

SUZLON

TASKFORCE ON NATURE-RELATED FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES (TNFD) REPORT

FY 2025-26



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym	Description
ATREE	Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and Environment
BRSR	Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report
BU	Business Unit
DIRO	Dependencies, Impacts, Risks and Opportunities
DNP	Desert National Park
E&S	Environmental and Social
ESR	Ecosystem Service Review
GBF	Global Biodiversity Framework
GIB	Great Indian Bustard
GRI	Global Reporting Initiative
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
IBAT	Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
IRA	Internationally Recognized Area
ISSB	International Sustainability Standards Board
LEAP	Locate, Evaluate, Assess, Prepare
LF	Lesser Florican
LPA	Legally Protected Area
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NBT	National Biodiversity Targets
OMS	Operations and Maintenance Services
SASB	Sustainability Accounting Standards Board
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TCFD	Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures
TNFD	Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures
UNGC	United Nations Global Compact
VDC	Village Development Committees
WEF	World Economic Forum
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator

RENEWABLE ENERGY AND NATURE

Since 1995, Suzlon's journey has been shaped by a belief that renewable energy can solve real-world challenges while creating long-term value for society. What began as a pioneering wind energy enterprise has evolved into an integrated renewable energy partner, delivering wind, solar and energy storage solutions across 17 countries and six continents through a full-stack business model spanning research and development, manufacturing, project execution and lifecycle services.

In India, Suzlon's renewable energy portfolio extends across diverse landscapes each with its own ecological character, biodiversity values and community connections. These are not simply locations where infrastructure is built; they are living landscapes that provide ecosystem services, support wildlife and sustain local livelihoods.

As Suzlon has grown, so too has its understanding that renewable energy development must be delivered responsibly within the natural environments that enable it. Every energy asset, along with the supporting transmission networks, access infrastructure, manufacturing facilities and service operations, forms part of a broader social-ecological landscape. Managing this relationship is fundamental to ensuring that the transition to clean energy creates long-term value while supporting the resilience of both nature and communities.

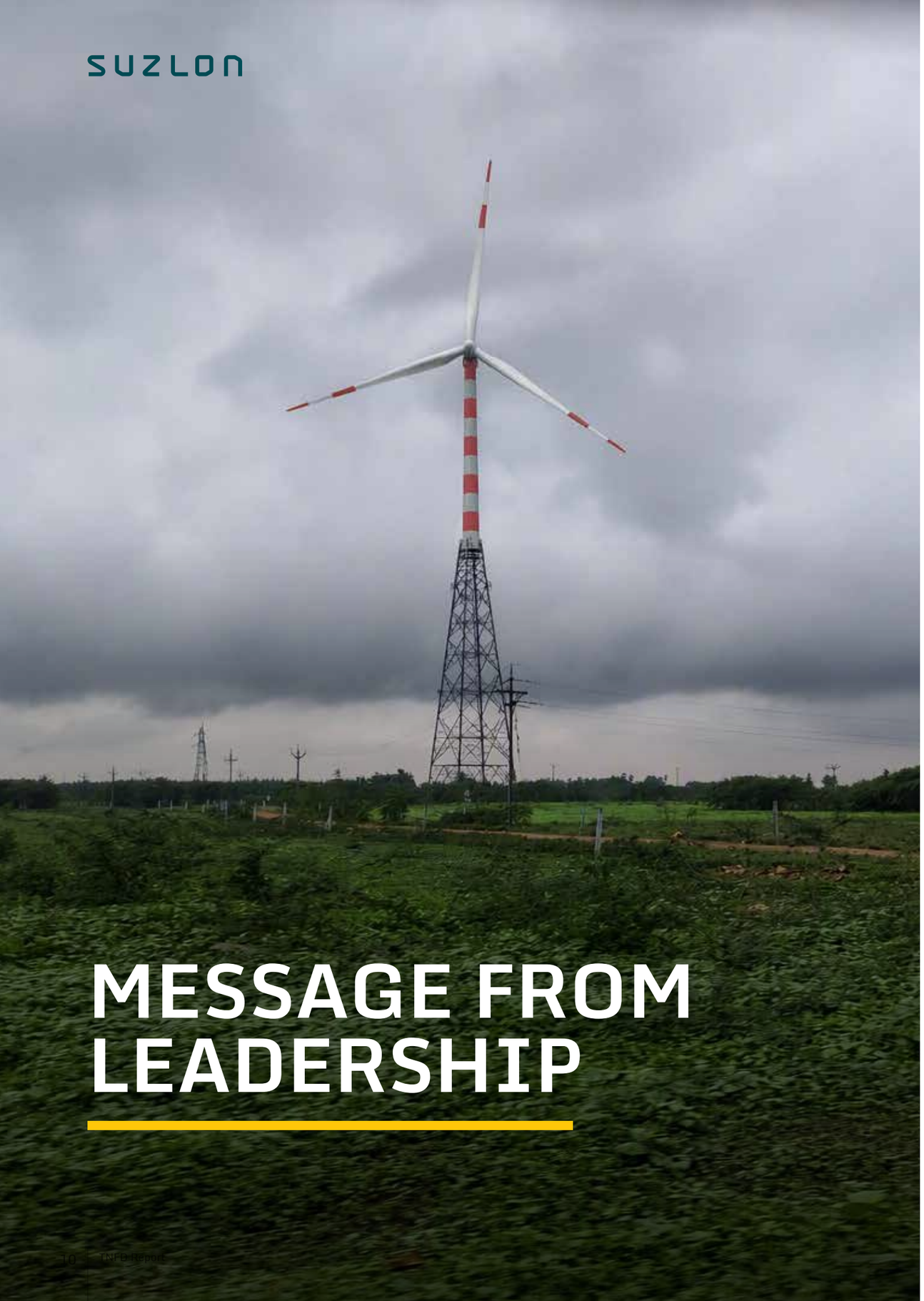
We have recently embarked on a transformative new chapter with the launch of Suzlon 2.0 and brand promise, "Good Energies That Work." This evolution reflects Suzlon's transition into a wind-first, full-stack clean energy solutions company, positioned to meet the growing global demand for reliable, secure, and sustainable energy. As the world accelerates towards electrification, digitalization, advanced manufacturing, data-driven technologies, and low-carbon mobility, Suzlon is expanding its capabilities across the renewable energy value chain to help shape a resilient and sustainable energy future.

The transformation, referred to as Suzlon 2.0, reinforces the Group's ambition to be a global leader in renewable energy while creating long-term value for its stakeholders. Central to this vision is the belief that clean energy not only powers economic growth and human progress but also plays a critical role in addressing climate change and supporting the health of natural ecosystems. At a time when energy security, resource resilience, and environmental stewardship are becoming strategic priorities for governments, businesses, and communities, Suzlon remains committed to building integrated, future-ready clean energy ecosystems that contribute to both climate and nature-positive outcomes.

This is Suzlon's first disclosure aligned with the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) for FY 25-26. It outlines our commitment to understanding nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities across our value chain. This report marks an important step in Suzlon Energy Limited's journey towards integrating nature into business strategy, decision-making and operations. Aligned with the TNFD recommendations and informed by the LEAP approach (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare), it provides a systematic assessment of nature-related Dependencies, Impacts, Risks and Opportunities (DIRO) and presents disclosures across TNFD's four pillars: Governance, Strategy, Risk & Impact Management, and Metrics & Targets.

It reflects the relationship between our business and nature, highlighting the landscapes that underpin our operations, the ecosystem services on which we depend, the nature-related risks and opportunities that may shape our future, and our evolving approach to embedding nature considerations into strategy and decision-making. As we continue to build the energy systems of the future, we recognise that long-term business success depends on maintaining healthy ecosystems, resilient landscapes and thriving communities.





MESSAGE FROM LEADERSHIP

Nature plays a critical role in enabling sustainable growth. Healthy ecosystems provide essential services that underpin industries, communities and energy systems, while biodiversity contributes to the resilience of the landscapes in which we operate. Understanding these interconnections is increasingly important in a rapidly changing environmental and business landscape.

Suzlon, sustainability has always been integral to our purpose of delivering renewable energy solutions that create lasting value for both society and the environment. As the world accelerates its transition towards a low-carbon future, we recognize that long-term resilience depends not only on addressing climate change but also on safeguarding the natural systems that support economic activity, human well-being and business continuity.

Nature plays a critical role in enabling sustainable growth. Healthy ecosystems provide essential services that underpin industries, communities and energy systems, while biodiversity contributes to the resilience of the landscapes in which we operate. Understanding these interconnections is increasingly important in a rapidly changing environmental and business landscape.

This inaugural TNFD-aligned disclosure marks an important step in strengthening our understanding of nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities across our operations and value chain. The assessment has provided valuable insights that will support more informed decision-making, strengthen risk management processes and help us identify opportunities to enhance long-term value creation.

As an organization committed to responsible growth, we view nature-related considerations as an increasingly important component of business resilience. The findings from this assessment will help guide our efforts to further integrate nature into governance processes, strategic planning and operational decision-making, while continuing to support the global transition to clean energy.

We recognize that this is the beginning of an evolving journey. As expectations, data and methodologies continue to develop, we remain committed to enhancing our understanding, strengthening our approach and promoting greater transparency in our nature-related disclosures.

We believe that the transition to a sustainable future must create positive outcomes for climate, nature and people alike. Through continued innovation, collaboration and responsible business practices, Suzlon remains committed to contributing to a future in which renewable energy development and nature stewardship advance together.

The future of renewable energy depends not only on reducing emissions, but also on sustaining the ecosystems, landscapes and communities that make that transition possible. Through this TNFD disclosure, Suzlon reaffirms its commitment to integrating nature into the way we create, deliver and sustain long-term value.

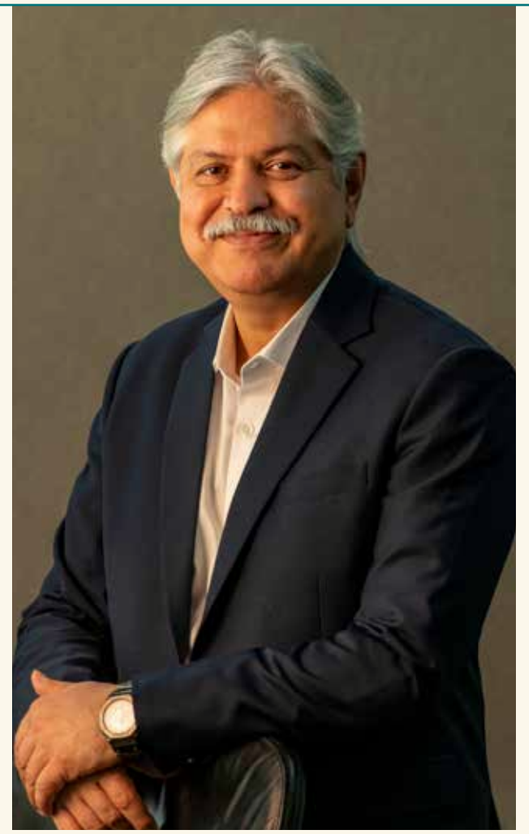




Vinod R. Tanti

Chairman and Managing Director

For over three decades, Suzlon has worked towards a future powered by clean, affordable and accessible energy. As our business has evolved, so has our understanding that responsible renewable energy development depends on healthy ecosystems and resilient landscapes. We view nature stewardship not as a separate sustainability agenda, but as an essential element of long-term business success and responsible growth.



Ajay Kapur

Chief Executive Officer

As Suzlon continues to grow, our focus remains on delivering renewable energy solutions in a manner that is responsible, resilient and future-ready. Understanding nature-related dependencies and impacts is becoming increasingly important for informed decision-making and long-term value creation. This disclosure represents an important milestone in our journey towards embedding nature considerations into business strategy, governance and risk management.



Nishtha Gupta

Head- Sustainability and ESG

As businesses increasingly recognise the importance of nature to long-term resilience, our focus is on building the systems, data and governance required to translate commitments into action. This disclosure marks the beginning of a continuous journey towards integrating nature-related considerations into the way we assess risks, identify opportunities and create value.

ABOUT SUZLON

Nature plays a critical role in enabling sustainable growth. Healthy ecosystems provide essential services that underpin industries, communities and energy systems, while biodiversity contributes to the resilience of the landscapes in which we operate. Understanding these interconnections is increasingly important in a rapidly changing environmental and business landscape.

Since its inception in Pune, India, in 1995, Suzlon Energy Limited has been driven by a commitment to transforming the way energy is generated and delivered. From its roots as a pioneering wind energy company, Suzlon has evolved into a leading renewable energy business. Today, Suzlon is a full-stack renewable energy partner helping customers advance their clean energy ambitions through integrated solutions and long-term partnerships.

The company brings together expertise across the renewable energy value chain, including research and development, manufacturing, project execution, operations and maintenance and lifecycle asset management. This integrated approach enables Suzlon to support customers through every stage of a project, from initial planning and development through to long-term operations and performance optimization.

Beyond technology and equipment, Suzlon helps customers develop complete renewable energy ecosystems tailored to evolving energy needs. Its capabilities encompass project development, site assessment, engineering, manufacturing, execution, grid integration, operational intelligence and lifecycle services, enabling utilities, independent power producers and commercial and industrial customers to accelerate their clean energy ambitions.

Guided by its purpose of creating "Good Energies That Work" Suzlon is focused on delivering renewable energy systems that are dependable, affordable, accessible and intelligent. By combining innovation, operational excellence and deep field experience, the company seeks to create long-term value while supporting energy security, economic growth and the transition towards a more sustainable future.



ABOUT THE REPORT

This report has been developed in alignment with the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD), a globally recognized framework that helps organizations understand and manage their relationships with nature. Using the TNFD LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess, and Prepare) approach, the assessment examines Suzlon's interactions with ecosystems, biodiversity, and natural resources across its business activities. The report provides a structured evaluation of nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, supporting informed decision-making and strengthening Suzlon's commitment to sustainable and resilient business practices.

Suzlon's operations span multiple business units, geographies and ecosystem types across India, creating diverse interactions with nature throughout its value chain. These interactions extend from manufacturing facilities and supply-chain operations to renewable energy project development, operations and maintenance activities, and third-party managed renewable energy assets. Given this extensive footprint, understanding nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities is essential for effective business planning, operational resilience and long-term value creation.

Suzlon's operational presence covers manufacturing facilities, forging operations, renewable energy project sites and operational assets spread across Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and Daman. Collectively, these locations occur across a diverse range of ecological settings including arid and semi-arid deserts, grasslands, scrublands, agricultural landscapes, inland wetlands, dry deciduous forests, coastal areas and biodiversity-rich landscapes of peninsular India. The company's nature interface varies across different business units. Given the extensive geographic footprint, Suzlon adopted a risk-based approach to identify priority locations for TNFD assessment. The prioritization process also ensured representation across Suzlon's core business activities. This prioritization forms the foundation of Suzlon's TNFD assessment and supports a more strategic integration of nature considerations into risk management, decision-making and long-term business planning.

BOUNDARY

This TNFD report covers Suzlon Energy Limited and its key business units across the direct operations boundary. The five business units presented shows the full span of Suzlon's integrated wind energy value chain.



BUSINESS UNITS AND RESPECTIVE ACTIVITIES

WTG MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing of wind turbine components

- Nacelle and Hub Assembly
- Transformer
- Tower Manufacturing
- Rotor Blade Manufacturing

IB PROJECTS

Development and execution of renewable energy projects including site development, civil works, electrical infrastructure and project commissioning.

- Site Development
- Civil Works
- Installation
- Power Evacuation
- Commissioning

WTG OMS

Lifecycle management of operational wind energy assets through maintenance, monitoring, inspections and performance optimization.

- Preventive Maintenance
- Corrective Maintenance
- Monitoring
- Inspection
- Asset Optimization

SE FORGE

Manufacturing of castings and forgings for wind energy and industrial applications

- Metal Processing
- Forging
- Machining
- Quality Assurance

RENOM

Multi-brand renewable energy asset management and O&M services for wind, solar and associated infrastructure assets.

- Wind O&M
- Solar O&M
- BoP Management
- Performance Monitoring
- Multi-Brand Services

GOVERNANCE

Effective nature governance at Suzlon is embedded within the way the company is led, managed and held accountable. Our approach reflects a broader evolution in how we think about nature; not as a standalone environmental issue but as a strategic business consideration that influences long-term resilience, stakeholder trust and sustainable growth.

Over time, biodiversity and nature-related matters have progressed beyond traditional environmental compliance responsibilities to become an important part of Suzlon's ESG agenda. As expectations from investors, regulators, customers and communities continue to evolve, nature has become increasingly relevant to business decision-making, risk management and value creation.

Today, governance of nature-related issues is integrated into the ESG structures through which Suzlon sets strategy, oversees performance and drives accountability. This ensures that decisions relating to biodiversity, land, water and ecosystem stewardship are considered alongside broader business priorities, helping the company navigate the opportunities and challenges of a nature-positive transition.

Suzlon's governance framework for managing nature-related issues, highlighting Board oversight, management accountability, policy architecture, stakeholder engagement, and capability-building mechanisms, which are described in detail in the following sub section.

ERM's proposed team combines strategic leadership, sustainable finance expertise, climate-risk analytics, survey design, FI product knowledge, and knowledge facilitation. The Project Leadership Team will provide senior oversight, quality assurance, and IFC/FI engagement. The Core Delivery Team will lead survey design, field coordination, sector analysis, A&R opportunity assessment, and workshop preparation. Internal and external subject matter experts will provide targeted inputs on physical climate risk, banking operations, product design, and bankability assessment. This team structure reflects ERM's EOI and is designed to provide both global best practice and India-specific implementation capability.

GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK AT SUZLON

BOARD OVERSIGHT

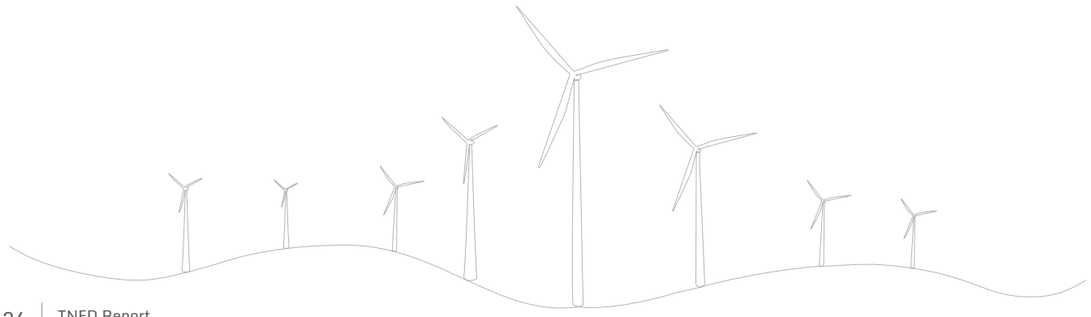
BOARD COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT OF NATURE AND BIODIVERSITY

- Review long-term sustainability drivers
- Assess risk exposure
- Monitor performance trends
- Update full Board at every meeting
- Ensure nature in senior decision-making

MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTABILITY

MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTABILITY STRUCTURE

Board Direction ▸ CMD & Group CEO Strategic Direction ▸ Corporate Sustainability & ESG Head ▸ Sustainability Champions (BU Level) ▸ Operational Implementation (Site Level)



POLICY FRAMEWORK

BOARD-APPROVED POLICY FRAMEWORK

- Biodiversity Policy (Anchor)
- Environmental Stewardship Policy
- Water Stewardship Policy
- Sustainabite Sourcing Policy
- Human Rights Policy
- Stakeholder Engagement Policy

Multi-layered accountability across biodiversity, water, climate, supply chain, human rights and communities

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT & GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

OUR ENGAGEMENT APPROACH

- Communities
- Regulators
- Civil Society Organisations
- Value Chain Partners
- Grievance Redressal
- Informed decisions, stronger relationships and responsible stewardship

EMBEDDING CAPABILITY & ACCOUNTABILITY AT SUZLON

OUR ENGAGEMENT APPROACH

- Technical Expertise & Digital Learning
- Leadership Development & Succession Planning
- Safety Governance (Project Shield)
- Ethics, Compliance & Human Rights
- Performance Culture & Accountability
- Equipping our people to drive responsible decision-making and sustainable outcomes



BOARD OVERSIGHT

Biodiversity and nature-related issues are overseen at the highest level by the CSR & ESG Board Committee; a formal committee of Suzlon's Board of Directors. The Committee provides strategic oversight of all material ESG topics, including nature and biodiversity, by reviewing long-term sustainability drivers, assessing risk exposure and monitoring performance trends. The Committee Chairperson updates the full Board at every meeting, ensuring that nature-related considerations are part of the organization's most senior decision-making conversations. This structure ensures that nature-related issues are not managed in isolation.

The insights emerging from this TNFD assessment are not viewed solely as environmental considerations; they are integrated into broader discussions on strategy, risk management, compliance and long-term business resilience. In doing so, nature becomes part of how Suzlon makes decisions, allocates resources, and plans for the future. This integrated approach helps ensure that nature-related risks and opportunities receive appropriate oversight and accountability at the highest levels of the organisation.

MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTABILITY

At the management level, the Chairman and Managing Director and the Group CEO provide strategic direction and approve ESG policies. The Corporate Sustainability & ESG Head translates Board direction into operational programmes, coordinating across five business verticals. Sustainability Champions embedded within each BU serve as the operational focal point for biodiversity management at site level. These are the teams that bring Suzlon's biodiversity commitments to life, including applying the Biodiversity Ready Reckoner, coordinating carcass searches and overseeing the implementation of biodiversity management plans across project sites, ensuring that biodiversity considerations are effectively integrated into day-to-day operations. Their efforts help ensure that strategy is translated into meaningful action where it matters most: in the landscapes where we operate.

POLICY FRAMEWORK

Suzlon's Biodiversity Policy serves as the keystone of its nature governance framework and establishes the company's commitment to integrating biodiversity conservation across the entire project lifecycle, from planning and development through construction, operations, maintenance, decommissioning and site restoration. Approved by the Board in March 2025, the policy adopts the mitigation hierarchy of avoid, minimize, restore and offset impacts and aligns with leading global frameworks and standards including IFC Performance Standard 6 (PS6), the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the Convention on Biological Diversity, IUCN guidance, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the TNFD recommendations.

Additionally, Suzlon's approach to biodiversity also aligns with the direction of ISO 17298:2025, the first International Standard dedicated to embedding biodiversity into organizational strategy and operations. Suzlon's assessment of its biodiversity dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities through the TNFD LEAP approach mirror the core elements the Standard. As biodiversity-specific standards such as ISO 17298:2025 continue to mature, Suzlon will assess opportunities to strengthen alignment further.

Building on this foundation, Suzlon's governance framework for nature is supported by a comprehensive suite of Board-approved policies. Together, they create a multi-layered accountability structure that spans biodiversity, water, climate, supply chain, human rights, and community engagement. Suzlon's Biodiversity Policy is the anchor it establishes Suzlon's commitment to no net loss, guides the identification and management of biodiversity risks, and reinforces accountability at strategic and operational levels. Surrounding it, the Environmental Stewardship, Water Stewardship, Sustainable Sourcing, Human Rights and Stakeholder Engagement policies ensure that nature considerations permeate every material dimension of business operations.

TNFD requires organizations to demonstrate that nature-related risks are governed through formal structures; not just managed informally. Suzlon's suite of 13 Board-approved policies, with the Biodiversity Policy as the dedicated anchor, provides the governance foundation the TNFD framework requires.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

Suzlon's approach to stakeholder engagement is built on the belief that understanding local perspectives is essential to responsible decision-making. Through structured engagement with communities, regulators, civil society organizations, and value chain partners the company seeks to build trust, strengthen transparency, and better understand the social and environmental context in which it operates. This engagement is particularly important for nature-related risk management. Communities living alongside wind energy projects often possess deep knowledge of local landscapes, seasonal ecological changes, wildlife movements and environmental sensitivities that may not be fully captured through technical studies alone. By creating channels for ongoing dialogue and grievance resolution, Suzlon aims to ensure that local knowledge and community concerns are considered as part of project planning and operational decision-making.

In several landscapes this approach is not only important from a biodiversity perspective but also hold cultural and community significance. Their interconnected environmental and social values reinforce the importance of meaningful engagement, collaborative problem-solving and responsible stewardship. For Suzlon, stakeholder engagement is therefore more than a compliance requirement; it is an important component of understanding risks, strengthening relationships, and supporting the long-term sustainability of its operations.

EMBEDDING CAPABILITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY AT SUZLON

Effective governance relies not only on oversight structures and policies, but also on the capabilities of people throughout the organization. At Suzlon, capability building and accountability are embedded across all levels of the business through structured learning programmes, leadership development initiatives, technical competency frameworks and performance-driven culture building. These mechanisms help ensure that employees and leaders are equipped to manage operational, environmental, social and emerging sustainability-related challenges, while maintaining clear accountability for outcomes.

Our learning strategy combines technical expertise, leadership development, digital learning and continuous professional development. From behavioural safety programmes and project leadership training to human rights, ethics and compliance awareness, learning initiatives are designed to strengthen decision-making and operational resilience across the value chain. This approach ensures that sustainability considerations are integrated into day-to-day activities rather than being managed as standalone initiatives.

A key feature of Suzlon's governance approach is its emphasis on capability building at scale. Through the 1Learn learning platform, skill assessments, AI-enabled personalized learning pathways, and structured leadership development programmes, employees are provided with opportunities to continuously strengthen their technical and management competencies. The platform enables the organization to identify emerging capability needs,



track workforce readiness, and align learning priorities with evolving business risks and opportunities.

Safety governance forms an important component of this capability-building framework. Through Project Shield, developed in collaboration with dss+, Suzlon has strengthened a proactive culture of risk management, accountability, and continuous improvement across its operations. The programme combines behavioural coaching, audits, incident management, and capability development to embed responsible operational practices throughout the organization.

Leadership development also plays a central role in governance effectiveness. Structured succession planning, executive coaching and leadership capability programmes help ensure that future leaders are equipped to manage increasingly complex environmental, social, technological and business challenges. Together, these initiatives create an organisation that is better positioned to identify emerging risks, respond to stakeholder expectations, and deliver long-term value in a rapidly evolving sustainability landscape.

Suzlon's capacity-building, leadership development, and continuous learning programmes not only strengthen organizational capabilities but also incorporate nature-related considerations relevant to its business activities. Together with dedicated sustainability and biodiversity initiatives, these programmes provide a strong governance foundation for integrating nature-related considerations into decision-making. They enhance the company's ability to identify, assess, and manage nature-related Dependencies, Impacts, Risks, and Opportunities (DIRO) across its operations and support the effective implementation of its sustainability commitments.

STRATEGY

THE LEAP APPROACH

The TNFD LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess, and Prepare) approach has provided Suzlon with a structured way to deepen its understanding of the relationship between its business and nature. Rather than viewing nature through a broad environmental lens, the process has enabled a more detailed, site-specific assessment of how our operations depend on, impact and interact with ecosystems across the landscapes in which we operate. Through this journey, we have gained clearer insights into nature-related risks, opportunities, and priorities, helping to inform decision-making and strengthen our approach to long-term resilience. The sections that follow outline how this understanding was developed and what it means for Suzlon's nature strategy going forward. Suzlon integrates a range of tools, datasets, and management approaches within the TNFD LEAP framework to assess and manage nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities across its operations.

SUZLON'S LEAP ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK

L LOCATE

Understand where we operate and interface with nature

L1 Business Footprint

L2 Nature Interface

L3 Priority Location Identification

L4 Sector Identification

Key tools & approaches

- Internal asset mapping
- GIS overlay & RESOLVE
- Ecological datasets
- Global biodiversity databases (IBAT, GBIF, eBird, iNaturalist)

E EVALUATE

Assess our dependencies and impacts on nature

E1 Identification of environmental assets and ecosystem services

E2 Identification of dependencies and impacts

E3 Dependency Analysis

E4 Impact Analysis

Key tools & approaches

- Ecosystem Services Review Tool
- ENCORE
- WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter
- Dependency mapping (land, water, habitat stability, regulating services)
- Impact assessment & quantification (biodiversity monitoring, habitat footprint, proximity to sensitive areas)

A ASSESS

Assess risks and opportunities and prioritize actions

A1 Risk Identification and Assessment

A2 Existing Risk Mitigation and Management

A3 Additional Risk Mitigation and Management

A4 Materiality Assessment

A5 Opportunity Identification and Assessment

Key tools & approaches

- Biodiversity Ready Reckoner (screening, significance matrix)
- IFC PS6 aligned risk assessment (likelihood-consequence)
- Mitigation hierarchy: Avoid - Minimize - Restore - Offset
- Integration with ESG materiality
- Opportunity assessment (operational optimisation, habitat restoration, ESG positioning, compliance)

P PREPARE

Integrate into strategy, measure and report transparently

P1 Strategy and Resource Allocation

P2 Performance Measurement

P3 Reporting

Key tools & approaches

- Biodiversity integrated into corporate sustainability strategy
- Governance through Sustainability SPOC and BU focal points
- Biodiversity metrics aligned with TNFD core sector disclosure requirements and BU-specific operational activities
- Disclosure of dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities using LEAP-aligned assessment and supporting tools

LOCATE: FINDING WHERE NATURE MATTERS MOST

THE BUSINESS FOOTPRINT

Suzlon's renewable energy assets are distributed across various Indian states. With approximately 21 GW of installations across India, the footprint is vast. The challenge of this TNFD assessment was not to report on everything uniformly, but to apply rigorous, evidence-based prioritization to identify where nature-related risks and impacts are genuinely material.

A portfolio of 21 GW across several states cannot be assessed to site-level depth in a single reporting cycle. The TNFD LEAP approach explicitly supports a phased methodology. Suzlon's location screening applied RESOLVE ecoregion classification, IBAT protected area proximity screening and species-level data from different datasets including GBIF, eBird, and iNaturalist to identify sites with the highest ecological sensitivity and the most direct interface between operational activity and biodiversity risk. This screening identified Nakhatrana, Gujarat and Jaisalmer, Rajasthan as the two priority locations for deep assessment. Future cycles will progressively extend this analysis to additional sites.

SUZLON'S BUSINESS FOOTPRINT IN INDIA

WTG MANUFACTURING	SE FORGE	WTG OMS	IB Projects	Renom OMS
Gujarat	Gujarat	Gujarat	Gujarat	Tamil Nadu
Daman	Tamil Nadu	Rajasthan	Karnataka	Gujarat
Puducherry		Madhya Pradesh	Tamil Nadu	Andhra Pradesh
Rajasthan		Maharashtra	Andhra Pradesh	Karnataka
Madhya Pradesh		Andhra Pradesh	Maharashtra	Rajasthan
Andhra Pradesh		Karnataka	Rajasthan	Maharashtra
Maharashtra		Tamil Nadu	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh

ECOREGIONS AND BIOMES: OPERATING IN IMPERILED LANDSCAPES

When Suzlon's operational footprint is mapped against the RESOLVE Ecoregions dataset the global, science-based classification of 846 terrestrial ecoregions a striking picture emerges. Of the nine ecoregions within which Suzlon operates, eight are classified as "Nature Imperilled": landscapes where less than 20% of natural habitat remains intact, and where meaningful recovery to a "Half Protected" status is not achievable in the short term. In these regions, where natural habitats have already been extensively transformed, the focus shifts towards protecting the biodiversity values that remain and ensuring that further degradation of ecologically important areas is avoided. The Locate phase helped us understand not only where we operate, but also the ecological condition of those landscapes and the broader context within which our projects exist. It revealed that many of our assets are situated in environments where biodiversity is already under pressure, making careful stewardship both a responsibility and a business necessity.

SUZLON'S OPERATIONAL FOOTPRINT IN RELATION TO ECOREGIONS, BIOMES AND CONSERVATION STATUS USING RESOLVE TOOL

State(s)	Ecoregion	Biome	Conservation Status
Rajasthan & Gujarat	Aravalli West Thorn Scrub Forests	Deserts & Xeric Shrublands	**Nature Imperilled** (<20% habitat)
Rajasthan	Thar Desert	Deserts & Xeric Shrublands	**Nature Imperilled** (<20% habitat)
Gujarat, MP & Rajasthan	Khathiar-Gir Dry Deciduous Forests	Tropical & Subtropical Dry Broadleaf Forests	**Nature Imperilled** (<20% habitat)
Maharashtra, Karnataka, AP & TM	Deccan Thorn Scrub Forest	Deserts & Xeric Shrublands	**Nature Imperilled** (<20% habitat)
Tamil Nadu	East Deccan Dry-Evergreen Forests	Tropical & Subtropical Dry Broadleaf Forests	**Nature Imperilled** (<20% habitat)
Andhra Pradesh & Odisha	East Deccan Moist Deciduous Forests	Tropical & Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests	**Nature Imperilled** (<20% habitat)
Karnataka & Tamil Nadu	South Deccan Plateau Dry Deciduous Forests	Tropical & Subtropical Dry Broadleaf Forests	**Nature Imperilled** (<20% habitat)
Maharashtra & Karnataka	North Western Ghats Moist Deciduous Forests	Tropical & Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests	**Nature Imperilled** (<20% habitat)
Maharashtra & Karnataka	North Western Ghats Montane Rain Forests	Tropical & Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests	**Nature Could Recover** (20-50% habitat)



This finding helps define the nature-related context within which Suzlon operates. The classification of an ecoregion as 'Nature Imperilled' does not imply that current renewable energy development created these conditions. Rather, it reflects landscapes that have experienced long-term habitat loss, fragmentation and ecological pressure over many decades.

What it does signify is that the ecological margin for additional disturbance is often limited. In such landscapes, the remaining natural habitats frequently support disproportionately important biodiversity values, ecosystem functions and species populations. As a result, understanding where these sensitive areas occur and how operations interact with them becomes increasingly important.

EVALUATE: DEPENDENCIES AND IMPACTS ACROSS BUSINESS UNITS

WHAT SUZLON DEPENDS ON

This assessment revealed an important truth about our business, nature is not only something we impact, but something we depend upon. ENCORE identified our OMS business as having a "Very High" dependency on global climate regulation. Reliable wind resources are the basis of renewable energy generation which ultimately is the product of stable climate systems. At the same time, a "High" dependency on flood mitigation services reflects the role that natural systems play in reducing flood-related risks to turbine foundations and aid in stability in extreme rainfall event. Details of dependencies assessments are given herewith in detailed info-graphic.

DEPENDENCIES ASSESSMENT

SUZLON BUSINESS UNITS (BU)	WTG MANUFACTURING	IB PROJECTS	WTG OMS	RENOM	SE FORGE
PROVISIONING SERVICES					
Water	Medium	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Medium
Global Climate Regulation	Very Low	Medium	Very High	Very High	Very Low
REGULATING & MAINTENANCE SERVICES					
Water Purification & Flow Regulation	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium
Flood Mitigation Services	Medium	Low	High	High	Medium
Rainfall Pattern Regulation	Very Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
Storm Mitigation	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium
Soil & Sediment Retention, Solid Waste Remediation	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Noise Attenuation	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Medium	Very Low

Very High High Medium Low Very Low

WHAT SUZLON AFFECTS

The clearest signal emerging from our impact screening is land use. ENCORE rates our OMS business as having a 'High' impact on area of land use, reflecting the physical footprint associated with turbines, access roads, substations, and transmission infrastructure. In ecoregions classified as Nature Imperilled, where biodiversity is already under considerable pressure, land use represents the impact pathway most closely linked to biodiversity risk. It is therefore the area where our mitigation hierarchy is applied most rigorously, with a focus on avoiding and minimizing impacts through site selection, design, and operational planning.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

SUZLON BUSINESS UNITS (BU)	WTG MANUFACTURING	IB PROJECTS	WTG OMS	RENOM	SE FORGE
Disturbances (Noise, Light)	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Area of freshwater use	—	—	Low	Low	—
Emission of GHG	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Emission of non GHG air pollutants	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Low
Generation and Release of Solid waste	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low
Area of land use	Low	Medium	High	High	Low
Emission of toxic pollutants to water and soil	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Medium
Volume of water use	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Medium

High Medium Low Very Low — Not Applicable





ASSESS: NATURE-RELATED RISKS

RISK AREAS AND WHY THEY MATTER

Our journey begins with understanding where nature matters most. Across Suzlon's operational footprint, risks are not evenly distributed. Instead, they cluster in specific landscapes where ecological sensitivity overlaps with business activity. These are the risk hotspots.

Through the TNFD LEAP-aligned approach, supported by spatial screening tools such as RESOLVE and iBAT, and reinforced by project-level environmental assessments, we identify these critical interfaces early in the decision-making process. These include locations near national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, Ramsar wetlands, eco-sensitive zones (ESZ) and other internally recognized areas for Biodiversity.

In such landscapes, even limited disturbance can have disproportionate biodiversity consequences. Risks such as avian collision, electrocution, habitat modification and broader ecosystem disruption become more pronounced, not necessarily because of the scale of activity, but because of the ecological context in which it occurs. Where such impacts affect species and/or habitats, they may contribute to reputational and transition risks through heightened regulatory oversight, stakeholder concerns, project delays, increased compliance obligations and changing market expectations relating to biodiversity stewardship

These areas shape how we plan and operate. Site selection is refined through micro-siting to avoid sensitive receptors, while construction and operations are supported by targeted mitigation measures, continuous monitoring and adaptive management. By identifying these locations upfront, Suzlon ensures that attention, resources and safeguards are directed where they are needed most, enabling better protection of biodiversity alongside operational continuity.

NATURE RELATED OPPORTUNITIES

Looking at nature only through the lens of risk would be incomplete. The same interfaces that create exposure also present opportunities to contribute positively to ecosystems and communities.

Across the lifecycle of our projects, we identify opportunities to move beyond impact avoidance towards restoration and enhancement. These include afforestation initiatives, habitat restoration, ecosystem improvement measures and the integration of biodiversity considerations into early-stage design and planning. By embedding ecological insights into decision-making, we are able to reduce impacts while supporting broader conservation outcomes.

Opportunities are also shaped through engagement. Inputs from local communities, regulators and ecological experts help identify location-specific interventions that may otherwise remain overlooked. This collaborative approach allows Suzlon to align its actions with local ecological priorities, creating outcomes that generate environmental value while strengthening stakeholder trust.

Risk and opportunity matrix presents the nature-related risk and opportunity matrix for Suzlon's business units. It summarises the key nature-related risks, explains their potential business implications, identifies corresponding opportunity category to strengthen resilience and its business unit relevance.



RISK AND OPPURTUNITY MATRIX

RISKS

Risk Type	Ecosystem Service /Driver	Business Unit Exposure	Time Horizon
Acute Physical Risk	Water flow regulation, flood mitigation	WTG OMS, IB Projects, Renom	Short to Medium
Chronic Physical Risk	Global climate regulation	WTG OMS, IB Projects, Renom	Medium to Long
Chronic Physical Risk	Soil and sediment retention	WTG OMS, IB Projects, Renom	Medium to Long
Chronic Physical Risk	Water provisioning services	IB Projects, SE Forge	Short to Long
Transition Risk Policy and Legal	Disturbances to avifauna, area of land use	WTG OMS, Renom, IB Projects	Short
Transition Risk Policy and Legal	Area of land use	IB Projects	Medium
Transition Risk Reputation	Area of land use	WTG Manufacturing	Medium
Transition Risk Reputation	Disturbances including avifauna, noise and land use	WTG OMS, IB Projects, Renom	Short to Medium
Transition Risk Reputation	Area of land use, biodiversity performance	WTG OMS, Renom, IB Projects	Short

OPPORTUNITIES

Opportunity Category	Opportunity	Business Unit Relevance
Ecosystem Protection, Restoration and Regeneration	Water conservation interventions including farm ponds, check dams, rainwater harvesting and groundwater recharge structures help improve local hydrological resilience, reduce ecosystem degradation and strengthen landscape-level climate resilience.	WTG OMS, IB Projects, Renom
Ecosystem Protection, Restoration and Regeneration	Native species plantation programmes and habitat enhancement initiatives improve ecosystem resilience, support carbon sequestration and contribute to long-term landscape stability.	WTG OMS, IB Projects, Renom
Ecosystem Protection, Restoration and Regeneration	Grassland restoration initiatives, including the Gulunche restoration programme, improve soil stability, reduce erosion risk and support recovery of native habitats.	IB Projects, WTG OMS
Resource Efficiency	Scaling water conservation measures, including rainwater harvesting, borewell recharge and check dams, reduces dependence on external water sources and strengthens operational resilience in water-stressed landscapes.	IB Projects, SE Forge
Reputational Capital	Demonstrated compliance with Bird Flight Diverter requirements, structured carcass monitoring and avifauna management programmes strengthens regulatory relationships and supports operational continuity in sensitive landscapes.	WTG OMS, Renom, IB Projects
Resource Efficiency	Improved ecological screening and micro-siting, including avoidance of Eco-Sensitive Zones, KBAs and wildlife corridors, reduces biodiversity impacts, permitting risks and future compliance costs.	IB Projects
Ecosystem Protection, Restoration and Regeneration	Habitat restoration and ecosystem enhancement programmes improve ecological conditions surrounding operational landscapes and support alignment with emerging biodiversity expectations.	IB Projects, WTG OMS
Reputational Capital	Biodiversity initiatives such as grassland restoration, Zero Sparrow Deaths and installation of bird conservation units demonstrate measurable conservation outcomes and strengthen stakeholder confidence.	WTG OMS, IB Projects, Renom
Reputational Capital	Nature-positive initiatives and biodiversity performance leadership enhance trust, build stakeholder confidence and strengthen brand value.	All BUs

Suzlon assesses the key nature-related risks and strategic opportunities across Suzlon's business units and evaluates their relative significance based on the nature of interaction with biodiversity, ecosystems and ecosystem services. It highlights areas where biodiversity and environmental considerations have the potential to influence operational performance, regulatory compliance, stakeholder expectations and long-term business resilience. Importantly, several of the identified opportunities are already being progressed through existing initiatives, including biodiversity-sensitive project siting and design, avifauna protection measures, habitat restoration and ecosystem enhancement programmes, water stewardship initiatives, strengthened biodiversity monitoring and governance mechanisms. Together, these actions support Suzlon's efforts to manage nature-related risks while creating positive outcomes for ecosystems and the communities within the landscapes where it operates.

OVERVIEW OF KEY NATURE-RELATED RISKS AND STRATEGIC OPPORTUNITIES

	Risk	Why it matters	Opportunity	BU Applicability	Significance
1	Harm to globally threatened avifauna through operational power infrastructure	Can affect populations of threatened avifauna, and impact Suncor's operations.	Use of avifauna-safe infrastructure, bird diverters, insulated sleeves and monitoring technologies to reduce biodiversity impacts and demonstrate industry leadership.	IB Projects, WTG OMS, Renom	High
2	Wildlife Protection Act compliance risk	Incidents involving protected species may result in legal liabilities, regulatory action, project delays and reputational risk.	Strengthening biodiversity screening, monitoring, training and incident reporting systems to improve compliance and risk management.	All BUs	High
3	Water stress and groundwater decline in arid and semi-arid landscapes	Can affect water availability for operations, increase costs and influence long-term business continuity.	Water efficiency measures, recycling initiatives and responsible water stewardship to improve operational resilience.	SE Forge, WTG Manufacturing	High
4	Extreme weather events including flash floods and intense rainfall	May damage turbine foundations and associated infrastructure, leading to operational disruptions.	Climate-resilient design, improved drainage planning and adaptive asset management to enhance infrastructure resilience.	IB Projects, WTG OMS, Renom	Medium
5	Community and reputational risks in ecologically and culturally sensitive landscapes	Stakeholder concerns may affect project acceptance, timelines and reputation.	Community engagement and landscape-level conservation initiatives that strengthen stakeholder relationships and local support.	All BUs	Medium
6	Habitat degradation and fragmentation in Natura 2000 and other important ecoregions	Additional habitat loss in already degraded landscapes can intensify biodiversity risks and stakeholder expectations.	Habitat protection, ecosystem enhancement and conservation partnerships that improve ecosystem condition and resilience.	IB Projects, WTG OMS, Renom	High
7	Nature-related regulatory and permitting requirements	Evolving biodiversity regulations and disclosure expectations may influence project approvals and compliance obligations.	Enhanced biodiversity governance, disclosures and proactive compliance management that support smoother project execution.	All BUs	Medium
8	Ecosystem degradation affecting ecosystem services	Reduction in ecosystem services such as climate regulation, soil stability and water regulation may influence long-term operational performance.	Integration of ecosystem considerations into planning and management decisions, supported by biodiversity monitoring and data-driven action.	IB Projects, WTG Manufacturing, WTG OMS, Renom	Medium
9	Biodiversity-sensitive project siting and design	Sensitive locations can increase biodiversity risks and mitigation requirements.	Early-stage screening and micro-siting to avoid sensitive habitats, reduce project risk and improve environmental outcomes.	IB Projects	High
10	Biodiversity data and monitoring gaps	Limited ecological information can constrain effective risk management and decision-making.	Strengthened biodiversity monitoring and third-party reporting to inform adaptive management and continuous improvement.	All BUs	Medium
11	Supply chain resource dependency	Dependence on natural resources across the value chain can expose operations to future environmental constraints, regulations and stakeholders increasingly expect measurable biodiversity action.	Sustainable procurement and resource-efficient manufacturing practices that reduce environmental footprint and strengthen resilience.	WTG Manufacturing, Procurement	Medium
12	Growing expectations for nature-positive business practices	Investors, regulators and stakeholders increasingly expect measurable biodiversity action.	Enhanced ESG positioning, stronger disclosures and demonstration of nature-positive outcomes that build stakeholder confidence.	All BUs	High

High Medium

PRIORITY LOCATIONS

PRIORITY LOCATIONS: THE RATIONALE FOR NAKHATRANA AND JAISALMER

RATIONALE FOR SELCTING THESE TWO SITES

Of Suzlon's operational portfolio, Nakhatrana, Gujarat and Jaisalmer, Rajasthan emerged as priority locations for detailed TNFD assessment because they represent the convergence of multiple nature-related risk factors. Both sites are located near to Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) and legally protected landscapes, including the Naliya Grasslands and Desert National Park respectively. They also support habitat for two of the Indian subcontinent's most threatened and iconic bird species namely, he Lesser Florican (Sypheotides indicus, IUCN Status: Critically Endangered) and the Great Indian Bustard (Ardeotis nigriceps, IUCN Status: Critically Endangered) both of which are highly sensitive to collision risks associated with wind energy infrastructure and power transmission networks.
In addition, these landscapes are subject to heightened regulatory attention, including the requirements arising from the Supreme Court of India's judgment relating to Great Indian Bustard conservation. Importantly, both are active Suzlon business units OMS at Nakhatrana and RBU at Jaisalmer where operational and management interventions can directly influence biodiversity outcomes.

Taken together, these factors make Nakhatrana and Jaisalmer uniquely significant within Suzlon's portfolio. No other operational locations combine the same degree of ecological importance, conservation priority, regulatory scrutiny, and opportunity for direct management action. As a result, they provide the most meaningful lens through which to understand Suzlon's interface with nature and the nature-related risks and opportunities that shape its business.

For Suzlon, this landscape at both these sites illustrates the close intersection between renewable energy infrastructure and biodiversity conservation. The company's power infrastructure this ecoregion of Aravali West Thorn Scrub Forest, a landscape classified as "Nature Imperilled" due to the extensive loss and modification of its natural habitats over time. In such landscapes, the priority is not large-scale restoration, but the protection of remaining ecological values and the avoidance of further degradation.

This context shapes Suzlon's approach to nature management. Importantly, Suzlon's operational footprint does not overlap with natural habitats within the landscape. As a result, the focus is on ensuring that existing biodiversity values are conserved by minimising potential disturbances, managing operational risks and implementing targeted mitigation measures where required. Nakhatrana and Jaisalmer therefore demonstrate how renewable energy infrastructure can operate within ecologically sensitive landscapes while prioritizing the protection of the biodiversity that remains.

NAKHATRANA: SHARING THE LANDSCAPE WITH THE LESSER FLORICAN

Every monsoon, the Naliya grasslands near Nakhatrana host one of India's rarest spectacles; the aerial display of the male Lesser Florican (Sypheotides indicus), leaping repeatedly above the grass to attract a mate. This remarkable behaviour is one of the most recognisable features of the species, but with so few birds remaining, it also highlights the urgent need for its conservation.

In the Aravali West Thorn Scrub Forest ecoregion, Suzlon has undertaken a series of biodiversity-focused interventions across villages in Kutch aimed at enhancing native grassland ecosystems that support both wildlife and local livelihoods. Working with partners including Sahjeevan, GSFC, ATREE, the Forest Department, local Gram Panchayats and academic institutions, the programme focused on increasing the presence of native grass species such as Cenchrus ciliaris and Dichanthium annulatum. These efforts have improved habitat quality and forage availability for a range of native fauna, including Bluebull (Nilgai), Jackal, Hare, Wild Boar, and other grazing species characteristic of the region.

JAISALMER: A PRIORITY LANDSCAPE FOR NATURE AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

Jaisalmer sits at the intersection of two defining realities for Suzlon's business: biodiversity conservation and water security. Located within the Thar Desert, one of India's most ecologically distinctive landscapes, the region is home to species and ecosystems that have adapted to survive in an environment where every natural resource is precious. Among these is the Great Indian Bustard (GIB) (Ardeotis nigriceps), one of the world's rarest bird species and an iconic inhabitant of India's desert grasslands. Desert National Park and the network of conservation enclosures and protected habitats surrounding it represent some of the last remaining strongholds for the species.

The continued presence of the Great Indian Bustard within these landscapes makes Jaisalmer one of the most important biodiversity locations within Suzlon's operational portfolio. It also highlights the close interface between renewable energy infrastructure and species conservation, reinforcing the importance of understanding biodiversity risks, strengthening monitoring programmes and implementing measures that support the long-term survival of this critically endangered bird.

The region also highlights another critical nature-related dependency that is water. In a desert ecosystem characterized by limited rainfall and low groundwater recharge, water is both an environmental resource and an operational necessity. The long-term resilience of industrial activities in Jaisalmer is therefore closely linked to the sustainable management of local water resources. Understanding this dependency formed an important part of Suzlon's TNFD assessment, demonstrating how nature-related issues can extend beyond biodiversity to include the ecosystem services upon which business operations rely.

Adding another layer of complexity are ecologically and culturally significant habitats such as Orans. These traditional community-conserved sacred groves are a distinctive feature of the western Rajasthan desert ecosystem and often serve as important refuges for native biodiversity within an otherwise harsh and fragmented landscape. These landscapes provide habitat for native flora and fauna, support local ecosystem functions, and preserve cultural values that are deeply embedded within community identity.
For Suzlon, Jaisalmer demonstrates that nature-related risks are rarely isolated. The conservation of the Great Indian Bustard, the protection of ecologically important desert habitats, sustainable water management and community relationships are all interconnected.

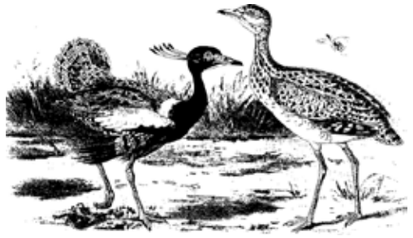
Recognizing these interconnected challenges, Suzlon has implemented a range of measures aimed at strengthening nature-related risk management within the region. Biodiversity monitoring programmes and carcass-search protocols support the identification and management of wildlife interactions, while mitigation measures are being implemented to reduce risks to priority species, including the Great Indian Bustard. Alongside biodiversity actions, water consumption is monitored and managed through site-level conservation measures designed to improve resource efficiency in a water-constrained environment.

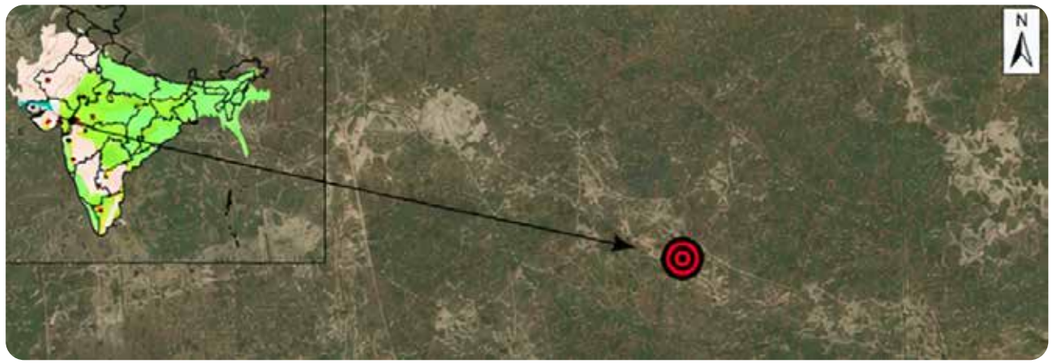
Beyond its operational boundaries, Suzlon has also supported community-based water conservation initiatives in nearby villages. Through pond desiltation programmes implemented in partnership with local stakeholders, water storage capacity has been enhanced, helping communities retain water for longer periods following rainfall events. These interventions contribute to local water resilience while supporting the broader sustainability of the landscape on which both communities and business operations depend.



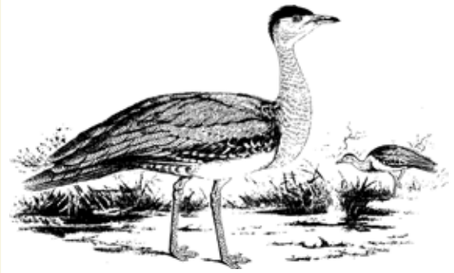
DIRO MATRIX OF PRIORITY LOCATIONS

NAKHATRANA, GUJARAT
Aravalli West Thorn Scrub Forest Ecoregion

DEPENDENCIES ON NATURE	• Dependence on land that includes healthy grassland ecosystems within the Aravalli West Thorn Scrub Forest ecoregion which support ecological integrity and biodiversity values. • Dependence on ecosystem stability and habitat quality within the broader landscape which includes Naliya Grasslands and KBA.  **Lesser Florican (Critically Endangered)**
IMPACTS ON NATURE	• Potential disturbance to avifauna, particularly the Critically Endangered Lesser Florican, through operational power infrastructure. • Potential contribution to habitat fragmentation and disturbance if operational activities are not appropriately managed.
NATURE-RELATED RISKS	• Collision risk to avifauna. • Regulatory and reputational risks associated with operations in an ecologically sensitive landscape.
NATURE-RELATED OPPORTUNITIES	• Grassland protection and native species enhancement programmes. • Habitat improvement through promotion of native grasses. • Strengthened partnerships with local communities, research institutions, NGOs, and government agencies. • Demonstration of nature-positive renewable energy operations in a biodiversity-sensitive landscape. • Contribution to conservation of a globally threatened species and associated grassland ecosystems.



JAISALMER, RAJASTHAN
Thar Desert Ecoregion

DEPENDENCIES ON NATURE	• Dependence on water resources in a highly water-constrained desert ecosystem. • Dependence on ecosystem services that support operational resilience, including water availability and landscape stability. • Dependence on healthy desert habitats, including Orans and surrounding ecological networks, that support biodiversity and broader ecosystem functioning.  **Great Indian Bustard (Critically Endangered)**
IMPACTS ON NATURE	• Potential collision and disturbance risks to the desert avifauna from power infrastructure. • Potential pressure on scarce water resources if not efficiently managed. • Potential impacts on ecologically significant desert habitats if biodiversity considerations are not integrated into operations.
NATURE-RELATED RISKS	• High regulatory risk due to Supreme Court directives and conservation requirements related to the Great Indian Bustard. Biodiversity-related legal and compliance risks. • Water scarcity and climate resilience risks affecting long-term operations. • Reputational risks associated with impacts on threatened species.
NATURE-RELATED OPPORTUNITIES	• Participation in Great Indian Bustard conservation through monitoring and mitigation measures. • Expansion of biodiversity monitoring and incident reporting programmes. • Water stewardship initiatives, including water efficiency measures. • Conservation and recognition of culturally important habitats such as Orans. • Strengthened community relationships through landscape-level conservation and water resilience initiatives. • Development of best-practice renewable energy management in biodiversity-sensitive desert ecosystems.



RISK AND IMPACTS MANAGEMENT

Suzlon's approach to managing nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities is structured, phased and embedded within the way the business operates. Rather than being a standalone sustainability initiative, nature considerations are integrated into the decisions that shape project development and operations. From site selection and project planning to asset management environmental and biodiversity considerations are incorporated into core business processes. This enables Suzlon to identify potential interactions with nature early, assess their significance, implement appropriate mitigation measures and capture opportunities to create positive outcomes for ecosystems and communities. By embedding nature into operational and strategic decision-making, Suzlon is strengthening business resilience while supporting long-term biodiversity conservation objectives.

PREPARE: STRATEGIC RESILIENCE

Underlying both risks and opportunities is a fundamental insight that business resilience is closely linked to the resilience of natural systems. Recognizing this interdependence, Suzlon's approach to nature-related risk management is built on three complementary pillars.

Suzlon integrates biodiversity considerations for their direct operations across the project lifecycle as follows:

Biodiversity Screening and Scoping

Biodiversity considerations are integrated into project planning through mandatory Environmental and Social (E&S) screening conducted for every project. This process identifies ecologically sensitive areas, including Legally Protected Areas (LPAs), Internationally Recognised Areas (IRAs), wetlands, wildlife corridors, and other biodiversity-sensitive habitats, helping to define key biodiversity issues, potential impacts, dependencies and assessment priorities early in the project lifecycle.

Risk Assessment

Information gathered during screening and scoping is used to evaluate biodiversity risks, impacts and dependencies associated with project development and operations. This assessment supports informed decision-making and enables biodiversity considerations to be integrated into project design, site selection, and micro-sitting to avoid impacts wherever feasible.

Due Diligence

Environmental and Social Due Diligence Assessments (ESDDs) are undertaken to identify and evaluate environmental and social risks, including biodiversity-related impacts. By understanding ecological sensitivities early, Suzlon assesses potential risks and opportunities and incorporates appropriate avoidance, minimisation, and mitigation measures into project planning and operations.

Monitoring

Suzlon undertakes biodiversity monitoring to track ecological performance and assess the effectiveness of mitigation and management measures. Monitoring programmes support ongoing evaluation of biodiversity risks and help identify emerging issues requiring corrective action.

Management

Where impacts cannot be avoided, Suzlon implements measures to minimise risks, restore disturbed areas, and address residual impacts where required. The Biodiversity Ready Reckoner serves as a practical mechanism for applying the mitigation hierarchy, translating the avoid, minimize,restore, and offset approach into business unit-specific



Biodiversity Ready Reckoner

The Biodiversity Ready Reckoner is a practical guidance document developed to help Suzlon's business units integrate biodiversity management into day-to-day operations. It translates the commitments of Suzlon's Biodiversity Policy into clear operational procedures, including biodiversity risk screening, impact assessment, incident response protocols, monitoring requirements, and reporting responsibilities. It enables site teams to identify biodiversity risks, respond consistently to incidents, comply with regulatory requirements, and support corporate sustainability disclosures through a standardized and actionable framework

This includes integrating biodiversity considerations into project development, strengthening avifauna protection and monitoring at operational sites, and promoting resource efficiency and pollution prevention across manufacturing operations.

Adaptive Measures

Monitoring outcomes are used to refine management approaches and implement adaptive measures where necessary. This continuous improvement approach helps strengthen biodiversity performance, respond to changing site conditions, and support long-term biodiversity conservation objectives throughout operations and decommissioning.

Biodiversity Management in the Supply Chain

Suzlon also strengthened its understanding of supply chain biodiversity impacts by assessing 94.3% of its critical Tier 1 suppliers through BRSR Core and 7-Pillar ESG assessments. The assessment covered 300 suppliers (84.67% local suppliers from India) and evaluated biodiversity and environmental performance, commodity and geography-specific ESG risks, responsible sourcing, climate change, business ethics, health and safety, and social practices to identify and manage potential sustainability risks across the value chain.

The second pillar is an expanding programme of habitat restoration and ecosystem enhancement across different ecoregions through community engagement. Recognising that many of the landscapes in which Suzlon operates are already under ecological pressure, these initiatives support biodiversity conservation, improve ecosystem condition and contribute to the long-term resilience of natural habitats. Such efforts complement impact mitigation measures while helping address broader landscape-level conservation challenges.

The third pillar is a governance framework that elevates nature-related considerations from site-level management to strategic decision-making. Through defined reporting and oversight mechanisms, nature-related risks and opportunities are integrated into business planning, enabling decisions on capital allocation, project development, site selection and operational management to be informed by credible ecological information and nature-risk intelligence. For existing assets, alongside site-specific monitoring and mitigation measures, Suzlon has focused on strengthening internal capability to manage biodiversity risks effectively. Biodiversity training programmes have been delivered to site teams to build awareness of local ecological sensitivities and enhance understanding of biodiversity management requirements.

Together, these three pillars operationalize biodiversity management, support ecosystem restoration and embed nature within corporate governance, strengthening Suzlon's ability to anticipate, manage and respond to nature-related risks while contributing to broader conservation outcomes.



THREE PILLARS STRUCTURE FOR STRATEGIC RESILIANCE

1 HIERARCHY MITIGATION
Operational application across the project lifecycle

Integrating biodiversity considerations at every stage to avoid, minimise, restore and offset impacts.

AVOID → MINIMISE → RESTORE → OFFSET

Integrated into Project Planning
- Mandatory E&S screening for every project to identify ecologically sensitive areas (LPAS, IRAs, wetlands, wildlife corridors and other habitats)
- Informed site selection and micro-siting to avoid impacts wherever feasible

Practical Implementation
Biodiversity Ready Reckoner translates the mitigation hierarchy into business unit-specific guidance
- **Project teams:** Integrate biodiversity in site selection and design
- **Operations & Maintenance:** Avifauna protection, monitoring and adaptive management
- **Manufacturing:** Resource efficiency, pollution prevention and minimising indirect impacts

Due Diligence and Risk Management
Environmental and Social Due Diligence Assessments (ESDD) identify and evaluate environmental and social impacts, including biodiversity, to minimise risks and support conservation in ecologically important areas.

2 HABITAT RESTORATION & ECOSYSTEM ENHANCEMENT
Expanding across ecoregions through community engagement

Supporting biodiversity conservation and improving ecosystem condition for long-term resilience.

Community Engagement
Partnering with local communities to design and implement restoration and enhancement initiatives.

Ecoregion Focus
Implementing landscape-level projects across diverse ecoregions to address local ecological priorities.

Ecosystem Benefits
Restoring habitats, enhancing ecosystem health and supporting biodiversity conservation.

Complementing Mitigation
These efforts complement impact mitigation measures and help address broader landscape-level conservation challenges.

3 GOVERNANCE & STRATEGIC OVERSIGHT
Embedding nature into decision-making and business strategy

Elevating nature-related considerations from site-level management to strategic decision-making.

Integrated Decision-Making
Nature-related risks and opportunities integrated into business planning, capital allocation, project development, site selection and operations.

Strengthening Internal Capability
Biodiversity training programs build awareness of ecological sensitivities and strengthen biodiversity risk management.

Governance & Oversight
Defined reporting and oversight mechanisms ensure nature-risk intelligence informs strategic decisions.

Monitoring & Adaptive Management
Site-specific monitoring and adaptive measures ensure ongoing management of biodiversity risks in existing assets.

BIODIVERSITY CASE STUDIES

The following case studies demonstrate that Suzlon's nature-positive commitments are more than strategic ambitions. They reflect a continuous journey of integrating biodiversity conservation into business operations through measurable actions, collaborative partnerships and landscape-level interventions. Together, these initiatives illustrate how Suzlon is translating its commitment to managing nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities into tangible outcomes that support ecosystem resilience, local communities and the objectives of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

LANDSCAPE ENHANCEMENT OF GRASSLAND ECOSYSTM THROUGH COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Across India's diverse landscapes, Suzlon's nature-positive journey begins with a simple belief that lasting ecological change happens when communities become partners in conservation. In the grasslands of Kutch, Gujarat, what started as a restoration effort evolved into a community movement. Village leaders, pastoralists, farmers, women, youth and local institutions came together to revive degraded gauchar lands that had long been affected by invasive species and declining fodder resources. Through consultations, participatory planning, biodiversity surveys, native grass nurseries and restoration activities, communities were not only involved in implementation but empowered to shape the future of their landscapes. As native grasses returned and grazing resources improved, so did confidence in community-led stewardship, creating a stronger foundation for both biodiversity conservation and rural livelihoods.

A similar story is taking root in Gulunche village in Maharashtra's drought-prone grasslands. Here, Suzlon partnered with local stakeholders to demonstrate that ecological restoration can also create opportunities for learning, employment and collective action. Villagers participated in nursery development, invasive species removal and habitat restoration, while students and local resource persons gained hands-on experience in ecological surveys and biodiversity monitoring. What emerged was more than a restored landscape. It was a growing sense of ownership and pride, with communities beginning to view grasslands not as unused land but as valuable natural assets that support livelihoods, biodiversity and climate resilience.
The story behind these initiatives is visible not only in the landscapes being restored but also in the numbers that reflect their progress. Across Kutch, over 25 hectares of degraded grasslands have been revived through the establishment of more than 3,70,000 native grass shoots, creating healthier habitats and strengthening the natural resource base on which local communities depend. Native grasses are returning to formerly degraded areas, supporting grazing livestock and wildlife while improving land productivity and ecological resilience. For Suzlon, these figures represent more than environmental metrics. They reflect partnerships built with communities, collective stewardship of shared natural assets and tangible progress towards restoring landscapes that support both biodiversity and rural livelihoods for generations to come.

GRASSLAND ENHANCEMENT INITIATIVES BY SUZLON



LANDSCAPE ENHANCEMENT THROUGH PLANTATION DRIVES

Across India, Suzlon's community-led environmental initiatives demonstrate how small, locally relevant interventions can contribute to broader biodiversity conservation, climate resilience, and ecosystem restoration. Working closely with implementation partners such as Communitree NGO and NISD, Suzlon has supported programmes that not only enhance green cover but also strengthen the relationship between communities and nature. These initiatives reflect a shared belief that sustainable environmental stewardship is most effective when local communities become active participants in creating and maintaining positive ecological outcomes.

In Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, plantation initiatives implemented across Radha Puram, Thattaparai, Villiseri, Ponnapuram, Kudrekonda, and Nittur have transformed underutilized and heat-affected community spaces into emerging green landscapes. Through the plantation of approximately 9,000 saplings, including native and climate-suitable species such as Neem, Pongamia, and Peepal, these projects have increased green cover across more than 36,000 square feet of land while establishing long-term maintenance mechanisms to ensure sapling survival and growth. In several locations, measurable improvements in local microclimatic conditions have already been observed, with plantation zones recording temperature reductions of around 4°C. Beyond these environmental benefits, the initiatives have created cooler, more comfortable public spaces and strengthened community awareness of the role that trees play in supporting climate resilience and ecosystem health.

Suzlon's commitment to nature conservation extends beyond plantation activities to include the protection and restoration of local biodiversity. In Konmabe village, Maharashtra, the company partnered with NISD to address the decline of the common house sparrow, a species increasingly affected by changing building designs and the loss of natural nesting habitats. Through the Bird's Nest Installation Awareness Initiative, Suzlon provided artificial nests, awareness programmes, and practical guidance on bird conservation. What began as a simple intervention at the home of Mr. Pandurang Kisan Nanvare evolved into a powerful example of community-led conservation. After observing sparrows occupy the nest within days of installation, he began building additional nests, creating feeding stations, and inspiring neighbours to participate in sparrow conservation efforts.
The initiative gradually expanded from individual action to a community movement, contributing to increased awareness and the creation of safer habitats for local bird populations.

LANDSCAPE ENHANCEMENT THROUGH PLANTATION



Together, these initiatives illustrate Suzlon's approach to creating naturally positive outcomes through community engagement, education, and long-term stewardship. Whether through restoring green cover, improving local environmental conditions, or supporting biodiversity conservation, the programmes demonstrate that meaningful ecological change is achieved when communities are empowered to become partners in environmental action. By fostering environmental awareness, building local ownership, and delivering measurable outcomes on the ground, Suzlon continues to strengthen the resilience of both ecosystems and the communities that depend on them.

SUZLON CONTRIBUTION TO NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY TARGET MAPPING

Suzlon’s biodiversity initiatives establish strong alignment with India’s National Biodiversity Targets (NBTs), contributing to ecosystem restoration, species and habitat conservation, community-based environmental programmes, biodiversity governance, circular economy practices, and strategic partnerships. Through its operations and community engagements, Suzlon supports nature-positive outcomes by integrating biodiversity considerations into project planning, risk management, resource efficiency, and stakeholder collaboration, while advancing national biodiversity priorities relevant to its business activities.

SUZLON'S ACTION ALIGNED WITH NBT

01
PLAN & AVOID

Integrate nature considerations in planning and decisions

Targets

1 14 15

- Avoid sensitive areas
- Assess & manage biodiversity risks
- Mainstream biodiversity

02
RESTORE & CONSERVE

Restore ecosystems and conserve nature for the future

Targets

2 3 6 8

- Restore grasslands
- Conserve land & water ecosystems
- Manage invasive species
- Build climate resilience

03
PROTECT BIODIVERSITY

Protect species, habitats and ecosystem services

Targets

4 11

- Conserve species & genetic diversity
- Enhance ecosystem services
- Reduce pollution impacts

04
SUPPORT PEOPLE & COMMUNITIES

Enable nature-positive livelihoods and enhance access to green spaces

Targets

10 12 22 23

- Sustainable livelihoods
- Increase access to green & blue spaces
- Engage communities
- Share benefits & knowledge

05
ENABLE & SCALE

Strengthen systems, partnerships and circular solutions

Targets

5 7 9 13 16 17 18 19 20 21

- No harvest, trade or use
- Responsible waste & resource use
- Sustainable use for multiple benefits
- Access & benefit sharing
- Eliminate unsustainable consumption
- Partnerships & collaboration
- Build capacity & awareness
- Monitor & report
- Integrate in policy & planning
- Strengthen governance

ALIGNMENT OF SUZLON'S BIODIVERSITY INITIATIVES WITH INDIA'S NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY TARGETS

OVERALL ALIGNMENT

18
NBTs Aligned

5
NBTs Not Applicable

100%
of Relevant NBTs Addressed

Strong commitment to nature-positive outcomes across our operations and communities

BIODIVERSITY IMPACT HIGHLIGHTS

25.53 ha
Grassland Restored

370,490
Native Grass Shoots Regenerated

1,268
Villages Reached

23.3 Lakh+
People Impacted

4,432+
CSR Activities

39+
Implementation Partners

KEY AREAS OF ALIGNMENT

THEME	NBTs	KEY ACHIEVEMENTS
Biodiversity Planning & Restoration	1, 2, 3, 6, 8	25.53 ha grassland restored, invasive species management and ecosystem restoration
Species & Habitat Conservation	4, 11	Sparrow conservation, avian awareness, wildlife monitoring and habitat enhancement
Community & Livelihoods	10, 12, 22, 23	Beekeeping, sustainable grazing, community plantations and women-led livelihood initiatives
Governance & Risk Management	14, 15	Biodiversity KPIs, monitoring systems, biodiversity risk assessments and disclosure readiness
Circular Economy	7, 16	99% turbine recoverability, waste reduction, material recovery and resource efficiency
Partnerships & Capacity Building	19, 20, 21	CSR investments, technical partnerships, capacity building and awareness programmes

NBTs NOT APPLICABLE TO SUZLON

NBT	FOCUS AREA	REASON
5	Harvest, Trade and Use of Wild Species	No harvesting or trade of wild species
9	Sustainable Use for Multiple Benefits	No direct use of bioresources or wild species
13	Access and Benefit Sharing	No use of genetic resources
17	Strengthen Biosafety Regulatory Capacity	No biotechnology or genetic engineering activities
18	Repurpose Harmful Incentives	Policy-level target with limited business applicability

METRICS AND TARGETS

METRICS

TNFD recommends taking a phased and iterative approach, focusing initially on most material nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities, while progressively improving coverage and data quality over time. It emphasizes the importance of a site-specific assessment, recognizing that nature related issues are context specific and vary across geographies and value chains. It also encourages alignment and integration with existing enterprise or corporate risk management, sustainability and climate reporting processes to avoid duplication and support coherent decision making.

Considering these recommendations, we have adopted a structured and phased approach to assessing and managing nature-related risks and opportunities. We are progressively strengthening the site-specific data, expanding site-level assessments, and integrating nature-related considerations into our broader ESG management matrix. We have aligned our selection with TNFD Annex 1 core global metrics and the TNFD sector guidance for Electric Utilities and Power Generators (June 2024), focusing on metrics applicable to our business model.

The nature-related risks and opportunities identified through this assessment are described in the **Strategy section** of this report.

The below table presents Suzlon's TNFD core metrics related to nature-related impacts, dependencies and drivers of nature change, including climate change, land-use change, pollution, water use, invasive species management and ecosystem condition. It highlights the Company's environmental performance and biodiversity management measures during FY 2025-26.

Suzlon's TNFD risk and opportunity metrics, outlining the Company's approach to assessing nature-related risks, managing environmental liabilities, investing in nature-positive initiatives and capturing opportunities arising from renewable energy solutions and biodiversity-related actions.

SUZLON'S METRICS OF NATURE-RELATED IMPACTS

Metric No.	Driver of Nature Change	Indicator	FY 2025-26
Climate change	Climate change	GHG emissions	Scope 1 + Scope 2: 56398 tCO_2e; Scope 3: 1287876 tCO_2e; Total emissions: 1344274 tCO_2e.
C1.0	Land/Freshwater/Ocean-use change	Total spatial footprint	Suzlon's operational footprint comprises 14 manufacturing plants, 47 offices and multiple project and OMS locations across India, with biodiversity considerations integrated into site planning and management.
C1.1	Land/Freshwater/Ocean-use change	Extent of land/ freshwater/ocean-use change	No project area is located within ecologically sensitive areas.
C2.0	Pollution/Pollution removal	Pollutants released to soil	-
C2.1	Pollution/Pollution removal	Wastewater discharged	1799 m^3 discharged to third parties; 100% Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) across manufacturing operations.
C2.2	Pollution/Pollution removal	Waste generation and disposal	Total waste generated: 49066 t; Hazardous waste: 9453 t; Non-hazardous waste: 37,045 t; Recycled: 47,156 t; Reused: 9 t; Incinerated: 336 t; Landfilled: 859 t; Diversion rate: 97.5%.
C2.3	Pollution/Pollution removal	Plastic pollution	Plastic waste generated: 2,022 t; Single Use Plastic Free certification achieved; EPR compliance implemented.
C2.4	Pollution/Pollution removal	Non-GHG air pollutants	NOx: 12.74 t; SOx: 9.37 t; PM: 26.54 t.
C3.0	Resource use/ Replenishment	Water withdrawal and consumption from areas of water scarcity	Total water withdrawal: 344324m^3; Total water consumption: 342525 m^3; Water withdrawal in water-stressed areas: 40,481 m^3.
C3.1	Resource use/ Replenishment	Quantity of high-risk natural commodities sourced from land/ocean/ freshwater	ISO 20400 certified sustainable sourcing framework in place.
C4.0	Invasive alien species and other	Measures against unintentional introduction of IAS	During grassland enhancement programmes, invasive alien plant species were identified and removed to improve habitat quality, support native vegetation regeneration, and enhance ecosystem resilience.
C5.0	State of nature	Ecosystem condition	Ecosystem enhancement programmes implemented across priority landscapes including restoration of >25 ha of grasslands and establishment of >370,000 native grass shoots; biodiversity monitoring aligned with NBTs

SUZLON

SUZLON'S METRICS OF NATURE- RELATED RISK AND OPPORTUNITY

Metric No.	Category	Metric	FY 2025-26
C7.0	Risk	Value of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses assessed as vulnerable to nature-related transition risks (total and proportion of total)	Suzlon undertakes Environmental and Social Due Diligence (ESDD), biodiversity screening, climate risk assessments and Double Materiality Assessment (DMA) to identify and manage environmental and nature-related risks across its operations and value chain.
C7.1	Risk	Value of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses assessed as vulnerable to nature-related physical risks (total and proportion of total)	
C7.2	Risk	Description and value of significant fines, penalties, or litigation due to negative nature-related impacts	No significant environmental fines, penalties, litigation or adverse biodiversity-related incidents reported during FY 2025-26. Environmental compliance was maintained across operations.
C7.3	Opportunity	Amount of capital expenditure, financing or investment deployed towards nature-related opportunities, by opportunity type	₹12.68 crore invested through CSR programmes generating environmental and community outcomes, including biodiversity conservation, ecosystem restoration, natural resource management and environmental sustainability initiatives.
C7.4	Opportunity	Increase and proportion of revenue from products and services generating demonstrable positive impacts on nature, with description of impacts	Suzlon's renewable energy products and services contribute to climate change mitigation through wind energy generation. The S144-3.X MW wind turbine achieved a product carbon footprint of 6.17 gCO_2e/kWh and incorporates circularity and resource-efficiency measures, including the use of recycled materials.

ALIGNMENT OF TNFD RECOMMENDATIONS AND OTHER FRAMEWORKS

We have progressively strengthened our sustainability approach by aligning with leading global ESG and nature related frameworks, creating a strong foundation for integrating TNFD recommendations. Suzlon has evolved from developing renewable energy capacity, engaging communities in various initiatives to embedding environmental governance, circularity, and structured sustainability reporting into our operations. We have enhanced our disclosures in line with frameworks such as GRI (Global Reporting Initiative), SASB (Sustainability Accounting Standards Board), TCFD (Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures), IFRS (International Financial Reporting Standards), UNGC (United Nations Global Compact), SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) and WEF (World Economic Forum) ESG metrics supported by robust materiality assessments and stakeholder engagement processes.

This reflects our transition towards integrated approach towards managing environmental and social risks including nature related DIRO.

TARGETS AND WAY FORWARD

We have progressively strengthened our sustainability approach by aligning with leading global ESG and nature related frameworks, creating a strong foundation for integrating TNFD recommendations. Suzlon has evolved from developing renewable energy capacity, engaging communities in various initiatives to embedding environmental governance, circularity, and structured sustainability reporting into our operations.

Suzlon's response to the nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities identified through this assessment is guided by a phased biodiversity roadmap structured across three-time horizons. Consistent with TNFD's phased and iterative approach, the roadmap moves from establishing the assessment, monitoring and governance foundations, towards measurable conservation outcomes as data coverage matures across business units.

During the current reporting period, FY2025–26, Suzlon has delivered the foundational elements of this roadmap. The Biodiversity Policy and Biodiversity Ready Reckoner have been rolled out across business units, biodiversity governance has been established through the CSR & ESG Board Committee and site-level Sustainability Champions, priority-site biodiversity assessments have been undertaken at Nakhatrana and Jaisalmer, and this first TNFD-aligned disclosure has been published. The emphasis now shifts to widening assessment coverage and scaling restoration and species conservation across the operational landscape.

PROGRESS AGAINST EXISTING NATURE RELATED TARGETS

Commitment	Initiatives	Achievements	Way Forward
Strengthen biodiversity governance and management across business units	• Adoption of Biodiversity Policy, • Biodiversity Ready Reckoner • Establishment of governance mechanisms	• Biodiversity Policy approved and implemented; • Biodiversity Ready Reckoner rolled out across five business units; • Biodiversity governance integrated into Board-level ESG oversight.	• Strengthen integration of biodiversity KPIs such as % BUs implementing Biodiversity Ready Reckoner, Periodic biodiversity audits completed across BUs into business planning, • Risk management and performance reporting across all business units.
Expand biodiversity impact mapping across priority sites and business units	• Site-level biodiversity screening, scoping and TNFD-aligned assessments	• Pilot biodiversity assessments completed across five business units; • Priority location assessments conducted for Nakhatrana and Jaisalmer under the TNFD LEAP approach.	• Expand biodiversity assessments and monitoring coverage across the different BUs
Align and report progress against India's National Biodiversity Targets	• Mapping biodiversity initiatives against India's NBSAP and NBTs	• Existing initiatives contribute to 18 of 23 National Biodiversity Targets through enhancement, conservation, governance, circularity and community programmes.	• Strengthen and track contributions to priority NBTs through measurable biodiversity outcomes and annual reporting

Commitment	Initiatives	Achievements	Way Forward
Restore habitat and enhance ecosystems through community-led action	• Grassland restoration, • plantation drives, • invasive species management • community conservation programmes	• More than 25 ha of grasslands restored, • over 370000 native grass shoots established, • multiple community-based restoration initiatives implemented. • Community-led restoration programmes implemented in Kutch grasslands	• Scale habitat restoration, ecosystem enhancement and nature-based solutions across priority landscapes and other operational locations.
Strengthen biodiversity monitoring and nature-related disclosure	• Development of biodiversity monitoring framework and TNFD-aligned reporting approach	• Biodiversity monitoring SOP established, • Nature-related metrics identified • Suzlon's first TNFD-aligned disclosure completed.	• Expand site-level biodiversity data collection, enhance metric coverage • Strengthen disclosure quality over successive reporting cycles.
Manage biodiversity risk across operations and the project lifecycle	• Biodiversity screening, • ESDD assessments, • mitigation hierarchy implementation • operational management measures	• Biodiversity considerations are integrated into screening, risk assessment, monitoring and management processes throughout the project lifecycle.	• Further integrate biodiversity considerations into supply chain and decommissioning planning.
No Net Loss of Biodiversity by 2040	• Application of mitigation hierarchy, • Biodiversity monitoring, • Habitat restoration and conservation initiatives	• Governance systems • Assessment processes and restoration programmes established to support delivery of the No Net Loss commitment.	• Establish biodiversity baselines, define No Net Loss indicators and progressively transition towards measurable No Net Loss outcomes by 2040 through expanded monitoring, species conservation, habitat restoration and adaptive management programmes aligned with Suzlon's strategic resilience approach.

Aligned with its Biodiversity Policy, broader sustainability strategy and strategic resilience approach, Suzlon is committed to achieving No Net Loss of Biodiversity by 2040 across its operational footprint.

This commitment will be advanced through the application of the mitigation hierarchy, biodiversity monitoring, habitat restoration, species conservation programmes, nature-based solutions, and adaptive management measures. As biodiversity data maturity and assessment coverage improve, Suzlon will progressively establish measurable indicators and strengthen reporting to track progress towards this long-term outcome while enhancing ecosystem resilience across the landscapes in which it operates. The below table presents Suzlon's roadmap to nature related targets.

ROADMAP TO NATURE TARGETS

Horizon	Focus	
Mid-term (FY26-30)	Scaling assessment and restoration and No Net Loss pathway development	• Extend on-site biodiversity assessment to all sites within the operational boundary • Establish biodiversity baselines and monitoring indicators to enable measurement of progress towards No Net Loss by 2040 • Scale native afforestation, wetland and habitat restoration • Launch species conservation plans for priority species such as Great Indian Bustard (GIB) (Ardeotis nigrieps, CR), Lesser Florican (LF) (Sypheotides indicus, CR), Vultures as a group, Indian Spiny-tailed Lizard (Saara hardwickii,VU) • Integrate biodiversity considerations into decision-making, supported by annual TNFD-aligned disclosure
Long term (FY30 and beyond)	Embedding, leadership and achieving No Net Loss by 2040	• Achieve No Net Loss of biodiversity across Suzlon's operational footprint by 2040 through application of the mitigation hierarchy, biodiversity monitoring, adaptive management and landscape-scale restoration programmes • Transition towards nature-based solutions by integrating habitat restoration into decommissioning planning • Establish conservation partnerships and memberships (e.g. TNFD Forum, IUCN, Business for Nature) • Expand the coverage, quality and assurance of nature-related disclosures and biodiversity performance reporting

As monitoring systems mature, Suzlon intends to progressively disclose against applicable TNFD core global metrics, including avian and bat interaction data relevant to its priority locations.

Progress against this roadmap is overseen through Suzlon's ESG governance structures, with biodiversity performance reported at business unit level and consolidated for Board-level oversight. As site-level coverage and data quality improves across business units, Suzlon will continue to strengthen its biodiversity management and the scope and quality of its nature-related disclosure over successive reporting cycles.

APPENDIX A

Index - TNFD Mapping

TNFD Pillar	TNFD Recommended Indicators	Report Section	Page No.
Governance	A. Describe the board's oversight of nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.	Board Oversight	24
Governance	B. Describe management's role in assessing and managing nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.	Management Accountability, Policy Framework	26
Governance	C. Describe the organisation's human rights policies and engagement activities, and oversight by the board and management, with respect to Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, affected and other stakeholders, in the organisation's assessment of, and response to, nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.	Stakeholder Engagement and Grievance Mechanism	26, 27
Strategy	A. Describe the nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities the organisation has identified over the short, medium and long term.	Evaluate Dependencies and Impact across Business Units	33
Strategy	B. Describe the effect nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities have had on the organisation's business model, value chain, strategy and financial planning, as well as any transition plans or analysis in place.	Evaluate Dependencies and Impact across Business Units, Assess Nature-related Risks	33-37
Strategy	C. Describe the resilience of the organisation's strategy to nature-related risks and opportunities, taking into consideration different scenarios.	Evaluate Dependencies and Impact across Business Units, Prepare Strategic Resilience, Biodiversity case studies	33-37, 46-51
Strategy	D. Disclose the locations of assets and/or activities in the organisation's direct operations and, where possible, upstream and downstream value chain(s) that meet the criteria for priority locations.	Priority Locations	40-43
Risk & Impact Management	A(i). Describe the organisation's processes for identifying, assessing and prioritising nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities in its direct operations.	The Leap Approach	30
Risk & Impact Management	A(ii). Describe the organisation's processes for identifying, assessing and prioritising nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities in its upstream and downstream value chain(s).	Prepare Strategic Resilience	46-49
Risk & Impact Management	B. Describe the organisation's processes for managing nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.	Risk and Impacts Management	46-53
Risk & Impact Management	C. Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, prioritising and monitoring nature-related risks are integrated into and inform the organisation's overall risk management processes.	Risk and Impacts Management	46-53
Metrics & Targets	A. Disclose the metrics used by the company to assess and manage material nature-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.	Metrics	56, 57
Metrics & Targets	B. Disclose the metrics used by the company to assess and manage dependencies and impacts on nature.	Metrics	56-58
Metrics & Targets	C. Describe the targets and goals used by the company to manage nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities and its performance against these.	Targets and Way Forward	59-61

APPENDIX B

ALIGNMENT WITH NBT TARGETS

NBT 1: BIODIVERSITY-INCLUSIVE INTEGRATED LAND / SEA USE PLANNING

From the planning stage, Suzlon integrates biodiversity considerations by excluding ecologically sensitive areas during micrositing. E&S screening continues to ensure avoidance of sensitive areas during site selection, supporting the target of reducing loss of areas of high biodiversity importance.

NBT 2: ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION

Suzlon's grassland restoration initiatives across Kutch directly support ecosystem restoration through the restoration of 25.53 hectares of grassland and planting / regeneration of 3,70,490 native grass shoots, including Cenchrus ciliaris – Anjan Grass and Dichanthium annulatum – Marvel Grass / Khabal. These efforts support habitat recovery, fodder availability, land fertility and ecological restoration in semi-arid Gauchar landscapes.

NBT 3: PROTECT AND CONSERVE LAND AND SEA AREAS

Suzlon's water conservation and desilting activities, together with the restoration of 25.53 hectares of grassland across Kutch, contribute to conserving and managing terrestrial and water-linked ecosystems within our operational landscape.

NBT 4: MANAGEMENT OF SPECIES AND GENETIC DIVERSITY

Suzlon's avian conservation orientation sessions, sparrow conservation initiative, camera-trap-based wildlife monitoring and native grass restoration efforts support species conservation and habitat protection at the local level. These initiatives help build awareness on species protection, strengthen monitoring practices and support recovery of local ecological habitats.

NBT 5: HARVEST, TRADE AND USE OF WILD SPECIES

Not applicable as Suzlon does not harvest, trade or use wild species for commercial purposes.

NBT 6: INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES

The grassland restoration initiatives support invasive species management by restoring degraded grassland patches affected by invasive growth, including Prosopis juliflora in Gauchar landscapes. Restoration activities helped enable recovery of native grasses and improved ecological balance across restored patches.

NBT 7: REDUCE POLLUTION RISKS AND NEGATIVE IMPACT

Suzlon's continued focus on responsible waste and resource management across operations supports the broader target of reducing pollution risks and their negative impact on biodiversity.

NBT 8: MINIMIZE THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON BIODIVERSITY

Suzlon's restoration initiatives contribute to climate resilience by improving vegetation cover, soil protection, fodder availability and habitat recovery in water-stressed, drought-prone and semi-arid regions. By restoring grassland and Gauchar ecosystems, these efforts help strengthen local ecosystem resilience and reduce vulnerability of biodiversity and dependent communities to climate-related stressors. The restoration of 25.53 hectares of grassland in Kutch supports climate resilience by improving vegetation cover, fodder availability, soil condition and habitat value in semi-arid landscapes that are vulnerable to climate stress.

NBT 9: SUSTAINABLE USE FOR MULTIPLE BENEFITS

Not applicable as Suzlon's core business does not involve the use of bioresources wild species.

NBT 10: SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURE, AQUACULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

Suzlon's Gauchar land restoration, sustainable grazing awareness and flower cultivation as a natural fence support livelihood-linked ecosystem management. These interventions promote responsible use of common grazing resources, reduce crop loss through nature-based solutions and strengthen the connection between biodiversity conservation and rural livelihoods. Additionally, beekeeping initiative in Rajapuri, Satara have also contributed to supporting pollination in the surrounding agricultural landscape alongside livelihood support.

NBT 11: REGULATION OF AIR, WATER, HAZARDS AND EXTREME EVENTS / ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

Suzlon's biodiversity initiatives support ecosystem services through habitat enhancement, soil-moisture conservation, fodder support and nature-based solutions. Restoration of native grasslands and Gauchar landscapes contributes to improved soil health, local habitat conditions and ecological resilience, while supporting communities dependent on natural resources.

NBT 12: INCREASE ACCESS TO GREEN AND BLUE SPACES

Suzlon's community plantation drives across Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, planting native species in public spaces, support increased green cover, connectivity and access to green spaces for local communities.

NBT 13: ACCESS AND BENEFIT SHARING

Not applicable as Suzlon does not use genetic resources or associated traditional knowledge requiring benefit-sharing mechanisms.

NBT 14: MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY

Suzlon mainstreamed biodiversity in FY2025–26 through the Biodiversity Ready Reckoner, site-level biodiversity KPIs, orientation sessions and integration of biodiversity considerations into environmental management systems and project planning. These actions help build a consistent approach to identifying, managing and monitoring biodiversity-related risks across operations.

NBT 15: SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION, SUPPLY CHAINS AND DISCLOSURE OF RISKS

Suzlon's biodiversity risk assessment coverage, site-level monitoring approach, supplier and value-chain awareness, and disclosure readiness on biodiversity-sensitive areas support stronger identification and management of biodiversity-related risks and impacts. These efforts also strengthen transparency and alignment with emerging nature-related disclosure expectations.

NBT 16: ELIMINATE UNSUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION

Suzlon advanced its commitment to eliminating unsustainable consumption by embedding circularity across product design and manufacturing. A CTI assessment of its S144–3.x MW wind turbine demonstrated 99% end-of-life recoverability and high recycled material content, while material recovery, waste repurposing, and increased use of recycled inputs reduced dependence on virgin resources and enhanced resource efficiency across operations. Manufacturing initiatives include reuse of scrap steel in tower production, replacement of aluminium with FRP sheets made from composite waste, reduction of copper wastage in generator units, and recycling of glass mat, resin and wood into reusable structures. The extended design life of our latest turbine model reduces the frequency of blade disposal, and our end-of-life approach promotes reuse, recycling and responsible disposal through take-back and refurbishment partnerships. These efforts are guided by international lifecycle standards (ISO 14040, 14044, 14067, 59004), supporting a more sustainable approach to material consumption across the product lifecycle.

NBT 17: STRENGTHEN BIOSAFETY REGULATORY CAPACITY

Not applicable as Suzlon has no biotechnology or genetic engineering activities.

NBT 18: REPURPOSE HARMFUL INCENTIVES

Not applicable as this is primarily a government/ policy-level target; Suzlon's influence is limited to advocacy.

NBT 19: RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

Suzlon continued to mobilise financial, institutional, technical and community resources to support biodiversity conservation, ecosystem restoration and nature-based livelihood resilience in FY2025–26. Through its CSR programme, Suzlon implemented over 4,432 activities across 1,268 villages, reaching 23,31,068 villagers and 4,94,330 households. These interventions, spanning Environment, Empowerment, Health, Livelihood, Education and Civic Amenities, were undertaken in consultation with

local communities and in collaboration with over 39 institutions, including government bodies, private agencies and corporate foundations, strengthening collective action for ecosystem and community resilience.

Biodiversity-linked initiatives included grassland and Gauchar restoration, native species revival, water conservation, pollinator support, nature-based livelihood models and conservation awareness programmes. These efforts were supported through technical and implementation partnerships with Dr. Pankaj Joshi, GSFC, Sahjeevan, The Grasslands Trust, ATREE, NISD and AWARD, enabling resource mobilisation beyond direct CSR investment. Suzlon also leveraged ₹0.41 crore of co-funding from employees, customers and community members, further strengthening shared ownership of environmental stewardship. The initiatives reached several tribal communities across project locations, including Valmiki, Yerukula, Lambada, Banjara, Bhil, Rathawa, Patelia, Rabari, Thakar, Mahadev Koli, Kokani and Irular communities, supporting biodiversity conservation while improving livelihood resilience, community infrastructure and local stewardship of natural resources.

NBT 20: CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT, TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

Suzlon's biodiversity orientation sessions, training of site teams, students and local resource persons, participatory GIS mapping, biomass estimation and ecological monitoring formats support capacity development for biodiversity conservation. These initiatives help build local technical knowledge and strengthen community and site-level ability to monitor and manage biodiversity outcomes.

NBT 21: COMMUNICATION, AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

Suzlon's biodiversity awareness programmes, avian conservation sensitisation, school and community awareness activities, field surveys and monitoring-based learning support communication and knowledge-building around biodiversity. These actions help translate biodiversity from a policy commitment into practical awareness and stewardship at site and community levels.

NBT 22: EQUITABLE AND EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION IN DECISION-MAKING

Suzlon's community-led restoration initiatives involve pastoral communities, village leaders, women, youth, students, local resource persons and village institutions in planning, implementation and monitoring. This participatory approach strengthens local ownership of restoration outcomes and supports inclusive biodiversity conservation.

NBT 23: GENDER EQUALITY IN DECISION-MAKING AND IMPLEMENTATION

Suzlon's community programmes continue to embed a gender-responsive approach, ensuring women have equal opportunity and decision-making roles in biodiversity-linked livelihoods. In Parkaneri, women gained tailoring and leadership skills through microenterprise training, establishing a local training academy that expanded livelihood opportunities. In Rajapuri, the beekeeping initiative demonstrated how women and men in agricultural households can build supplementary, nature-linked income streams together.

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