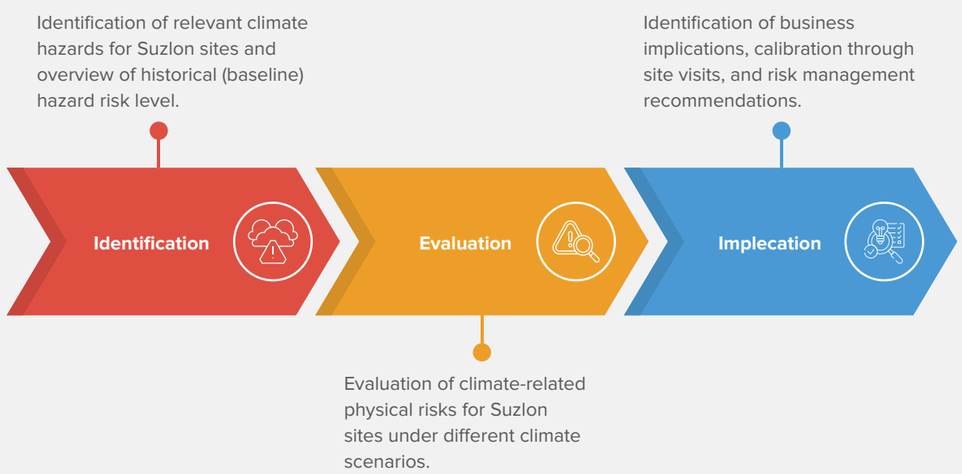
Scenario	Outlook	Impacts & Resilience
Accelerated Transition Future: SSP2-4.5 (Moderate Emissions)	This scenario envisages stronger global policy action to limit warming, leading to a more rapid transition away from fossil fuels.	In this scenario, physical risks are still expected to increase but would be less severe than in the SSP5-8.5 scenario. The dominant challenges would emanate from transition risks. **Impact** The market and competition in the wind sector will expand along with rapidly changing policies and regulations. **Suzlon's Resilience** Depends less on asset durability and more on agility in innovation, cost management, policy navigation, and strong customer relationships in the C&I and utility sectors.
High Physical Risk Future: SSP5-8.5 (High Emissions)	This scenario envisages a world with continued high fossil fuel use, leading to severe physical climate impacts by 2050.	While transition risks from policy might be lower globally, national policies focused on energy security could still drive strong domestic demand for renewables. **Impact** The projected increases in cyclone intensity, extreme rainfall, and heatwaves would severely test the physical resilience of Suzlon's assets and operations. **Suzlon's Resilience** Rising demand for durable turbines favors Suzlon, with our climate-resilient technology and adaptable O&M practices providing a strong competitive edge.

Asset lives and the materiality of physical climate impacts necessitate an assessment over several decades.

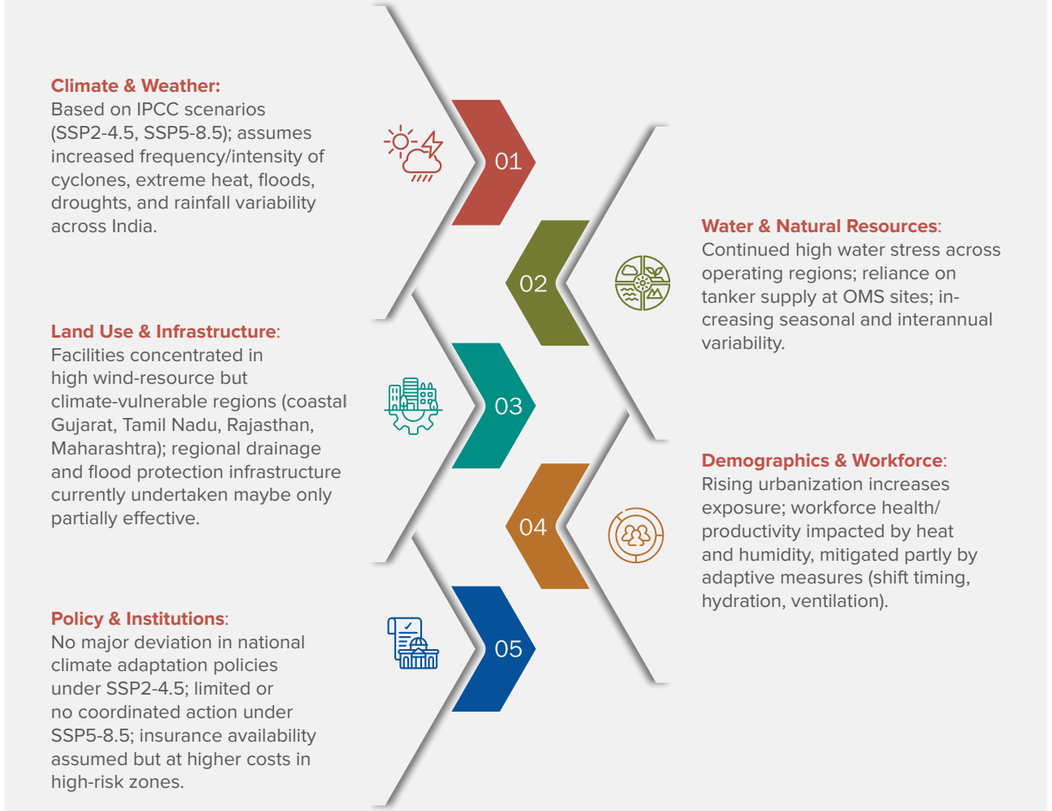
Use of two divergent scenarios ensures resilience is tested under both moderate and extreme possible futures, as recommended by best practices (TCFD/IFRS S2) to stress-test physical resilience. The selection of a business-as-usual scenario, such as SSP2-4.5, is a more realistic view of a low-emission future based on current policies. The selection of a high emission, worst-case warming scenario (>3°C), such as SSP5-8.5, in order to review the stress which such an outcome might pose to the resilience of the business is required by TCFD/ IFRS S2.

Scenarios capture relevant hazards for India's climate geography and Suzlon's footprint.

Methodology



Key Assumptions in Physical Risk Analysis



Assessment of Nature, Likelihood, and Magnitude of Risk

- Nature: Hazards assessed as acute (cyclones, floods, heatwaves) or chronic (drought, rising temperatures, groundwater depletion).
- Likelihood & Magnitude:
  - Quantitative hazard thresholds—for instance, % water stress (>80% is "Extremely High"), maximum temperature >50°C, rainfall thresholds, windspeed (knots) for cyclones.
  - Qualitative criteria supplement where the data is less granular, especially in evaluating operational or human impacts.
  - Multi-factor Approach: Cross-referencing site location, past event history, and projected climate variables to produce a calibrated risk matrix for each BU.

Data Sources for Physical Risk Assessment

Key data sources for physical risk assessment include:

- **Global Climate Models:** IPCC Assessment Reports and IPCC Risk Atlas
- **National & Regional Data:** India Meteorological Department (IMD) and Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES)
- **Specialized Hazard Data:** WRI-Aqueduct Water Risk, WRI-Aqueduct Floods, NOAA-IBTrACS (cyclones), World Bank Landslide Data

Physical Risk Scenario Analysis Summary

This assessment identified key business-specific hazards that are impacting the business today and how they may evolve in the future. The baseline risks as shown in the table below represents risks without considering any adaptation measures in place.

Baseline Risks across Different Business Units

Business unit	Water scarcity	Extreme heat	Extreme cold	Extreme rainfall	River flood	Coastal flood	Cyclones	Landslides
SEL	High	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	No Hazard	High	High
SEFL	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	No Hazard	No Hazard	Low	No Hazard
Projects	High	Medium	High	Medium	No Hazard	No Hazard	Medium	No Hazard
OMS	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	No Hazard	High	Low

However, once we consider the measures in place, the residual risks reduces significantly.

Residual Risks across Different Business Units

Business unit	Water scarcity	Extreme heat	Extreme cold	Extreme rainfall	River flood	Coastal flood	Cyclones	Landslides
SEL	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	No Hazard	High	Low
SEFL	Low	Low	Low	Low	No Hazard	No Hazard	Low	No Hazard
Projects	Low	Low	Low	Low	No Hazard	No Hazard	Medium	No Hazard
OMS	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	No Hazard	Low	Low

Further details are outlined below under the most severe SSP5-8.5 scenario for the long-term, measures already in place and measures being looked into to address any residual risks.

Hazard Classification: No Hazard · Low · Medium · High

Business Segment	Water Scarcity	Extreme Heat	Extreme Rainfall / Flooding	Cyclones / High Winds / Landslides
Physical Risk				
WTG Manufacturing **Locations** • Gujarat • Rajasthan • Andhra Pradesh • Daman and Diu • Maharashtra • Madhya Pradesh • Puducherry	**Risk** High water stress at sites in Gujarat, Rajasthan & Andhra Pradesh.	**Risk** Rising temperatures (up to 50°C in Jaisalmer) pose risks to worker health, productivity, and operational continuity.	**Risk** High rainfall & landslide risk at Daman; medium riverine flood risk at Vadodara.	**Risk** Coastal sites in Daman, Gandhidham, Bhuj face high cyclone risks; Daman & Diu face high landslide risk.
Mitigation				
	Measures already in place: Very low process water use (only domestic). Water neutrality & rainwater harvesting underway.	**Measures in place:** DG sets for backup during heat-related power issues. Temperature-controlled resin curing rooms (<30°C). Heat-safety protocols: adjusted shifts, breaks, hydration, cooled work zones. WTGs engineered to operate reliably up to 50°C. Sensitive components stored in covered, heat-protected areas. **Other Measures being explored:** Enhanced hydration points for field technicians. Expanded temperature-controlled environments for material curing.	**Measures in place:** Stand-by sump pumps at manufacturing sites. Temporary 3-ft flood barriers for ingress protection. Critical materials/ equipment elevated 2–3 ft. Power backup systems for uninterrupted operations. Drainage upgrades at Vadodara transformer facility. State-level flood mitigation in Daman (improved drains, widened roads)	**Measures in place:** Manufacturing buildings limited to ground floor; offices to 1–2 floors. Annual structural stability certification by chartered engineers. CCRA-based risk mapping during site selection. RCC reinforcements to reduce ground-movement impacts. **Other Measures being explored:** Automated turbine shutdown systems during high wind events.

Business Segment	Water Scarcity	Extreme Heat	Extreme Rainfall / Flooding	Cyclones / High Winds / Landslides
Physical Risk				
SE Forge **Locations** • Gujarat • Tamil Nadu	**Risk** Vadodara (Gujarat): Extremely high water stress. Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu): Medium–high stress.	**Risk** High ambient temperatures add physical strain for workers, though forging processes themselves are less heat-sensitive.	**Risk** Medium risk of intense rainfall and localised flooding at Vadodara and Coimbatore.	**Risk** Vadodara and Coimbatore are inland and face low direct cyclone and high-wind risk.
Residual Risk and Adaptation Plans				
	Residual Risk: Residual water impact remains low given non-water-intensive operations. **Adaptation Plan:** Near- to medium-term adoption of sustainable water practices to minimise residual risk	**Residual Risk:** Residual impact assessed as low across facilities, except the Jaisalmer RBU. **Adaptation Plan:** Implement enhanced cooling by the 2050s and adopt process optimisation, improved ventilation, real-time monitoring, and safety protocols in the near to medium term.	**Residual Risk:** Residual risk assessed as low to moderate, reflecting existing and planned measures **Adaptation Plan:** Near- to medium-term measures to reduce flooding impacts, including structural protection, operational resilience, and supply chain continuity.	**Residual Risk:** Cyclone residual risk remains high; landslide risk is low due to RCC reinforcements, with potential access delays due to debris or terrain changes. **Adaptation Plan:** Cyclones: Near- to medium-term reinforcement of equipment and structures, wind-resistant design measures, and insurance coverage to reduce residual risk. Landslides: Regular inspection of RCC structures, improved drainage, and maintained access and emergency routes to minimise residual impact.

Mitigation			
	Measures already in place: Minimal process water use; 90–95% for domestic needs only. Closed-loop cooling tower at Coimbatore; minimal water use at Vadodara furnaces. No groundwater extraction; SEZ supply at Coimbatore with no interruptions recorded. Storage tanks support 1 week of operations. Rainwater harvesting at both sites; Coimbatore STP (150 KLD) & ETP (1 KLD) for reuse. Tree-covered campuses support natural recharge.	**Measures in place:** Equipment designed to withstand high temperatures. Automated forging unit with natural ventilation and lighting. Well-ventilated buildings with fans in high-heat zones. Water coolers every 20–30 meters to ensure hydration. No shift changes required due to effective ventilation. **Other Measures being explored:** Enhanced hydration points in high-heat zones. More temperature-controlled spaces for material curing.	**Measures in place:** Furnaces built below ground with precautionary pumps. Natural ponds for rainwater capture and groundwater recharge. Stormwater drainage along roads to prevent waterlogging
Residual Risk and Adaptation Plans			
	Residual Risk: Residual impact assessed as low due to minimal water consumption. **Adaptation Plan:** Existing water recycling and rainwater harvesting further reduce residual risk.	**Residual Risk:** Baseline heat risk is low for foundry and medium for forging, remaining similar by the 2050s; residual impact is low with existing measures. **Adaptation Plan:** Existing measures further reduce residual risk.	**Residual Risk:** Residual risk assessed as low. Considering existing measures **Adaptation Plan:** Near- to medium-term flood mitigation through barriers, elevated equipment, improved drainage, and insurance coverage

Business Segment	Water Scarcity	Extreme Heat	Extreme Rainfall / Flooding	Cyclones / High Winds / Landslides
Physical Risk				
WTG Projects **Locations** • Rajasthan • Maharashtra • Madhya Pradesh • Gujarat • Karnataka • Tamil Nadu	**Risk** Temporary water for WTG construction sourced through tankers; some locations fall in high water-stress zones	**Risk** High heat exposure for outdoor workers, especially in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, affecting productivity and scheduling.	**Risk** Construction delays and site-access challenges due to heavy rainfall and localised flooding.	**Risk** Coastal project sites in Kalawad and Dhrol (Gujarat) face high cyclone-related risks to construction materials and equipment.
Mitigation				
	Measures in place: Water sourced via tankers to avoid local resource stress. Sites selected considering local water availability. Short construction timelines reduce vulnerability. Future planning factors in reduced water supply; tariff hikes expected to have minimal impact. **Other measures being explored:** Efficient project planning for high-stress areas like Jath (Maharashtra) and Rajasthan sites.	**Measures in place:** Project plans adapted to local temperature profiles. Short project durations limit prolonged heat exposure. Future execution plans account for rising heat projections. **Other measures being explored:** Seasonal scheduling to avoid peak heat periods.	**Measures in place:** Critical equipment stored on raised platforms. Elevated storage minimises flood-related damage. Non-critical material losses expected to be low.	**Measures in place:** Emergency shutdown and evacuation procedures for cyclone alerts. Protocols to minimise equipment damage and protect personnel. Some material loss may still occur during severe cyclones.
Residual Risk and Adaptation Plans				
	Residual Risk: Residual risk assessed as low. Considering existing measures **Adaptation Plan:** Existing measures further reduce residual risk.	**Residual Risk:** Residual risk assessed as low. Considering existing measures **Adaptation Plan:** Existing measures further reduce residual risk.	**Residual Risk:** Residual risk assessed as low. Considering existing measures **Adaptation Plan:** Existing measures further reduce residual risk.	**Residual Risk:** Residual risk levels range from low to high across sites. **Adaptation Plan:** Risk reduction through weather monitoring, seasonal scheduling, and securing materials and equipment.

Business Segment	Water Scarcity	Extreme Heat	Extreme Rainfall / Flooding	Cyclones / High Winds / Landslides
Physical Risk				
WTG OMS **Locations** • Rajasthan • Gujarat - Kutch • Gujarat - Saurashtra • Tamil Nadu • Karnataka • Andhra Pradesh • Madhya Pradesh • Maharashtra • Telangana	**Risk** Baseline and future water-stress risk remains high across most sites	**Risk** Extreme heat risk is low–medium for most OMS sites at baseline and remains similar by the 2050s, with higher exposure at some Rajasthan sites which affects technician safety/ productivity and may accelerate component wear.	**Risk** Extreme rainfall risk is medium–high across OMS sites, with exposure to riverine and coastal flooding and increasing future risk, leading to access disruptions and productivity loss.	**Risk** High cyclone/wind risk at coastal sites (Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh); high landslide risk in pockets such as Satara (Maharashtra)
Mitigation				
	Measures in place: Remote OMS sites use tanker water due to absent municipal supply. Blade cleaning is rare (~1% annually) and tanker-based. Coolants used for turbine cooling instead of water, reducing dependency.	**Measures in place:** Maintenance scheduled during cooler hours or before peak-heat season. Hydration support (lemon water, cool drinking water) for field staff. Thermal sensors monitor heat impacts on turbine efficiency. WTGs designed to operate reliably up to 50°C. Thermography during peak hours managed through proper PPE & scheduling.	**Measures in place:** Machines manually shut down if water reaches safety thresholds near drains/rivers. Site layouts include drainage grading to prevent waterlogging around turbines.	**Measures in place:** Maintenance halted; tower climbing restricted during cyclone alerts. WTGs auto-trip above 25 m/s and restart after safety clearance. Turbines built to withstand 65 m/s wind speeds. RCC reinforcements at high-risk locations. CCRA risk mapping used in site selection

Residual Risk and Adaptation Plans				
	Residual Risk: Residual impact is low due to minimal (domestic + occasional blade cleaning) water use, with tanker sourcing even in high-stress regions. **Adaptation Plan:** Existing measures further reduce residual risk.	**Residual Risk:** Residual impact assessed as low due to existing preventive measures. **Adaptation Plan:** Existing measures further reduce residual risk.	**Residual Risk:** Drainage grading in place due to which residual impact assessed as low to medium. **Adaptation Plan:** Near- to medium-term use of elevated, water-resistant, and corrosion-protected components to reduce residual risk.	**Residual Risk:** Cyclones: Residual impact is low with existing measures. Landslides: Residual impact is low due to RCC reinforcements, with possible access delays due to debris or terrain changes. **Adaptation Plan:** Cyclones: Existing measures reduce residual risk. Landslides: Regular RCC inspections and improved drainage planned in the near to medium term.

Case Study

Beyond the climate-resilient measures implemented across our sites, Suzlon also invests in climate mitigation and adaptation initiatives for the communities that surround our operations. Recognising that water scarcity is one of the most severe climate-related risks in our physical risk assessment, Suzlon addresses water-related climate vulnerabilities—particularly in drought-prone regions where communities face increasing pressure on natural resources. The following initiative demonstrates how we strengthen community resilience to climate impacts while advancing inclusive and sustainable development.

Strengthening Water Security & Climate Resilience for Women in Gujarat

Villages such as Aniyari, Khatumba, Manaba, Mulvel and Modpar faced severe water scarcity due to declining groundwater, erratic rainfall, droughts and seasonal floods—climate impacts that disproportionately affected women. With wells and ponds drying up each summer, women often walked several kilometres daily to fetch water, undermining health, productivity and overall climate resilience.

Suzlon Solution

Suzlon Foundation, with partners GVT, JVNT and Utkarsh Foundation, undertook large-scale **pond rejuvenation and desilting projects** across these villages.

Key interventions included:

- **Rejuvenating and deepening water bodies,** creating **~19,000 m^3** of water storage.
- **Reusing excavated silt** to enrich farmland and reinforce pond banks.
- **Creating deeper lakes** with local leadership to improve long-term water availability.
- **Mobilising villagers—especially women—for planning and maintenance,** ensuring ownership and sustainability.

Impact

The restored water bodies now provide **reliable year-round** water for irrigation, livestock and households, directly benefiting **9,500+ farmers and villagers** and reducing drought vulnerability.

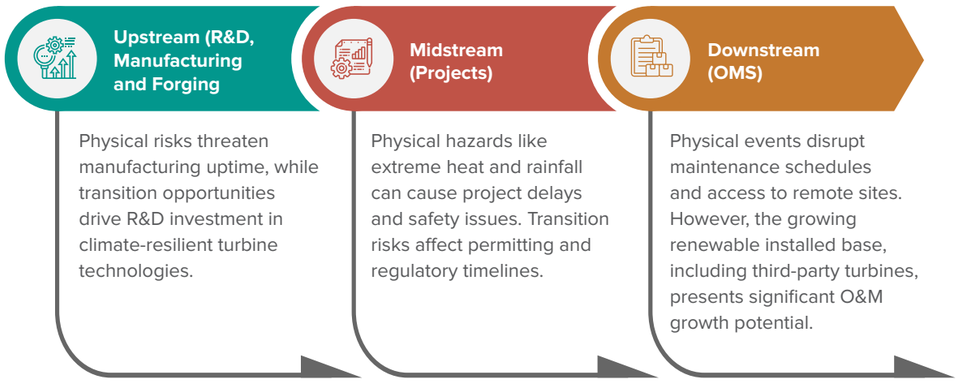
In Aniyari village alone:

- A new **2,500 m^3** lake now supplies drinking water to **376 people and animals.**
- Installation of a water motor eliminated long water treks for women, improving dignity, health and time availability for livelihood activities.

Overall, the initiative strengthened **climate adaptation,** improved agricultural productivity, enhanced water security, and reduced the burden on women in some of Gujarat's most water-stressed regions.

Climate-Related Physical Risks: Impact on Suzlon's Business Model and Value Chain

Suzlon's vertically integrated business model creates several climate risks and offers us significant opportunities to leverage as well. This vertical integration strengthens control over design, construction, and service, allowing us to respond faster to climate-related disruptions.



TRANSITION RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

As a leading solutions provider to India's and the global renewable energy sector, Suzlon faces significant transition risks and opportunities from the worldwide shift to a low-carbon economy. The assessment, based on the International Energy Agency's World Energy Outlook 2023 scenarios, evaluates these risks and opportunities in detail.

High emissions scenario – Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS): Business-as-usual, reflecting current policies without assuming full delivery of announced goals.

Low emissions scenario – Announced Pledges Scenario (APS): Incorporates national and international climate commitments aligned with net-zero targets.

These scenarios are widely recognized and align with TCFD and IFRS S2 recommendations, providing contrasting pathways to assess resilience under both incremental policy action and accelerated low-carbon transitions. The IEA scenarios (STEPS, APS) provide globally recognized, detailed projections specific to the energy sector, matching Suzlon's business.

They reflect realistic pathways for India's energy mix and offer plausible best-case and business-as-usual futures necessary for robust resilience assessment.

The time horizons considered with the baseline being the current period:

- Short/Medium-term (up to 2030) - reflecting the lead-in effects of announced policies and initial adoption of low-carbon practices.
- Long-term (up to 2050) - aligning with the net-zero transition, major regulatory tightening, and full market transformation.

The scenario analysis highlights how transition risks and opportunities evolve under different global climate pathways. In both scenarios, transition opportunities increase, with the low emissions, net zero aligned pathway offering the greatest potential. This is driven by faster renewable energy growth, strong policy incentives, and higher global wind capacity.

At the same time, transition risks such as energy price volatility, rising raw material costs, potential carbon pricing, and increased regulatory requirements become more significant, particularly if policy shifts are rapid or technological progress is uneven.

By 2050, the low emissions pathway presents extensive opportunities, including higher demand for renewables and efficiency solutions, but also elevated regulatory risks that require proactive strategies. In the high emissions pathway, both risks and opportunities grow at a slower pace, remaining moderate to major in scale as market, policy, and technology changes continue more gradually.

Methodology

Five-step process included:

Key Assumptions and Dependencies

- **Policy:** Assumes continued evolution of climate-related policies in India (e.g., RPOs, CCTS) and key export markets, with faster progression under APS.
- **Macroeconomics:** Energy demand growth driven by industrial and economic expansion in India; slower under APS due to efficiency gains.
- **Energy Mix:** Gradual reduction of coal share in India's grid; rapid uptake of renewables under APS.
- **Technology:** Accelerated maturity and commercial viability of low-carbon technologies (e.g., green steel, EV freight, offshore wind) in APS.
- **Supply Chain:** Global competition for critical materials; higher recycling rates assumed under APS.
- **Regulatory environment:** Expects progressive tightening of emission standards, carbon pricing adoption, and more stringent energy efficiency mandates as India follows its net-zero roadmap.

Assessment of Nature, Likelihood, and Magnitude

Suzlon assesses transition risks and opportunities through both qualitative factors (policy landscape, technology readiness) and quantitative thresholds (percentage change in proxy indicators from baseline). Impact and likelihood of each CRO are scored based on scenario data trends, industry benchmarks, and contextual assumptions.

Criteria include financial thresholds (e.g., % of EBITDA), operational disruption potential, and reputational risk.

Proxy indicators (such as TWh renewables, MtCO2, USD/tonne carbon) help quantify exposure where possible.

Consideration of Regulatory Requirements and other Factors

Existing and emerging requirements, including India's Perform, Achieve, and Trade (PAT) scheme, Renewable Purchase Obligations, proposed Carbon Credit Trading Scheme, and offshore wind policy incentives, were considered for their potential to materially impact Suzlon's operations.

Other factors: macroeconomic trends, market dynamics, global supply chains, consumer behavior, and technology innovation each influencing the scale, timing, and nature of both risks and opportunities.

Transition Risks Scenario Analysis Summary

Category	Risk	Scope and Impact	Scenario Trend (APS vs STEPS)
Market	**Increased procurement cost of raw materials**	Rising demand for steel and other critical minerals due to the energy transition is expected to increase production costs for wind turbines.	APS: High demand, moderated by recycling & efficiency gains. STEPS: High demand and continued cost pressure.
Market	**Energy price volatility**	Price fluctuations in fossil fuels and renewables as the energy system transforms, influenced by carbon pricing, energy mix shifts, and geopolitical factors.	APS: Higher coal prices, carbon costs drive transition to renewables. STEPS: Stable coal prices, slower shift in India's energy mix.
Market, Technology	**Hard-to-abate emissions in the transport sector**	Challenges in decarbonizing heavy-duty transport and shipping for wind turbine components.	APS: Gradual improvements; long-term policy inclusion possible for the transportation sector. STEPS: Limited decarbonization, efficiency of vehicles stays stable, along with fuel taxes.
Policy & Legal	**Impact of carbon price mechanisms on manufacturing activities**	Emerging carbon credit trading schemes and potential carbon taxes impacting Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions costs.	APS: Carbon prices rise steadily post-2030. STEPS: Limited implementation of CCTS, slower impact.
Policy & Legal, Reputation	**Mandates on and regulations of existing operations and products**	Increasing energy efficiency and emissions performance requirements may require retrofitting or replacing existing assets.	APS: Rapid increase in policy requirements post-2030 to improve operational efficiencies and emissions. STEPS: Existing policy plans are expected to remain in place, stabilizing the impact on Suzlon. No additional policy incentives are expected to be implemented.

Transition Opportunities Scenario Analysis Summary

Category	Opportunity	Scope and Impact	Scenario Trend (APS vs STEPS)
Energy Source	**Increased use of renewable energy in direct operations**	Reducing Scope 2 emissions and operational costs through procurement of renewable electricity.	APS: Greater renewable availability and cost advantage. STEPS: Steady but slower increase in supply of renewables.
Energy Source	**Use of supportive policy incentives**	Leveraging national and state-level renewable energy incentives, such as Renewable Purchase Obligations, ISTS charge waivers, and offshore wind subsidies.	APS: Faster rollout of supportive policies. STEPS: Steady policy support.
Markets	**Access to geographical markets**	Expanding into new global wind energy markets where supply constraints and policy support create growth opportunities.	APS: Rapid market growth globally. STEPS: Continued steady market growth.
Products and Services	**Increased importance of Scope 2 emissions reduction for end users**	Rising demand from customers for low-carbon energy solutions. As decarbonization accelerates and economic purchasing power increases, consumers are expected to become more willing to pay for green energy. External stakeholder pressure may not only occur due to direct climate change, but also to improve air quality and health through a move away from coal.	APS: Faster shift in customer procurement preferences. STEPS: Gradual change in customer procurement.
Resource Efficiency, Resilience	**Adoption of energy efficiency measures**	Reducing costs and emissions through process efficiency improvements, advanced technologies, and energy management systems.	APS: Accelerated technology maturity, greater savings potential. STEPS: Modest improvements in energy efficiency.

Climate-Related Transition Risks and Opportunities: Strategic and Business Model Implications

BU	Impact	Strategic Implications
WTG Manufacturing	Market dynamics like transition to RE, promoting RE via tax incentives, RE credits, market differentiation by technological innovation, and cost of capital will drive the demand for wind turbines.	To stay competitive, Suzlon will need to focus on innovation, developing efficient and cost-effective turbine technologies while exploring adjacent opportunities like offshore wind and hybrid solutions. Regulatory engagement and meeting international standards will secure incentives and expand global reach, which will also demonstrate ESG leadership with ambitious sustainability targets.
WTG OMS	Transitioning to a low-carbon economy may require stricter regulatory compliance, increased adoption of energy-efficient processes, and investment in advanced technologies to reduce the carbon footprint of service operations. Rising energy costs, as carbon pricing mechanisms are implemented, can pressure profitability. Customer expectations for sustainable practices and circular economy solutions, such as recycling or refurbishing components, demand innovation and agility in OMS strategies.	Emphasized the need for value chain transparency, robust data analytics, and predictive maintenance technologies to enhance operational efficiency and minimize downtime, aligning with sustainability goals.
WTG Projects	Transition risks, such as stricter emissions regulations, increasing carbon pricing, and shifting investor preferences, could impact energy prices, operational costs and competitiveness if not proactively managed.	Presents opportunities for innovation, efficiency improvements, and enhanced market positioning by adopting sustainable practices. Suzlon to identify areas to reduce carbon footprint, such as through energy-efficient assembly processes, sustainable material sourcing, and waste minimization.
SE Forge	The shift toward a low-carbon economy increases pressure to reduce emissions from energy-intensive processes such as casting and forging, which are traditionally reliant on fossil fuels. Transition risks include stricter environmental regulations, increased carbon pricing, and the rising cost of raw materials due to sustainable sourcing requirements.	Suzlon to invest in cleaner technologies, such as electric arc furnaces powered by renewable energy and waste heat recovery systems, to reduce its carbon footprint. Adopting circular economy principles, like recycling scrap metal and optimizing material use can aid in mitigation of the risk. Aligning with global sustainability standards and collaborating with green supply chains can enhance market competitiveness.

Mitigation Actions for Transition Risks and Opportunities

Suzlon's management of transition risks is embedded in its core business and sustainability strategy, supported by robust financial planning.

Market and Competition: The primary strategy to mitigate market risk is to maintain a competitive edge through technological leadership. The development and promotion of the 3 MW turbine series, which offers high performance in India's wind conditions, is central to this strategy. This is complemented by leveraging Suzlon's strong domestic manufacturing footprint under the "Make in India" initiative and expanding into the less volatile O&M service market. A strong and growing order book is a key indicator of the success of this strategy.

Policy and Legal: Suzlon actively engages in public policy advocacy through membership in key industry associations like the Indian Wind Turbine Manufacturers Association (IWTMA) and the Global Wind Energy Council (GWEC). This allows it to contribute to the development of a stable and supportive regulatory environment for renewable energy. Additionally, for project and O&M businesses, it leverages contractual clauses to transfer certain financial risks arising from unforeseen events to customers.

Financial: Recognizing the financial volatility of the green energy sector, Suzlon has undertaken significant debt restructuring and recapitalization efforts in recent years. These actions have been crucial in stabilizing its balance sheet, reducing indebtedness, and improving its overall financial health, thereby enhancing its resilience to market shocks and economic downturns.

FINANCIAL QUANTIFICATION OF CLIMATE-RELATED RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

As part of its commitment to transparency and alignment with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and IFRS S2 standards, Suzlon has conducted a detailed quantitative assessment of climate-related risks and opportunities. This assessment builds upon the Company's comprehensive climate change risk analysis, with a focus on material financial implications over the short-, medium-, and long-term horizons of 2030 and 2050.

The outcomes of this financial quantification are integrated into Suzlon's broader climate governance framework, with oversight provided by the Board's Sustainability Committee during its biannual review process. Through this approach, climate-related risks and opportunities are systematically embedded into the Company's strategic decision-making.

FINANCIAL QUANTIFICATION - PHYSICAL RISKS

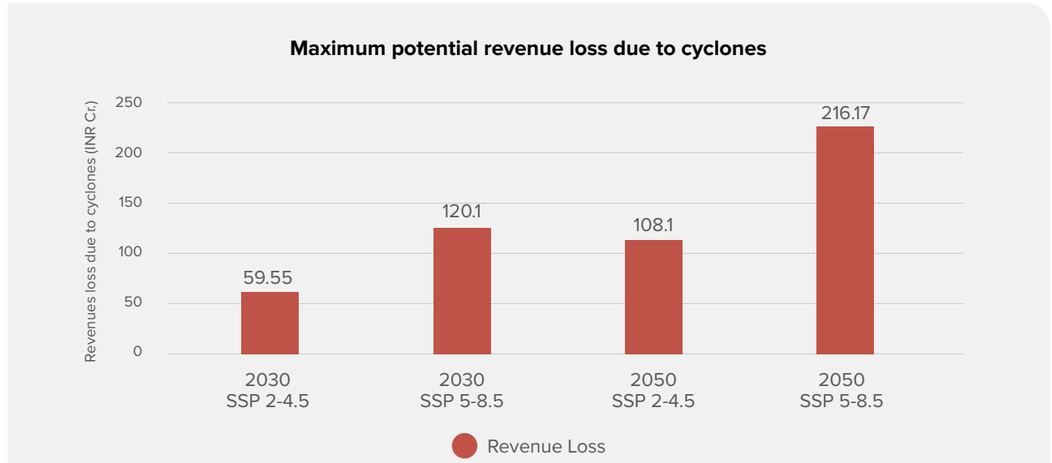
After assessing the climate impact across its facilities and the measures already in place, Suzlon has identified the most significant residual risk in the worst-case scenario as the impact of cyclones on its manufacturing locations. Extreme weather events, particularly cyclones that exceed design thresholds, have the potential to disrupt manufacturing activities, resulting in repair costs and temporary revenue losses. Several of Suzlon's manufacturing facilities, including those at Daman, Gandhidham, Bhuj, and Anantapur, are located in regions prone to such climate hazards. The estimated financial implication of this risk before taking any mitigation action is approximately Rs. 59,55,00,000, with an average estimated timeframe of around five years for these financial impacts to materialize. The estimated cost of implementing mitigation actions to address these risks is around Rs. 10,00,00,000.

Based on the Company's financial assessment under different climate pathways:

- Under a high-emission scenario (SSP5-8.5), residual cyclone risks could lead to up to 1.1% revenue loss by 2030, increasing to 2.0% by 2050.
- A transition to a moderate emission pathway (SSP2-4.5) reduces the extent of these risks but does not fully eliminate them.

These estimates are aligned with the installed capacity at vulnerable sites and represent potential impacts in worst-case scenarios, assuming no additional mitigation measures are implemented. Integrating these insights into Suzlon's risk management processes strengthens the resilience of its operations against climate-related disruptions.

Revenue Loss Due to Cyclones – SSP5-8.5 VS. SSP2-4.5 for 2030 and 2050



FINANCIAL QUANTIFICATION – TRANSITION RISKS

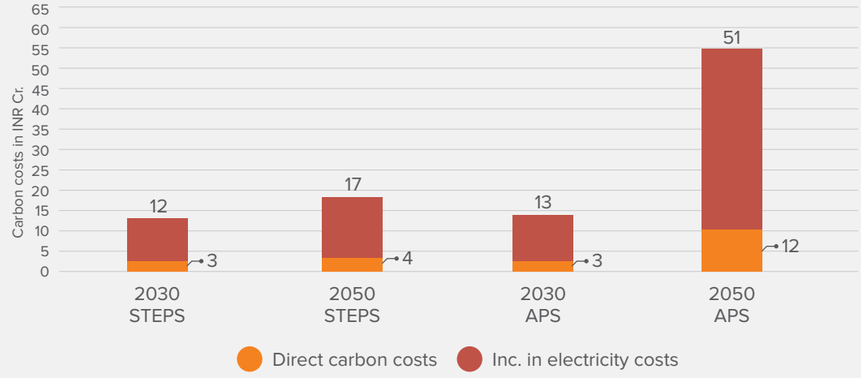
Under the IEA scenarios, Suzlon's financial exposure to transition risks has been quantified by analysing the potential impact of carbon costs and shifts in market dynamics due to policy changes and technological transitions. The estimated financial implications of this risk before taking any mitigation action are approximately Rs. 14,00,00,000, with an average estimated timeframe of around five years for these impacts to materialize. The estimated cost of implementing the necessary actions to mitigate these risks is around Rs. 10,00,00,000.

Carbon Tax Impact: Carbon costs in India are expected to be introduced from FY26-27, rising to US$40 per tonne of CO_2 by 2030 and US$160 per tonne by 2050, under the low-carbon (APS) scenario, in line with India's net-zero 2070 ambitions. Under the business-as-usual (STEPS) scenario, carbon costs are projected at US$39 per tonne of CO_2 by 2030 and US$52 per tonne of CO_2 by 2050. These carbon costs could affect Suzlon both directly, through potential levies on Scope 1 emissions, and indirectly, through increased costs associated with grid power consumption.

Based on Suzlon's FY25 financials reported in the annual report, the maximum possible impact from carbon costs is estimated to be:

- 0.1% – 0.6% of Total Income over 2030 and 2050, respectively
- 0.8% – 3.2% of EBITDA over 2030 and 2050, respectively

Carbon Cost Impact on Income and EBITDA – 2030 and 2050



However, considering Suzlon's RE100 and net zero ambition, these costs will become zero once it is able to achieve those ambitions over the different time horizons.

FINANCIAL QUANTIFICATION – TRANSITION OPPORTUNITIES

The global shift towards a low-carbon economy presents significant growth opportunities for Suzlon, particularly through the expansion of wind energy capacity. Based on Suzlon's current financials, the maximum estimated positive financial effect of this opportunity is approximately Rs. 3,000 Cr annually, with an estimated time horizon of around five years for realizing these benefits. The current cost estimates associated with developing this opportunity are estimated at Rs. 1,000 Cr in capital expenditure.

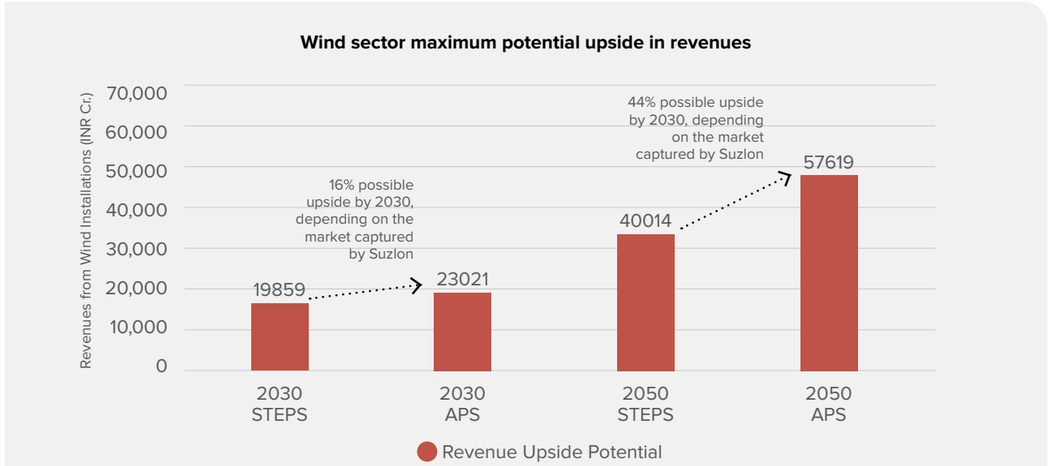
Suzlon's analysis under different climate pathways highlights the potential upside from accelerated decarbonization efforts:

- By 2030, transitioning from the business-as-usual **Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS)** to the low-carbon **Announced Pledges Scenario (APS)** could unlock up to 16% additional revenue potential.
- By 2050, this upside increases to 44%, reflecting the long-term benefits of scaling renewable energy solutions.

These estimates are based on accelerated wind installations globally under APS, with annual growth of 13% until 2030 and 6.8% until 2050, compared to 11% and 5.4% respectively under STEPS. The actual realization of this potential will depend on Suzlon's ability to expand operations and capture the growing market demand.

Capitalizing on these transition opportunities positions Suzlon to contribute to the global energy transition while driving sustainable business growth and enhancing stakeholder value.

Revenue Potential upside from Steps to APS Scenarios – 2030 and 2050



Disclaimer: This section contains forward-looking statements based on current assumptions, expectations, and scenario modeling regarding the financial impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities. These are not forecasts or guarantees of future performance.

The financial impacts disclosed are directional estimates derived from scenario analysis (IEA STEPS, APS, SSP scenarios) and are subject to significant uncertainty. Actual results may differ materially.

Suzlon Energy Ltd makes no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of this information.

This disclosure is provided for informational purposes to align with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and the International Sustainability Standards Board's IFRS S2 standard and should not be used as the sole basis for any investment decision.

3 DECARBONIZATION STRATEGY AND WAY FORWARD

Clear Net Zero roadmap: Scope 1 & 2 by 2035; full value chain by 2040.

Six-lever decarbonisation framework, spanning renewable energy, energy efficiency, low-carbon products, circularity, logistics, and supply-chain engagement.

Strong FY25 performance, with an **88.51% reduction in Scope 1 & 2 emission intensity.**

Decarbonisation embedded across operations, products, and the value chain, supporting long-term transition readiness.

Suzlon's decarbonization and climate action endeavors will be driven by six key levers.

1. Internal Carbon Price

Roadmap

Short-term:
- Set an internal shadow carbon price for capital decision-making applied across all operations covering scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Mid-term & Long-term:
- Extend the pricing mechanism to Scope 3 emissions by 2030
- Explore implementation of Internal Carbon fee for operational decisions

Achievements in FY24/25

Beginning in 2025, Suzlon has adopted an internal shadow carbon price to be applied to all capital expenditure and operational decisions exceeding an assigned threshold.

2. Low-carbon Energy

Roadmap

Short-term:
- Align with the RE100 and EV100 initiatives to accelerate progress towards our decarbonisation ambitions.
- Identify and adopt low-carbon fuels and renewable electricity solutions
- Procure renewable energy certificates (RECs) to align Scope 2 emissions with our decarbonisation trajectory

Mid-term:
- Transition of manufacturing facilities to renewable energy sources in line with RE100 commitments

Long -term:
- 100% renewable power across the business, supported by the deployment of battery storage systems to enhance reliability and efficiency.

Achievements in FY24/25

Suzlon has committed to 100% renewable energy use by 2030 as part of the Climate Group's RE100 initiative, making us India's first Gold Member. We have also committed to 100% electric vehicle adoption by 2035 under the EV100 initiative.

Suzlon's transition from conventional to renewable electricity has increased by 80.7% across all locations, with 100% renewable energy sourced from DISCOM at its Rotor Blade Unit in Dhule, Maharashtra.

The company also uses wind power at its Pune corporate office, Tower Gandhidham, RBU Bhuj, and multiple OMS sites. On-site generation includes 48 kWp rooftop solar PV at the Daman plant and solar street lighting at the Coimbatore plant.

These efforts contributed to renewable energy consumption of 92,428.30 GJ in FY 2025.

3. Emission Mitigation

Roadmap

Short-term:
- Completing a comprehensive GHG inventory to establish a baseline.
- Setting a net-zero target in alignment with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi)

Mid/long -term:
- Adopt low-carbon logistics solutions
- Conduct regular reviews of targets and action plans
- Monitor KPIs such as asset vulnerability to climate risks, Scope 3 data quality, % of suppliers with decarbonization targets, internal carbon pricing use, and low-carbon CAPEX share.

Achievements in FY24/25

Suzlon is on track to achieve Net Zero for Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2035, with the Dhule plant already reaching 92.87% carbon neutrality.

Emission intensity (Scope 1 + 2) has fallen by 88.51% compared to FY 2023–24.

Logistics optimization measures, such as shipment consolidation, minimizing empty truck returns, shifting from air to sea freight, and promoting local supplier sourcing, have reduced transportation-related emissions.

4. Energy Efficiency

Roadmap

Short-term:
- Conduct energy audits across operations
- Implement high-impact energy efficiency measures.

Mid/long -term:
- Replace outdated equipment with the best available energy-efficient technologies across existing operations and expansion projects

Achievements in FY24/25

Suzlon's energy optimization initiatives delivered a 17.19% reduction in energy intensity in FY24-25.

Smart Energy Monitoring Systems at corporate offices and plants, including Daman, track real-time electricity use to identify and cut wastage.

LED retrofits across facilities have reduced lighting-related electricity use by 60–90%, with payback periods of 6–12 months

5. Managing Value Chain Emissions

Roadmap

Short-term:
- Collaborate with suppliers to source materials with a lower carbon footprint
- Prioritise sourcing of recycled metals
- Train key suppliers and customers on decarbonisation strategies

Mid-term:
- Work with our supply chain partners to set carbon reduction targets aligned with SBTi

Long-term:
- Engage in international partnerships with other manufacturers, governments, and research institutions to share best practices

Achievements in FY24/25

In FY24-25, 91.1% of Tier-1 critical suppliers underwent BRSR Core compliance reviews and the 7-Pillar ESG assessment, which includes emissions-related performance indicators.

The company locally sources 83.25% of Tier-1 critical components, including green steel with an emission intensity below 2.2 tCO_2e per tonne.

Case Study

Suzlon's climate resilience efforts extend beyond its operational boundary into the communities and ecosystems surrounding its wind installations. Recognizing that local vulnerabilities are closely linked to climate risks, Suzlon undertakes initiatives that enhance community resilience, expand access to clean energy, and promote circularity. Beyond energy access, Suzlon also focuses on reducing material footprint and enabling circular solutions that support both climate mitigation and resource efficiency.

Broadening Energy Access through Circular Solutions

Several Suzlon-adjacent villages faced unreliable electricity, forcing households to rely on kerosene lamps—leading to higher emissions, poor indoor air quality, and heightened vulnerability during power disruptions.

Suzlon Solution

Suzlon deployed 540 Solar Home UPS systems across 30 villages, using refurbished WTG batteries repurposed from O&M operations. This circular solution diverted end-of-life batteries from landfills, reduced costs, and delivered clean, dependable energy access.

Impact

More than 3,200 community members now have reliable renewable power, reducing kerosene use, improving indoor air quality, and enabling children to study after dark. The initiative strengthens community resilience during outages and demonstrates how circularity can deliver low-carbon, socially inclusive climate benefits in vulnerable regions.

6. Technology and Innovation

Roadmap

Short-term:
- Initiate carbon removal projects through nature-based solutions such as afforestation and avoided deforestation

Mid-term:
- Design products that are easier to recycle or repurpose, embedding circular economy practices

Long-term:
- Expand nature-based solutions to reduce reliance on RECs and other form of carbon credits
- Identify hybrid turbine and hydrogen-ready systems
- Procurement of green materials such as low-carbon steel and cement

Achievements in FY24/25

Suzlon's latest turbines have the lowest product carbon footprint of 6.17 gCO_2e/kWh over their full lifecycle, compared to 8.83 gCO_2e/kWh for earlier models.

The S144-3.X model's design extends turbine life from 20 to 25 years, validated by a third-party review.

The company also uses renewable electricity in manufacturing and incorporate high levels of recycled sand and steel scrap in casting production.

It launched a new turbine model with a larger rotor diameter and higher power rating, improving generation efficiency and energy yield per unit of WTG material.

Lowest product carbon footprint castings produced at SE Forge Coimbatore

Case Study

As part of our decarbonisation roadmap, Suzlon's near-term actions include advancing nature-based solutions such as afforestation, avoided deforestation, and restoration of degraded landscapes. These efforts complement our long-term technology and circularity innovations by strengthening natural carbon sinks, enhancing biodiversity, and improving climate resilience in the regions where we operate. One such initiative is our community-led grassland restoration programme, which demonstrates how ecosystem regeneration contributes to both climate mitigation and rural livelihood resilience.

Restoring Grasslands to Strengthen Climate & Ecosystem Resilience

Gulunche village in the semi-arid Deccan region faced severe grassland degradation driven by erratic rainfall, overgrazing, and recurring fires. With shrinking fodder availability and rising soil erosion, livestock-dependent families experienced growing economic stress and increasing vulnerability to climate impacts.

Suzlon Solution

Suzlon Foundation, along with The Grasslands Trust, launched a community-led grassland restoration project to rebuild ecological balance.

Key actions included:

- Restoring **5 hectares** of degraded land with native grass species.
- Implementing a **community-approved grazing ban** to allow regeneration.
- Installing **soil conservation structures** to retain moisture and reduce erosion.
- Removing invasive species and repurposing them for fencing.
- Creating **local employment** for 30+ villagers and training youth on ecological monitoring.
- Using camera traps to track **wildlife recovery**, including Black-naped hares and Chinkaras.

Impact

The restored grasslands have improved **fodder availability,** reduced household expenditure, and strengthened the climate resilience of livestock-based livelihoods. Soil quality is improving, erosion has decreased, and local biodiversity is recovering. The initiative demonstrates how **nature-based solutions** can protect natural resources, support livelihoods, and enhance climate resilience in drought-prone communities

4

BUSINESS ADAPTATION AND FUTURE READINESS

Climate-resilient asset strategy, including heat-, flood-, and cyclone-adapted manufacturing and turbine designs.

Capital flexibility to reallocate investments toward decarbonisation, resilience, and clean technology.

Innovation-driven resilience, supported by R&D, digitalisation, predictive maintenance, and circular manufacturing.

While Suzlon's decarbonization roadmap outlines the actions and milestones across the short, medium, and long term, the Company recognizes that the success of this journey depends on its ability to remain agile in the face of evolving climate realities. Accordingly, beyond defining reduction levers and tracking progress, Suzlon continues to strengthen its capacity to adjust and adapt its strategy and business model to climate change. This includes leveraging financial flexibility, operational resilience, and innovation capabilities to address climate-related risks and capture opportunities.

Financial resources and flexibility:

- Ongoing and planned investments in water management, heat mitigation, and structural upgrades, renewable procurement, energy efficiency, and technology upgrades provide a solid foundation.
- Flexibility to allocate capital towards decarbonization measures in response to risk and opportunity signals (e.g., realigning investment from fossil-based operations to green energy initiatives)

Asset Adaptability:

- Manufacturing assets and turbines are regularly reviewed for resilience; adaptation includes repurposing and upgrading facilities for storms, heat, and floods.
- Upgrade of manufacturing lines for more energy-efficient, low-emission processes through retrofitting.
- Circular approaches (e.g., recycling scrap steel) will reduce exposure to rising material costs and emissions regulations.

Climate-related investments:

- Alignment of R&D with low-carbon technology trends, offshore wind readiness, digitalization, predictive maintenance, and supply chain transparency—all contributing to resilience, mitigation, and opportunity capture.
- Ability to adjust is further reinforced by Suzlon's alignment with international standards (TCFD, IFRS S2), supporting capital market access and stakeholder confidence.

5 RISK MANAGEMENT - PROCESSES FOR IDENTIFICATION, ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION

Suzlon recognizes that climate change presents both transition and physical risks that could materially impact its business operations, supply chain, and long-term strategy. To address these, the Company applies a structured risk management approach that is fully aligned with its Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework. The processes outlined below describe how Suzlon identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks, and how these are integrated into the Company's overall risk governance.

Climate risks embedded into ERM, using a double materiality lens.

Science-based inputs, leveraging IPCC, IEA, WRI Aqueduct, IMD, and SSP/IEA scenarios.

Residual risk reduction achieved through structural, operational, and supply-chain mitigation measures.

PROCESSES FOR IDENTIFYING AND ASSESSING CLIMATE-RELATED RISKS

Suzlon applies a **double materiality lens** to identify and assess climate-related risks across its operations, supply chain, and markets. The process combines financial materiality (impact on revenue, costs, capital, and operations) with environmental and social materiality (impact of Suzlon's activities on stakeholders, ecosystems, and communities).

Key elements of the assessment process include:

- **Climate Pathway Analysis:** Use of multiple climate scenarios, including IEA's Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS), Announced Pledges Scenario (APS), and Net Zero Emissions (NZE) by 2050, as well as IPCC SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5, to evaluate potential outcomes under different transition and physical risk trajectories.
- **Physical Risk Assessment:** Facilities and projects are mapped against regional hazard profiles (cyclones, floods, extreme heat, water stress), with risks rated by likelihood ("unlikely" to "highly likely") and impact ("minor" to "extreme").
- **Transition Risk Assessment:** Policy, market, technology, and reputational risks are evaluated, including carbon pricing, renewable energy demand shifts, supply chain decarbonization, and evolving ESG disclosure requirements.
- **Risk Universe Mapping:** Identified climate-related risks are integrated into Suzlon's Risk Universe and categorized alongside strategic, operational, financial, compliance, and reputational risks.
- **Periodic Updates:** The assessment is updated semi-annually under the coordination of the Risk Management Committee (RMC), informed by Board direction, external benchmarks, and emerging policy and market signals.

This structured approach ensures that Suzlon identifies climate-related risks that are both immediate and long-term in nature, and that these are assessed with consistency and comparability across the enterprise.

PROCESSES FOR MANAGING CLIMATE-RELATED RISKS

Suzlon manages climate-related risks through a structured, multi-layered approach that emphasizes **prevention, mitigation, and adaptation:**

- **Physical Risk Management:** Design enhancements, such as turbines engineered for high-temperature resilience (e.g., S144 model with tolerance up to 52°C), site selection criteria accounting for climate hazards, and investment in resilient infrastructure. Emergency preparedness and response plans are in place for cyclone and flood-prone regions.
- **Transition Risk Management:**
  - Energy efficiency programs and renewable energy adoption in manufacturing operations to reduce exposure to carbon costs.
  - Supplier engagement through the **Sustainable Supplier Code of Conduct** and monitoring of emissions to mitigate risks from steel price volatility and carbon cost pass-through.
  - Alignment with evolving national policies such as India's **Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS)** and Ministry of Steel's **green steel star-rating system.**
- **Risk Ownership:** Each identified climate-related risk is assigned to a Risk Leader and Risk Owner responsible for developing and implementing mitigation plans with defined timelines.
- **Proactive Mitigation:** Continuous tracking of wind patterns, temperature, and material inputs through real-time data monitoring and structured reporting mechanisms; diversification of supply chains; and structured Environmental and Social Due Diligence (ESDD) to minimize community-related risks.
- **Assurance Mechanisms:** Effectiveness of controls is reviewed through ISO-certified management systems (ISO 14001, ISO 45001, ISO 9001), internal audits, and cybersecurity assessments (ISO 27001).

These processes ensure that climate-related risks are managed not in isolation, but as part of Suzlon's broader resilience and growth strategy.

Case Study

Managing Climate Risks for Communities

In high-risk geographies where Suzlon operates, strengthening community preparedness is essential to reducing the impacts of extreme weather. Complementing on-site adaptation measures, Suzlon conducts **climate-risk awareness and emergency-preparedness programmes** for nearby villages.

The company runs **electrical safety and risk-awareness sessions** around transmission lines and turbine sites, and issues **precautionary alerts during cyclones and heavy rainfall** to help communities and customers stay safe.

During climate emergencies, Suzlon provides **targeted climate-risk training**, enabling residents to respond effectively to cyclones, drought-like conditions and other extreme events. These initiatives empower community members to act as "climate warriors," improving safety, readiness and local resilience.

Together, these actions help **reduce residual landscape-level risk** and strengthen overall climate resilience across regions exposed to acute physical hazards.

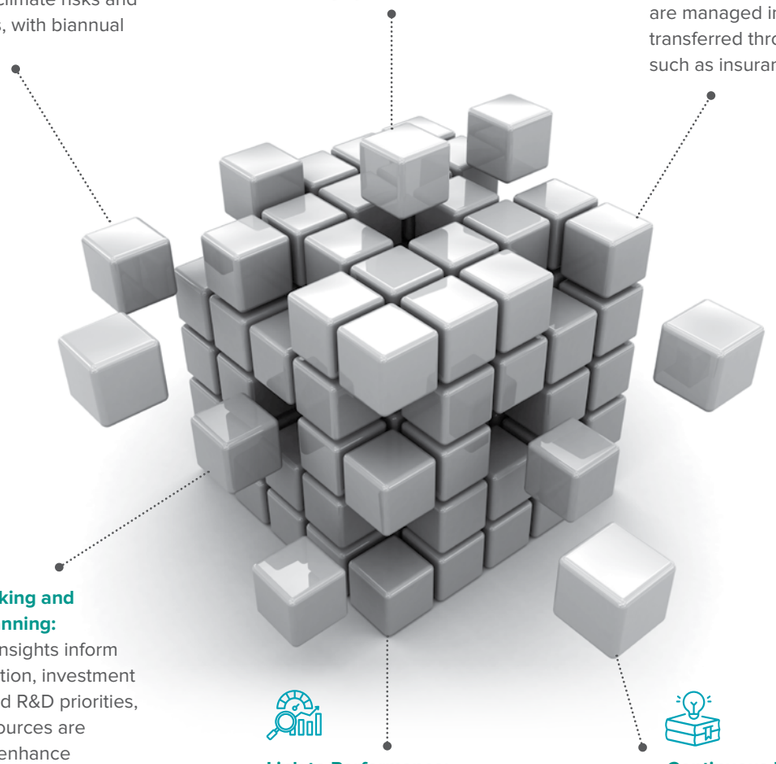
INTEGRATION INTO ENTERPRISE RISK MANAGEMENT (ERM)

Climate-related risks are fully integrated into Suzlon's **Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework,** ensuring that sustainability considerations are embedded in strategic and operational decision-making. Integration is achieved through:

Board Oversight:
The Board, supported by the CSR & ESG Committee, RMC, and Audit Committee, provides governance oversight of climate risks and opportunities, with biannual reviews.

ERM Cycle:
Climate-related risks are embedded in the six-phase ERM process—Identification, Evaluation, Response, Monitoring, Reporting & Escalation, and Continuous Improvement—ensuring systematic treatment.

Risk Prioritization:
Climate risks are included in the "Risks That Matter" (RTM) analysis, enabling prioritization based on likelihood and impact, and determining whether risks are managed internally or transferred through instruments such as insurance.



Decision-Making and Financial Planning:
Climate risk insights inform capital allocation, investment decisions, and R&D priorities, ensuring resources are deployed to enhance resilience and seize low-carbon opportunities.

Link to Performance:
Climate risk mitigation goals are directly integrated into key result areas (KRAs) of senior leadership, with performance-linked remuneration reinforcing accountability.

Continuous Learning:
Outcomes from the Double Materiality Assessment (FY25) feed directly into the ERM framework, ensuring alignment with evolving ESG and climate expectations.

By embedding climate-related risks into its ERM framework, Suzlon ensures that risk oversight is not siloed but integrated across the enterprise, enabling resilience, accountability, and long-term value creation.

6 METRICS AND TARGETS - MEASURING AND GUIDING CLIMATE PERFORMANCE

Transparent, quantifiable data is essential for assessing climate-related performance, managing risks, and demonstrating progress towards strategic goals. This section presents the key metrics and targets that Suzlon uses to measure and guide its performance on climate-related issues, as required by TCFD and IFRS S2. It includes data on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, exposure to material climate risks and opportunities, capital deployment, and Suzlon's publicly stated climate targets.

Time-bound climate targets: Net Zero, Water Neutrality (2030), Zero Waste to Landfill (2028).

Improving data maturity, including enhanced Scope 3 coverage and digital monitoring systems.

Energy efficiency gains, delivering **17.19% reduction in energy intensity** in FY25.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Suzlon tracks and reports greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions across Scopes 1, 2, and 3. Scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions are calculated in alignment with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard and ISO 14064-1, using operational control data and internationally recognized methodologies to ensure scientific accuracy and comparability. Monitoring systems are deployed across all 12 plants and two SE Forge units.

The GHG inventory is categorized by source and function, enabling Suzlon to define annual reduction milestones and implement targeted mitigation actions in line with its goal of achieving net-zero emissions across all scopes by 2040. Annual targets are being established to track progress toward this goal.

In FY2024–25, Suzlon achieved an 88.51% reduction in emission intensity (Scope 1+2) compared to FY2023–24, demonstrating significant progress in its decarbonization journey. The following table presents the company's emissions inventory for the fiscal years 2023-24 and 2024-25.

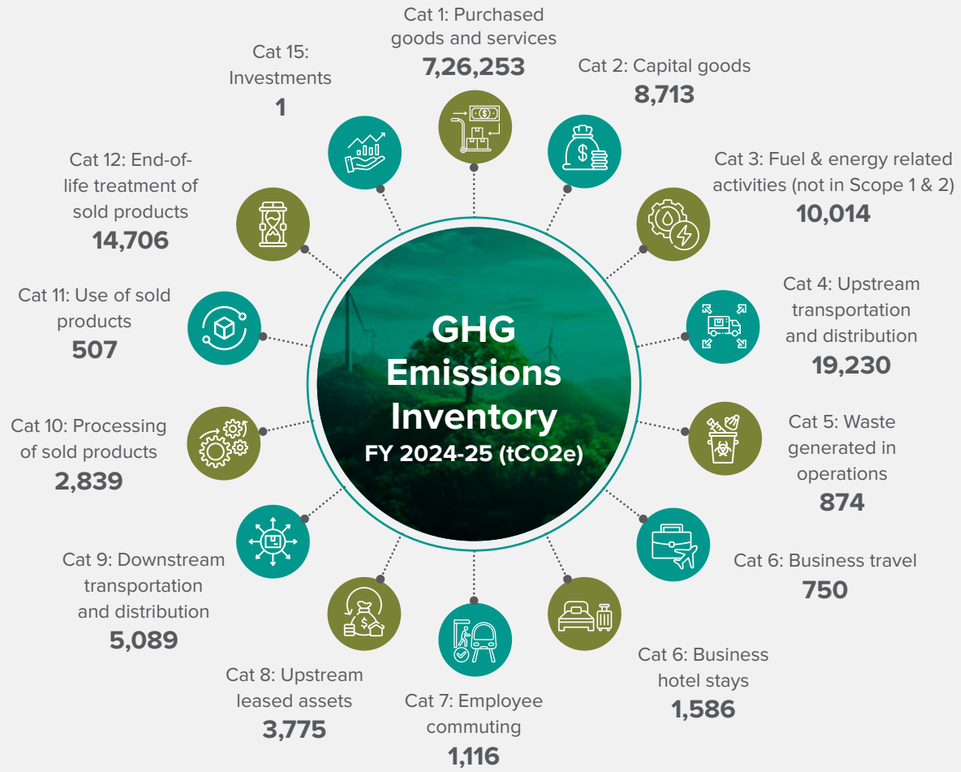
GHG Emissions Inventory over years

GHG Emissions Inventory	FY 2023-24 (tCO2e)	FY 2024-25 (tCO2e)
Scope 1	5,969	9,002
Scope 2 (Location-based)	40,264	39,924
Scope 3	18,182	7,95,453
Total (Scope 1 + 2)	46,233	48,926
Total (Scope 1 + 2 + 3)	64,415	8,44,378
Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions intensity per rupee of turnover (Total scope 1 and scope 2 GHG emissions/ revenue from operations)	0.000000696	0.00000045
Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission intensity in terms of physical output (Total scope 1 and scope 2 GHG emissions/manufacturing volume as the number of turbines)	146.77	16.89

Note on Scope 3 Emissions: The changes in Scope 3 emissions are due to change in data collection processes, reporting boundaries as well as calculation methodology. FY25 inventory includes all the Scope 3 categories except for categories 13 and 14, which are not relevant. For FY24, only categories 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9 were inventorised.

Note on Scope 2 Market-Based Emissions: Reporting of Market-based Scope 2 emissions is not applicable because Suzlon does not utilize contractual instruments for electricity procurement.

Category-wise Scope 3 Emissions



CLIMATE-RELATED METRICS

Beyond GHG emissions, Suzlon tracks a range of metrics to quantify its exposure to climate-related risks and opportunities and to monitor its operational sustainability performance.

Transition Opportunity Metrics:

- Market Share: Suzlon holds a leading position in the Indian wind energy market with an estimated share of 30-32%[4].
- Order Book: As of early 2025, the company reported its largest-ever order book of 5.6 GW, indicating strong future revenue visibility[5].
- Installed Base: The company has over 20.8 GW of wind energy capacity installed worldwide and maintains a service portfolio of over 14.8 GW in India alone, representing a significant recurring revenue base[6].

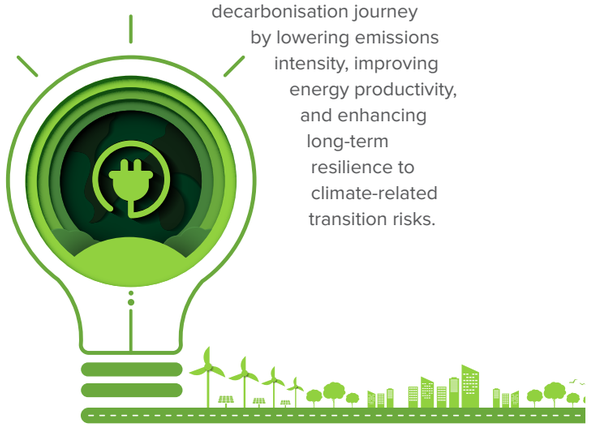
[4] https://savart.com/blog/can-suzlon-hit-%E2%82%B9200-in-depth-analysis-of-suzlon/
[5] https://www.angelone.in/news/suzlon-energy-q4-fy25-earnings-results-profit-soars-365-percent
[6] https://www.suzlon.com/press-release-detail/479/suzlon-announces-indias-largest-wind-energy-order-of-1166-mw-from-ntpc-green-energy-limited-the-renewables-arm-of-ntpc

Resource Efficiency Metrics:

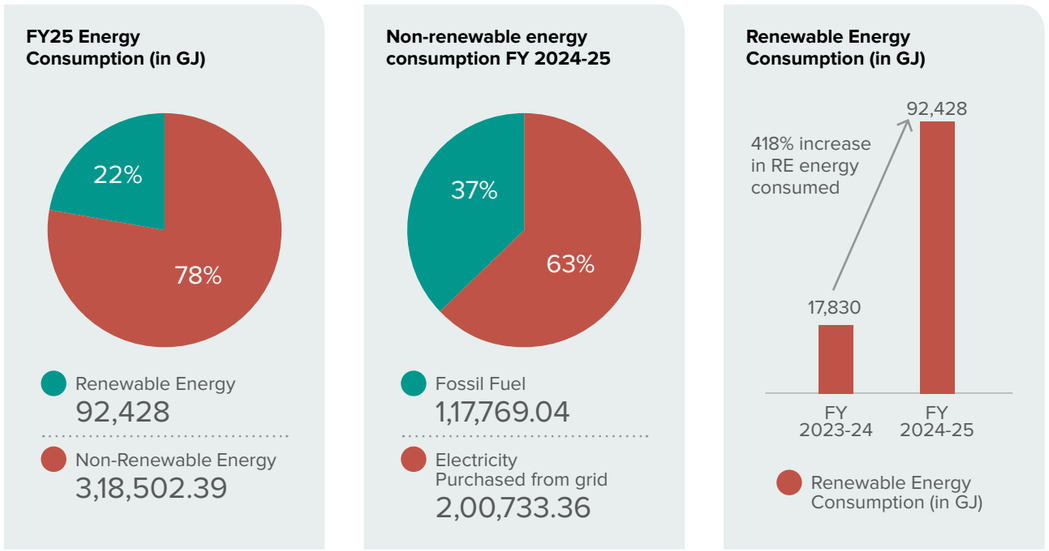
ENERGY MANAGEMENT

Suzlon views energy management and energy efficiency as critical levers for reducing operational emissions, managing transition risks, and strengthening climate resilience across its value chain. The Company follows a structured energy management approach covering planning, construction, manufacturing, operations, and decommissioning, supported by robust data monitoring, internal audits, employee training, and compliance with global standards such as ISO 50001. Energy performance is tracked and disclosed through established reporting frameworks, while continuous improvement initiatives focus on reducing energy intensity, optimising peak demand, and expanding renewable energy use across facilities. In FY 2024–25, Suzlon increased renewable energy consumption through rooftop solar installations and open-access wind and solar sourcing, contributing to lower Scope 2 emissions and reduced exposure to grid and energy price volatility.

Energy efficiency is embedded across operations, capital investments, and product design. Measures such as LED retrofits, high-efficiency motors, HVAC optimisation, smart energy monitoring systems, and process improvements have delivered measurable reductions in energy consumption, peak loads, and operating costs, resulting in a 17.19% reduction in energy intensity compared to FY 2023–24. Product and manufacturing innovations—including increased use of recycled materials, reduced steel intensity in the S144 turbine platform, lightweight tower designs, advanced control systems, and AI-enabled SCADA—further reduce lifecycle energy demand while improving generation efficiency and asset performance. Together, these initiatives support Suzlon's decarbonisation journey by lowering emissions intensity, improving energy productivity, and enhancing long-term resilience to climate-related transition risks.



Total Energy Consumed by Type of Energy Sources



In FY25, Suzlon significantly increased its renewable energy consumption to 92,428 GJ, a fivefold rise compared to FY24 (17,830 GJ), driven primarily by a substantial scale-up in wind and solar energy use. This demonstrates Suzlon's continued commitment to sustainable operations and energy transition.

Total Energy Consumption

Parameter	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Units in Giga Joules		
From renewable sources		
Total electricity consumption	92,428.30	17,830
Total energy consumed from renewable sources	92,428.30	17,830
From non-renewable sources		
Total electricity consumption	2,00,733.36	202,443.36
Total fuel consumption	1,17,769.04	72,995.07
Total energy consumed from non-renewable sources	3,18,502.39	275,438.44
Total energy consumed	4,10,930.69	293268.44
Energy intensity per rupee of turnover (Total energy consumption/ revenue from operations)	**0.00000380**	0.000004415
Energy intensity per rupee of turnover adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) (Total energy consumption/ revenue from operations adjusted for PPP)	**0.0000786**	0.000098906
Energy intensity in terms of physical output (Total Energy consumption/ manufacturing volume as no. of turbine)	**770.97**	931.01

WATER CONSUMPTION

Suzlon recognizes water stewardship as a critical component of climate resilience, particularly given its operational presence in water-stressed regions. The Company is committed to achieving water neutrality by 2030 and manages water risks through a structured strategy aligned with the principles of reduce, reuse, and replenish. This approach includes risk mapping of water-stressed zones, monitoring and reporting of water use and quality, compliance with applicable regulations, and alignment with ESG frameworks such as BRSR and SDG 6. In FY 2024–25, Suzlon strengthened its governance framework through the adoption of a Water Stewardship Policy applicable across the project lifecycle, with implementation overseen by senior management and Board-level oversight from the CSR & ESG Committee.

Climate risk assessments conducted across all locations identified varying levels of water-stress exposure, particularly in Gujarat, Rajasthan, and Andhra Pradesh. Despite this exposure, Suzlon's operations remain resilient due to negligible process water use in manufacturing, reliance on domestic consumption, and the use of operational controls such as rainwater harvesting, recycling through STP/ETP systems, closed-loop cooling, and tanker-based sourcing where required. Construction and O&M activities have limited and temporary water needs, managed through careful planning and alternative cooling solutions. Continuous monitoring, expansion of rainwater harvesting, wastewater reuse, water-efficient fixtures, and behavioural initiatives have enabled a 14.45% reduction in water withdrawal from stressed areas compared to FY 2023–24. Water stewardship is also extended across the value chain through supplier ESG assessments, with water performance evaluated for over 91% of Tier-1 critical suppliers, supporting long-term resilience to water scarcity risks.

Water Consumption Details

Parameter	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Water withdrawal by source (in kiloliters)		
(i) Surface water	-	-
(ii) Groundwater	1,17,038.81	140,425
(iii) Third party water	1,38,799.93	168,030
(iv) Seawater / desalinated water	-	-
(v) Others	-	725
Total volume of water withdrawal (in kiloliters) (i + ii + iii + iv + v)	2,55,838.74	309,180
Total volume of water consumption (in kiloliters)	2,05,395.68	189893
Water intensity per rupee of turnover (Water consumed / revenue from operations)	**0.00000190**	0.00000286
Water intensity per rupee of turnover adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) (Water consumed / revenue from operations adjusted for PPP)	**0.0000393**	0.000643
Water intensity in terms of physical output (Total water consumption/ manufacturing volume as no. of turbine)	**385.36**	602.83
Total water consumption from water-stressed regions	32,853	38,401
Percentage of water consumption from water-stressed regions	16%	20%

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Suzlon views waste management and circularity as key enablers of climate mitigation by reducing material intensity, lowering embedded emissions, and minimizing reliance on landfill disposal. The Company has set a target to achieve **100% Zero Waste to Landfill (ZWTL) across all operations by 2028,** supported by a structured Waste Management Framework aligned with lean manufacturing, continuous improvement, and regulatory compliance. This framework prioritizes waste minimisation at source, systematic reuse and recycling of materials, and responsible handling of residual waste streams, with full traceability maintained through authorised vendors. Circularity principles are embedded across manufacturing, installation, and O&M activities, supported by regular waste audits, employee training, R&D investments, and integration with Suzlon's ESG and Quality Management Systems.

In FY 2024–25, these measures delivered tangible climate-related outcomes, including a continued reduction in waste intensity per turbine manufactured, declining from 91.07 in FY 2022–23 to 57.05 in FY 2024–25, reflecting improved material efficiency and process optimisation. A significant share of hazardous and non-hazardous waste was diverted from landfill through recycling and co-processing in compliance with regulatory norms, while single-use plastics were fully eliminated across offices and site packaging. Although a limited volume of fully recycled sand reached end-of-life and was sent to landfill due to increased casting activity, Suzlon is actively exploring alternative recovery solutions to align with its ZWTL ambition. Waste stewardship is further extended across the value chain through supplier ESG assessments, with waste-related performance evaluated for over 91% of Tier-1 critical suppliers.

Waste Generated Details

Waste Type	FY23-24	FY24-25
Non-Hazardous Waste (MT)	18,637	24,854
Hazardous Waste (MT)	5,187	5,554
Waste Recovered (%)	87% (20,702 mt)	90% (27,412 mt)

Waste Type (MT)	FY23-24	FY24-25
Plastic waste	641	1,637
E-waste	17	99
Biomedical waste	5	0.01
Battery waste	678	437
Other Hazardous Waste	4,487	5,018
Other Non-Hazardous Waste	17,996	23,217
Total	23,824	30,408

Hazardous Waste Disposal

Hazardous Waste Disposal Category	FY 2023–24	FY 2024–25
Incineration (without energy recovery) (MT)	1,992.26	439
Landfilling (MT)	-	1,777

CLIMATE-RELATED TARGETS

To guide its long-term strategy and ensure accountability, Suzlon has established several clear, time-bound, and ambitious climate-related targets. These targets cover the company's most material environmental impacts.

The following table outlines Suzlon's key climate-related targets and their current status where information is available.

Table 6-4: Key Climate-Related Targets and their Current Statis

Target	Target Year	Current Status / Progress (as of FY25)
Achieve Net Zero (Scope 1 & 2 emissions)	2035	Target set. Progress will be tracked against the FY24 baseline of 46,233 tCO2e.
Achieve Net Zero (Scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions)	2040	Target Set. Decarbonisation roadmap developed and implementation of proposed initiatives underway to reduce emissions from supply chain as well
Suzlon has announced net-zero goals and targets that exceed the International Energy Agency's Sectoral Decarbonization Approach (SDA) aligned trajectory. These targets have been informed by the latest international climate agreements, particularly the Paris Agreement, and India's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under it. By aligning with these jurisdictional commitments, it ensures its decarbonization pathway not only addresses global climate imperatives but also supports India's transition to a low-carbon economy.		
Achieve Zero Waste to Landfill (ZWTL)	2028	On track. In FY25, 27,412 MT of 30,408 MT total waste (90.1%) was recovered through recycling, re-use or other operations.
Achieve Water Neutrality across operations	2030	Target set. Initiatives like rainwater harvesting and water recycling are underway to reduce net water consumption.
Conduct Product Carbon Footprint (PCF) and Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) for WTGs	2026	Completed PCF for two products and LCA for two products under process. Low Product Carbon Footprint for S144-3 MW Wind Turbine also attained as per ISO/IEC 17029:2019
100% energy to be sourced from renewable sources	2030	The transition from conventional electricity towards Renewable Energy (RE) has increased by 80.7% across all locations
100% transition of owned vehicles to Electric Vehicles (EVs)	2035	Target Set. EV100 assessment underway

These targets demonstrate a comprehensive approach to managing the company's environmental footprint, addressing not only carbon emissions but also critical issues like waste and water management, which are directly linked to the physical risks identified in its assessments.

INTEGRATING SUSTAINABILITY METRICS INTO CAPITAL ALLOCATION

Suzlon recognizes that effective climate action requires aligning capital investment decisions with sustainability and resilience objectives. The Company tracks key climate-related metrics—including greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption, water use, waste management, and product lifecycle performance—across its operations and value chain. These metrics provide critical inputs into strategic planning and capital prioritization processes.

During FY 2024–25, Suzlon's capital investments were directed toward strengthening manufacturing and forging capabilities, advancing research and development for low-carbon turbine platforms, improving energy and resource efficiency, and enhancing digital systems for operational and sustainability performance monitoring. Climate-related considerations, such as emissions intensity, resource efficiency, product lifecycle impacts, and long-term operational resilience, are evaluated alongside financial and operational factors when assessing investment priorities.

Investments in low-carbon product design, lifecycle assessments, circularity initiatives, and energy efficiency measures support Suzlon's decarbonization journey while strengthening asset durability and resilience to climate-related risks. Oversight of sustainability performance and related investments is provided through established governance structures, including senior management reviews and Board-level committees, ensuring alignment with Suzlon's long-term climate strategy and value creation objectives.

As Suzlon continues to strengthen its climate data, governance processes, and analytical capabilities, the Company aims to further deepen the integration of sustainability metrics into capital planning and investment decision-making over time.

7

ENABLING CLIMATE ACTION ACROSS THE VALUE CHAIN

Suzlon's product stewardship approach is central to its climate strategy, enabling the mitigation of transition risks, strengthening resilience across the value chain, and supporting customers' decarbonization pathways. By integrating climate considerations across product design, materials selection, manufacturing, and end-of-life planning, Suzlon seeks to reduce lifecycle emissions, manage resource constraints, and enhance long-term asset performance.

PRODUCTS POWERING CLIMATE ACTION

Lowest lifecycle carbon footprint turbines in India (S144 at ~6.17 gCO_2/kWh).

Lifecycle assessments completed for key turbine platforms.

The S144-3.X model's design extends **turbine life (20 → 25 years)** improving lifecycle efficiency.

Suzlon's turbine platforms are designed with a strong focus on lifecycle emissions reduction, recognizing that product-related emissions are a critical lever in addressing transition risks and meeting evolving customer, regulatory, and market expectations for low-carbon solutions. Climate considerations are embedded from the early stages of design through manufacturing, deployment, and operations.

During FY 2024–25, Suzlon completed Life Cycle Assessments (LCA) and Product Carbon Footprint (PCF) certifications for its S120 and S144 turbine platforms in accordance with ISO 14067 standards. These assessments enable Suzlon to quantify emissions across the full lifecycle—from raw material extraction and manufacturing to transportation, installation, operation, and end-of-life—supporting transparent disclosure and informed decision-making.

The S144 platform represents Suzlon's lowest carbon footprint wind turbine to date, with a lifecycle emission intensity of approximately 6.17 gCO_2 per kWh of electricity generated. Design enhancements such as optimized aerodynamics, reduced material intensity, extended operational life of up to 25 years, and improved recyclability contribute directly to emissions avoidance over the asset lifecycle. By lowering the embodied and operational carbon intensity of its products, Suzlon mitigates exposure to transition risks associated with carbon pricing, customer decarbonisation commitments, and tightening climate-related regulations.

These low-carbon product innovations also create climate-related opportunities by enabling customers to meet their own net-zero and renewable energy targets while improving long-term asset efficiency and resilience.

CIRCULAR BY DESIGN

90.14% Zero Waste to Landfill achieved, supported by high material circularity.

75–80% steel scrap reuse and **90% recycled sand** in castings.

Waste intensity reduced by 37% from 91.07 (FY23) to **57.05 (FY25)** per turbine.

Suzlon's circularity initiatives are closely linked to climate mitigation and resilience, as material efficiency and waste reduction directly lower embedded emissions and reduce exposure to supply-side risks such as material price volatility and resource scarcity.

Across manufacturing and forging operations, Suzlon has embedded circular economy practices that prioritize material recovery, reuse, and recycling. In FY 2024–25, approximately 90% of waste was diverted from landfill, with high reuse rates of steel scrap and recycled sand in casting operations. These measures reduce the need for virgin material extraction, thereby lowering upstream Scope 3 emissions associated with raw material sourcing.

Product design also supports circularity objectives. Turbine components are engineered for durability, modularity, and recyclability, enabling extended asset life and improved end-of-life material recovery. More than 90% of materials used in Suzlon's turbine platforms are recoverable, supporting long-term emissions reduction and reducing climate risks associated with future waste regulation and disposal constraints.

By integrating circularity into product stewardship, Suzlon enhances climate resilience across its operations and product portfolio while contributing to lower lifecycle emissions and reduced environmental impact.

ENABLING CLIMATE ACTION ACROSS THE VALUE CHAIN

91.1% Tier-1 critical suppliers ESG-assessed under BRSR Core framework.

83.25% local sourcing, reducing logistics emissions and supply risk.

Green materials adoption, including low-emission steel (<2.2 tCO_2e/tonne).

Suzlon recognizes that a significant portion of its climate-related risks and emissions reside within its supply chain. Climate-driven supply chain management is therefore a core element of its product stewardship and transition strategy.

In FY 2024–25, Suzlon assessed over 91% of Tier 1 critical suppliers under its Sustainable Supply Chain framework, aligned with BRSR requirements and Suzlon's multi-pillar ESG methodology. These assessments evaluate environmental performance, emissions management practices, and resilience to climate-related physical and transition risks.

Suzlon's Supplier Code of Conduct and Sustainable Sourcing Policy embed expectations on environmental responsibility, emissions reduction, ethical practices, and regulatory compliance. Through supplier engagement, capacity building, and performance monitoring, Suzlon seeks to reduce climate-related disruptions, manage Scope 3 emissions, and strengthen the resilience of critical inputs such as steel, castings, and components.

A strong focus on local sourcing—over 80% from Indian Tier-1 suppliers—further supports climate resilience by reducing transportation-related emissions and mitigating risks associated with global supply chain disruptions, carbon border measures, and geopolitical uncertainty. By integrating climate considerations into supplier selection, assessment, and engagement, Suzlon strengthens value-chain resilience while supporting a gradual transition toward lower-carbon inputs and responsible sourcing practices.

8 CONCLUSION

Climate integrated into core strategy, governance, and risk management.

Strong execution momentum, supported by quantified outcomes and verified disclosures.

Positioned as a resilience enabler, powering India's clean energy transition.

Suzlon Energy Limited stands at the nexus of India's energy transition, a position that presents both profound opportunities and significant, tangible risks. The company has established a comprehensive framework to navigate this complex landscape, underpinned by robust governance structures with direct Board-level oversight of climate-related issues.

Strategically, Suzlon is well-positioned to capitalize on policy-driven market growth and has demonstrated a sophisticated understanding of its physical risk environment through a detailed, science-based assessment aligned with the ISO 14091:2021 standard. This understanding is translated into action through a wide array of existing adaptation measures across its manufacturing, project, and service operations, designed to enhance resilience against hazards like water scarcity, extreme heat, and cyclones. The company's commitment is further solidified by ambitious, time-bound targets for achieving Net Zero, Water Neutrality, and Zero Waste to Landfill, backed by significant capital deployment towards climate-positive technologies.

While Suzlon has initiated numerous effective adaptive measures, the journey towards full climate resilience is ongoing. The principal challenge and opportunity moving forward is to continue embedding this climate-aware culture throughout the organization. This involves the critical next step of fully integrating the detailed findings of the climate risk assessment into the company's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework, ensuring that climate considerations are central to all strategic decisions.

By continuing to invest in resilient technologies, proactively managing its operational footprint, and maintaining a rigorous approach to risk management, Suzlon is not only safeguarding its own long-term sustainability but also solidifying its crucial role in powering India's secure and sustainable energy future.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Abbreviation	Full Form
TCFD	Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures
IFRS S2	International Financial Reporting Standards – Sustainability Disclosure Standard 2
ESRS	European Sustainability Reporting Standards
GRI	Global Reporting Initiative
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
WRI	World Resources Institute
IEA	International Energy Agency
WEF	World Economic Forum
UNGC	United Nations Global Compact
SASB	Sustainability Accounting Standards Board
BRSR	Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting Framework
RCC	Regional Control Centre
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CSO	Chief Sustainability Officer
ZWTL	Zero Waste to Landfill
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator
OMS	Operations & Maintenance Services
IB Projects	Integrated Business Projects (Suzlon's wind project business)
SE Forge	Suzlon's Foundry & Forging Operations
ESG	Environmental, Social, and Governance
ERM	Enterprise Risk Management
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility

Abbreviation	Full Form
tCO_2e	Tonnes of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
LCAs	Life Cycle Assessments
PCF	Product Carbon Footprint
CAPEX	Capital Expenditure
OPEX	Operating Expenditure
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
RMC	Risk Management Committee
IMD	India Meteorological Department
MoES	Ministry of Earth Sciences (Government of India)
SSP	Shared Socioeconomic Pathways
STEPS	Stated Policies Scenario
APS	Announced Pledges Scenario
CRO	Chief Risk Officer
RPOs	Renewable Purchase Obligations
CCTS	Carbon Credit Trading Scheme
EBITDA	Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization
PAT	Perform, Achieve, and Trade
KRAs	Key Result Areas
ISTS	Inter-State Transmission System
GWEC	Global Wind Energy Council
IWTMA	Indian Wind Turbine Manufacturers Association
RECs	Renewable Energy Certificates
SBTi	Science Based Targets initiative
SDA	Sectoral Decarbonization Approach
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
EVs	Electric Vehicles
LTI	Lost Time Injury
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
PCP	Physical Climate Parameters

GLOSSARY

Term	Definition
Acute Physical Risks	Short-term climate hazards such as extreme heat, heavy rainfall, cyclones or flooding that can disrupt operations and supply chains.
Announced Pledges Scenario (APS)	An IEA climate scenario reflecting emissions trajectories if countries meet their announced climate pledges and commitments.
Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting (BRSR)	India's mandated ESG disclosure framework by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) covering environmental, social, and governance performance.
Carbon Price / Carbon Tax	A cost applied per tonne of CO_2 emitted, designed to incentivize emission reductions and low-carbon technologies.
Chronic Physical Risks	Long-term climate shifts such as rising temperatures, water scarcity, and sea-level rise that affect operations over extended periods.
Climate Scenario Analysis	A method to assess business resilience under different climate futures based on pathways such as SSP2-4.5, SSP5-8.5 or IEA scenarios.
Decarbonization	The process of reducing greenhouse-gas emissions through efficiency, renewable energy, and low-carbon technologies.
Double Materiality Assessment	An evaluation method that considers both financial materiality (impact on organisation) and impact materiality (Organisation's impact on the environment and society).
Emission Intensity	GHG emissions per unit of output or revenue, used to evaluate decarbonization progress (e.g., tCO_2e per turbine).
EV100	A global initiative encouraging businesses to transition to 100% electric mobility.
GHG Protocol	The internationally recognized standard for accounting and reporting greenhouse-gas emissions.
Greenhouse Gas (GHG)	Gases such as CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O that trap heat in the atmosphere and contribute to climate change.
IFRS S2	The global sustainability disclosure standard requiring companies to report climate-related risks, opportunities, metrics and targets.
IMD (India Meteorological Department)	India's national meteorological agency providing climate and extreme-weather information referenced in risk assessments.
Internal Carbon Pricing	Assigning an internal cost to carbon emissions to steer investment decisions toward low-carbon alternatives.
IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change)	UN body providing scientific assessments on climate change, impacts, adaptation, and mitigation.
ISO 14064-1	An international standard for quantifying and reporting organizational GHG emissions.
ISSB (International Sustainability Standards Board)	Body under IFRS Foundation responsible for creating global sustainability disclosure standards such as IFRS S1 and S2.
Key Result Areas (KRAs)	Performance indicators integrated into leadership evaluation to link climate goals to compensation.

Term	Definition
Life Cycle Assessment (LCAs)	A cradle-to-grave evaluation of environmental impacts of Suzlon's products, including raw materials, manufacturing, and disposal.
Material Climate Risks	Climate-related hazards considered significant to organisation's operations, including cyclones, heat stress, carbon pricing and raw material cost volatility.
Mitigation Measures	Actions taken to reduce the severity of climate risks, e.g., infrastructure upgrades, renewable energy sourcing, and efficiency improvements.
Net Zero	A state where total GHG emissions are fully neutralized by emission reductions and removals.
Opportunity Assessment	Evaluation of climate-related opportunities—such as renewable energy market expansion—arising from the low-carbon transition.
Physical Climate Risks	Risks arising from climate-driven extreme events or gradual environmental changes.
Product Carbon Footprint (PCF)	Total GHG emissions generated across the lifecycle of a wind turbine product or component.
RE100	A global initiative committing members to source 100% renewable electricity.
Residual Risk	Climate risk that remains after considering existing mitigation controls and adaptive measures.
Scenario Pathways (e.g., SSP5-8.5, SSP2-4.5)	Standardized global climate trajectories used to evaluate future risks under different temperature-rise pathways.
Scope 1 Emissions	Direct GHG emissions from operations such as fuel combustion.
Scope 2 Emissions	Indirect emissions from purchased electricity consumption.
Scope 3 Emissions	Other indirect emissions (e.g., supply chain, logistics) across the value chain not included in Scope 1 or 2.
TCFD	A global framework guiding companies to disclose climate-related governance, strategy, risks, and metrics.
Transition Risks	Risks arising from shifts in policy, technology, or market preferences in the move toward a low-carbon economy.
Transition Opportunities	Business growth areas created by climate action, e.g., market expansion from renewable energy adoption.

APPENDIX A

TCFD AND IFRS S2 MAPPING

Topic	Sub-topic	TCFD / IFRS S2 Requirement	Disclosure in Suzlon TCFD-IFRS S2 Report
Governance	Board Oversight	**TCFD:** Describe the Board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.	**Section 1.1** – Board and Committee Oversight of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities
		IFRS S2: Governance processes, controls and procedures used to monitor and manage climate-related risks/opportunities.	**Sections 1.1 and 1.3** – Board oversight, committee mandates, and climate-linked executive performance evaluation
	Management's Role	**TCFD:** Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks.	**Section 1.2** – Management's Role in Assessing and Managing Climate-Related Issues
		IFRS S2: Management's role in governance processes and controls related to climate risks.	**Section 1.2** – Management's Role in Assessing and Managing Climate-Related Issues
Strategy	Climate-related Risks & Opportunities	**TCFD:** Identify climate-related risks and opportunities over short, medium, and long term.	**Section 2.1** – Identifying Material Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities (Sections 2.1.1 Physical Risks and 2.1.2 Transition Risks and Opportunities)
		IFRS S2: Disclosure of significant climate-related risks and opportunities affecting business operations.	**Section 2.1** – Identifying Material Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities (Sections 2.1.1 Physical Risks and 2.1.2 Transition Risks and Opportunities)
	Impact on Business Model & Financial Planning	**TCFD:** Describe the impacts of climate risks/opportunities on businesses, strategy, and financial planning.	**Sections 2.1 and 2.2** – Risk identification and Financial Quantification of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities
		IFRS S2: Effects on financial position, performance, and cash flows.	**Sections 2.2** – Risk identification and Financial Quantification of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities
	Resilience of Strategy (Scenario Analysis)	**TCFD:** Describe resilience of strategy under various climate scenarios (e.g., 2°C).	**Section 2.1** – Scenario-based assessment aligned with SSP and IEA pathways
		IFRS S2: Mandatory disclosure of resilience analysis and transition plans.	**Section 2.1** – Scenario-based assessment aligned with SSP and IEA pathways; Section 3 – Decarbonization Strategy and Way Forward

Topic	Sub-topic	TCFD / IFRS S2 Requirement	Disclosure in Suzlon TCFD-IFRS S2 Report
Risk Management	Identification & Assessment of Risks	**TCFD:** Describe processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.	**Section 5.1** – Processes for Identifying and Assessing Climate-Related Risks
		IFRS S2: Disclosure of risk identification and prioritisation processes.	**Section 5.1** – Processes for Identifying and Assessing Climate-Related Risks
Risk Management	Risk Management Processes	**TCFD:** Describe processes for managing climate-related risks.	**Sections 5.2 and 3** – Risk mitigation, adaptation measures, and decarbonisation actions
		IFRS S2: Transition planning, mitigation measures, adaptation actions.	**Sections 5.2 and 3** – Risk mitigation, adaptation measures, and decarbonisation actions
	Integration into Enterprise Risk Management (ERM)	**TCFD:** How climate risk processes integrate with overall risk management.	**Section 5.3** – Integration into Enterprise Risk Management (ERM)
		IFRS S2: Explanation of integration of climate risks into ERM.	**Section 5.3** – Integration into Enterprise Risk Management (ERM)
Metrics & Targets	Climate-related Metrics	**TCFD:** Metrics used to assess climate-related risks/opportunities.	**Section 6.2** – Climate-Related Metrics
		IFRS S2: Industry- and activity-specific metrics.	**Section 6.2** – Climate-Related Metrics
	GHG Emissions	**TCFD:** Scope 1, Scope 2, and where appropriate Scope 3 GHG emissions.	**Section 6.1** – Greenhouse Gas Emissions
		IFRS S2: Mandatory disclosure of Scope 1, 2, 3 emissions.	**Section 6.1** – Greenhouse Gas Emissions
	Climate Targets & Progress	**TCFD:** Targets used and progress against them.	**Section 6.3** – Climate-Related Targets
		IFRS S2: Climate targets, assumptions, methodologies, and tracking progress.	**Section 6.3** – Climate-Related Targets

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