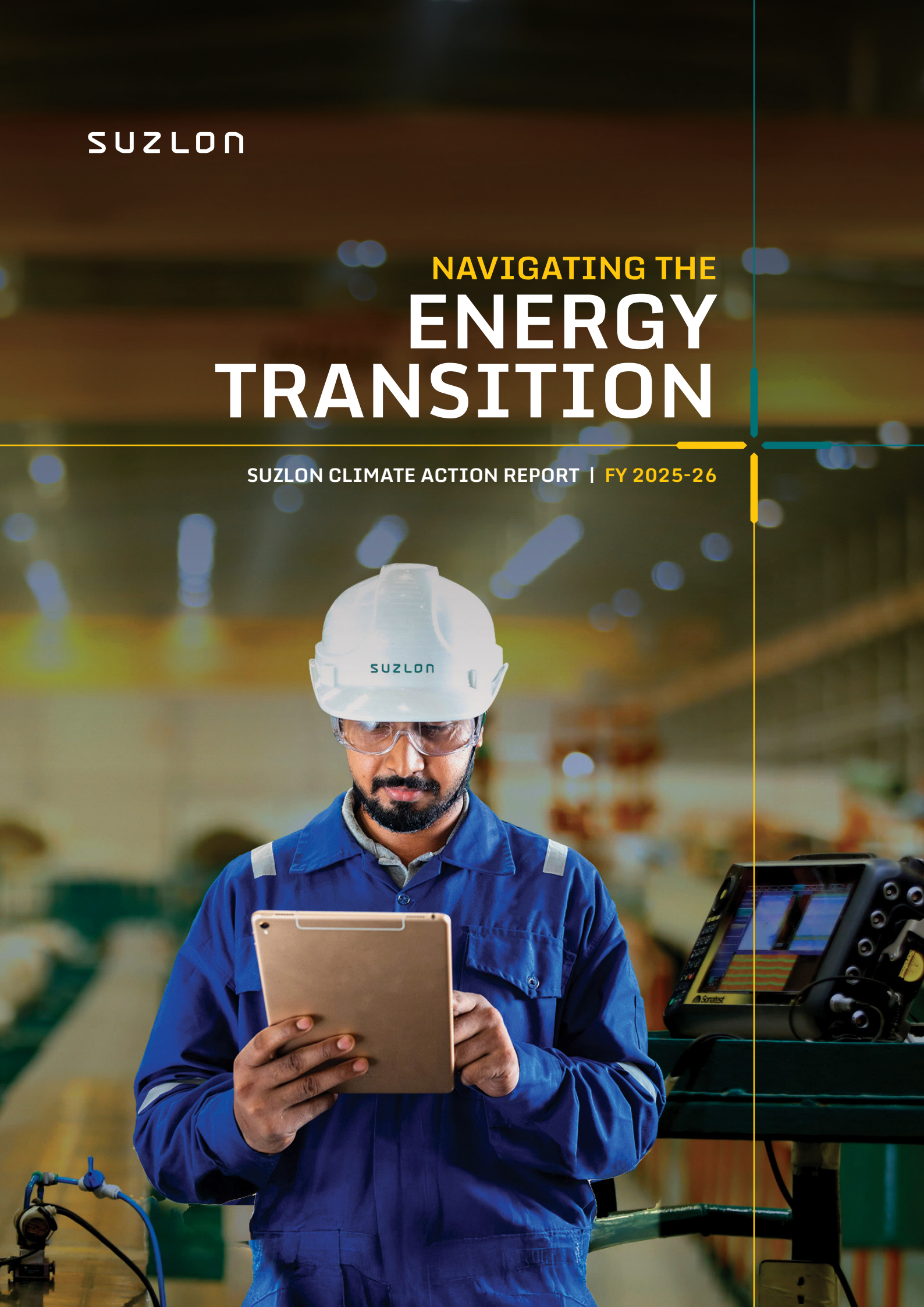
SUZLON

NAVIGATING THE ENERGY TRANSITION

SUZLON CLIMATE ACTION REPORT | FY 2025-26



SUZLON

CONTENTS

About This Report 4
Reporting Framework 6
Reporting Period, Boundary and Basis of Preparation 6
Climate Relevance to Suzlo n's Business Landscape 8
Basis of Preparation and Information Classification 8
Forward-Looking Statements 8
Suzlon's Commitments Towards A Low-Carbon Economy 8

Message From Chairman and Managing Director 10

Message from Group CEO 12

Message From Group Head – Sustainability & Esg 14

Executive Summary 16
Key Highlights FY 2025-26 19
Financial Implications and Resource Requirements 20

Governance 22
Climate Governance and Accountability 25
Governance Structure, Review Cadence and Key Decisions 26
Information Flow, Escalation and External Engagement 27
Climate Policy Engagement and Industry Collaboration 27
Board Climate Skills and Competencies 28
Management Roles & Responsibility on Climate Change 28
Climate-Linked Executive Remuneration 28

Climate Scenario Analysis and Strategic Resilience 30
Definition of A Substantive Climate Effect 33
Scenario Analysis Governance 33
Significant Areas of Uncertainty 34
Climate Resilience Conclusion 35
Physical Climate Risks Across Suzlon's Operations 35
Management Response 44
Transition Climate Risks and Opportunities 45
Decarbonisation Strategy and Way Forward 54

Risk Management 68
Climate and Environmental Risk Management Process 70
Internal Carbon Pricing 73

Metrics and Targets 74
GHG Accounting Methodology 76
IFRS S2 Cross-Industry Climate Metrics 79
Water, Waste and Circularity Performance 80
Nature, Biodiversity and Climate Interlinkages 84

Climate Policy Engagement and Industry Collaboration 86

Climate-Related Effects on Strategy and Financial Planning 90
Climate-Related Financial Disclosure 92
Climate-Aligned Revenue 92
Financial Statement Linkages 93

Way Forward 94
Short-Term Priorities to 2030 96
Medium-Term Priorities From 2031 To 2040 96
Long-Term Priorities From 2041 To 2050 96

Forward-Looking Statement 97
APPENDIX A - Physical Climate Risk Assessment Methodology 98
APPENDIX B - TCFD/ IFRS S2 Mapping 99

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym	Description
AR5	Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
AR6	Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
CO2	Carbon dioxide
CO2e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
EBITDA	Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortisation
ESG	Environmental, Social and Governance
FY	Financial Year
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
HSE&S	Health, Safety, Environment and Sustainability
ICP	Internal Carbon Price
IEA	International Energy Agency
IFRS S2	IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ISSB	International Sustainability Standards Board
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LTIP	Long-term Incentive Plan
NGFS	Network for Greening the Financial System
NZE	IEA Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario
PCF	Product Carbon Footprint
R&D	Research and Development
RCP	Representative Concentration Pathway
RE	Renewable Energy
RE-RTC	Renewable Energy – Round the Clock
SASB	Sustainability Accounting Standards Board
Scope 1	Direct greenhouse gas emissions from owned or controlled sources
Scope 2	Indirect greenhouse gas emissions from purchased electricity, steam, heat or cooling
Scope 3	Other indirect greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain
SSP	Shared Socioeconomic Pathway
STEPS	IEA Stated Policies Scenario
STIP	Short-term Incentive Plan
tCO2	Tonnes of carbon dioxide
tCO2e	Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent
TCFD	Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures
TNFD	Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures
WBCSD	World Business Council for Sustainable Development
WRI	World Resources Institute
ZLD	Zero Liquid Discharge

ABOUT THIS REPORT

Reporting Framework

The report is aligned with TCFD, IFRS S2, ISO 14091, the GHG Protocol, ISO 14067, GRI, ESRS, S&P CSA, RE100, EV100, IFC Performance Standard 3, OECD expectations and relevant Indian disclosure expectations. It is informed by Suzlon's GHG inventory, energy consumption data, value chain assessments, climate risk assessment, product carbon footprint certification, decarbonization strategy, supplier engagement work, internal carbon pricing readiness and climate disclosure preparation.

Reporting Period, Boundary and Basis of Preparation

This Climate Action Report presents Suzlon Energy Limited's climate-related governance, strategy, risk management, metrics, targets and progress for FY 2025-26, covering the period from 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026. It has been prepared to provide information on how Suzlon identifies, assesses and manages climate-related risks and opportunities across its renewable energy solutions business, including wind turbine manufacturing, integrated wind project activities, operations and maintenance services, SE Forge's foundry and forging operations, Renom Energy Services, offices and support functions within the reporting boundary.

Suzlon Energy Limited is a listed entity incorporated in 1995, having CIN L40100GJ1995PLC025447 and registered office at "Suzlon", 5, Shrimali Society, Near Shri Krishna Complex, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009. The Company's shares are listed on the National Stock Exchange of India Limited and BSE Limited. The verified market identifiers are NSE ticker: SUZLON, BSE code/ticker: 532667, and ISIN: INE040H01021.

Suzlon applies an operational-control approach for consolidating greenhouse gas emissions and climate-related operational information. The reporting boundary covers operations over which Suzlon or its consolidated operating entities have authority to introduce and implement operating policies. The disclosures are made on a consolidated basis for Suzlon Energy Limited and its Indian subsidiaries, namely Suzlon Renewable Development Limited, formerly Suzlon Gujarat Wind Park Limited, Suzlon Southern Projects Limited, formerly Vakratunda Renewables Limited, Suzlon Western India Projects Limited, formerly Manas Renewables Limited, SE Forge Limited and Renom, collectively referred to as "Suzlon" or "Suzlon Group".

The operational boundary covers Suzlon's principal business activities, including manufacture and sale of Wind Turbine Generators and related components, project engineering, execution, installation and commissioning, operation and maintenance of WTGs, land business, project execution and power evacuation activities, SE Forge's forging and foundry operations, and Renom's multi-brand operations and maintenance services.

Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions are consolidated for operations within the selected organizational boundary. Scope 3 emissions are assessed across relevant upstream and downstream value-chain categories in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain Standard. The Scope 3 assessment covers relevant categories including purchased goods and services, capital goods, fuel and energy-related activities, upstream and downstream transportation and distribution, waste generated in operations, business travel, employee commuting, upstream leased assets, processing of sold products, use of sold products, end-of-life treatment of sold products and investments. Downstream leased assets and franchises are not applicable.

Associates, joint ventures, minority investments and other entities outside Suzlon's operational-control boundary are excluded from Scope 1 and Scope 2 consolidation unless Suzlon exercises operational control. Material climate-related exposures associated with investments are assessed within the relevant Scope 3 category where applicable. No specific emissions source within the consolidated operating boundary has been identified as excluded. Any future exclusion will be disclosed with its rationale, estimated materiality and planned data-improvement action.

Reporting element	FY2025-26 disclosure
Registered legal entity name	Suzlon Energy Limited
Corporate Identity Number	L40100GJ1995PLC025447
ISIN	INE040H01021
NSE ticker	SUZLON
BSE code / ticker	532667
Registered office	"Suzlon", 5, Shrimali Society, Near Shri Krishna Complex, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009
Reporting period	1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026
Financial currency	Indian rupees
Consolidation approach	Operational control
Primary operating geography	India
Listed exchanges	National Stock Exchange of India Limited and BSE Limited
Direct operations	Manufacturing, integrated business projects, wind turbine generator operations and maintenance, SE Forge, Renom, offices and support functions within operational control
Entities included within reporting boundary	Suzlon Energy Limited, Suzlon Renewable Development Limited, Suzlon Southern Projects Limited, Suzlon Western India Projects Limited, SE Forge Limited and Renom
Upstream value chain	Raw materials, components, capital goods, energy-related activities, logistics, waste, travel, commuting and leased assets
Downstream value chain	Logistics, processing, use-phase activities where applicable, end-of-life treatment and investments
GHG accounting standards	GHG Protocol Corporate Standard and Corporate Value Chain Standard
Financial reference period	FY2025-26 consolidated financial information used for scenario denominators where available
Scenario basis	Physical risks assessed using IPCC SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5 pathways; transition risks and opportunities assessed using IEA STEPS and APS pathways over baseline/current, 2030 and 2050 horizons
Exclusions	No specific emissions source exclusion within the consolidated operating boundary is disclosed in the sustainability disclosure. Entities or exposures outside operational control are excluded from Scope 1 and Scope 2 consolidation unless Suzlon exercises operational control; material investment-related climate exposures are assessed under relevant Scope 3 categories where applicable.
Assurance provider	SGS India Private Limited, parent company SGS based in Geneva, Switzerland
Assurance type	Reasonable assurance under ISAE 3000 Revised and ISAE 3410 for sustainability disclosure core and non-core indicators, including Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 GHG inventory data

Climate Relevance io Suzlon's Business Landscape

Suzlon's climate action narrative reflects its role as a renewable energy solutions provider supporting India's and the world's transition to low-carbon power. At the same time, Suzlon's own operations and value chain are exposed to physical and transition risks, including water stress, extreme heat, flooding, cyclones, intense rainfall, carbon pricing, renewable electricity procurement, raw material cost volatility, supply-chain decarbonization and evolving disclosure expectations.

Basis of Preparation and Information Classification

To avoid presenting assumptions as actual performance, this report classifies quantitative information into four categories:

- **Reported performance:** Values obtained from Suzlon's operational, sustainability or financial records.
- **Calculated indicator:** A value calculated from reported information using a stated formula.
- **Scenario estimate:** A forward-looking value derived from climate, market or carbon-price assumptions.
- **Management-reviewed information:** Information that is subject to management review, internal controls and disclosure validation before external publication.

Forward-Looking Statements

Scenario estimates do not represent booked losses, accounting provisions, impairment calculations, approved investments, revenue guidance or contractual commitments. Where financial values are based on scenario modelling, proxy assumptions or FY2026 financial denominators, they are disclosed only as planning sensitivities and not as actual FY2025-26 financial effects.

For climate-aligned revenue and expenditure, Suzlon distinguishes between:

1. revenue generated from renewable energy solutions, including wind turbines, spare parts, O&M and related services;
2. expenditure that supports the Company's climate transition, including renewable electricity procurement, energy-efficiency projects, EV deployment, product carbon footprinting, lifecycle assessment, low-carbon product innovation, circularity, climate-risk assessment and adaptation-related activities; and
3. broader operating or capital expenditure lines that contain climate-related spend and are progressively being classified through Suzlon's financial and management reporting processes.

Suzlon's Commitments Towards A Low-Carbon Economy

Suzlon further commits that no capital expenditure, operating expenditure, research and development expenditure or other resource allocation is or will be directed towards revenue-generating activities that enable or result from the expansion of fossil fuel exploration, extraction, production, processing, transportation, power generation or associated fossil fuel infrastructure. Climate-related growth expenditure will remain aligned with Suzlon's renewable energy solutions business, decarbonisation roadmap, energy-transition strategy and net-zero commitments.

Climate-Aligned Revenue And Expenditure Classification

Disclosure element	Disclosure basis
Consolidated revenue from operations	INR 16,842 crore annual income
Wind turbines and spare parts revenue	INR 12,677 crore, 75.27% of annual income
O&M services revenue	INR 1,831 crore, 10.87% of annual income
Wind turbines, spare parts and O&M revenue	INR 14,508 crore, 86.14% of FY2026 annual income
Combined climate-sensitive cost boundary	INR 207.03 crore, approximately 2.29% of consolidated expenses
Climate-aligned CAPEX	INR 38.85 crore, representing 6.7% of selected CAPEX in the reporting year
Climate-related R&D expenditure	INR 11.35 crore
Climate-related OPEX	INR 54.36 crore



Message From the Chairman and Managing Director



Action for the climate

For several decades, the case for climate action was made largely by scientists, activists, and environmental advocates. Today, we see the physical world around us making that case, too.

Swiss glaciers are losing ice at an alarming rate. Rising temperatures are dictating when and how much electricity we need. The 2026's El Niño is expected to put further pressure on power demand, grids, and generation. As a result, the World Food Programme warns that extreme weather and pressure on crops could push 49 million more people into acute food insecurity.

The planet is asking us to act. Yet for the first time in human history, there's no reason to feel hapless because the solution has never been more within reach.

Suzlon's philosophy has always been about making climate action commercially viable if the goal is mass adoption. And renewable energy is showing us that it can. In April 2026, wind and solar energy together generated more electricity (22%) globally than gas (20%) for the first time. Renewables are empowering countries to reduce their dependence on imported fuels, strengthen domestic energy security, and manage energy costs.

This is an important shift because we've moved from a 'what we need to give up to save the planet' mindset to 'what we can build,' i.e. cleaner sources of energy, stronger economies, and more secure power systems. That's the crux of Good Energies That Work. Because the clean energy we create should work for the planet and for the people and communities it touches. It should help businesses grow, economies prosper, and humanity live better.

Besides creating good energy for the world, we're also prioritising assessing the impact of our own operations, products, and value chain. We're strengthening climate governance, transparency in disclosures, and our resolve to reduce emissions across our value chain. So that we can take the necessary steps to prepare for climate risks and make our products and processes better for the real world.

Our commitments to use 100% renewable electricity by 2030, achieve Net Zero Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 2035, and reach Net Zero across Scope 1, 2 and 3 by 2040 give us clear milestones to work towards. Especially when the opportunity before us is enormous. This Climate Action Report is our endeavour towards taking stock of where we are and where we need to be.

I thank our customers, partners, investors, employees, and all other stakeholders who continue to believe in what we're trying to achieve. Your trust gives us the confidence to keep going, and the responsibility to keep being a force of good.

Best wishes,

Vinod R. Tanti

Chairman and Managing Director
Suzlon Group

SUZLON

Message From the Group CEO



Making energies good

In the age of electricity, humanity is waking up to the realisation that adding renewable energy capacity is only one part of the equation. The real challenge is to build an energy system that is clean, reliable, and available when people and businesses need it. In this pursuit, the world now agrees that wind energy has an important role in making round-the-clock clean power affordable.

As a global leader in wind energy, Suzlon is contributing to building the infrastructure that will support a low-carbon economy. But our market leadership comes with a responsibility to look at how we make energy. The materials we use, the electricity and fuel we consume, the water and waste we manage, the suppliers we work with, and the emissions across our value chain all matter.

For this reason, we've classified our priorities into three key action plans. The first is increasing renewable electricity across our operations, improving energy efficiency, reducing diesel consumption, strengthening water and waste management, advancing electric mobility, and improving the quality of our Scope 3 data. We're also working with suppliers on lower-carbon materials, logistics, and lifecycle impacts, while advancing product carbon footprinting and lifecycle-based design. These actions support our 2030 and 2040 climate ambitions.

The second is making our business resilient enough to deliver through a changing climate. Our physical climate risk assessment has helped us understand how hazards such as water stress, extreme heat and rainfall, cyclones, flooding, and landslides could affect different parts of our operations. The answer cannot be the same everywhere. Therefore, we're strengthening site-level adaptation, engineering resilience, water management, drainage, emergency preparedness, worker safety, asset protection, and business continuity at priority locations.

The third is making our decisions better informed. Climate risk is increasingly a business risk. It influences energy and raw-material costs, carbon exposure, transport, regulation, customer expectations, and access to capital. Our transition scenario analysis and financial quantification are helping us understand these connections more clearly. These insights will inform how we prioritise investments, supplier engagement, operational efficiency, and market expansion.

This Climate Action Report is another step towards presenting physical and transition risk assessment, site-level resilience measures, and metrics that can support IFRS S2-aligned reporting. The latest physical climate risk assessment provides a more detailed view of hazard exposure across SEFL, SEL, OMS, IB, and Renom OMS operations to ensure climate considerations are part of governance, enterprise risk management, and business planning.

Ultimately, Good Energies That Work is about the standards we hold ourselves to while enabling it for others. As Suzlon grows its contribution to the energy transition, we will continue to reduce our own impact, prepare for climate risks, and work with our suppliers, customers, and partners to create a more resilient energy reality.

We couldn't do this without our esteemed stakeholders who have supported every decision we've taken towards being good and responsible. Climate action is a long-term endeavour, and your partnership strengthens our ability to turn ambition into action and make energies good for the world.

Best wishes,

Ajay Kapur

Group Chief Executive Officer
Suzlon Group

SUZLON

Message From the Head Sustainability & ESG



Act now for climate resilience

Suzlon's business strategy is closely aligned with the global and national shift towards renewable energy. As demand for clean electricity grows, Suzlon has the opportunity to strengthen its market leadership while ensuring that its manufacturing, forging and foundary, project execution, O&M and service activities are prepared for climate-related risks. Our focus is to convert this strategic opportunity into disciplined execution: reliable products, efficient operations, resilient sites, stronger supply chains and transparent climate performance.

The transition to a low-carbon economy affects Suzlon in two ways. First, it strengthens demand for the wind energy solutions that form the core of our business. Second, it raises expectations for how we manufacture, source, transport, service and report on those solutions. We therefore need to reduce emissions in our own operations, improve product and value-chain transparency, and manage exposure to physical hazards, carbon pricing, energy price volatility, raw-material costs and evolving regulatory expectations.

Our near-term pathway focuses on practical levers that can be implemented across the business: reducing diesel use, improving energy efficiency, increasing renewable electricity, strengthening water and waste management, improving Scope 3 data maturity and engaging suppliers on low-carbon materials, logistics and product lifecycle impacts. These levers support our 2030 renewable electricity target and provide the foundation for our 2035 and 2040 net zero ambitions. They also help reduce operating-cost exposure, improve resource efficiency and support customer expectations for lower-carbon products and services.

This report strengthens Suzlon's climate-related disclosure by presenting physical and transition risk assessment, financial quantification, site-level resilience measures and metrics that can support IFRS S2-aligned reporting. The FY2025-26 physical climate risk assessment provides a more detailed view of hazard exposure across SEFL, SEL, OMS, IB and Renom OMS operations. This enables us to identify priority locations, improve adaptation planning and integrate climate considerations into business continuity, asset protection, worker safety and project execution.

The transition scenario analysis also provides useful direction for management action. It confirms that Suzlon's opportunities are strongest where renewable energy growth, customer decarbonisation, product innovation and supportive policy reinforce our core business. It also shows that we must manage risks linked to carbon-cost exposure, energy use, raw-material procurement, transport emissions, product regulation and disclosure expectations. These insights will inform how we prioritise investments, supplier engagement, operational efficiency and market expansion.

Our focus remains implementation. Suzlon will continue to embed climate risk into governance and business planning, improve data quality, strengthen resilience at priority locations, advance decarbonisation initiatives and work with suppliers, customers and partners to support a low-carbon and climate-resilient energy future. As we scale our contribution to renewable energy, we will also continue building the internal systems, controls and capabilities needed to demonstrate progress with transparency and credibility.

Best wishes,

Nishtha Gupta

Head – Sustainability & ESG
Suzlon Group

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Suzlon operates at the centre of the global energy transition. As a renewable energy solutions provider and wind turbine generator manufacturer, Suzlon's core business directly supports the expansion of low-carbon electricity and India's renewable energy ambitions. This creates significant strategic opportunity, while also requiring Suzlon to manage climate-related risks across manufacturing, forging, project execution, operations and maintenance, procurement, logistics and product lifecycle performance.

During FY 2025-26, Suzlon strengthened its climate performance through lower Scope 1 emissions, higher renewable energy use, expanded climate risk assessment coverage, improved Scope 3 reporting and product-level carbon disclosure. Scope 1 emissions reduced by **24.07%**, from **9,002 tCO_2e in FY2024-25 to 6,835 tCO_2e in FY2025-26**, while renewable energy consumption increased by **22.79%** to **113,500.39 GJ,** reaching **25.1% of Group-level energy consumption.**

Suzlon's material physical risks include extreme heat, flooding, cyclone exposure, water stress, disruption to project execution and O&M access, and potential impacts on manufacturing uptime and workforce safety. These risks are managed through resilient turbine design, site-level adaptation measures, emergency preparedness, preventive maintenance, structural reinforcement, operating protocols and integration into enterprise risk management.

Transition risks include carbon pricing, regulatory requirements, raw material cost volatility, supply-chain decarbonisation, renewable electricity procurement, disclosure requirements and customer expectations for lower-carbon products. These risks are balanced by significant transition opportunities, including rising demand for renewable energy, supportive policy incentives, access to new markets, low-carbon product innovation, improved access to capital and growth in O&M services for an expanding renewable installed base.

The FY2025-26 transition scenario analysis confirms that transition opportunities are most significant where they reinforce Suzlon's renewable energy growth strategy: renewable electricity adoption in direct operations, supportive policy incentives, new geographical markets, customer demand for Scope 2 reduction and energy-efficiency measures. Transition risks are mostly material where they affect cost structure and compliance, including raw material procurement, energy price volatility, transport emissions, carbon pricing and mandates on operations and products.

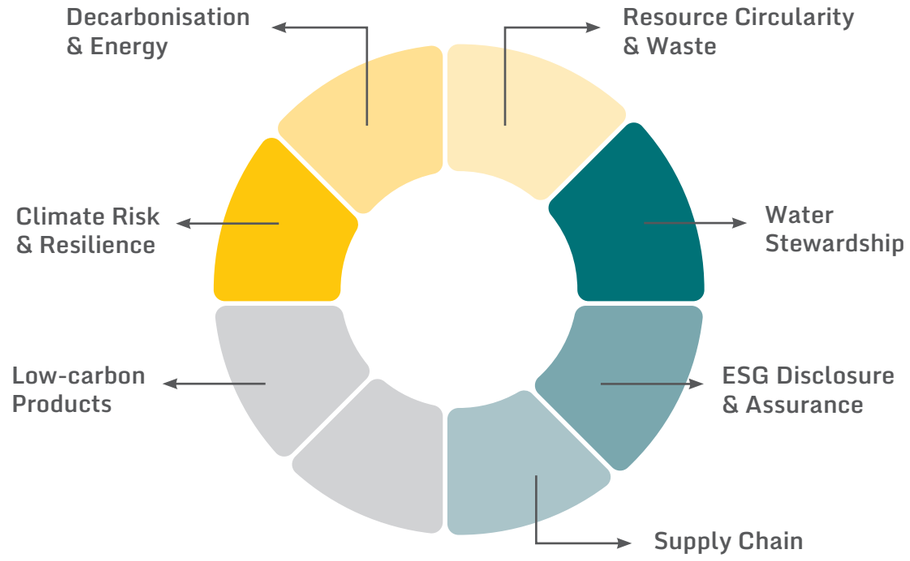
Suzlon's decarbonisation roadmap is anchored in time-bound commitments: 100% renewable electricity by 2030, Net Zero Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 2035, Net Zero Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions by 2040, transition of directly controlled fleet to EVs by 2035, Zero Waste to Landfill by 2028 and Water Neutrality by 2030. In FY2025-26, Suzlon reported Scope 1 emissions of 6,835 tCO_2e, Scope 2 market-based emissions of 49,564 tCO_2e and Scope 2 location-based emissions of 68,315 tCO_2e, total Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based emissions of 56,399 tCO_2e and location-based emissions of 75,150 tCO_2e, Scope 3 emissions of 1,287,876 tCO_2e and total Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions of 1,344,275 tCO_2e.

Suzlon's transition risk mitigation plan focuses on Scope 1 fuel reduction, DG set optimisation, electrification of equipment and mobility, cleaner backup power alternatives such as BESS, renewable electricity adoption, supplier engagement, low-carbon material assessment, logistics optimisation, product carbon footprint reduction, circularity and lifecycle-based product innovation.

Climate governance is embedded through Board and committee oversight, management accountability, risk ownership and integration into Suzlon's enterprise risk management framework. Climate risks are assessed using a double materiality lens and updated semi-annually under the coordination of the Risk Management Committee, informed by Board direction, external benchmarks and emerging policy and market signals.

Suzlon's climate action programme includes measurable operational initiatives such as **20 EVs deployed across manufacturing, OMS and SE Forge operations,** avoiding **41.36 tCO_2e** across approximately **2.43 lakh km** of fleet operations; project-site energy interventions that saved **56,610 kWh** and reduced **46.42 tCO_2e;** and Tower Gandhidham energy optimisation actions that saved approximately **478,952 kWh** and avoided **340.06 tCO_2e annually.**

Key Highlights FY 2025-26



24.07%
Scope 1 emissions reduction

Reduced from 9,002 tCO_2e in FY2024-25 to 6,835 (CO_2e in FY2025-26.

ISO 14091:2021
Climate risk certification

Across Manufacturing, OMS, SE Forge, IB Projects and Renorm.

+22.79%
Renewable energy consumption

113,500.39 G), reaching 25.1% of Group-level energy consumption.

Circularity
Waste, water & materials

Zero Waste to Landfill, water neutrality ambition and packaging/matorial recovery.

1.288 $MtCO_2e$
Scope 3 emissions assured

Purchased Goods & Services: 1,195,412 CO_2-the largest category.

Operational
Decarbonisation initiatives

Renewables, efficiency, DG optimisation, EVs, solar, BESS evaluation and product innovation.

6.17 gCO2e/kWh
S144-3.X MW product footprint

ISO 14067-certified WTGs and castings strengthen product-level climate transparency.

Priority focus
Value-chain decarbonisation

Supplier engagement and material efficiency remain key levers.

All figures and statements are based on FY2025-26 sustainability performance information provided.

- Scope 1 reduction: Scope 1 emissions reduced by 24.07%, from 9,002 tCO_2e in FY2024-25 to 6,835 tCO_2e in FY2025-26, reflecting reduced direct fuel-related emissions across Suzlon's operations.
- Renewable energy progress: Renewable energy consumption increased by 22.79% to 113,500.39 GJ, reaching 25.1% of Group-level energy consumption. This supports Suzlon's commitment to transition to 100% renewable electricity by 2030.
- Scope 3 disclosure: Scope 3 emissions were reported and assured at 1,287,876 tCO_2e, with Purchased Goods and Services representing the largest category at 1,195,412 tCO_2e. This confirms that value-chain decarbonisation, especially supplier engagement and material efficiency, remains a priority focus area for Suzlon.
- Product carbon footprint: Suzlon secured ISO 14067 certification for WTGs and castings, with the S144-3.X MW turbine recording a product carbon footprint of 6.17 gCO_2e/kWh, strengthening Suzlon's product-level climate transparency and low-carbon market positioning.
- Climate risk certification: Suzlon achieved ISO 14091:2021 certification across Manufacturing, OMS, SE Forge, IB Projects and Renom for climate risk assessment and adaptation, reinforcing the Company's structured approach to physical climate risk management and resilience planning.
- Operational decarbonisation initiatives: Decarbonisation initiatives during the year included renewable energy adoption, energy efficiency, DG set optimisation, EV deployment, project-site solar solutions, BESS evaluation and low-carbon product innovation. These initiatives delivered measurable operational outcomes, including EV-related avoided emissions, project-site energy savings and facility-level efficiency gains.
- Waste, water and circularity progress: Suzlon's broader climate-linked sustainability performance included progress on Zero Waste to Landfill, circularity, water stewardship and material efficiency. The report notes Zero Waste to Landfill performance, water neutrality ambition, circularity assessment for the S144-3.x MW turbine and packaging/material recovery initiatives as part of Suzlon's climate and resource-efficiency agenda.

Financial Implications and Resource Requirements

Suzlon's climate analysis indicates that climate change creates both financial exposure and material growth opportunity. Physical-risk analysis of the listed manufacturing activity capacity indicates that approximately 52.71% of the assessed manufacturing activity capacity is located in activities identified as potentially exposed to cyclone-related risk. This represents an activity-capacity proxy rather than the percentage of Suzlon's balance-sheet assets exposed.

The corresponding physical-risk financial sensitivity is estimated at between INR 92.93 crore and INR 167.28 crore, equivalent to approximately 0.55% to 0.99% of FY2025-26 consolidated total income. An alternative sensitivity based on the FY2025-26 capacity configuration indicates a range of INR 120.09 crore to INR 216.17 crore, equivalent to approximately 0.71% to 1.28% of FY2025-26 consolidated total income. These figures represent potential revenue-disruption sensitivities and not booked losses, insurance claims, impairment amounts or accounting provisions.

Transition-risk analysis indicates potential carbon-cost exposure of approximately INR 44.48 crore in 2030 and INR 59.31 crore in 2050 under IEA STEPS, and INR 45.62 crore in 2030 and INR 182.48 crore in 2050 under IEA APS. The APS exposure is equivalent to approximately 1.51% of FY2025-26 consolidated EBITDA in 2030 and 6.04% in 2050. These values are scenario sensitivities covering Scope 1 emissions, purchased electricity and emissions associated with steel procurement; they are not current liabilities or accounting provisions.

The low-carbon opportunity analysis indicates a potential revenue upside of approximately INR 3,017 crore to INR 6,179 crore in the short term and INR 23,172 crore to INR 40,777 crore in the long term under the modelled APS pathway compared with STEPS, subject to Suzlon maintaining the assumed market share and having sufficient manufacturing, supply-chain, financing and project-execution capacity.

Resource Allocation

Disclosure item	Implication
Physical-risk financial sensitivity	INR 92.93 crore to INR 167.28 crore in the BAU SSP scenario, with alternative sensitivity of INR 120.09 crore to INR 216.17 crore in the worst case SSP scenario
Transition carbon-cost exposure	STEPS: INR 44.48 crore in 2030 and INR 59.31 crore in 2050; NZE: INR 45.62 crore in 2030 and INR 182.48 crore in 2050
Low-carbon market opportunity	INR 3,017 crore to INR 6,179 crore in the short term and INR 23,172 crore to INR 40,777 crore in the long term
Total CAPEX	Climate-aligned CAPEX of INR 38.85 crore, representing 6.7% of selected CAPEX in the reporting year
R&D spend	INR 11.35 crore
Internal carbon price	Corporate shadow price of INR 2,850–9,500/tCO_2e for selected CAPEX allocation and operational carbon-reduction decisions



GOVERNANCE

Suzlon's climate governance framework is guided by its **Climate Change Policy** and **Energy Management Policy**, and is supported by broader environmental, sustainability, product stewardship, biodiversity, water stewardship, responsible sourcing and risk management policies. The framework provides direction for managing climate-related risks and opportunities, strengthening emissions management, improving energy performance, and embedding decarbonisation considerations across operations and the value chain. Suzlon's policy architecture includes the Climate Change Policy, Energy Management Policy, Environmental Stewardship Policy, Product Stewardship Policy, Biodiversity Policy, Water Stewardship Policy, Sustainable Sourcing Policy, Risk Management Policy and Responsible Business Conduct Policy.

Governance oversight is supported through the **Board of Directors, Risk Management Committee**, CSR & ESG Committee, Sustainability function, business vertical CEOs, functional heads, Sustainability Leads and Sustainability Champions. The CSR & ESG Committee provides oversight on ESG and climate-related initiatives, while the Risk Management Committee oversees the integration of climate-related physical and transition risks into Suzlon's Enterprise Risk Management framework and central risk register.

At the management level, climate implementation responsibility is coordinated by the Sustainability function in collaboration with Finance, Risk, Procurement, Manufacturing, Projects, OMS, SE Forge, Renom, Human Resources, HSE and other relevant teams. Business and functional owners are responsible for implementing mitigation and adaptation measures, tracking climate-related KPIs, maintaining evidence of performance and escalating material issues through defined governance channels.

Suzlon's sustainability governance structure is multi-tiered. The Chairman & Managing Director and Group CEO set the tone at the top, approve ESG policies and goals, and oversee implementation of sustainability priorities. The Corporate Sustainability & ESG Head and team coordinate company-wide strategy, performance monitoring and reporting, while business vertical CEOs, Sustainability Leads, Sustainability Champions and functional heads translate the strategy into operational action across business units and locations.

Committee / Role	Key Members	Mandate and Relevance to Climate Oversight
Risk Management Committee	Mr. Vinod R. Tanti (Chairman) Mr. Ajay Kapur (Member) Mr. Girish Vanvari (Member)	Oversees the identification and management of climate-related physical and transition risks. Supports the integration of these risks into the Enterprise Risk Management framework and central risk register, including review of relevant mitigation measures.
CSR & ESG Committee	Mrs. Seemantinee Khot (Chairperson) Mr. Girish R. Tanti (Member) Mr. Vinod R. Tanti (Member)	Provides oversight of the Company's ESG and climate agenda, including progress against sustainability goals and climate-related priorities. Reviews key initiatives and performance relating to areas such as Net Zero, water neutrality and environmental stewardship.

Climate Governance and Accountability

Suzlon is progressively embedding climate-related accountability into management, functional planning and performance monitoring. The Board and its committees oversee climate-related targets, transition-plan implementation, material physical and transition risks, scenario-analysis outcomes, financial implications and climate-related disclosures.

Management-level responsibility is coordinated through the Sustainability function in collaboration with Finance, Risk, Procurement, Manufacturing, Projects, OMS, SE Forge, Renom, Human Resources and other relevant functions. Business and functional owners are responsible for implementing assigned mitigation and adaptation measures and maintaining the evidence required for internal review, assurance and external disclosure.

Climate-related considerations are integrated into strategic and investment decisions, including material capital proposals, manufacturing-capacity changes, acquisitions, joint ventures, long-term procurement arrangements and infrastructure investments. Such decisions are expected to consider exposure to physical and transition climate risks, alignment with renewable-energy and net-zero commitments, energy and emissions implications, climate-adjusted financial costs and benefits, product lifecycle and circularity implications, business-continuity requirements, climate-aligned finance opportunities and trade-offs between near-term cost, operational reliability and long-term climate performance.

Suzlon recognises that climate-related decisions may involve competing commercial, environmental and operational considerations. Examples include the near-term cost of renewable electricity or lower-carbon materials compared with longer-term energy, emissions and customer benefits; investment in battery storage compared with continued reliance on diesel backup; and material-efficiency improvements compared with product safety, reliability, performance and certification requirements. Material trade-offs are assessed using technical, financial, operational, environmental and stakeholder criteria and escalated where they could affect strategic targets, financial performance, product reliability, safety or stakeholder outcomes.



Governance Structure, Review Cadence and Key Decisions

Governance level	Information reviewed	Review cadence	Key decisions
Board or designated Board committee	Material climate risks and opportunities, transition plan, targets, scenario-analysis outcomes, financial implications and significant investments	At least annually and when material matters arise	Strategy, targets, risk appetite, major capital allocation and public disclosure
Risk Management Committee	Climate-risk register, scenario results, mitigation actions, residual exposure and emerging regulation	Semi-annually, with escalation of material matters	Risk prioritisation, ownership, mitigation and integration into ERM
CSR & ESG Committee	ESG and climate strategy, climate targets, decarbonisation progress, environmental stewardship, community/environmental initiatives and disclosure progress	Periodic Board Committee review on quarterly basis or on need basis as required	ESG strategy, climate target oversight, sustainability roadmap implementation and Board updates
Executive management	Emissions, energy, renewable electricity, climate-project portfolio, adaptation, financial performance and supplier engagement	Quarterly or as part of existing business reviews	Resource allocation, budgets, implementation and corrective action
Sustainability function	GHG inventory, targets, programme status, climate-risk data and disclosure controls	Monthly and quarterly	Data consolidation, performance monitoring and escalation
Business and functional owners	Site-level KPIs, project performance, risk controls and implementation status	Monthly or operational-review cycle	Operational action, evidence collection and issue resolution

Suzlon assesses the skills needed to oversee climate-related risks and opportunities through its Board and committee competency framework. Relevant competencies include renewable energy markets, engineering and operations, enterprise risk management, finance, regulatory developments, sustainability reporting, climate scenario analysis, capital allocation, sustainability, HSE, CSR and ESG. Where specialist expertise is not available internally, the Board and management obtain external technical briefings or advice.

In FY2025-26 **two online Board training sessions** with **100% coverage** were conducted, covering NGRBC principles, biodiversity, human rights, ESG awareness, GHG inventory, POSH, health and safety.

Climate-related information communicated to governance bodies includes material physical and transition risks, scenario-analysis findings, GHG and energy performance, progress against climate commitments, capital and operating resource requirements, supplier and Scope 3 performance, physical adaptation actions, carbon-price developments, key policy and regulatory changes, and external disclosure and assurance findings.

Information Flow, Escalation and External Engagement

The Sustainability function consolidates climate information from business units and functions. Material findings are reviewed with Risk, Finance, Procurement, Manufacturing, Projects, OMS, SE Forge and Renom before escalation to executive management, the Risk Management Committee, CSR & ESG Committee or the Board, depending on materiality and decision requirements.

Matters are escalated where they could exceed approved enterprise risk thresholds, materially affect revenue, EBITDA, capital expenditure or cash flow, cause significant operational interruption, affect regulatory compliance or stakeholder confidence, jeopardise achievement of climate targets, require major capital allocation or result in a potential adjustment to an asset, liability or financial projection.

The effectiveness of climate-information flow is reviewed through management feedback, internal data control validation, assurance findings, periodic updates to reporting protocols and the existing sustainability and ERM review mechanisms. Suzlon's ERM framework is reviewed semi-annually and uses a structured process for risk identification, assessment, mitigation, monitoring, reporting and escalation.

Climate Policy Engagement and Industry Collaboration

Suzlon's participation in industry associations and collaborative platforms is guided by its Climate Change Policy, Energy Management Policy, Product Stewardship Policy, Sustainable Sourcing Policy, Environmental Stewardship Policy and Responsible Business Conduct Policy. These policies provide the internal direction for Suzlon's climate commitments, including achieving 100% renewable electricity by 2030, transitioning its directly controlled vehicle fleet to electric vehicles by 2035, achieving Net Zero Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 2035, and achieving Net Zero Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions by 2040. Industry engagement complements these policies by enabling Suzlon to contribute to sector discussions, understand emerging regulatory and market expectations, exchange technical knowledge and collaborate on challenges that require coordinated action across the renewable-energy value chain.

Suzlon's engagement with wind-energy and renewable-energy associations supports its core objective of accelerating clean-energy deployment. Through platforms such as the Indian Wind Turbine Manufacturers Association, Indian Wind Power Association, Indian Wind Energy Association and Global Wind Energy Council, Suzlon engages on matters including wind-sector policy, grid integration, renewable-energy procurement, market development, technology advancement and the enabling ecosystem required for responsible sector growth. Participation in broader industry bodies, including CII, FICCI, ASSOCHAM, PHD Chamber of Commerce & Industry and the US-India Business Council, provides a platform to engage on energy transition, climate policy, carbon markets, industrial decarbonisation, sustainable finance and responsible business practices.

These collaborations also support implementation of Suzlon's operational and value-chain commitments. Participation in RE100 informs Suzlon's pathway towards 100% renewable electricity by 2030, while EV100 supports the transition of its directly controlled fleet by 2035. Engagement with the India Green Steel Coalition and suppliers supports Suzlon's focus on lower-carbon steel, recycled materials, product carbon footprint reduction and Scope 3 decarbonisation. Suzlon's United Nations Global Compact commitment reinforces the integration of environmental responsibility, human rights, labour principles and anti-corruption considerations into its governance and responsible sourcing approach. Engagement on carbon markets, lifecycle assessment, product carbon footprinting, circularity and sustainable supply chains further supports implementation of Suzlon's climate, product stewardship and sourcing policies.

Suzlon is translating these engagements into action through renewable-electricity adoption, energy-efficiency projects, electric-vehicle deployment, product carbon footprinting and lifecycle assessment, supplier engagement, low-carbon material assessment, circularity initiatives and improved climate-related disclosure. Insights from industry platforms are considered alongside internal climate-risk assessments, regulatory monitoring, stakeholder expectations and business priorities to inform relevant policies, operational programmes, product development and management decision-making.

Looking ahead, Suzlon intends to move from participation and knowledge exchange towards more outcome-oriented collaboration. Its near- to medium-term priorities include strengthening engagement with suppliers on emissions measurement and reduction, expanding collaboration on green and recycled steel and other lower-carbon materials, supporting renewable-power and grid-integration discussions, advancing lifecycle and circularity solutions for wind-turbine components, and contributing to the development of credible carbon-market and climate-disclosure practices. Over the longer term, Suzlon will seek to use industry collaborations to support delivery of its 2035 and 2040 net-zero commitments, scale low-carbon product innovation, improve value-chain resilience and promote enabling policy and market conditions for a competitive, circular and climate-resilient wind-energy sector.

Board Climate Skills and Competencies

Relevant Board and committee competencies include renewable-energy markets, engineering and manufacturing, enterprise risk management, financial planning and capital allocation, climate scenarios and resilience, sustainability reporting, carbon markets and climate regulation, supply-chain management, technology and product innovation, governance, HSE, CSR and ESG. These competencies include sustainability, HSE, CSR and ESG expertise relevant to Board-level oversight.

Board knowledge is strengthened through focused training and awareness sessions. In FY2025-26 two online Board training sessions with 100% coverage, including ESG awareness, GHG inventory, biodiversity, human rights, POSH, health and safety were conducted.

Where specialist competence is not available internally, Suzlon obtain external technical briefings or advice on IFRS S2, climate-related financial effects, carbon markets, transition planning, physical climate-risk modelling, product carbon footprinting, lifecycle assessment, sustainable finance and emerging climate regulation.

Management Roles & Responsibility on Climate change

While the Board provides overall oversight, responsibility for implementing Suzlon's climate strategy is embedded across the management structure. Senior leadership, supported by the Corporate Sustainability & ESG function, is responsible for integrating climate considerations into business processes, managing climate-related risks and opportunities, and monitoring progress against the Company's commitments.

The Chairman and Managing Director, Mr. Vinod R. Tanti, provides executive leadership for the sustainability agenda, with his participation in the Risk Management Committee and CSR & ESG Committee supporting alignment between climate priorities, enterprise risk management and business strategy.

Suzlon's management team brings extensive expertise across the wind-energy value chain, supporting the assessment of climate-related risks such as extreme weather, changing wind patterns, supply-chain disruptions and infrastructure resilience. Climate considerations are increasingly integrated into product development, operations, sourcing and manufacturing, supported by the Company's Net Zero roadmap and initiatives such as RE100 and EV100.

Environmental assessments and audits covering GHG emissions, biodiversity, Product Carbon Footprint, environmental compliance and supply-chain performance support management decision-making and continuous improvement. Where required, external experts are engaged to provide specialised expertise on emerging climate risks, methodologies and disclosure requirements.

Climate-Linked Executive Remuneration

Climate-related considerations are incorporated into executive accountability, including the CEO's remuneration framework. Climate-related performance carries a 10% weighting in the monetary incentive framework applicable to identified C-suite and Board-level positions, covering both short-term and long-term incentive arrangements. Relevant climate-performance indicators include renewable energy adoption, Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions reduction, energy-intensity improvement, fleet electrification, climate adaptation actions, Scope 3 supplier engagement, product carbon footprint and progress against Suzlon's climate commitments.

Suzlon uses a balanced scorecard approach linking ESG KPIs, including climate-related KPIs, to performance evaluations and variable compensation. Progress against Net Zero, RE100 and EV100 targets forms part of the key climate-related KPIs, and the CEO's monetary incentives are directly tied to these outcomes.

The Board approves the overall performance and remuneration framework, while the CEO aligns and guides execution through the management structure.

Performance is monitored through periodic reviews, real-time data tracking and comprehensive reporting mechanisms, with the CSR & ESG Committee reviewing climate-related KPIs and progress against targets.

Climate priorities are also cascaded through functional, business-unit and site-level performance reviews to strengthen accountability for delivery of the Company's climate commitments and transition priorities.

Component	Scope and Applicability	Incentive Mechanism	Climate-Related KPIs	Assessment and Linkage
Climate-linked executive incentives	CEO, identified C-suite and Board-level positions	Climate performance is incorporated into short-term and long-term incentive arrangements, with a 10% weighting in the applicable monetary incentive framework.	Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions reduction; renewable energy adoption; energy-intensity improvement; fleet electrification; climate adaptation; Scope 3 supplier engagement; Product Carbon Footprint; progress against Net Zero, RE100 and EV100 commitments.	Performance is assessed through periodic performance reviews and contributes to relevant annual and long-term incentive outcomes, including shares, share options and ESOPs, where applicable.
Cascaded climate performance accountability	Facility / business-unit heads and functional leadership	Climate priorities are incorporated into performance scorecards and annual performance-management processes, with accountability assigned according to relevant business and operational responsibilities.	Operational emissions reduction; energy efficiency and intensity; renewable-energy adoption; fuel reduction; decarbonisation initiatives; resource efficiency and circularity; relevant site-level climate actions.	Performance is reviewed through business-unit and site-level performance processes, with progress tracked against relevant operational targets and used to strengthen accountability for climate action.
Cascaded climate performance accountability	Employees and teams involved in relevant functions, operations and sites, as applicable	Relevant climate objectives are cascaded into functional, team and individual performance goals, where applicable, supporting ownership of climate-related actions.	Energy and resource efficiency; emissions reduction; renewable-energy adoption; waste and circularity initiatives; operational improvements and other role-specific climate actions.	Progress is evaluated through routine performance-management and operational review processes, linking individual and team contributions to broader climate commitments and transition priorities.

CLIMATE SCENARIO ANALYSIS AND STRATEGIC RESILIENCE

Suzlon's scenario analysis evaluates how its business strategy may perform under different climate futures. The analysis considers the dual nature of climate change for Suzlon: physical risks that may affect assets, projects, supply chains and O&M activities, and transition risks and opportunities arising from policy, technology, market demand, customer expectations, energy prices, raw-material costs and low-carbon financing. The assessment is designed to test strategic resilience rather than predict a single future outcome.

Physical risks were assessed for baseline, 2030 and 2050 under SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5 pathways, covering hazards such as water scarcity, extreme heat, extreme cold, extreme rainfall, riverine flooding, coastal flooding, cyclones and landslides. Transition risks and opportunities were assessed using IEA STEPS and APS-aligned transition pathways over baseline/current, 2030 and 2050 horizons, covering policy, market, technology, energy, raw-material, disclosure and customer-demand drivers. The assessment was carried out in the FY2025 with necessary updates done in FY2026 as needed for the new set of assets. Under IEA low-emissions and Paris-aligned transition pathways, Suzlon's market opportunity strengthens as renewable energy deployment accelerates, customer demand for low-carbon electricity rises and wind energy becomes increasingly important in decarbonising power systems. At the same time, transition risks may become more pronounced for energy- and material-intensive activities such as manufacturing, casting, forging, logistics and raw-material procurement due to carbon pricing, product regulation, green-material expectations and disclosure requirements.

Under higher-emissions scenarios, physical risk exposure increases, including heat stress, extreme rainfall, cyclones, flooding, water stress and disruption to project execution and O&M access. Suzlon's resilience therefore depends on both operational adaptation and strategic agility. Key resilience factors include climate-resilient turbine design, robust project execution protocols, resilient manufacturing infrastructure, supply-chain diversification, renewable electricity procurement, energy efficiency, low-carbon product innovation, policy navigation and strong customer relationships in utility and C&I markets.

Suzlon applies climate-related time horizons that reflect the nature of its operations, climate commitments, asset lives, product-development cycles and strategic planning requirements:

Horizon		Planning relevance
Short term	(2026-2030)	Annual budgets, operating plans, renewable-electricity target, immediate regulatory requirements and priority physical-risk actions
Medium term	(2031-2040)	Net Zero Scope 1 and Scope 2 pathway, fleet transition, manufacturing technology, supplier decarbonisation and Scope 3 target
Long term	(2041-2050)	Long-lived assets, product platforms, market transformation, severe physical-climate effects and global net-zero pathways

Definition of A Substantive Climate Effect

Suzlon considers a climate-related risk or opportunity substantive where the effect could reasonably influence strategic decisions or the decisions of investors, lenders or other providers of financial capital. The assessment considers both quantitative financial magnitude and qualitative strategic significance.

The assessment considers:

- Financial magnitude relative to revenue, total income, EBITDA, costs, assets or capital expenditure;
- Duration and frequency of operational disruption;
- Safety, environmental and regulatory consequences;
- Effect on manufacturing, project execution, O&M access or service delivery;
- Customer, supplier and community impacts;
- Reputational implications;
- Likelihood, velocity and persistence;
- Geographic, asset or business-activity concentration; and
- Cumulative and interconnected effects.

For scenario analysis, potential financial effects are compared with Suzlon's FY2025-26 financial reference metrics. Suzlon reports FY2025-26 consolidated revenue from operations of INR 16,679.11 crore, total income of INR 16,841.78 crore, EBITDA of INR 3,022.38 crore, net property, plant and equipment and related assets of INR 2,144 crore, and total assets of INR 18,868.86 crore. These values provide the financial denominator for assessing whether a climate-related effect is material at Group level.

Suzlon uses FY2025-26 consolidated financial metrics as reference denominators for assessing substantive climate-related effects, including total income, revenue from operations, EBITDA, net property, plant and equipment and total assets. Suzlon reports FY2025-26 revenue from operations of INR 16,679.11 crore, total income of INR 16,841.78 crore, EBITDA of INR 3,022.38 crore, net property, plant and equipment and related assets of INR 2,144 crore, and total assets of INR 18,868.86 crore.

Scenario Analysis Governance

The scenario analysis is intended to test the resilience of Suzlon's strategy and business model rather than predict a single future outcome. The analysis considers a range of physical and transition pathways and evaluates whether Suzlon has the operational, financial and strategic capacity to respond.

The analysis is reviewed:

- In line with the strategic planning cycle;
- When significant new IPCC, IEA or NGFS information becomes available;
- Following a material extreme-weather event;
- When climate policy, carbon pricing or market conditions change materially;
- Before major investments, acquisitions or changes in operating geography; and
- When material changes occur in the business model or value chain.

Climate-resilience conclusions should be reviewed annually, even where the complete scenario model is not rerun. Suzlon also notes that Suzlon's broader risk management and mitigation strategy is discussed through the Management Discussion and Analysis and that the Company has a Board-approved risk management policy.



Significant Areas of Uncertainty

The principal uncertainties include:

- Timing and coverage of climate policy: The pace, scope and enforceability of climate-related regulation may vary across jurisdictions and sectors. This could affect Suzlon through evolving requirements on emissions disclosure, renewable-energy procurement, product standards, carbon markets and climate-risk reporting.
- Future carbon-price mechanisms: The introduction, level and coverage of carbon pricing remain uncertain, particularly for electricity, fuels, steel and other carbon-intensive inputs. Changes in carbon-cost exposure could influence Suzlon's operating costs, procurement choices and supplier engagement priorities.
- Grid decarbonisation: The speed at which electricity grids decarbonise will affect Suzlon's Scope 2 emissions profile and the emissions intensity of its value chain. Slower grid decarbonisation could increase reliance on direct renewable procurement and market-based instruments to meet climate commitments.
- Renewable-electricity market access: Access to reliable and cost-effective renewable electricity may depend on state regulations, open-access charges, grid availability, contract structures and market liquidity. Constraints in renewable-power access could affect the timing and cost of Suzlon's RE100 pathway.
- Technology cost and availability: The availability and cost of low-carbon technologies such as energy-efficient equipment, battery storage, electric mobility, low-carbon materials and digital monitoring tools may evolve unevenly. This could affect the pace at which Suzlon implements decarbonisation and resilience measures.
- Raw-material and critical-mineral prices: Suzlon's products depend on materials and components that may be exposed to price volatility, supply constraints and geopolitical risk. Changes in steel, copper, rare-earth materials and other input costs could influence manufacturing economics and the cost of low-carbon product innovation.
- Supplier decarbonisation: The rate at which suppliers measure, disclose and reduce emissions remains uncertain and may vary by material category, geography and maturity level. This affects Suzlon's ability to reduce Scope 3 emissions and improve product carbon footprint performance.
- Actual severity and location of physical hazards: Physical climate risks such as extreme heat, rainfall, flooding, cyclones and water stress may differ from modelled projections in timing, frequency and intensity. Site-specific exposure will depend on local conditions, asset resilience, adaptation measures and emergency preparedness.
- Market share and competition: Suzlon's transition opportunity depends on its ability to maintain competitiveness as renewable-energy demand expands. Market share may be influenced by pricing, technology, execution capability, policy incentives, customer preferences and competition from domestic and international manufacturers.
- Customer demand: Future demand for wind energy solutions will depend on power-sector growth, corporate decarbonisation commitments, renewable purchase obligations, grid integration and financing conditions. Changes in customer demand could affect order book growth, product mix and long-term revenue opportunities.
- Availability and cost of capital: Climate strategy implementation may require capital for renewable electricity, energy efficiency, product innovation, asset resilience, supplier engagement and adaptation measures. The availability and cost of capital will influence the timing, scale and prioritisation of these investments.
- Timing of physical adaptation and fixed-asset-level resilience investments: The need for site-level adaptation may increase as physical hazards intensify. The timing and scale of resilience investments will depend on risk prioritisation, asset criticality, engineering feasibility, business continuity requirements and capital allocation decisions.

Financial estimates are therefore presented as scenario-based ranges rather than precise forecasts. This report includes a cautionary statement that forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions that may cause actual results to differ materially from expectations.

Climate Resilience Conclusion

Suzlon's strategy is inherently connected to the global transition towards low-carbon electricity. The core wind-energy business is positioned to benefit from faster renewable-energy deployment, customer decarbonisation and supportive policy frameworks. Suzlon's role as India's No. 1 renewable energy solutions provider, its significant domestic wind installed base, and the low-carbon positioning of the S144 turbine.

This strategic positioning does not remove climate exposure. Resilience depends on Suzlon's ability to scale renewable electricity, improve manufacturing efficiency, strengthen physical adaptation, diversify suppliers, manage energy and raw-material costs, support product innovation and mobilise capital. Suzlon's current capacity to adapt is supported by its engineering expertise, distributed manufacturing and service network, product lifecycle capability, digital monitoring, emergency-response arrangements, supplier relationships and ability to redirect resources towards low-carbon growth.

Constraints include availability of capital, long asset lives, heavy-component logistics, supplier readiness, technology maturity and energy-market conditions. This reinforces the need to periodically reassess the transition plan against 1.5°C-aligned market expectations, including product carbon performance, emissions reduction, renewable electricity procurement, low-carbon materials, Scope 3 supplier engagement and governance maturity.



Physical Climate Risks Across Suzlon's Operations

Suzlon's physical climate risk assessment covers major business units and locations across SE Forge Limited (SEFL), Suzlon Energy Limited (SEL), Suzlon Global Services Limited OMS sites, IB project sites and Renom OMS sites. The assessment considers water scarcity, extreme heat, extreme cold, extreme rainfall, riverine flooding, coastal flooding, cyclones and landslides under baseline conditions and future projections for 2030 and 2050 under SSP1-2.6, SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5.

The assessment shows that the materiality of hazards varies by business unit and geography. Water stress is a common baseline concern across many locations, but residual risk is generally reduced by low process-water dependence, use of tankers, closed-loop cooling, rainwater harvesting, STP/ETP systems, water-efficient operations and operational planning. Extreme heat is material for several Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra locations, while cyclone, coastal flooding and landslide exposure are concentrated in coastal and hilly regions, especially Daman, Gujarat-Kutch, Gujarat-Saurashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and selected Tamil Nadu sites. However, most of the risks remain low under the SSP1-2.6 scenario and hence the detailed assessment including residual risks and adaptation requirements were assessed for the rest of the two SSP scenarios.

Suzlon manages physical risks through engineering design, operational preparedness and location-specific resilience measures. These include wind turbine designs capable of operating under high temperatures and high winds, SCADA and thermal monitoring, automatic turbine trip and pitch-out systems during high wind speeds, emergency response plans, site grading and drainage, flood barriers, sump pumps, elevated storage, RCC structural reinforcements, worker hydration and rest protocols, cooling systems, alternative water sourcing, spare-parts planning and insurance coverage where relevant.

Physical risks across scenarios and timeframes and the current management response to residual risks by 2030

Business unit / location	Key baseline red flags	Future trend under SSP2-4.5 / SSP5-8.5 (2030)	Measures already in place and resulting residual risk	Actions planned by 2030
SEFL Forging, Vadodara	High water stress; medium heat, cold and rainfall	Water stress remains extremely high; heat and rainfall increase	Closed-loop cooling, rainwater harvesting, water-storage tanks, ventilation, heat-tolerant equipment, pumps and drainage significantly reduce operational exposure. Residual risk remains low despite persistent water stress and increasing heat and rainfall.	Periodically review water-storage adequacy, drainage capacity and heat-management measures.
SEFL Foundry, Coimbatore	Medium-high water stress; medium rainfall	Heat days and temperatures increase	Closed-loop cooling, STP/ETP, rainwater harvesting, water storage, ventilation and worker-cooling measures reduce exposure. Residual risk remains low despite increasing heat and rainfall.	Review cooling effectiveness and drainage capacity against changing climatic conditions.
SEL Daman Facilities (WTG, NCU, Panel)	High rainfall, cyclone and landslide risk	Rainfall, cyclone intensity and landslide risk increase	DG backup, flood barriers, elevated equipment, sump pumps, drainage upgrades and structural-certification measures reduce vulnerability. Residual risk remains low to moderate due to continued cyclone, flooding and landslide exposure.	Strengthen flood and cyclone response planning and reassess drainage adequacy.
SEL Transformer & BTCG, Vadodara	Extremely high water stress, flood and rainfall risk	Riverine flooding and rainfall increase	Backup power, drainage upgrades, elevated equipment, sump pumps and continuity planning reduce disruption. Residual risk remains low to moderate due to increasing flood and rainfall exposure.	Enhance flood-response procedures and review utility resilience.
SEL Tower Gandhidham & RBU Bhuj	High cyclone risk and water stress	Heat, rainfall and cyclone intensity increase	Structural-stability certification, resilient design, DG backup and emergency preparedness improve resilience. Residual risk remains low, although cyclone exposure continues to increase.	Complete rainwater-harvesting initiatives and strengthen cyclone preparedness.
SEL RBU Dhule, Ratlam & Jaisalmer	High heat and water stress	Heat increases significantly, especially in Jaisalmer	Existing ventilation and operational controls reduce impacts. Residual risk remains low across most sites but moderate for heat stress at Jaisalmer.	Prioritise cooling, hydration and worker heat-stress management at Jaisalmer.
SEL RBU Anantpur	High cyclone risk and water stress	Heat, rainfall and cyclone intensity increase	Low water-intensity operations, equipment protection and emergency planning reduce exposure. Residual risk remains low to moderate because of cyclone and heat hazards.	Review cyclone readiness and enhance equipment protection.
SEL Corporate Office Pune & Puducherry WTG/NCU	Water stress, rainfall and cyclone exposure	Rainfall, heat and cyclone risk increase	Water-management measures, continuity planning, drainage and emergency preparedness reduce disruption. Residual risk remains low.	Strengthen drainage and cyclone preparedness where needed.
SGSL OMS Gujarat-Kutch	Cyclones, coastal flooding and water scarcity	Cyclone intensity and flooding increase	SCADA monitoring, turbine-trip controls, water sourcing arrangements and drainage controls reduce risk. Residual risk remains low to medium, primarily from cyclones and coastal flooding.	Enhance coastal-flood preparedness and emergency-response planning.
SGSL OMS Maharashtra	Rainfall, landslides and heat	Rainfall and landslide risk increase	Drainage controls, RCC inspections, access-road management and emergency planning improve resilience. Residual risk remains low to medium for landslides and access disruption.	Strengthen monsoon preparedness and slope monitoring.

Business unit / location	Key baseline red flags	Future trend under SSP2-4.5 / SSP5-8.5 (2030)	Measures already in place and resulting residual risk	Actions planned by 2030
SGSL OMS Madhya Pradesh	Water stress, heat and cold exposure	Heat increases while cold risk gradually reduces	Existing controls for safety, drainage and access planning reduce impacts. Residual risk remains low.	Continue monitoring worker heat and cold exposure.
SGSL OMS Andhra Pradesh	Cyclones and water stress	Cyclone intensity increases	Turbine shutdown protocols, SCADA monitoring and emergency planning reduce operational impacts. Residual risk remains low to medium because of persistent cyclone exposure.	Conduct site-specific cyclone resilience reviews.
SGSL OMS Telangana & Karnataka	Water stress and rainfall	Heat and rainfall increase	Hydration protocols, work scheduling, drainage and spare-parts planning reduce exposure. Residual risk remains low.	Continue strengthening worker heat-stress and drainage management.
SGSL OMS Rajasthan	Extreme heat and water stress	Heat intensifies further	Worker-safety protocols, monitoring systems and operational controls mitigate impacts. Residual risk remains low overall, with moderate heat-related residual risk at the hottest sites.	Expand heat-stress management programmes.
SGSL OMS Tamil Nadu	Riverine flooding, rainfall and cyclones	Flood and rainfall exposure increase	Existing operational controls and drainage arrangements reduce disruption. Residual risk remains low to medium at flood-prone sites.	Improve flood preparedness and drainage arrangements.
SGSL OMS Gujarat-Saurashtra	Coastal flooding, cyclones and landslides	Multiple hazards intensify	Cyclone procedures, drainage controls, RCC inspections and emergency arrangements reduce impacts. Residual risk remains moderate because of multiple concurrent hazards.	Prioritise resilience investments and insurance review.
IB Project Sites	Cyclones, heat and flood exposure	Exposure increases at some project locations	Temporary project scheduling, weather monitoring and emergency controls limit impacts. Residual risk remains low for most hazards but medium to high for cyclone-prone project sites.	Strengthen cyclone monitoring, shutdown and evacuation protocols.
Renom OMS Regions (all states)	Similar hazards to SGSL OMS regions	Heat, rainfall, flood and cyclone risks gradually increase	SCADA systems, automatic shutdown, emergency-response planning, spare-parts management and insurance coverage significantly reduce impacts. Residual risk generally remains low, with low-to-medium residual risk in cyclone-, flood- and landslide-prone regions.	Periodically review emergency plans, spare-parts strategy and insurance coverage.



2050 Physical Risk Adaptation

Business unit / location	Key baseline red flags	Future trend under SSP2-4.5 / SSP5-8.5 (2050)	Measures already in place and resulting residual risk	Actions planned by 2050
SEFL Forging, Vadodara	High water stress; heat and rainfall exposure	Heat, rainfall and cyclone intensity increase significantly	Existing water-management, cooling and drainage measures continue to provide resilience. Residual risk remains low but long-term exposure to water scarcity and heat persists.	Integrate climate-adjusted design standards into future upgrades and utilities planning.
SEFL Foundry, Coimbatore	Water stress and rainfall exposure	Significant increase in heat, rainfall and cyclone intensity	Current controls continue to reduce operational vulnerability. Residual risk remains low, provided infrastructure is periodically upgraded.	Climate-proof utilities, drainage and water-storage systems.
SEL Daman Facilities	High rainfall, cyclone and landslide risk	Material increase in cyclone and flooding hazards	Existing protection measures lower disruption risk. Residual risk remains moderate because hazard levels rise substantially by 2050.	Consider permanent flood-protection infrastructure and strengthened structural resilience.
SEL Transformer & BTCG	Water stress, flooding and rainfall	Higher riverine flooding and rainfall	Existing flood and continuity controls remain effective. Residual risk remains low to moderate due to increasing flood frequency and intensity.	Further elevate critical equipment and strengthen flood defences.
SEL Tower Gandhidham & RBU Bhuj	Cyclone and water-stress exposure	Significant increase in cyclone intensity	Existing resilience measures continue to reduce impacts. Residual risk remains low to moderate because of escalating cyclone risk.	Incorporate future wind-loading criteria into infrastructure renewals.
SEL RBU Dhule, Ratlam & Jaisalmer	Heat and water stress	Jaisalmer approaches critical temperature thresholds	Existing controls maintain resilience at most sites. Residual risk remains moderate to high for heat stress in Jaisalmer and low elsewhere.	Introduce engineered cooling and climate-adjusted workforce management.
SEL RBU Anantpur	Cyclone risk	Cyclone intensity increases materially	Existing preparedness measures lower vulnerability. Residual risk remains moderate because cyclone hazards increase substantially.	Strengthen permanent cyclone-resilience features and backup infrastructure.
SEL Corporate Office Pune & Puducherry WTG/NCU	Water stress, rainfall and cyclones	Significant increase in rainfall and cyclone exposure	Existing continuity and water-management measures reduce disruption. Residual risk remains low to moderate.	Incorporate climate-resilient design standards into future facilities planning.
SGSL OMS Gujarat-Kutch	Coastal flooding and cyclones	Coastal flood and cyclone impacts intensify significantly	Current OMS controls reduce operational impacts. Residual risk remains medium due to persistent coastal and cyclone hazards.	Develop climate-resilient access routes, storage and communication infrastructure.
SGSL OMS Maharashtra	Rainfall and landslides	Increased rainfall intensity and slope instability	Existing controls reduce operational impacts. Residual risk remains medium due to access disruption and landslide risk.	Implement engineered slope-stabilisation and access-road improvements.
SGSL OMS Madhya Pradesh	Water stress and heat	Heat exposure increases	Existing operational controls remain effective. Residual risk remains low.	Continue updating safety protocols as temperatures rise.
SGSL OMS Andhra Pradesh	Cyclones and heat	Material increase in cyclone intensity	Existing shutdown and monitoring systems reduce impacts. Residual risk remains medium due to ongoing cyclone exposure.	Climate-proof critical infrastructure and emergency systems.
SGSL OMS Telangana & Karnataka	Water stress and rainfall	Heat and rainfall variability increase	Existing controls reduce vulnerability. Residual risk remains low.	Improve drainage and worker heat-resilience infrastructure.

Business unit / location	Key baseline red flags	Future trend under SSP2-4.5 / SSP5-8.5 (2050)	Measures already in place and resulting residual risk	Actions planned by 2050
SGSL OMS Rajasthan	Extreme heat	Heat may approach critical operational thresholds	Current controls mitigate many impacts. Residual risk remains moderate due to prolonged heat exposure.	Expand remote monitoring and engineered cooling solutions.
SGSL OMS Tamil Nadu	Flooding, rainfall and cyclones	Flooding and cyclone intensity increase materially	Existing arrangements reduce operational disruption. Residual risk remains low to medium, particularly at flood-prone sites.	Upgrade flood-resilient infrastructure and access arrangements.
SGSL OMS Gujarat-Saurashtra	Coastal flooding, cyclones and landslides	Multiple hazards intensify substantially	Existing controls lower disruption risk. Residual risk remains moderate because of compound climate-hazard exposure.	Prioritise regional resilience investments, insurance review and infrastructure hardening.
IB Project Sites	Cyclones, heat and flooding	Climate exposures increase across several project locations	Existing temporary controls and planning measures reduce impacts. Residual risk remains medium for cyclone-prone project sites.	Integrate climate screening into project development and site selection.
Renom OMS Regions (all states)	Heat, water stress, cyclones, floods and landslides	Hazard intensity increases across nearly all operating regions	Existing SCADA systems, emergency-response arrangements and insurance coverage reduce vulnerability. Residual risk generally remains low to medium, with higher residual exposure in cyclone-, flood- and landslide-prone regions.	Embed climate-adjusted design, infrastructure resilience and long-term access planning into OMS strategies.

Note: The physical-risk matrices above cover Suzlon's major business units, manufacturing locations, OMS regions, project sites and service locations. The ratings are directional and based on physical-risk modelling, site-level coordinates, asset boundaries, water-risk outputs and operational control information available for the assessment.

Quantification of Physical Risks

Suzlon's physical-risk assessment identifies cyclone exposure as a material consideration for selected manufacturing activities, particularly facilities located in cyclone-prone geographies such as Daman, Gandhidham, Bhuj and Anantapur. The quantification is based on a manufacturing activity-capacity proxy and should be interpreted as an exposure estimate for business activity rather than a balance-sheet asset exposure value.

Based on the assessed manufacturing configuration, approximately 9,597 MW/year of listed manufacturing activity capacity was identified as potentially exposed to cyclone-related risk. This represents approximately 52.71% of the total listed manufacturing activity capacity of 18,207 MW/year.

The estimated financial sensitivity is INR 92.93 crore to INR 167.28 crore, equivalent to approximately 0.55% to 0.99% of FY2025-26 consolidated total income. An alternative sensitivity based on the assessed manufacturing configuration, indicates a higher range of INR 120.09 crore to INR 216.17 crore, equivalent to approximately 0.71% to 1.28% of FY2025-26 consolidated total income.

Metric	Quantified result
Cyclone-flagged listed manufacturing capacity	9,597 MW/year
Total listed manufacturing capacity	18,207 MW/year
Percentage of listed capacity exposed	52.71%
Estimated financial effect	INR 92.93 crore to INR 167.28 crore
Percentage of FY2026 total income	0.55% to 0.99%



Management Response

Suzlon's management response to cyclone-related exposure includes a combination of preventive controls, operational preparedness and business-continuity measures. These measures are intended to reduce potential disruption to manufacturing, project execution, O&M access, logistics, asset integrity and workforce safety during severe-weather events. The response framework combines site-level preparedness, engineering controls, operational protocols, emergency response and periodic reassessment of exposure as climate conditions and business activities evolve.

- Severe-weather monitoring: Suzlon monitors severe-weather alerts, cyclone forecasts and local meteorological updates for exposed locations. Early-warning information supports timely decisions on site preparedness, work stoppage, material protection, logistics rescheduling and workforce safety.
- Emergency shutdown and evacuation procedures: Sites exposed to cyclone conditions maintain procedures for safe shutdown of critical operations and evacuation of personnel where required. These procedures help reduce safety risks, avoid equipment damage and ensure an orderly response during high-wind, heavy-rainfall or flooding events.
- Structural-integrity assessments: Suzlon undertakes checks of buildings, sheds, storage areas, towers, cranes, foundations and other critical structures at exposed facilities and project sites. These assessments help identify vulnerabilities that may require reinforcement, maintenance or design improvements.
- Protection and elevation of critical equipment: Critical machinery, electrical systems, control panels, backup power systems and sensitive inventory are protected through physical barriers, secured storage and elevation where feasible. This reduces the risk of damage from wind-driven rain, water ingress and temporary flooding.
- Drainage and water-ingress controls: Drainage systems, stormwater pathways and water-ingress points are reviewed and maintained to reduce accumulation of water during extreme rainfall or cyclone events. Controls may include clearing drains, strengthening bunding, sealing vulnerable entry points and improving site-level runoff management.
- Spare-parts and inventory planning: Suzlon maintains planning processes for critical spare parts, consumables and replacement components that may be required after severe-weather events. This supports faster restoration of operations, reduces downtime and improves continuity of service for O&M and project execution activities.
- Business-continuity planning: Business-continuity plans define responsibilities, escalation channels, communication protocols and recovery priorities for cyclone-related disruption. These plans help ensure continuity of essential operations, customer commitments, safety oversight and incident reporting during and after severe-weather events.
- Insurance review: Insurance coverage is periodically reviewed to assess whether key assets, inventories, project sites and business interruption exposures are adequately covered. The review process supports financial resilience by aligning coverage with evolving hazard exposure and asset values.
- Alternative production and logistics arrangements: Where disruption risk is material, Suzlon considers alternative production scheduling, supplier coordination, transport rerouting and logistics contingency arrangements. These actions help reduce revenue and delivery impacts if exposed locations experience temporary access constraints or operational disruption.
- Periodic reassessment of exposed activities: Cyclone exposure is reassessed periodically as assets, capacities, project locations, suppliers and climate projections change. This enables management to update mitigation priorities, refine emergency plans and integrate new exposure insights into enterprise risk management and capital planning.

Suzlon evaluates the effectiveness of physical-risk management measures by comparing inherent risk exposure with residual risk after considering existing engineering, operational and emergency-response controls. Effectiveness is also monitored through site-level indicators such as the proportion of exposed sites covered by adaptation measures, completion of structural and drainage inspections, availability of emergency response and business-continuity plans, severe-weather-related downtime, asset damage, safety incidents, recovery time and completion of corrective actions.

Based on the current assessment, the implemented controls reduce residual risk to Low or Low–Moderate across 100% of the assessed exposed sites. The effectiveness assessment is based on the site-level risk-rating methodology and does not represent elimination of the underlying climate hazard. Exposure may increase over time as cyclone intensity, extreme rainfall, flooding and heat conditions change under future climate scenarios.

Transition Climate Risks and Opportunities

Suzlon's transition scenario analysis was undertaken to understand how climate-related risks and opportunities may evolve across the Company's value chain and business units under contrasting transition pathways. The analysis considered ten material transition climate risks and opportunities across SEFL, SEL, SGSL/OMS, IB Projects and Renom, using internationally recognised scenario analysis principles aligned with TCFD and IFRS S2. The assessment considered a high-emissions / stated-policies pathway and a low-emissions / announced-pledges pathway, and assessed impacts across short-term 2030, medium-term 2040 and long-term 2050 horizons.

Overall, transition risks and opportunities are expected to be material under both scenarios, but become more pronounced under the low-emissions scenario. This is because Suzlon has energy-intensive manufacturing, forging, assembly and service activities that may face greater scrutiny, carbon-cost exposure, energy-efficiency requirements and supply-chain expectations, while Suzlon's core business as a renewable energy solutions provider is positioned to grow as demand for wind energy and low-carbon electricity accelerates.

The transition scenario analysis used IEA scenarios as the primary scenario reference. The high-emissions pathway was represented by the Stated Policies Scenario, which reflects the current policy landscape and does not assume full delivery of all announced climate goals. The low-emissions pathway was represented by the Net Zero Scenario, which reflects announced national and international ambitions and net-zero commitments. These scenarios were supplemented, where relevant, by NGFS indicators for variables not available in the IEA dataset, such as coal-related industry energy price trends.



Transition risk / opportunity	Type	Primary business units in scope	Baseline rating	High-emissions pathway	Low-emissions pathway	Strategic implication for Suzlon
Increased use of renewable energy in direct operations	Opportunity	SEFL, SEL, SGSL OMS, IB Projects, Renom	Moderate impact; possible likelihood	Moderate by 2030; major by 2040 and 2050.	Moderate to major by 2030/2040; extensive by 2050.	Scale renewable electricity procurement, on-site generation, PPAs, open access power and renewable certificates where appropriate to reduce Scope 2 exposure and operating costs.
Use of supportive policy incentives	Opportunity	Primarily SEFL and SEL; relevant to broader growth strategy	Moderate impact; likely likelihood	Moderate by 2030; major by 2040 and 2050.	Moderate by 2030; extensive by 2040 and 2050.	Leverage renewable policy support, India's non-fossil capacity ambitions, wind RPOs, ISTS waivers, Green Energy Corridor support and offshore wind incentives for growth and decarbonisation.
Access to new geographical markets	Opportunity	SEFL, SEL, SGSL OMS, Renom; less direct for IB Projects	Minor impact; possible likelihood	Moderate by 2030 and 2040; major by 2050.	Moderate by 2030; major by 2040 and 2050.	Position Suzlon to serve expanding global wind markets, particularly where supply-chain bottlenecks, permitting delays and dependence on imported turbines create openings for competitive suppliers.

Transition risk / opportunity	Type	Primary business units in scope	Baseline rating	High-emissions pathway	Low-emissions pathway	Strategic implication for Suzlon
Increased importance of Scope 2 emissions reduction for customers	Opportunity	All business units, especially SEL, SEFL, SGSL OMS, IB Projects and Renom	Minor impact; possible likelihood	Moderate by 2030 and 2040; major by 2050.	Moderate by 2030; major by 2040; extensive by 2050.	Support customer decarbonisation through low-carbon wind turbine solutions, renewable generation, product carbon footprint transparency and O&M services that improve performance and availability.
Adoption of energy-efficiency measures	Opportunity	Primarily SEFL and SEL	Minor impact; likely likelihood	Moderate across 2030, 2040 and 2050.	Moderate by 2030; major by 2040 and 2050.	Accelerate process efficiency, high-efficiency equipment, energy management systems, compressed-air optimisation, HVAC efficiency, heat recovery and Industry 4.0-enabled energy monitoring.
Increased procurement cost of raw materials	Risk	SEFL, SEL and IB Projects	Minor impact; unlikely likelihood	Moderate across 2030, 2040 and 2050.	Moderate by 2030; major by 2040 and 2050.	Strengthen low-carbon and recycled material strategies, design optimisation, supplier engagement, long-term procurement planning and material-efficiency initiatives to reduce exposure to steel and critical mineral cost pressure.

Transition risk / opportunity	Type	Primary business units in scope	Baseline rating	High-emissions pathway	Low-emissions pathway	Strategic implication for Suzlon
Energy price volatility	Risk	All business units	Minor impact; unlikely likelihood	Minor across 2030, 2040 and 2050.	Moderate by 2030; major by 2040 and 2050.	Reduce exposure through renewable electricity procurement, on-site renewables, energy storage, efficiency improvement, demand management and internal carbon pricing for investment decisions.
Hard-to-abate transport emissions	Risk	SEFL, SEL, SGSL OMS, IB Projects and Renom	Minor impact; unlikely likelihood	Minor across 2030, 2040 and 2050.	Minor by 2030 and 2040; moderate by 2050.	Optimise logistics, increase routing efficiency, assess low-carbon fuels, improve transport contracting, use EVs where feasible and monitor technology readiness for heavy-duty component transport.
Carbon pricing mechanisms affecting manufacturing	Risk	SEFL and SEL	Negligible impact; unlikely likelihood	Minor by 2030, 2040 and 2050.	Minor by 2030; moderate by 2040; major by 2050.	Prepare for India's carbon market evolution, PAT-to-CCTS transition, indirect Scope 2 pass-through costs and carbon-cost exposure in raw material procurement.
Mandates and regulation of existing operations and products (downstream)	Risk	SEFL, SEL and IB Projects	Minor impact; possible likelihood	Minor across 2030, 2040 and 2050.	Moderate by 2030; major by 2040; critical by 2050.	Plan for stricter product certification, lifecycle assessment, circularity requirements, energy-efficiency mandates, product-specific carbon expectations and process re-engineering requirements.

Across Suzlon's value chain, SEFL and SEL are the most exposed to transition risks because manufacturing, casting, forging and component production are energy- and material-intensive. SGSL OMS and Renom have comparatively lower exposure to raw material and carbon pricing risks, but are exposed to energy price volatility, service-vehicle and remote-site transport emissions, customer expectations for low-carbon service operations, circular economy expectations and the need for predictive maintenance and operational efficiency. IB Projects are exposed to raw material cost volatility, project-site energy use, transport costs and product / operational regulation, especially where wind turbine components, construction consumables, cement, oils, generators, transport and personnel are required during project execution.

The scenario analysis indicates that under a low-carbon pathway Suzlon's opportunity profile strengthens significantly. Renewable electricity availability in India is expected to increase steadily, improving Suzlon's ability to procure renewable electricity through PPAs, open access, energy exchanges and other instruments. Illustrative open-access comparisons from the transition assessment show potential per-unit savings against average DISCOM industrial tariffs in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra, reinforcing the strategic case for accelerating renewable energy procurement where feasible.

State	Landed open access tariff	Average DISCOM industrial tariff	Illustrative saving per unit	Implication for Suzlon
Andhra Pradesh	₹4.60/kWh	₹5.91/kWh	₹1.31/kWh	Open access renewable procurement can support both Scope 2 reduction and operating-cost resilience where site eligibility and procurement arrangements permit.
Maharashtra	₹5.69/kWh	₹6.75/kWh	₹1.05/kWh	Renewable procurement can reduce exposure to grid-related emissions and energy price volatility, while supporting RE100 progress.

Supportive policy incentives are another major transition opportunity. India's decarbonisation commitments include net zero by 2070, a 45% reduction in emissions intensity of GDP by 2030 from 2005 levels, and around 50% cumulative installed power capacity from non-fossil sources by 2030. India has also committed to 500 GW of non-fossil fuel power generating capacity by 2030. The transition analysis notes that India's wind potential is estimated at approximately 695.5 GW at 120 metres and 1,163.9 GW at 150 metres, with Gujarat, Rajasthan and Karnataka among leading states by wind potential. Suzlon's presence across key wind-potential states positions it to benefit from policy support, including wind RPOs, ISTS charge waivers, technical support from the National Institute of Wind Energy, the Green Energy Corridor and emerging offshore wind support through viability gap funding.

Market expansion is a second major opportunity. Global wind demand is expected to rise substantially under both high- and low-emissions scenarios, with stronger growth under the low-carbon pathway. The transition assessment highlights that global wind demand needs to increase by approximately 17% annually until 2030 to meet net-zero goals, while Europe and the United States have faced supply-chain bottlenecks and permitting delays. Suzlon can benefit from its integrated manufacturing, component, project and service capabilities if it strengthens competitiveness against Chinese and Western turbine manufacturers and evaluates market-entry opportunities beyond India.

The assessment also identifies demand linked to customers' Scope 2 decarbonisation as a material downstream opportunity. As governments, investors and companies increase pressure to decarbonise electricity consumption, demand for renewable electricity, renewable energy certificates and power purchase agreements is expected to grow. India's current power mix remains materially fossil-fuel based, while electricity demand has grown sharply and is expected to continue rising. Suzlon's low-carbon wind turbine solutions, O&M services, product carbon footprint certification and lifecycle-based disclosures can support customer procurement of lower-carbon electricity and improve Suzlon's market positioning.

Energy efficiency is particularly material for SEFL and SEL. The transition analysis notes that India's industrial sector accounts for a large share of final energy consumption and that energy-efficiency policy is expected to continue evolving through the Bureau of Energy Efficiency, the Energy Conservation Act and instruments such as the Perform, Achieve and Trade scheme. Under the low-carbon scenario, industry emissions intensity is expected to decline faster, making energy-efficiency technologies more attractive and increasing the value of interventions such as efficient HVAC, heat recovery, compressed-air optimisation, equipment right-sizing, energy management systems, digital monitoring, automation and process optimisation.

On the risk side, raw material costs are a material upstream transition exposure for SEFL, SEL and IB Projects. The transition to a low-carbon economy is expected to increase demand for steel, copper, electrical equipment, critical minerals and specialised components used in renewable infrastructure and wind turbine production. The assessment notes that cumulative steel demand linked to the energy transition could reach approximately 5 billion tonnes between 2022 and 2050, representing a large share of material requirements. While recycling and material efficiency may partly offset demand, Suzlon should strengthen design optimisation, supplier engagement, recycled-content assessment and long-term procurement strategies to manage future cost exposure.

Energy price volatility is relevant across all Suzlon business units. Under the low-carbon scenario, coal and fossil-fuel related energy prices are expected to rise significantly, reflecting carbon-cost pressures, grid transition costs, infrastructure upgrades, storage needs and shifts in energy demand. Under the high-emissions scenario, coal-related energy prices remain relatively stable, implying lower immediate transition pressure but higher long-term physical risk exposure. Suzlon can reduce this exposure through renewable energy procurement, energy efficiency, energy storage, demand management, internal carbon pricing, and renewable-powered future facilities.

Hard-to-abate transport emissions are a material value-chain risk across upstream and downstream logistics, project execution, OMS and Renom service operations. Wind turbine components are large and heavy and often require rail, ship or heavy-duty truck transport. These modes are not easily replaced by current EV solutions, and India's long-haul transport decarbonisation will require fuel-efficiency improvements, technology development and investment. The assessment indicates that this risk remains minor in the near term but may rise to moderate by 2050 under a low-carbon pathway. Suzlon's response should include logistics optimisation, efficient routing, load planning, low-carbon fuels where available, transport supplier engagement, and monitoring of technology readiness for heavy-duty component movement.

Carbon pricing is a longer-term but potentially material risk for SEFL and SEL. India does not yet have a broad direct carbon pricing mechanism, but legislative progress is underway through the Carbon Credit Trading Scheme, which is expected to transition from existing energy-efficiency mechanisms and apply mandatory GHG intensity targets to covered sectors. Although coal-based power generation has historically been excluded from some mechanisms, inclusion over time could create indirect pass-through costs through purchased electricity. Because a significant share of Suzlon's emissions is linked to Scope 2 electricity, delayed grid decarbonisation could increase carbon-cost exposure. Internal carbon pricing, renewable electricity procurement and energy efficiency therefore remain important preparedness tools.

Regulatory mandates on operations and products are expected to intensify under a low-carbon pathway. These may include stricter energy-efficiency requirements, emissions intensity expectations, lifecycle assessment requirements, product-specific carbon limits, circular economy principles, recycling obligations and stricter certification expectations for wind turbines and associated components. The transition analysis rates this risk as minor under the high-emissions pathway but rising to moderate by 2030, major by 2040 and critical by 2050 under the low-emissions pathway. This reinforces the importance of product carbon footprinting, ISO 14067 certification, lifecycle assessment, circularity, design innovation and proactive regulatory engagement.

Quantified Transition-Risk Financial Effects

Suzlon's transition financial model evaluates potential carbon-cost exposure associated with Scope 1 emissions, purchased electricity and steel procurement. The analysis uses IEA STEPS and APS carbon-price assumptions and an exchange rate of INR 80 per US dollar.

Scenario	2030 exposure	2050 exposure	Percentage of FY2026 total income	Percentage of FY2026 EBITDA
IEA STEPS	INR 44.48 crore	INR 59.31 crore	0.26% in 2030; 0.35% in 2050	1.47% in 2030; 1.96% in 2050
IEA APS	INR 45.62 crore	INR 182.48 crore	0.27% in 2030; 1.08% in 2050	1.51% in 2030; 6.04% in 2050

The analysis indicates that carbon-cost exposure increases materially over the long term under the APS pathway, driven principally by the higher assumed carbon price and exposure associated with electricity and steel.

The analysis does not cover all Scope 3 categories and does not represent a forecast of actual compliance costs. Actual exposure will depend on the design of future carbon markets, the rate of grid decarbonisation, supplier pass-through, renewable-energy procurement and Suzlon's implementation of its own transition plan.

Quantified Low-Carbon Market Opportunity

The opportunity analysis estimates potential wind-market growth under the IEA APS relative to STEPS. Assuming Suzlon maintains the market-share assumption used in the model, incremental wind installations may reach approximately 6.12 GW by 2030 and 34.07 GW by 2050.

Opportunity measure	2030	2050
Incremental installations under APS APS relative to STEPS	6.12 GW	34.07 GW
Potential revenue upside	INR 3,017 crore to INR 6,179 crore	INR 23,172 crore to INR 40,777 crore
Percentage of FY2025-26 revenue from operations	18.09% to 37.05%	138.93% to 244.48%
Percentage relative to STEPS	15.92%	44.00%

Strategic response priorities

Business unit	Most relevant transition opportunities	Most relevant transition risks	Strategic response priorities
SEFL – Foundry and forging	Renewable energy in direct operations; supportive policy incentives; energy efficiency measures; Scope 2 decarbonisation demand.	Raw material cost increases; energy price volatility; carbon pricing; mandates on operations and products; hard-to-abate logistics.	Evaluate cleaner furnace and heat-treatment options, renewable electricity procurement, waste heat recovery, scrap recycling, material optimisation, low-carbon procurement and carbon-cost preparedness.
SEL – WTG manufacturing	Renewable energy adoption; supportive policy incentives; new geographical markets; Scope 2-linked demand; energy efficiency; R&D and value-chain transparency.	Raw material and component cost volatility; energy price volatility; carbon pricing; transport emissions; regulatory mandates and product certification.	Strengthen low-carbon turbine design, hybrid lattice tower optimisation, PCF/LCA, renewable-powered manufacturing, energy efficiency, supplier engagement, global market readiness and product compliance.
SGSL OMS	Renewable energy procurement, access to new markets, Scope 2 reduction demand and low-carbon service differentiation.	Energy price volatility, hard-to-abate remote transport, recycling requirements and service-operation decarbonisation expectations.	Improve predictive maintenance, SCADA analytics, route optimisation, service vehicle decarbonisation, spare-parts planning, recycling/refurbishment options and customer transparency.
IB Projects	Renewable energy generation/procurement and increased demand for renewable energy projects; development of low-emission project solutions.	Raw material costs, energy price volatility, transport costs, product and operational mandates, regulatory pressure to decarbonise project operations.	Deploy low-carbon site infrastructure, solar lighting/CCTV, efficient site equipment, logistics planning, material substitution, design innovation, project certification readiness and weather-window planning.
Renom OMS	Renewable energy procurement, access to new markets, Scope 2 reduction demand and low-carbon O&M services.	Energy price volatility, remote-site transport emissions, recycling requirements, customer expectations for sustainable maintenance and circularity.	Strengthen predictive maintenance, remote monitoring, logistics efficiency, EV/CNG where feasible, spare-parts and refurbishment planning, recycling pathways and service-level climate disclosure.

Suzlon reviews its transition scenario analysis when significant new IEA or NGFS data becomes available, when government or regulatory bodies specify updated scenario requirements, when financial institutions or investors request updated assessment outputs, or when Suzlon materially changes operations, geographies, markets, manufacturing processes or product strategy. Scenario updates are assessed in line with the materiality of changes to relevant transition drivers.

Suzlon's transition assessment identifies policy, market, technology, energy, supply-chain and reputational drivers that may affect its business. Key transition risks include increased procurement cost of raw materials, energy price volatility, hard-to-abate emissions in transport, carbon pricing mechanisms, mandates and regulation of existing operations and products, and rising disclosure expectations. Key transition opportunities include increased renewable energy use in direct operations, supportive policy incentives, access to new geographical markets, increasing importance of Scope 2 emissions for customers, adoption of energy-efficiency measures and growth in low-carbon products and services.

Transition-risk exposure basis and quantification

Transition-risk driver	Exposure basis for disclosure	Quantified exposure / disclosure basis
Carbon pricing affecting Scope 1 emissions	Scope 1 emissions	9,002 tCO_2e used in the transition financial model
Carbon pricing affecting purchased electricity	Scope 2 electricity emissions and grid electricity consumption	39,923.63 tCO_2e Scope 2 emissions; 55,759,266 kWh grid electricity consumed
Carbon pricing / pass-through from steel procurement	Steel procurement spend and steel-related emissions	INR 706.29 crore steel cost; 93,638.48 tCO_2 steel procurement emissions
Raw-material cost volatility	Steel and critical material procurement	Steel identified as a significant purchased-goods exposure
Energy price volatility	Power and fuel cost boundary	INR 65.29 crore power and fuel expense
Manufacturing and forging transition exposure	Business activity and production base	SEL and SEFL identified as most exposed due to energy and material intensity
Logistics transition risk	Business activity exposure	Heavy and oversized WTG components require hard-to-abate road/rail/ship transport
Product regulation and disclosure expectations	Product portfolio and revenue exposure	S144 PCF certified at 6.17 gCO_2e/kWh; product stewardship and LCA/PCF are strategic response areas
Revenue exposed to low-carbon market opportunity	Future wind-market opportunity	INR 3,017 crore to INR 6,179 crore potential upside by 2030 and INR 23,172 crore to INR 40,777 crore by 2050 under APS vs STEPS
Asset exposure to transition risks	Fixed assets / PPE / total assets	FY2025-26 net PPE and related assets of INR 2,144 crore; total assets of INR 18,868.86 crore

Suzlon's current transition-risk quantification uses financial, emissions, procurement and business-activity proxies to assess exposure to carbon pricing, energy price volatility, raw-material cost volatility, product regulation and market transition opportunities. The transition model quantifies potential carbon-cost exposure from Scope 1 emissions, purchased electricity and steel procurement, using FY2026 emissions and procurement inputs, IEA STEPS and NZE carbon prices, and an exchange rate of INR 80 per USD. On this basis, potential carbon-cost exposure is estimated at INR 44.48 crore in 2030 and INR 59.31 crore in 2050 under STEPS, and INR 45.62 crore in 2030 and INR 182.48 crore in 2050 under APS.

Suzlon also discloses transition opportunity exposure through the potential revenue upside from accelerated wind-market growth under APS relative to STEPS. Assuming the market-share assumption used in the model is maintained, the potential revenue upside is estimated at INR 3,017 crore to INR 6,179 crore in the short term and INR 23,172 crore to INR 40,777 crore in the long term. These values are scenario estimates and are not revenue guidance, committed revenue or booked financial effects.

Decarbonisation Strategy and Way Forward

Suzlon's decarbonisation strategy translates its Net Zero, RE100 and EV100 commitments into practical operational and value-chain actions. In FY2025-26, the Company focused on reducing dependence on fossil fuels, improving energy efficiency, increasing renewable energy adoption, strengthening Scope 3 emissions management and advancing low-carbon product innovation across manufacturing facilities, OMS locations, SE Forge operations, IB project sites, logistics activities and product value chains.

During the reporting period, Suzlon achieved 25.1% renewable energy usage at Group level. Four manufacturing plants—Tower Gandhidham, RBU Bhuj, RBU Jaisalmer and WTG Daman—were fully powered by renewable energy. Suzlon also installed an 8.8 MWp solar PV system at SE Forge Coimbatore and expanded renewable energy installations across 21 OMS locations in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. Going forward, Suzlon is going to focus on:

- Renewable energy and electrification: Scale on-site and off-site renewable electricity, green power procurement, open access arrangements, renewable certificates where appropriate and electrification of operational equipment.
- Energy efficiency: Replicate interventions such as LED lighting, compressed air optimisation, power factor improvement, automation-led efficiency, energy-efficient heaters and energy monitoring across relevant facilities.
- Diesel reduction and cleaner backup power: Optimise DG sets, reduce unnecessary diesel use, evaluate BESS-based backup power and progressively integrate renewable power with storage for future facilities.
- EV100 and low-carbon mobility: Expand EV deployment, charging readiness, route optimisation and cleaner mobility solutions including EV and CNG options where technically feasible.
- Product lifecycle decarbonisation: Reduce product carbon footprint through renewable-powered manufacturing, lifecycle assessment, low-carbon materials, design optimisation, circularity and supplier engagement.
- Governance and disclosure: Strengthen monitoring, assurance, internal carbon pricing readiness, climate risk assessment and climate-related reporting systems.

Suzlon's energy efficiency initiatives delivered measurable outcomes in FY2025-26. At NCU Daman, energy efficiency measures achieved a 13.8% reduction and avoided 119 tCO2e. At Tower Gandhidham, a 13.2% reduction avoided 340.05 tCO2e, supported by LED implementation, compressor optimisation, power factor improvement, rechargeable emergency lights, automation in blasting and painting, and improved welding technologies.

Suzlon is reducing diesel dependency by optimising DG set capacity and phasing out underutilised units. At Gandhidham, DG sets were reduced from six to three units, while at Bhuj, one out of five DG sets was phased out. Suzlon is also evaluating Battery Energy Storage Systems as a cleaner alternative to diesel-based backup power, particularly for future manufacturing facilities and renewable-powered operations.

Under its EV100 commitment, Suzlon aims to transition directly controlled fleet to electric mobility by 2035. In FY2025-26, Suzlon deployed 20 EVs across manufacturing, OMS and SE Forge operations, including owned and leased vehicles, avoiding 41.36 tCO2e emissions on a tank-to-wheel basis across approximately 2.43 lakh km of fleet operations. EV use in blade transportation at the Jaisalmer blade manufacturing plant and replacement of diesel vehicles with EVs at RBU Dhule demonstrate early implementation across operational use cases.

Low-carbon product innovation is a core element of Suzlon's climate strategy. The S144-3.X MW turbine records a product carbon footprint of 6.17 gCO2e/kWh, positioning it among India's lowest product carbon footprint wind solutions. Suzlon has secured ISO 14067 certification for product carbon footprint for WTGs and castings, providing a structured basis to identify lifecycle emissions reduction opportunities across design, manufacturing, supply chain, transport, installation, operation, maintenance and end-of-life stages.

In FY2025-26, Suzlon also improved the carbon efficiency of selected purchased-goods categories through design-led innovation. The transition of selected wind turbine models, including S144 and S120, to hybrid lattice tower designs reduced material requirements per MW installed. Emissions intensity for iron and steel reduced from 133 tCO2e/MW installed in FY2024-25 to 55 tCO2e/MW installed in FY2025-26; glass and related materials reduced by 26%; wood, timber and cork products reduced by 15%; and rubber and plastic products reduced by 9%.

Suzlon's climate ambition is to achieve net zero Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 2035, against a FY 2025 base year, and net zero Scope 3 emissions by 2040, against a FY 2026 base year while continuing to maintain net zero status for Scope 1, 2 post 2035. This is materially more ambitious than a Paris-aligned trajectory and goes beyond a conventional 1.5°C-aligned pathway. The Paris Agreement anchors on limiting warming to well below 2°C while pursuing efforts towards 1.5°C, with global net zero around mid-century; benchmark 1.5°C decarbonisation pathways likewise centre on 2050 for global net zero CO_2. By committing to full operational decarbonisation fifteen years ahead of that reference point, and value-chain decarbonisation a decade ahead, Suzlon is front-loading abatement rather than deferring it — the variable that actually determines warming outcomes.

The distinction matters because warming is governed by cumulative emissions, not by the end-point date. The accompanying chart benchmarks Suzlon's Scope 1 and 2 intensity trajectory against recognised decarbonisation pathways for the industrial sector. The comparison is constructed on an emissions-intensity basis, defined as industry emissions per unit of total final energy consumption. Suzlon's own intensity trajectory is derived from a projection of future energy consumption, built on the company's stated business growth plans — including planned capacity expansion and manufacturing volumes — and adjusted for the pipeline of energy efficiency and decarbonisation initiatives Suzlon intends to implement across its operations. This ensures the trajectory reflects a growing business decarbonising in absolute terms, rather than reductions arising from contraction. The IEA Net Zero Emissions by 2050 pathway is applied at the World level, as India-specific NZE data is not published; the below 2°C comparison uses the IEA Announced Pledges Scenario for India from the World Energy Outlook 2024; and the NGFS Net Zero 2050 and Below 2°C scenarios are both applied at India level. Across every one of these reference pathways, Suzlon's trajectory sits consistently below the benchmark curve through the interim years, and the area between the curves represents avoided cumulative emissions — a smaller share of the remaining 1.5°C carbon budget consumed by Suzlon over the transition period. Because Suzlon's reductions occur across the time horizon rather than being back-loaded to the 2040s, the company draws down proportionately less of its allocated carbon budget than any of these pathways would permit, providing headroom against overshoot risk and reducing reliance on future carbon removals to balance residual emissions.

Chart footnote

TFEC: Total Final Energy Consumption, Benchmark pathways are expressed as industry emissions intensity per unit of total final energy consumption. Suzlon's energy consumption denominator is projected from business growth plans and planned energy efficiency and decarbonisation initiatives. IEA Net Zero Emissions by 2050 – World (India-specific NZE data not available). IEA Announced Pledges Scenario (below 2°C) – India, World Energy Outlook 2024. NGFS Net Zero 2050 and Below 2°C – India.

Scope 3, measured against a FY 2026 base year, represents the substantial majority of Suzlon's total footprint and is concentrated in purchased goods and services alongside upstream and downstream transportation, capital goods, and the installation and end-of-life phases of the turbine lifecycle. A 2040 net zero Scope 3 commitment is set a full decade ahead of the 2050 reference point embedded in the IEA and NGFS net zero scenarios, and well ahead of the pace at which those pathways assume heavy industry decarbonises – a gap that is particularly pronounced for India, where the NGFS and APS pathways reflect a later industrial transition than the World-level NZE trajectory. As with Scope 1 and 2, the Scope 3 trajectory is set against projected value-chain activity consistent with Suzlon's growth plans, so the commitment represents genuine absolute decarbonisation across an expanding order book. Delivering it depends on supplier engagement and science-based target adoption across the vendor base, progressive substitution towards green and recycled steel and lower-carbon composites, design-stage material efficiency and circularity including blade recyclability, logistics optimisation, and renewable electrification across the supply chain. Suzlon's products themselves remain net carbon-avoiding over their operating life, but the company treats avoided emissions as separate from, and never a substitute for, absolute reduction against its own Scope 3 inventory.

Resource Allocation and Climate Investment

Implementing Suzlon's transition plan will require a combination of capital expenditure, operating expenditure, R&D expenditure, procurement expenditure and cross-functional management resources. These resources support Suzlon's decarbonisation priorities, including renewable electricity adoption, energy efficiency, product carbon footprint reduction, low-carbon product innovation, circularity, supplier decarbonisation, climate-risk assessment and site-level resilience measures. Whilst Suzlon is looking at innovative financing models, including opex based decarbonisation services, Suzlon does estimate INR 100-200 crores to be required in the form of capital investment to achieve its long term net zero ambitions

Decarbonisation initiative and location	Climate-related opportunity addressed	Emissions scope affected	Reported investment required	Estimated annual monetary benefit	Estimated annual emissions reduction	Calculated annual benefit-to-investment ratio	Indicative simple payback	Climate and financial relevance
Energy optimisation at Tower Manufacturing Plant, Gandhidham	Energy efficiency through LED lighting, compressor optimisation, power-factor improvement, equipment right-sizing, automation and process improvements	Scope 2, location-based	INR 42.02 lakh	INR 46.69 lakh/year	340.00 tCO_2e/ year	111.1%	0.90 years	Reduces purchased-electricity consumption, Scope 2 exposure and operating costs while improving production-process efficiency.
Compressor demand controller at WTG and NCU manufacturing plant, Puducherry	Compressed-air optimisation by aligning compressor operation with actual plant demand	Scope 2, location-based	INR 0.80 lakh	INR 2.23 lakh/year	22.00 tCO_2e/ year	278.8%	0.36 years	Provides a short-payback efficiency intervention that reduces avoidable electricity consumption and associated Scope 2 emissions.
8.8 MWp solar PV installation at SE Forge, Coimbatore	Substitution of grid electricity with on-site low-carbon electricity	Scope 2, location-based	INR 17.00 crore	INR 19.35 crore/year	10,672.00 tCO_2e/ year	113.8%	0.88 years	Represents the largest quantified emissions-reduction and financial-benefit contribution in the implemented initiative portfolio and supports Suzlon's 100% renewable-electricity commitment.

Decarbonisation initiative and location	Climate-related opportunity addressed	Emissions scope affected	Reported investment required	Estimated annual monetary benefit	Estimated annual emissions reduction	Calculated annual benefit-to-investment ratio	Indicative simple payback	Climate and financial relevance
Use of approximately 90% recycled sand at SE Forge, Coimbatore	Material circularity and reduction in virgin material consumption	Scope 3 Category 1, Purchased Goods and Services	No incremental investment reported	INR 7.79 lakh/year	4,195.00 tCO_2e/ year	Not meaningful	Not applicable	Reduces dependence on virgin sand and associated value-chain emissions while improving material productivity. The financial benefit is reported without an associated incremental investment.
Reuse of metal chips and process scrap at SE Forge, Coimbatore	Circular use of steel scrap as a production input	Scope 3 Category 1, Purchased Goods and Services	No incremental investment reported	INR 12.17 lakh/year	220.00 tCO_2e/ year	Not meaningful	Not applicable	Reduces virgin material requirements and supports lower embodied emissions from purchased materials. The financial benefit is reported without an associated incremental investment.
LED lighting substitution at SE Forge, Coimbatore	Building-energy efficiency through replacement of conventional lighting	Scope 2, location-based	INR 18.91 lakh	INR 3.63 lakh/year	329.00 tCO_2e/ year	19.2%	5.21 years	Reduces purchased-electricity demand and operational Scope 2 emissions across production areas.
LED lighting and process-efficiency measures at NCU Daman	Building and process energy efficiency	Scope 2, location-based	INR 4.46 lakh	INR 8.37 lakh/year	119.00 tCO_2e/ year	187.7%	0.53 years	Reduces operational energy costs and Scope 2 emissions through relatively low-capital efficiency measures. The Climate Action Report identifies a 13.8% reduction and 119 tCO_2e of avoided emissions at NCU Daman.
Solar PV installations across 21 OMS locations in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu	Distributed low-carbon electricity generation for service operations	Scope 2, location-based	INR 1.37 crore	INR 28.20 lakh/year	406.01 tCO_2e/ year	20.6%	4.86 years	Reduces grid-electricity dependence across geographically distributed OMS operations and supports progress towards the RE100 commitment.
DG-set optimisation at Tower Gandhidham and RBU Bhuj	Reduction in diesel consumption through rationalisation of backup-generating capacity	Scope 1	No incremental investment reported	INR 88.79 lakh/year	73.00 tCO_2e/ year	Not meaningful	Not applicable	Reduces direct fuel use, Scope 1 emissions and exposure to diesel costs. Suzlon reduced the number of DG sets at Gandhidham and phased out an underutilised unit at Bhuj.
Solar streetlights and solar CCTV at IB project locations in Karnataka and Maharashtra	Replacement of conventional project-site electricity with distributed solar solutions	Scope 2, location-based	INR 35.55 lakh	INR 14.21 lakh/year	46.42 tCO_2e/ year	40.0%	2.50 years	Reduces project-site electricity consumption, operating costs and associated Scope 2 emissions. The report also identifies 56,610 kWh of energy savings from these interventions.
Deployment of 20 electric vehicles across manufacturing, OMS and SE Forge operations	Fleet electrification and reduction in direct vehicle-fuel consumption	Scope 1	INR 3.00 crore	INR 23.09 lakh/year	41.36 tCO_2e/ year	7.7%	13.00 years	Supports Suzlon's EV100 commitment and reduces tank-to-wheel emissions from directly controlled mobility. The vehicles covered approximately 2.43 lakh km during the reporting period.

Decarbonisation initiative and location	Climate-related opportunity addressed	Emissions scope affected	Reported investment required	Estimated annual monetary benefit	Estimated annual emissions reduction	Calculated annual benefit-to-investment ratio	Indicative simple payback	Climate and financial relevance
Integrated energy-efficiency measures at WTG and NCU manufacturing plant, Puducherry	Process optimisation through layout improvements, HVLS fans, solar thermal systems, LED lighting and intelligent compressor controls	Scope 2, location-based	INR 84.00 lakh	INR 42.00 lakh/year	106.00 tCO_2e/ year	50.0%	2.00 years	Reduces purchased-electricity demand and improves the energy efficiency of manufacturing and supporting operations.
Logistics, material-movement and equipment optimisation at WTG and NCU manufacturing plant, Puducherry	Process efficiency, transport electrification and DG-set efficiency	Scope 1	INR 83.00 lakh	INR 36.09 lakh/year	46.00 tCO_2e/ year	43.5%	2.30 years	Reduces direct fuel consumption through improved shop-floor logistics, battery-operated forklifts and enhanced DG-set efficiency.
Total implemented initiative portfolio	Renewable electricity, energy efficiency, diesel reduction, electric mobility and material circularity	Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 Category 1	INR 24.06 crore	INR 22.48 crore/year	16,615.79 tCO_2e/ year	93.45%	Approximately 1.07 years	Demonstrates the combined financial and emissions-reduction contribution of implemented environmental initiatives using the information reported for FY2025-26.

The table presents reported and calculated information for environmental and emissions-reduction initiatives implemented during FY2025-26. Investment and annual monetary-benefit values are based on information collected from the relevant business units and remain subject to Suzlon's financial and disclosure-control processes. Estimated emissions reductions reflect the methodologies, activity data and emission factors applied to the respective initiatives.

The annual benefit-to-investment ratio and indicative simple payback are calculated management indicators. They do not represent accounting return on investment, internal rate of return, net present value or audited future cash-flow forecasts. The calculations do not incorporate financing costs, depreciation, taxation, residual value, differences in commissioning dates or the time value of money.

The assessment excludes environmental and strategic benefits that have not been monetised, including reduced exposure to energy and fuel-price volatility, improved energy security, regulatory preparedness, operational resilience and possible improvements in product and customer positioning. In accordance with the report's information-classification approach, values should be identified as reported performance, calculated indicators or estimates, as applicable.

Low-Carbon R&D

Suzlon's low-carbon R&D and product innovation activities are focused on improving turbine efficiency, reducing product carbon footprint, lowering material intensity, increasing recyclability, extending product life and embedding circularity across the turbine lifecycle. Key activity areas include turbine platform development, hybrid and lightweight tower design, lifecycle assessment, product carbon footprinting, material efficiency, low-carbon steel sourcing, recycled-material integration, digital monitoring, predictive maintenance and renewable-powered manufacturing.

Suzlon has completed lifecycle assessment and product carbon footprint work for the **S120 and S144 turbine models**, with PCF reporting and verification aligned to ISO 14067, ISO 14040/14044 and ISO 14021 requirements. The **S144-3.X MW turbine** has a verified product carbon footprint of **6.17 gCO_2e/kWh** on a cradle-to-grave basis, lower than the referenced global benchmark of 7 gCO_2e/kWh and Suzlon's earlier turbine model benchmark of 8.83 gCO_2e/kWh.

The S144 model also reflects design-led material efficiency. The referenced S144 tubular tower section uses **38.984 MT of steel**, compared with **103.821 MT** in the referenced conventional Suzlon turbine design, implying an indicative steel reduction of approximately **62.4%** for the compared tower section. Suzlon also uses **225 kg of scrap steel per tower**, sources low-carbon steel with emission intensity below **2.2 tCO_2e/t**, and sources **83.25% of Tier-1 critical suppliers locally in India**.

Product-life extension is another low-carbon R&D lever. The S144-3.X MW design has an extended product life of **25 years**, compared with 20 years for earlier models, supported by third-party validation. This helps reduce lifecycle material intensity and supports lower lifecycle emissions per unit of electricity generated.

Circularity and end-of-life design are embedded in Suzlon's product stewardship approach. Suzlon reports that approximately 90-92% of end-of-life turbine materials are recyclable, while circularity measures include CTI/circularity assessment, packaging reclamation, recycled sand and steel scrap use in castings, blade scrap repurposing and product lifecycle communication. Packaging reclamation reached 69.55% in WTG Projects, and casting operations use approximately 75% steel scrap and 90% recycled sand.



Low-carbon R&D activity and climate relevance

Activity area	Reported activity / output	Climate relevance
Product carbon footprinting	PCF completed for S120 and S144; S144 PCF at 6.17 gCO_2e/kWh	Strengthens low-carbon product transparency and customer Scope 3 decarbonisation support.
Lifecycle assessment	LCA completed for S120 and S144	Supports lifecycle-based design, material and end-of-life decision-making.
Material efficiency	S144 tower section uses 38.984 MT steel vs. 103.821 MT in referenced conventional design	Reduces embodied carbon and material intensity.
Product-life extension	S144 product life extended to 25 years	Improves lifecycle emissions performance per kWh generated.
Circularity	90-92% end-of-life materials recyclable; CTI/circularity work; packaging reclamation	Supports waste reduction, end-of-life recovery and circular product stewardship.
Recycled materials	225 kg scrap steel per tower; 75% steel scrap and 90% recycled sand in castings	Reduces virgin material dependence and embodied emissions.
Low-carbon materials	Low-carbon steel below 2.2 tCO_2e/t from Tier-1 suppliers	Supports supplier decarbonisation and lower embodied carbon.
Renewable-powered manufacturing	FY2025 renewable electricity consumption increased to 92,428.30 GJ; RBU Dhule uses 100% green energy	Reduces Scope 2 emissions and supports RE100 pathway.
Digital innovation	Predictive maintenance, SCADA, smart wind forecasting and AI-enabled monitoring	Improves turbine availability, reduces downtime and supports lifecycle efficiency.

Planned Funding Sources

Suzlon expects to use a combination of internal accruals, operating cash flows, working capital facilities, corporate financing, customer or project-specific arrangements, government-linked incentives where eligible, and partnerships to finance its transition, resilience and growth strategy. These funding sources may support renewable electricity procurement, energy efficiency, manufacturing capacity enhancement, EV transition, storage solutions, low-carbon product innovation, physical resilience, supplier decarbonisation and digital systems.

Planned funding sources and current status

Funding source	Potential use	Current status
Internal accruals and operating cash flow	Energy efficiency, on-site renewable energy, EV transition, digital systems, smaller adaptation and resilience measures	Base source supported by FY2025 operating cash flow of INR 1,091.96 crore and net cash surplus of INR 1,943 crore.
Cash and bank balances	Transition-plan implementation, working capital support, project readiness and contingency funding	Cash and bank balances increased to INR 2,184 crore in FY2025. Climate-specific allocation is assessed through Suzlon's financial planning and governance processes.
Non-fund-based working capital facilities	Letters of credit, bank guarantees and order execution support for WTG/project business	Revolving non-fund-based working capital facility exceeding INR 6,000 crore available from banks to support execution-related requirements.
Corporate or project debt	Manufacturing capacity, renewable electricity infrastructure, storage, site resilience and large-scale transition projects	Subject to Board and Finance approval. FY2025 total borrowings were INR 283.33 crore; climate-related debt facilities may be evaluated where aligned with eligible transition and resilience investments.
Green finance	Eligible renewable-energy, low-carbon manufacturing, energy-efficiency or resilience investments	Potential source of finance for eligible renewable-energy, low-carbon manufacturing, energy-efficiency and resilience investments.
Sustainability-linked finance	Financing linked to climate KPIs such as RE100, EV100, emissions reduction, energy intensity or supplier ESG performance	Potential source of finance linked to climate KPIs such as RE100, EV100, emissions reduction, energy intensity and supplier ESG performance, subject to governance approvals and financing strategy.
Government incentives	Manufacturing, renewable energy, storage, EVs, R&D, green energy access and domestic sourcing support	Subject to programme eligibility. Reports reference policy support such as ALMM Wind, 100% FDI in power sector and Green Energy Open Access Rules.
Partnerships and joint ventures	Technology, market development, supply-chain decarbonisation, green steel and renewable energy ecosystem development	Subject to commercial and governance approval. Suzlon's association with RE100, EV100 and IGSC supports transition alignment and collaboration on technology, market development and supply-chain decarbonisation.

Suzlon's current disclosed funding capacity for transition-related implementation is supported primarily by internal accruals, operating cash flows, available liquidity and banking facilities. In FY2025, Suzlon generated **INR 1,091.96 crore of operating cash flow**, reported **cash and bank balances of INR 2,184 crore**, maintained a **net cash surplus of INR 1,943 crore**, and had access to **more than INR 6,000 crore of non-fund-based working capital facilities** for execution-related requirements. These sources provide financial flexibility to support energy efficiency, renewable electricity adoption, manufacturing capacity, product innovation, resilience measures and working capital requirements.

Value Chain Climate Action

Suzlon's value-chain climate action focuses on Scope 3 data quality, supplier engagement, sustainable procurement, logistics optimisation, circularity, lifecycle assessment and product carbon footprint reduction. Scope 3 emissions in FY2025-26 were 1,287,876 tCO2e, with purchased goods and services accounting for 1,195,412 tCO2e and representing the most material Scope 3 category. Other relevant categories included capital goods, fuel- and energy-related activities, upstream and downstream transportation, waste generated in operations, business travel, employee commuting, upstream leased assets, processing of sold products, use of sold products, end-of-life treatment of sold products and investments.

Value-Chain Mapping and Emissions Hotspots

Suzlon's value-chain climate assessment considers operational dependencies and emissions hotspots across upstream procurement, Tier 1 suppliers, inbound logistics, own operations, customer delivery, O&M and end-of-life management. The assessment identifies Purchased Goods and Services as the most material emissions hotspot, followed by logistics, end-of-life treatment, employee commuting and business travel. In FY2025-26, Suzlon reported Scope 3 emissions of 1,287,876 **tCO_2e**, of which Purchased Goods and Services accounted for 1,195,412 **tCO_2e**, or approximately 92.8% **of Scope 3 emissions**.

Suzlon's supplier and value-chain engagement is supported by its Sustainable Sourcing Policy, Supplier Code of Conduct, ESG supplier assessments, supplier sustainability assessment alignment, supplier audits, capacity-building sessions and supplier data collection. In FY2025-26, 94.33% of Tier 1 critical suppliers, covering approximately 300 suppliers, were assessed using ESG, commodity and geographic risk criteria.

Value-chain response and management approach

Value-chain stage	Principal activities	Climate-related concentration	Current disclosure and management response
Upstream raw materials	Steel, aluminium, cement, resin, glass fibre, castings and critical components	Purchased-goods emissions, carbon-price pass-through, material availability, traceability and supplier decarbonisation	Purchased Goods and Services is Suzlon's largest Scope 3 hotspot, representing approximately 92.8% of FY2025-26 Scope 3 emissions. Suzlon prioritises supplier engagement, low-carbon steel below 2.2 tCO_2e/t where available, local sourcing and supplier ESG assessments.
Tier 1 suppliers	Components, assemblies, steel, castings, services and critical materials	Renewable-energy use, environmental performance, human rights, data quality and emissions intensity	In FY2025-26, 94.33% of Tier 1 critical suppliers, covering approximately 300 suppliers, were assessed using ESG, commodity and geographic risk criteria. The assessment supports ongoing supplier engagement and risk monitoring across critical supply categories.
Inbound logistics	Transportation of heavy and oversized WTG components, castings, blades, towers and spares	Diesel use, transport emissions, route constraints, oversized cargo and limited low-carbon alternatives	Upstream transportation and distribution emissions were 19,229.70 tCO_2e, while downstream transportation and distribution emissions were 5,088.54 tCO_2e. Suzlon's mitigation levers include local sourcing, logistics optimisation, tower weight reduction, shipment consolidation and route efficiency.
Own operations	Manufacturing, forging, foundry, projects, OMS, offices and support functions	Electricity, fuel, water, heat, flooding, rainfall, cyclones and process efficiency	Own operations are addressed through RE100, EV100, energy efficiency, climate-risk assessment, renewable electricity procurement, water stewardship and physical adaptation measures. In FY2025-26, Suzlon reported Scope 1 emissions of 6,835 tCO_2e and Scope 2 market-based emissions of 49,564 tCO_2e.
Customers and delivery (Downstream)	Turbine supply, project execution, installation and commissioning	Product carbon footprint, project resilience, customer decarbonisation and low-carbon electricity demand	Suzlon's S144 turbine has a verified product carbon footprint of 6.17 gCO_2e/kWh, supporting customer Scope 2 and value-chain decarbonisation. S120 and S144 LCAs and PCFs have been completed, improving product-level climate transparency.
O&M	Service mobility, maintenance, turbine performance optimisation and remote monitoring	Vehicle emissions, site access, turbine efficiency, useful life extension and customer service continuity	O&M climate levers include predictive maintenance, SCADA analytics, route optimisation, service vehicle transition and turbine availability improvement. Suzlon has committed to 100% transition of owned vehicles to EVs by 2035 under EV100.
End of life	Decommissioning, refurbishment, material recovery, recycling and responsible disposal	Metals, blades, electronics, composites, circularity and hazardous materials	FY24-25 end-of-life treatment of sold products accounted for 14,705.86 tCO_2e. Suzlon's product stewardship disclosures indicate approximately 90-92% recyclability of turbine materials, with circularity levers including scrap steel, recycled sand, packaging recovery, EPR compliance and blade-waste reuse.

Supplier Prioritisation Approach

Suzlon prioritise suppliers for climate engagement using a combined risk-based and emissions-based approach. Priority is given to suppliers based on:

- Procurement spend and strategic criticality;
- Emissions intensity and contribution to Scope 3 Purchased Goods and Services;
- Material category, especially steel, castings, aluminium, resin, glass fibre, electronics, generators, towers and blades;
- Geography and exposure to climate, regulatory or supply-chain disruption risks;
- Supplier ESG performance and 7-pillar ESG assessment outcome;
- Data availability and maturity of GHG reporting;
- Use of renewable energy and low-carbon materials;
- Ability to support Suzlon's Net Zero Scope 1, 2 and 3 target by 2040; and
- Decarbonisation potential through energy efficiency, green steel, recycled content, circularity and process improvements.

In FY2025-26, Suzlon assessed 94.33% of Tier 1 critical suppliers, covering approximately 300 suppliers, and that supplier engagement included ESG awareness and capacity-building sessions, responsible sourcing, human rights due diligence, health and safety, environmental compliance and supply-chain data improvement.

Emissions Hotspot Summary

Scope 3 hotspot	FY25-26 emissions	Climate interpretation	Next Steps
Purchased goods and services	1,195,412 tCO_2e	Largest emissions hotspot, driven mainly by material procurement and component supply	Supplier decarbonisation, low-carbon steel, recycled material, supplier ESG assessment, emissions data improvement
Upstream transportation and distribution	8,086 tCO_2e	Heavy and oversized components create logistics emissions	Route optimisation, local sourcing, shipment consolidation, modal shift where feasible
End-of-life treatment of sold products	34,758 tCO_2e	Linked to decommissioning, material recovery, recycling and disposal	Circularity, take-back pathways, recycling partnerships, design for recovery
Employee commute	5,312 tCO_2e	Workforce mobility-related emissions	EV transition, commuting optimisation, work-location planning
Business travel and hotel stays	1,948 tCO_2e	Travel-related emissions from business movement and lodging	Travel optimisation, virtual meetings, low-carbon travel choices
Waste generated in operations	129 tCO_2e	Operational waste and treatment emissions	ZWTL, recycling, co-processing, waste reduction

Suzlon's Scope 3 emissions inventory has expanded to cover all relevant categories, and in FY2025-26, Scope 3 emissions reached **1,287,876 tCO_2e**.

Supplier Prioritisation

Suppliers are prioritised for climate engagement based on:

- Procurement spend;
- Emissions intensity;
- Criticality to production;
- Commodity and geographic risk;
- Substitutability;
- ESG-assessment performance;
- Regulatory exposure;
- Availability of emissions data; and
- Potential for collaborative action.

Priority engagement should focus on steel, castings, aluminium, logistics, electrical equipment and other material contributors to Scope 3 emissions.

Environmental Requirements In Purchasing

Suzlon integrates environmental and climate-related requirements into supplier onboarding, supplier due diligence, responsible sourcing and ongoing supplier engagement. Relevant suppliers are expected to comply with applicable environmental laws, Suzlon's Supplier Code of Conduct, Sustainable Sourcing Policy and ESG assessment requirements. Supplier expectations cover environmental compliance, energy and emissions management, water stewardship, waste and pollution control, health and safety, responsible sourcing, human rights, business ethics, data disclosure and support for lifecycle and circularity objectives. Relevant suppliers are expected to:

- Comply with applicable environmental laws, permits and Suzlon's Supplier Code of Conduct;
- Manage energy consumption, GHG emissions, water, waste, hazardous materials and pollution risks;
- Provide climate and environmental information where requested by Suzlon;
- Participate in ESG, commodity and geography-based risk assessments;
- Support corrective-action processes where gNZE are identified;
- Support low-carbon material objectives, including recycled material and low-carbon steel procurement;
- Maintain relevant environmental, quality, health and safety systems;
- Support product lifecycle, circularity, recyclability and responsible-sourcing requirements; and
- Improve data availability for Scope 3 emissions and value-chain climate reporting.

Compliance is monitored through supplier onboarding, sustainability questionnaires, supplier ESG assessments, vendor ratings, audits, documentation reviews, supplier engagement meetings, grievance mechanisms, corrective-action tracking and capacity-building sessions. Suzlon's supplier evaluation approach uses supplier sustainability assessment alignment, a 7-pillar ESG methodology, commodity and geography risk screening, and responsible sourcing principles aligned with ISO 20400.

During FY2025-26, 300 suppliers were assessed, covering 94.33% of Tier 1 critical suppliers. The assessment included ESG, sustainability disclosure, commodity and geographic risk parameters, and covered areas such as climate change, environmental compliance, health and safety, working conditions, human rights, responsible sourcing and business ethics. Suzlon also conducted four ESG awareness and capacity-building sessions for suppliers.

No significant adverse environmental or human rights risks were identified through the supplier assessment process, and therefore corrective actions were not triggered for significant supplier risks. However, Suzlon will continue monitoring supplier ESG performance, supplier-specific emissions data, renewable electricity use, low-carbon material sourcing and decarbonisation readiness to support Scope 3 reduction and value-chain reporting.

Supplier engagement and environmental requirements disclosure

Disclosure item	Current state
Suppliers assessed	300 suppliers
Tier 1 critical supplier coverage	94.33%
Supplier assessment methodology	ESG, 7-pillar, commodity and geography risk assessment
Supplier engagement sessions	Four ESG awareness / capacity-building sessions
Environmental requirements	Energy, emissions, water, waste, pollution, environmental compliance, responsible sourcing and climate data disclosure
Corrective-action outcomes	No significant risks identified; corrective actions not triggered for significant risks
Value-chain evidence	Supplier assessments, ESG training records, supplier questionnaires, sustainability dashboard, policy documents and audit records

Supplier Risk Assessment

Purchased goods and services are a material part of Suzlon's Scope 3 profile due to materials, consumables, components, maintenance services, engineering services and site-preparation services. Suzlon's procurement and supply-chain engagement therefore focuses on improving supplier-level data, assessing low-carbon materials, identifying emissions hotspots, increasing supplier awareness and developing practical decarbonisation actions with priority suppliers.

Sustainability through Supplier Collaboration

Supplier collaboration is expected to help Suzlon move from spend-based and proxy emissions estimates toward more supplier-specific and activity-based data. Priority actions include improving supplier-level emissions data collection, identifying high-emission procurement categories and supplier hotspots, evaluating lower-carbon material alternatives, integrating carbon considerations into procurement and supplier evaluation processes, improving logistics planning for large components, strengthening product carbon footprint work for turbine platforms and castings, exploring circularity and end-of-life opportunities, and engaging suppliers on renewable energy adoption, energy efficiency and climate-related disclosure.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Suzlon recognises that climate change presents both transition and physical risks that could materially affect operations, supply chains, project execution, O&M activities and long-term strategy. In FY2025-26, Suzlon strengthened its climate risk assessment approach in alignment with TCFD, IFRS S2 and ISO 14091 expectations through review of existing disclosures and internal processes, identification of climate-related risks and opportunities, and engagement with internal stakeholders to refine and prioritise material physical and transition risks.

Suzlon applies a double materiality lens to climate risk assessment, combining financial materiality with environmental and social materiality. The process includes climate pathway analysis, physical risk assessment, transition risk assessment, opportunity assessment, risk universe mapping and periodic updates. Climate-related risks are integrated into the Risk Universe and categorised alongside strategic, operational, financial, compliance and reputational risks.

The assessment is updated semi-annually under the coordination of the Risk Management Committee and is informed by Board direction, external benchmarks and emerging policy and market signals. Climate-related risks are assigned to risk leaders and risk owners, with mitigation plans, timelines and control measures tracked through enterprise risk processes.

Climate and Environmental Risk Management Process

Suzlon applies an integrated process to identify, assess, prioritise, manage and monitor climate-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities across its operations, value chain and business units. Climate-related risks are embedded within Suzlon's Enterprise Risk Management framework and central risk register, alongside strategic, operational, financial, compliance, reputational, cybersecurity and ESG risks.

Suzlon's ERM framework is aligned with ISO 31000:2018 and follows a structured risk-management cycle covering **identification, evaluation, response, monitoring, reporting and escalation, and continuous improvement**. Climate-risk assessment is further supported by ISO 14091-aligned methodology, TCFD and IFRS S2 expectations, and scenario-based assessment of physical and transition risks.

Risk-Management Process

- Identification: Suzlon identifies climate and environmental risks by reviewing physical hazards, policy developments, energy and emissions performance, water and natural-resource dependencies, supplier exposure, customer expectations, emerging technology, regulatory changes and market transition signals.
- Assessment: Identified risks and opportunities are assessed for nature, likelihood, magnitude, velocity, persistence, time horizon and potential financial, operational, safety, environmental, regulatory and reputational consequences. Physical climate risks are assessed using site location, historical event data, climate projections and hazard thresholds, while transition risks are evaluated using scenario indicators, policy trends and sector benchmarks.
- Interconnection analysis: Suzlon considers whether an initial physical hazard or transition driver could create secondary operational, financial or strategic consequences. For example, extreme rainfall may affect site access and construction timelines, while carbon pricing may affect energy costs, supplier costs and product competitiveness.
- Prioritisation: Climate-related risks and opportunities are prioritised against other enterprise risks using Suzlon's ERM framework, double materiality assessment and "Risks That Matter" approach. The FY25 double materiality assessment considered impact and financial materiality and classified topics as Critical, Significant or Important based on scale, scope, likelihood, irremediability and financial relevance.
- Response: Risk owners and business owners are assigned to develop mitigation and adaptation actions, timelines, controls, indicators and resource requirements. Response measures include renewable-energy adoption, energy efficiency, internal carbon pricing, climate-resilient infrastructure, emergency preparedness, supplier engagement, water stewardship, waste and circularity measures, product carbon footprinting and low-carbon product innovation.
- Monitoring: Suzlon tracks risk indicators, mitigation status, residual exposure and changes in the operating environment through structured reporting, ESG dashboards, internal controls, audits, supplier assessments, compliance reviews and assurance processes. Key indicators include asset vulnerability, Scope 3 data quality, supplier decarbonisation targets, internal carbon pricing use, low-carbon CAPEX share, emissions, energy, water, waste and circularity metrics.



- Escalation: Material climate and environmental issues are escalated to executive management, the Risk Management Committee, CSR & ESG Committee, Audit Committee or the Board, depending on the nature and severity of the matter. Substantial risks that may affect financial stability, strategic objectives, compliance, safety or stakeholder confidence are escalated through the ERM governance structure.
- Review: Suzlon's central risk register and ERM process are reviewed semi-annually, with additional review following material events, regulatory developments, significant scenario updates, strategic changes or operational disruptions. Climate-resilience conclusions are also reviewed through governance and sustainability reporting processes, even where a full scenario model is not rerun.

The assessment uses available information from:

1. IPCC scenarios, including SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5;
2. IEA transition scenarios, including STEPS and NZE;
3. WRI Aqueduct and water-risk datasets;
4. IMD, NOAA and climate-hazard datasets for temperature, rainfall, cyclone and landslide risks;
5. Site coordinates and operational information;
6. Emissions and energy data;
7. Supplier, logistics and procurement data;
8. Customer and investor expectations;
9. Regulatory and carbon-market developments;
10. Enterprise financial thresholds;
11. Incident and business-continuity records; and
12. Internal and external stakeholder inputs.



Initial driver	Connected risk	Business consequence	Management response
Water stress	Reduced water availability or higher sourcing cost	Production interruption and increased operating cost	Efficiency, storage, recycling and alternative sourcing
Cyclones and rainfall	Facility and road-access disruption	Downtime, delivery delays, repair costs and revenue effects	Structural controls, drainage, emergency response and insurance
Carbon pricing	Higher electricity and material costs	Margin and cash-flow pressure	Renewable electricity, efficiency and low-carbon procurement
Low-carbon demand	Increased demand for wind-energy solutions	Revenue and capacity opportunity	Product innovation, capacity planning and market development
Supplier transition	Material availability and price change	Procurement cost, delay and Scope 3 exposure	Supplier engagement, recycled inputs and design optimisation

Internal Carbon Pricing

Suzlon uses carbon-price assumptions as a decision-support and scenario-analysis mechanism to evaluate the potential financial implications of greenhouse gas emissions. The mechanism supports assessment of renewable electricity, energy-efficiency projects, diesel-generator optimisation, battery storage, electrification, electric mobility, low-carbon materials, logistics and climate-resilient infrastructure.

The financial analysis uses IEA carbon-price assumptions for India and an exchange rate of INR 80 per US dollar.

Scenario	2030 price	2050 price
IEA STEPS	INR 3,120/tCO_2e	INR 4,160/tCO_2e
IEA APS	INR 3,200/tCO_2e	INR 12,800/tCO_2e

Suzlon applies scenario-aligned shadow carbon prices of INR 3,120 to INR 3,200/tCO_2e for 2030 and INR 4,160 to INR 12,800/tCO_2e for 2050 in climate-related financial sensitivity analysis. Suzlon reports an internal shadow carbon price of INR 2,850–9,500/tCO_2e, applied to Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 Category 1 and Category 2, covering 97.94% of emissions in the selected scopes and used for selected capital expenditure and operational carbon-reduction decisions.

METRICS AND TARGETS

Suzlon tracks climate performance through Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions, renewable energy consumption, renewable energy share, total energy consumption, emissions intensity, energy intensity, air emissions, product carbon footprint, EV deployment, avoided emissions, climate-related certifications, physical climate risk coverage and progress against climate targets.

FY2025-26 performance includes Scope 1 emissions of 6,835 tCO2e, Scope 2 market-based emissions of 49,564 tCO2e and Scope 2 location-based emissions of 68,315 tCO2e, Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based emissions of 56,399 tCO2e and location-based emissions of 75,150 tCO2e, Scope 3 emissions of 1,287,876 tCO2e, total energy consumption of 452,133.76 GJ, renewable energy consumption of 113,500.39 GJ and renewable energy share of 25.1% at Group level.

Suzlon's FY2025-26 intensity performance includes Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions intensity of 0.00000033 tCO2e per rupee (0.33 tCO2e per INR million) of turnover, Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions intensity of 64.68 tCO2e per turbine manufactured, Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions intensity of 22 tCO2e per MW installed, Scope 3 emissions intensity of 499 tCO2e per MW installed, total Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions intensity of 521 tCO2e per MW installed, and energy intensity of 518.50 GJ per turbine manufactured.

Suzlon's climate targets are supported by practical decarbonisation levers across its operations and value chain, including renewable electricity procurement, diesel reduction, energy efficiency, DG optimisation, electrification, EV deployment, BESS evaluation, supplier engagement, low-carbon material assessment, logistics optimisation, lifecycle assessment, product carbon footprinting and circularity.

Ghg Accounting Methodology

Suzlon measures its greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard and the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain Standard.

The inventory covers:

- Scope 1 emissions from owned or controlled fuel use, vehicles, stationary combustion and relevant fugitive sources;
- Scope 2 emissions from purchased electricity, reported using both location-based and market-based methods; and
- Relevant Scope 3 categories across the upstream and downstream value chain.

Activity data is collected from utility invoices, meters, fuel records, procurement systems, travel systems, waste records, logistics information, supplier information and operational records.

Where primary information is unavailable, recognised emissions factors, activity proxies or spend-based calculations may be used. The selected method reflects the nature of the activity and data availability.

Data controls include:

- Assignment of data owners;
- Retention of source evidence;
- Unit and conversion checks;
- Review of emissions factors;
- Year-on-year variance analysis;
- Boundary reconciliation;
- Management review; and
- External assurance, where applicable.

Target / metric area	FY2025-26 performance	Management focus
Net Zero Scope 1 and Scope 2	Target set to achieve Net Zero Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 2035. FY2025-26 Scope 1 emissions: 6,835 tCO2e; Scope 2 market-based emissions: 49,564 tCO2e; Scope 2 location-based emissions: 68,315 tCO2e.	Reduce diesel use, optimise DG sets, electrify equipment and mobility, improve energy efficiency and evaluate cleaner backup power such as BESS.
Net Zero Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3	Target to achieve Net Zero Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions by 2040. FY2025-26 Scope 3 emissions: 1,287,876 tCO2e.	Reviewing and updating data quality and improving engagement with suppliers and customers. Internal Carbon Pricing looked into for deployment in procurement decision making
Renewable energy transition	Renewable energy consumption increased by 22.79% to 113,500.39 GJ, reaching 25.1% of Group-level energy use. Target: 100% renewable electricity by 2030.	Scale on-site and off-site renewable electricity, open access renewable power, green tariffs and certificates where appropriate.
Low-carbon mobility	20 EVs deployed across Manufacturing, OMS and SE Forge, avoiding 41.36 tCO2e across approximately 2.43 lakh km. Target: transition directly controlled fleet to EVs by 2035.	EV100 target being pursued with on-the ground deployment getting tracked
Climate risk assessment and adaptation	ISO 14091:2021 certification achieved across Manufacturing, OMS, SE Forge, IB Projects and Renom for climate risk assessment and adaptation.	Ensure continuous monitoring and tracking of the climate resilience of not only the existing facilities but also upcoming facilities where site due diligences now incorporate climate risk assessment as well
Product Carbon Footprint and LCA	ISO 14067 certification received for WTGs and castings. S144-3.X MW turbine product carbon footprint: 6.17 gCO2e/kWh.	Continue lifecycle assessment, supplier engagement, material efficiency, renewable-powered manufacturing and product design optimisation.
Energy efficiency and energy intensity	Energy intensity per turbine manufactured reduced from 770.97 GJ/ turbine in FY2024-25 to 518.50 GJ/ turbine in FY2025-26.	Replicate proven interventions such as LED retrofits, HVAC and compressed-air optimisation, power factor improvement and process automation.
Internal Carbon Pricing readiness	ICP disclosed as a decision-support mechanism.	Suzlon is looking to strengthen the use of internal carbon pricing as a decision-support tool by applying the disclosed shadow price range to material decarbonisation investments, while validating scope coverage, thresholds and ownership through the Sustainability, Finance and Risk governance process.

GHG emissions category	Unit	FY2024-25	FY2025-26	% change FY25-26
Scope 1 emissions	tCO_2e	9,002	6,835	-24.07%
Scope 2 emissions – market-based	tCO_2e	39,924	49,564	24.1%
Scope 1 + Scope 2 emissions – market-based	tCO_2e	48,926	56,399	15.3%
Scope 3 emissions	tCO_2e	795,508	1,287,876	61.9%
Scope 1 + Scope 2 + Scope 3 emissions	tCO_2e	844,434	1,344,275	59.2%

Scope 3 category	FY2024-25 emissions (tCO_2e)	FY2025-26 emissions (tCO_2e)
Category 1 – Purchased Goods and Services	726,253	1,195,412
Category 2 – Capital Goods	8,713	9,649
Category 3 – Fuel- and Energy-related Activities	10,014	10,057
Category 4 – Upstream Transportation and Distribution	19,230	8,086
Category 5 – Waste Generated in Operations	874	129
Category 6 – Business Travel	2,336	1,948
Category 7 – Employee Commuting	1,116	5,312
Category 8 – Upstream Leased Assets	3,775	8,544
Category 9 – Downstream Transportation and Distribution	5,089	4,307
Category 10 – Processing of Sold Products	2,839	7,272
Category 11 – Use of Sold Products	507	377
Category 12 – End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products	14,706	34,758
Category 15 – Investments	1	2,025

Energy source	Unit	FY2024-25	FY2025-26
Renewable electricity	GJ	92,428.30	113,500.39
Total renewable energy	GJ	92,428.30	113,500.39
Non-renewable electricity	GJ	200,733.36	251,308.35
Non-renewable fuel	GJ	117,769.04	87,325.02
Total non-renewable energy	GJ	318,502.39	338,633.37
Total energy consumed	GJ	410,930.69	452,133.76
Renewable energy share	%	22.49%	25.1%

Intensity metric	Unit	FY2024-25	FY2025-26	% change
Scope 1 + Scope 2 emissions intensity per rupee of turnover	tCO2e / rupee	0.00000045	0.00000032	-32.9%
Scope 1 + Scope 2 emissions intensity per turbine manufactured	tCO2e / turbine	91.8	64.68	-29.54%
Scope 1 + Scope 2 emissions intensity per MW installed	tCO2e / MW installed	41	22	-46.3%
Scope 3 emissions intensity per MW installed	tCO2e / MW installed	510	499	-2.2%
Scope 1 + Scope 2 + Scope 3 emissions intensity per MW installed	tCO2e / MW installed	541	521	-3.9%
Energy intensity per rupee of turnover	GJ / rupee	0.00000380	0.00000268	-39.2%
Energy intensity per rupee of turnover adjusted for PPP	GJ / rupee adjusted for PPP	0.0000786	0.0000524	-33.33%
Energy intensity per turbine manufactured	GJ / turbine	770.97	518.50	-32.75%

IFRS S2 Cross-Industry Climate Metrics

IFRS S2 metric category	FY2025-26 disclosure
Physical-risk exposure	52.71% of listed June 2025 manufacturing activity capacity identified as cyclone exposed
Physical-risk financial exposure	INR 92.93 crore to INR 167.28 crore
Transition carbon-cost exposure, STEPS	INR 44.48 crore in 2030 and INR 59.31 crore in 2050
Transition carbon-cost exposure, NZE	INR 45.62 crore in 2030 and INR 182.48 crore in 2050
Climate-opportunity revenue upside	INR 3,017 crore to INR 6,179 crore in the short term and INR 23,172 crore to INR 40,777 crore in the long term
Forward-looking investment requirement	INR 500 crore
Actual climate CAPEX deployed	INR 38.85 crore, representing 6.7% of CAPEX under the internal alignment methodology
Internal carbon price	Scenario-aligned shadow prices
Low-carbon R&D	Approximately INR 11.35 crore disclosed for FY2025-26

Water, Waste and Circularity Performance

Water stewardship, waste management and circularity form an integral part of Suzlon's climate resilience and operational decarbonisation approach. Water availability and extreme rainfall can affect manufacturing continuity, workforce welfare, project execution and O&M access, while inefficient material use and waste disposal can increase lifecycle emissions and dependence on virgin resources.

Suzlon's approach is guided by its Sustainability Policy, Environmental Stewardship Policy, Sustainable Sourcing Policy, site-level environmental management systems and product-stewardship commitments. The approach integrates water-use efficiency, recycling and reuse, rainwater harvesting, wastewater treatment, waste prevention, material recovery, recycled inputs, packaging reclamation and end-of-life planning across manufacturing, project and service activities.



Water Stewardship and Climate Resilience

Suzlon's physical climate-risk assessment identifies water stress as a common baseline concern across several operating locations in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. Exposure varies by site, process, operating model and future climate pathway.

Suzlon's manufacturing and service operations generally have limited process-water dependence when compared with water-intensive industrial sectors. Nevertheless, water scarcity can affect cooling requirements, sanitation, workforce welfare, fire-water availability, construction activities and business continuity.

Existing and planned water-management measures include:

- Closed-loop cooling systems;
- Rainwater-harvesting structures;
- Water-storage tanks;
- Sewage Treatment Plants and Effluent Treatment Plants;
- Treated-water reuse;
- Water-efficient sanitation and housekeeping;
- Alternative water-sourcing arrangements;
- Monitoring of site-level water consumption;
- Preventive maintenance of water systems;
- Emergency water-supply arrangements; and
- Integration of water availability into business-continuity planning.

Water-Related Climate Risks and Management Measures

Water-related issue	Potential effect on Suzlon	Existing and planned response
Chronic water stress	Reduced water availability, higher sourcing costs and potential disruption to operations	Low process-water dependence, closed-loop cooling, water storage, rainwater harvesting, reuse and alternative sources
Extreme heat	Increased workforce hydration needs and greater demand for cooling	Drinking-water availability, hydration protocols, ventilation, rest breaks and cooling arrangements
Extreme rainfall	Waterlogging, equipment exposure, access disruption and temporary operational interruption	Site grading, drainage, sump pumps, flood barriers, elevated storage and emergency procedures
Riverine or coastal flooding	Damage to equipment, inventory and infrastructure; restricted access	Flood-risk monitoring, equipment protection, drainage improvement, emergency response and insurance review
Drought or seasonal variability	Greater reliance on external water sources and possible cost escalation	Storage planning, tanker arrangements, conservation measures and periodic risk assessment
Water-quality deterioration	Potential health, process and compliance impacts	Treatment systems, testing, controlled sourcing and wastewater-management procedures

Suzlon's climate-risk assessment indicates that water-related residual risk is reduced at several manufacturing locations because operations are not materially water intensive and controls such as storage, closed-loop cooling, rainwater harvesting and wastewater treatment are already in place

Water Neutrality Commitment

Suzlon has established an ambition to achieve Water Neutrality by 2030. Delivery of the commitment will require a consolidated water roadmap covering withdrawal, consumption, discharge, recycling, replenishment and site-specific water risk.

The roadmap should include:

- Facility-level water balances;
- Water withdrawal by source;
- Water consumption and discharge;
- Water recycled and reused;
- Operations located in water-stressed areas;
- Rainwater-harvesting capacity;
- Water-replenishment initiatives;
- Site-level reduction targets;
- Capital and operating expenditure requirements; and
- Annual progress against milestones.

Waste Management Approach

Suzlon applies the waste-management hierarchy across manufacturing, project and service activities. The hierarchy prioritises avoidance and reduction, followed by reuse, recycling, recovery, treatment and responsible disposal.

Waste streams may include:

- Metal scrap;
- Casting and foundry waste;
- Recycled and spent sand;
- Packaging materials;
- Wood and pallets;
- Composite and fibre-reinforced plastic waste;
- Used oils and lubricants;
- Batteries;
- Electronic waste;
- Hazardous process waste;
- Construction and project-site waste; and
- General non-hazardous waste.

Waste-management controls include source segregation, designated storage areas, waste labelling, authorised transporter and recycler arrangements, regulatory documentation, manifest tracking, recycling and recovery records, and periodic review of waste-management vendors.

Suzlon reports 9,453 MT of other hazardous waste generated and 2,022 MT of operational plastic waste generated.

Waste-Management And Circularity Indicators

Indicator	FY2025-26 status
Zero Waste to Landfill target	2028
Other hazardous waste generated	9,453 MT
Operational plastic waste generated	2,022 MT
IB packaging material reclaimed	61.29%
Packaging material reclaimed	45.66 tonnes
SE Forge steel scrap input	Approximately 75%
SE Forge recycled sand input	Approximately 90%
S144 end-of-life recoverability	99%
Single-Use Plastic Free status	Certification reported across OMS and Manufacturing

Circularity and Climate Action

Circularity supports Suzlon's climate strategy by reducing virgin-material demand, avoiding emissions associated with material extraction and processing, improving supply resilience and supporting responsible end-of-life management.

During FY2025-26, Suzlon advanced circularity through:

- Recycled and secondary material inputs;
- Use of steel scrap and recycled sand in casting operations;
- Design-stage material optimisation;
- Packaging reclamation and reuse;
- Product lifecycle assessment;
- Product carbon footprint studies;
- Circular Transition Indicators assessment;

Turbine disassembly guidance; and

- End-of-life recovery planning.

Circularity Performance

Circularity area	FY2025-26 performance	Climate relevance
CTI assessment	CTI v4.0 assessment completed for S144-3.x MW turbine	Identifies circular inflows, outflows and recovery opportunities
End-of-life recoverability	99% reported for S144-3.x MW	Supports reduced disposal and recovery of embedded materials
Recycled inputs	More than 90% across selected materials	May reduce virgin-resource and embodied-carbon impacts
Steel scrap in casting inputs	Approximately 75%	Reduces dependence on virgin metal
Recycled foundry sand	Approximately 90%	Reduces virgin sand requirements and waste
Packaging reclamation	61.29%, equal to 45.66 tonnes	Extends material life and reduces waste
Product carbon footprint	6.17 gCO_2e/kWh for S144	Supports lifecycle emissions transparency
Product life	25 years for S144	Improves lifecycle material productivity
End-of-life guidance	Disassembly guidance available	Supports segregation, recovery, recycling and safe treatment

Packaging Recovery and Operational Reuse

Suzlon's packaging-recovery initiatives demonstrate the practical application of circularity within project execution. During FY2025-26, approximately **45.66 tonnes**, representing **61.29% of identified IB packaging material**, was reported as reclaimed.

Reclaimed wood and metal packaging materials were repurposed for applications such as:

- Security cabins;
- Shelter areas;
- Toilet blocks;
- Storage containers; and
- Other temporary site infrastructure.

Reusing packaging materials can reduce the requirement for new site-construction inputs and reduce waste sent for treatment or disposal.

Nature, Biodiversity and Climate Interlinkages

Climate change and nature loss are interconnected. Rising temperatures, changing rainfall patterns, water stress, flooding, cyclones, land-use change and ecosystem degradation can affect the availability of natural resources, the resilience of infrastructure and the wellbeing of communities.

Suzlon's principal climate and nature interactions arise through:

- The location and operation of manufacturing facilities;
- Project-site development and associated infrastructure;
- Wind-resource areas and transmission requirements;
- Water withdrawal and discharge;
- Raw-material extraction and processing;
- Supplier operations;
- Land-use change;
- Waste and pollution;
- Transport and logistics; and
- End-of-life management.

Suzlon's approach recognises that renewable-energy deployment delivers significant climate benefits, while project design, construction and operation must also manage potential effects on land, habitats, species, water resources and ecosystem services.

Nature-Related Dependencies And Impacts

Suzlon's operations and value chain depend on ecosystem services and natural resources. Relevant dependencies include:

- Land for manufacturing and project infrastructure;
- Water for sanitation, cooling and limited operating requirements;
- Stable soil and slopes for infrastructure and access;
- Climate regulation;
- Flood and storm protection provided by natural systems;
- Raw materials such as metals, minerals, sand, wood and composite inputs; and
- Safe and reliable access to project and O&M locations.

Potential impacts may arise through:

- Land conversion and habitat disturbance;
- Vegetation clearance;
- Soil erosion and sedimentation;
- Noise and movement during construction or maintenance;
- Water withdrawal and discharge;
- Waste generation;
- Pollution incidents;
- Material sourcing; and
- Disturbance to species or sensitive habitats.

Nature-Related Dependency And Impact Map

Business activity	Nature dependency	Potential impact	Climate interaction	Management response
Manufacturing	Water, land, raw materials and waste-assimilation services	Water use, waste, emissions and material demand	Water stress and extreme rainfall may affect continuity	Water efficiency, treatment systems, waste management and emergency planning
Foundry and forging	Metals, sand, water and energy	Resource extraction, process waste and emissions	Transition to lower-carbon materials and energy	Recycled sand, steel scrap, efficiency and supplier engagement
Wind-project development	Land, soil stability, access and local ecosystem services	Habitat disturbance, vegetation clearance and erosion	Extreme rainfall, flooding and heat may increase site risks	Site screening, drainage, erosion control and restoration
Logistics	Transport corridors, land and fuel	Emissions, noise and potential disturbance	Extreme weather may disrupt routes	Route planning, scheduling and logistics optimisation
O&M activities	Access roads, stable terrain and safe weather conditions	Temporary local disturbance and waste	Heat, flooding, cyclones and landslides affect access	Remote monitoring, weather planning and site protocols
Supply chain	Metals, minerals, wood, sand and energy	Upstream habitat, water and pollution impacts	Material transition and resource scarcity	Supplier Code, ESG assessment and responsible sourcing
End of life	Recovery and recycling infrastructure	Waste, hazardous materials and disposal impacts	Circularity can reduce demand for virgin materials	Disassembly guidance, recovery and authorised recyclers

Biodiversity Risk Screening

Biodiversity considerations should be integrated into site selection, project design, environmental assessment, construction planning, supplier due diligence and operational monitoring.

Risk screening should consider:

- Protected areas;
- Key Biodiversity Areas;
- Critical habitats;
- Important bird and bat areas;
- Migratory routes;
- Wetlands;
- Forest areas;
- Coastal and riverine ecosystems;
- Community-use areas;
- Species of conservation concern; and
- Cumulative impacts from associated infrastructure.

Suzlon has not disclosed in this report a consolidated percentage of sites assessed for biodiversity sensitivity, the number of sites located in or near protected areas or the area of habitat affected or restored.

Climate Change As A Biodiversity Risk Multiplier

Climate change can intensify existing pressures on ecosystems and species by altering temperature, rainfall, water availability, vegetation, fire conditions, storm frequency and migration patterns.

For Suzlon, relevant interactions include:

- Water stress increasing competition for local water resources;
- Extreme rainfall increasing erosion, sedimentation and access-road impacts;
- Flooding affecting habitats and infrastructure;
- Cyclones damaging vegetation and coastal ecosystems;
- Heat altering species behaviour and worker operating conditions;
- Landslides affecting soil stability and habitat integrity; and
- Changing wind and weather patterns potentially affecting bird and bat movement.

Climate and biodiversity assessments should therefore be connected rather than treated as separate processes.

CLIMATE POLICY ENGAGEMENT AND INDUSTRY COLLABORATION

Suzlon's climate policy engagement and industry collaboration reflect its role as a renewable energy solutions provider and wind turbine generator manufacturer supporting India's and the world's transition to low-carbon electricity. The Company's engagement approach is anchored in collaboration rather than narrow advocacy: Suzlon contributes to industry platforms, global initiatives, stakeholder forums and sector conversations that support renewable energy deployment, climate resilience, supply-chain sustainability, low-carbon product innovation and transparent climate disclosure. This engagement is aligned with Suzlon's Climate Change Policy, Energy Management Policy, RE100 commitment, EV100 commitment, Net Zero ambitions and broader sustainability governance framework.

Suzlon's climate-policy position is summarised below:

- We support the goals of the Paris Agreement and India's Net Zero 2070 ambition through solutions that accelerate renewable electricity deployment.
- We support practical, transparent and market-enabling policy frameworks that expand renewable power, improve grid integration and strengthen industrial decarbonisation.
- We support increased transparency in climate-related disclosures, lifecycle emissions performance and product carbon footprint information.
- We support collaborative action across customers, suppliers, industry associations, policymakers, investors and communities to strengthen climate resilience and enable a just, inclusive and low-carbon energy transition.
- We do not advocate for policies that undermine global or national climate ambition, and we seek to align external engagement with Suzlon's public climate commitments and sustainability strategy.

In practice, Suzlon's external engagement spans global climate initiatives, renewable energy industry platforms, stakeholder engagement processes, customer and supplier collaboration, government and regulatory dialogue, and sustainability reporting forums. Rather than engaging in direct policy advocacy as a standalone activity, Suzlon contributes by sharing practical sector experience, supporting industry-wide renewable energy growth, strengthening transparency, and advancing solutions that help customers and the broader power system reduce emissions. Climate considerations are embedded into routine stakeholder interactions, including investor and lender discussions on climate risk and disclosure, customer engagement on lifecycle carbon performance and asset resilience, supplier engagement on sustainable sourcing and Scope 3 improvement, and government or regulatory engagement through formal meetings and industry forums.

Suzlon also recognises the importance of ensuring that industry memberships and external collaboration remain aligned with its climate commitments. Where Suzlon participates in industry associations, global initiatives or collaborative platforms, the Company seeks to use these engagements to support renewable energy deployment, responsible business conduct, low-carbon innovation, improved climate disclosure and value-chain decarbonisation. Inputs from external engagement, including stakeholder feedback and outcomes of materiality assessments, are reviewed by relevant management and governance forums to inform climate strategy, enterprise risk management, product innovation, procurement priorities and disclosure development.

Governance of Climate Policy Engagement

Suzlon seeks to ensure that direct and indirect policy engagement remains consistent with the Paris Agreement, India's climate commitments, its renewable-energy strategy and its public climate targets.

The governance process should include:

- Identification of material climate and renewable-energy policy topics;
- Definition of Suzlon's organisational position;
- Review and approval of material submissions or public statements;
- Periodic assessment of trade-association positions;
- Comparison of association positions with Suzlon's climate commitments;
- Escalation of material misalignment;
- Engagement with the relevant association to seek alignment; and
- Reconsideration of participation where material misalignment remains unresolved.

The annual review should cover:

- Direct engagement with policymakers;
- Policy and regulatory consultations;
- Industry-association engagement;
- Suzlon's stated position;
- Alignment with climate objectives;
- Material membership fees; and
- Actions taken in response to inconsistency.

Level	Organisation / platform	Nature of engagement	Relevance to climate and industry collaboration
Global climate initiative	RE100, led by the Climate Group	Member / commitment platform for renewable electricity	Supports Suzlon's commitment to transition to 100% renewable electricity by 2030 and strengthens alignment with globally recognised renewable electricity procurement expectations.
Global climate initiative	EV100, led by the Climate Group	Member / commitment platform for electric mobility	Supports Suzlon's commitment to transition directly controlled fleet to electric mobility by 2035 and links mobility decarbonisation with renewable electricity adoption.
Global sustainability initiative	United Nations Global Compact	Signatory	Supports alignment with principles on environment, human rights, labour and anti-corruption, reinforcing the governance foundation for climate action and responsible business conduct.
Global / sector platform	Global Wind Energy Council	Industry participation / renewable energy sector engagement	Supports sector dialogue on wind energy deployment, policy enablers, technology development, supply-chain resilience and the role of wind power in global decarbonisation.
National / industry forums	Government and regulatory engagement through formal meetings and industry forums	Policy and sector dialogue	Enables Suzlon to stay informed on evolving renewable energy policies, regulatory frameworks, incentive mechanisms and grid-transition priorities, while supporting practical industry input for renewable energy growth.
Value-chain collaboration	Customers, suppliers, contractors and business partners	Stakeholder engagement, sustainable sourcing and supplier collaboration	Supports Scope 3 data improvement, low-carbon materials assessment, logistics optimisation, lifecycle carbon reduction, product carbon footprint transparency and stronger value-chain resilience.
Disclosure and assurance ecosystem	TCFD, IFRS S2, GHG Protocol, ISO 14067 and ISO 14091-aligned practices	Framework alignment and certification-linked disclosure improvement	Supports structured climate governance, risk management, scenario analysis, product carbon footprinting, physical climate risk assessment and decision-useful climate disclosure.

Through these collaborations, Suzlon strengthens its role as both a provider and practitioner of climate solutions. Its participation in RE100 and EV100 reinforces operational decarbonisation, while product carbon footprint certification and lifecycle assessment support customer-facing transparency. Engagement with wind-sector platforms and regulatory forums helps Suzlon contribute to the enabling conditions required for accelerated renewable energy deployment, including grid integration, supply-chain readiness, project execution and policy clarity. Supplier and customer collaboration, meanwhile, helps translate sector ambition into practical Scope 3, product and project-level action. Together, these efforts support Suzlon's positioning as a renewable energy leader that is contributing to climate action not only through its products, but also through its operations, value chain, partnerships and public commitments.

CLIMATE-RELATED EFFECTS ON STRATEGY AND FINANCIAL PLANNING

Suzlon intends to strengthen climate-related financial planning by linking quantified emissions, energy, climate-risk and decarbonisation metrics with business planning and capital allocation.

Climate-Related Financial Disclosure

Climate-related risks and opportunities may affect Suzlon's revenue, operating costs, raw-material expenditure, electricity and fuel costs, insurance, asset availability, working capital, capital expenditure, R&D, financing and cash flows.

Suzlon's financial analysis considers:

- Direct carbon-cost exposure associated with Scope 1 emissions;
- Indirect carbon-cost exposure associated with purchased electricity;
- Carbon-cost pass-through associated with steel procurement;
- Potential revenue disruption from cyclone-related physical risks;
- Investment required to capture low-carbon market opportunities;
- Operating-cost savings from energy efficiency;
- Financial implications of renewable-electricity procurement; and
- Potential access to green or sustainability-linked finance.

Current quantified operational benefits include:

- Approximately 478,952 kWh of annual energy savings and 340.06 tCO_2e of avoided emissions from Tower Gandhidham energy optimisation;
- 56,610 kWh of energy savings and 46.42 tCO_2e of emissions reduction from IB project-site interventions; and
- 41.36 tCO_2e of avoided emissions from EV deployment across approximately 2.43 lakh kilometres.

Climate-Aligned Revenue

Suzlon's FY2026 consolidated annual income was INR 16,842 crore.

Revenue stream	Amount	Share of operating revenue
Wind turbines and spare parts	INR 12,677 crore	75.27%
O&M services	INR 1,831 crore	10.87%

Revenue from wind turbines, associated spare parts, O&M and services totalled approximately **INR 14,508 crore**, equivalent to approximately **86.14% of FY2026 consolidated annual income**.



Financial Statement Linkages

Financial area	Potential climate-related effect	Planning response
Revenue from operations	Wind demand, new markets and customer decarbonisation	Scenario-weighted demand and capacity planning
Raw materials and components	Steel carbon costs, scarcity and supplier transition	Low-carbon procurement, recycled inputs and design optimisation
Power and fuel	Tariffs, fossil-fuel prices and carbon-cost pass-through	Renewable electricity, efficiency, storage and electrification
Repairs and maintenance	Heat, cyclone, flood and rainfall exposure	Site adaptation and preventive maintenance
Factory and site expenses	Drainage, cooling, emergency preparedness and resilience	Integrate adaptation into site budgets
Property, plant and equipment	Resilience upgrades, energy systems and potential impairment triggers	Link risk ratings to the fixed-asset register
Insurance	Premiums, deductibles and insurability	Review insurance adequacy and risk-transfer mechanisms
Working capital	Inventory buffers, supply disruption and recovery periods	Strengthen business continuity and supplier resilience
Finance costs	Access to climate-aligned finance and cost-of-capital effects	Develop an approved climate-finance framework
R&D	Product efficiency, PCF, LCA and circularity	Classify and track low-carbon R&D

WAY FORWARD

Suzlon’s way forward is to move from individual climate initiatives towards an integrated climate-management and financial-planning framework across energy, mobility, products, sites, the value chain and governance.

Our Key Priorities till 2030

- Achieve the 100% renewable-electricity commitment;
- Scale on-site renewable electricity, open access, PPAs and qualifying instruments;
- Replicate proven energy-efficiency measures;
- Reduce diesel-generator dependence and evaluate battery storage;
- Implement priority physical adaptation actions;
- Improve facility-level emissions and energy data;
- Develop renewable-procurement and fuel-consumption registers;
- Strengthen supplier-specific Scope 3 data;

Action Plan From 2031 To 2040

- Deliver Net Zero Scope 1 and Scope 2 by 2035;
- Transition the directly controlled fleet to electric mobility by 2035;
- Deliver Net Zero Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 by 2040;
- Expand lower-carbon materials and circular design;
- Build supplier decarbonisation pathways;
- Integrate carbon-adjusted financial analysis into capital allocation;
- Expand climate-aligned financing; and
- Strengthen product-level lifecycle disclosures.

Long-Term Priorities From 2041 To 2050

- Maintain resilience under more severe physical-climate scenarios;
- Continue adaptation of manufacturing and service assets;
- Working on product-carbon and circularity requirements;
- Scale low-carbon product and service innovation; in accordance with our Net Zero commitments
- Regularly reassess market opportunities under global net-zero pathways; and
- Maintain alignment between climate strategy, capital planning and business-model development.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENT

This report contains forward-looking statements regarding Suzlon’s climate strategy, targets, risks, opportunities, resilience, investments, financing and transition plan. These statements are based on information, assumptions and assessment outputs available as at the reporting date.

Actual outcomes may differ because of changes in policy, regulation, technology, market conditions, climate science, physical hazards, raw-material prices, supplier performance, customer demand, financing conditions, operational performance and data availability.

Scenario-based financial estimates are intended to illustrate potential effects under specified assumptions. They do not represent forecasts, accounting provisions, impairment calculations, committed expenditure or revenue guidance.

Where information is identified as subject to management validation, the disclosure should be updated only after the corresponding primary records or formal governance approvals are obtained.



APPENDIX A

Physical Climate Risk Assessment Methodology

The physical climate risk assessment for Suzlon covers key business units and operating locations across SEFL, SEL, SGSL OMS, IB and Renom OMS sites. The assessment evaluates baseline and future exposure to water scarcity, extreme heat, extreme cold, extreme rainfall, riverine flooding, coastal flooding, cyclones and landslides. Future projections were assessed for 2030 and 2050 under SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5 to understand changes in hazard intensity and implications for business resilience.

The assessment followed a three-step approach: identification of relevant hazards and baseline exposure, evaluation of future climate-related physical risks under selected scenarios and time horizons, and identification of business implications, residual risks and risk management recommendations. Hazard categories were normalised into low, medium and high classifications to enable comparison across business units and geographies.

The assessment used recognised datasets including WRI Aqueduct for water risk, WRI Aqueduct Floods for riverine and coastal flooding, IPCC Risk Atlas for temperature and rainfall projections, NOAA IBTrACS for cyclone tracks and the World Bank landslide dataset. Baseline and future results were interpreted together with site-level information on operations, water use, equipment design, worker exposure, emergency preparedness and existing controls.

Residual risk was assessed by considering both hazard exposure and the effectiveness of measures already in place. These measures include low process-water dependence, water storage, rainwater harvesting, STP/ETP systems, closed-loop cooling, ventilation and hydration protocols, DG backup, SCADA monitoring, automatic turbine shutdown, emergency response plans, flood barriers, sump pumps, drainage improvements, elevated storage, RCC reinforcement, spare-parts planning and insurance coverage. The assessment should be updated after significant new climate data, major extreme weather events or material operational changes.

APPENDIX B

TCFD/ IFRS S2 mapping

TCFD/ IFRS S2 reference	Detailed TCFD/ IFRS S2 disclosure requirement	Relevant Suzlon Climate Action Report section	Page number
IFRS S2.6(a)(i)	Identify the governance body or individual responsible for oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.	5. Governance; 5.1 Climate Governance and Accountability; 5.2 Governance Structure, Review Cadence and Key Decisions	22-26
IFRS S2.6(a)(ii)	Explain how responsibilities for climate-related risks and opportunities are reflected in mandates, terms of reference, role descriptions and related governance policies.	5.1 Climate Governance and Accountability; 5.2 Governance Structure	25-26
IFRS S2.6(a)(iii)	Explain how the governance body determines whether appropriate climate-related skills and competencies are available or will be developed.	5.5 Board Climate Skills and Competencies	28
IFRS S2.6(a)(iv)	Explain how and how often the governance body is informed about climate-related risks and opportunities.	5.2 Governance Structure, Review Cadence and Key Decisions; 5.3 Information Flow, Escalation and External Engagement	26-27
IFRS S2.6(a)(v)	Explain how climate-related risks and opportunities are considered when overseeing strategy, major transactions, risk management, target-setting and related trade-offs.	5.1 Climate Governance and Accountability; 5.2 Governance Structure	25-26

TCFD/ IFRS S2 reference	Detailed TCFD/ IFRS S2 disclosure requirement	Relevant Suzlon Climate Action Report section	Page number
IFRS S2.6(a)(vi)	Explain how the governance body oversees climate-related targets and monitors progress, including whether performance metrics are incorporated into remuneration policies.	5.6 Climate-Linked Executive Remuneration; 6.8 Decarbonisation Strategy and Way Forward	28-29; 54-60
IFRS S2.6(b)(i)	Describe management's role in the governance processes, controls and procedures used to monitor, manage and oversee climate-related risks and opportunities.	5. Governance; 5.1 Climate Governance and Accountability	22-25
IFRS S2.6(b)(ii)	Explain whether management responsibility is delegated to a specific position or committee and how oversight is exercised.	5.2 Governance Structure, Review Cadence and Key Decisions	26
IFRS S2.6(b)(iii)	Explain how management uses controls and procedures to support oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities and how these controls integrate with other internal functions.	5.3 Information Flow, Escalation and External Engagement	27
IFRS S2.10(a)–(b)	Describe climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's prospects and classify identified risks as physical or transition risks.	6. Climate Scenario Analysis and Strategic Resilience; 6.5 Physical Climate Risks Across Suzlon's Operations 6.7 Transition Climate Risks and Opportunities	30-32; 35-45; 45-49
IFRS S2.10(c)	Specify the short-, medium- and long-term time horizons over which the identified risks and opportunities could arise.	6. Climate Scenario Analysis and Strategic Resilience–time-horizon table	32
IFRS S2.10(d)	Explain how the defined climate-related time horizons link to the entity's strategic planning horizons and decision-making processes.	6. Climate Scenario Analysis and Strategic Resilience; 6.2 Scenario Analysis Governance	30-33
IFRS S2.13(a)	Describe the current and anticipated effects of climate-related risks and opportunities on the entity's business model and value chain.	6.5 Physical Climate Risks Across Suzlon's Operations 6.7 Transition Climate Risks and Opportunities; 6.8.5 Value Chain Climate Action	35-45; 45-49; 64-67
IFRS S2.13(b)	Identify where climate-related risks and opportunities are concentrated in the business model and value chain, including geographical areas, facilities, assets, activities and value-chain stages.	6.5 Physical Climate Risks Across Suzlon's Operations; 6.7.4 Transition-Risk Exposure Basis and Quantification; 6.8.5 Value Chain Climate Action	35-45; 53; 64-67
IFRS S2.14(a)(i)	Explain how the entity has responded and plans to respond to climate-related risks and opportunities in its strategy and decision-making.	6.6 Management Response; 6.7.3 Strategic Response Priorities; 6.8 Decarbonisation Strategy and Way Forward	44; 52; 54-60
IFRS S2.14(a)(ii)	Describe changes to the business model and strategy, including resource allocation, made or planned in response to climate-related matters.	4.2.1 Resource Allocation; 6.8.1 Resource Allocation and Climate Investment	21; 57-60
IFRS S2.14(a)(iii)	Describe direct mitigation and adaptation actions, including changes to production processes, equipment, facilities, products, services, workforce or location of operations.	6.6 Management Response; 6.8 Decarbonisation Strategy and Way Forward	44; 54-60

TCFD/ IFRS S2 reference	Detailed TCFD/ IFRS S2 disclosure requirement	Relevant Suzlon Climate Action Report section	Page number
IFRS S2.14(a)(iv)	Describe indirect mitigation and adaptation actions, including work with customers, suppliers and other value-chain participants.	6.8.5 Value Chain Climate Action	64-67
IFRS S2.14(a)(v)	Describe any climate-related transition plan, including key assumptions, dependencies and the resources required to implement it.	6.8 Decarbonisation Strategy and Way Forward; 6.8.1 Resource Allocation; 6.8.4 Planned funding sources and current status	54-60; 63
IFRS S2.14(b)	Explain how climate-related targets are expected to support the strategic response to identified risks and opportunities.	4. Executive Summary; 6.8 Decarbonisation Strategy and Way Forward	16-18; 54-60
IFRS S2.14(c)	Describe progress against previously disclosed climate-related plans and explain changes in strategy or implementation.	4.1 Key Highlights; 6.8 Decarbonisation Strategy and Way Forward	19; 54-60
IFRS S2.14(d)	Explain how climate-related risks and opportunities are incorporated into financial planning and strategic decision-making.	4.2 Financial Implications and Resource Requirements; 5.1 Climate Governance and Accountability; 6.8.1 Resource Allocation and Climate Investment	20-21; 25; 57-60
IFRS S2.15(a)	Describe the effects of climate-related risks and opportunities on financial position, financial performance and cash flows for the reporting period.	4.2 Financial Implications and Resource Requirements; 6.5.1 Quantification of Physical Risks; 6.7.1 Quantified Transition-Risk Financial Effects	20-21; 43; 51
IFRS S2.15(b)	Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities for which there is a significant risk of a material adjustment to carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next reporting period.	4.2 Financial Implications and Resource Requirements 6.1 Definition of a Substantive Climate Effect; 6.3 Significant Areas of Uncertainty	20-21; 33; 34
IFRS S2.16(a)–(b)	Describe how climate-related risks and opportunities are expected to affect financial position and financial performance over the short, medium and long term, considering the entity's strategy and investment and disposal plans.	4.2 Financial Implications and Resource Requirements; 6.5.1 Quantification of Physical Risks 6.7.1 Quantified Transition-Risk Financial Effects 6.7.2 Quantified Low-Carbon Market Opportunity	20-21; 43; 51
IFRS S2.16(c)	Explain how climate-related risks and opportunities are expected to affect cash flows over the short, medium and long term.	4.2 Financial Implications and Resource Requirements; 6.8.4 Planned Funding Sources and current status	20-21;63
IFRS S2.17–21	Provide quantitative information about current and anticipated financial effects unless specific relief applies; disclose qualitative information, affected financial statement line items, ranges or point estimates, and explain why quantitative information has not been provided where applicable.	1.1 Reporting Period, Boundary and Basis of Preparation 4.2 Financial Implications and Resource Requirements 6.3 Significant Areas of Uncertainty; relevant quantification subsections	6; 20-21; 34
IFRS S2.22(a)	Explain the resilience of the entity's strategy and business model to climate-related changes, developments and uncertainties.	6. Climate Scenario Analysis and Strategic Resilience; 6.4 Climate Resilience Conclusion	30-32; 35
IFRS S2.22(b)(i)	Describe areas of uncertainty considered in the climate resilience assessment.	6.3 Significant Areas of Uncertainty	34
IFRS S2.22(b)(ii)	Explain the entity's capacity to adjust its strategy and business model, including availability and flexibility of financial resources.	6.4 Climate Resilience Conclusion; 6.8.4 Planned Funding Sources and Current Status	35; 63

TCFD/ IFRS S2 reference	Detailed TCFD/ IFRS S2 disclosure requirement	Relevant Suzlon Climate Action Report section	Page number
IFRS S2.22(b)(iii)	Explain the ability to redeploy, repurpose, upgrade or decommission existing assets in response to climate-related change.	6.4 Climate Resilience Conclusion ; 6.6 Management Response; 6.8 Decarbonisation Strategy and Way Forward	35; 44; 54-60
IFRS S2.22(b)(iv)	Explain the effect of current and planned investments in mitigation, adaptation and climate-related opportunities on strategic resilience.	4.2.1 Resource Allocation; 6.8.1 Resource Allocation and Climate Investment	21; 57-60
IFRS S2.22(c)	Disclose how and when climate-related scenario analysis was conducted, including scenarios used, sources, scope, time horizons, assumptions and inputs.	6. Climate Scenario Analysis and Strategic Resilience; 6.2 Scenario Analysis Governance	30-32; 33
IFRS S2.25(a)	Describe processes and policies used to identify, assess, prioritise and monitor climate-related risks.	6.1 Definition of a Substantive Climate Effect; 6.2 Scenario Analysis Governance; 6.5 and 7.1 Climate and Environmental Risk Management Process	33; 70-72
IFRS S2.25(a)(i)	Explain inputs and parameters used in risk assessment, including data sources and scope of operations covered.	1. About this Report; 6.2 Scenario Analysis Governance; 6.5 Physical Climate Risks Across Suzlon's Operations; 6.7 Transition Climate Risks and Opportunities	4-7; 33; 35-45; 45-49
IFRS S2.25(a)(ii)	Explain whether and how climate-related scenario analysis informs risk identification.	6.2 Scenario Analysis Governance; 6.5 Physical Climate Risks Across Suzlon's Operations;; 6.7 Transition Climate Risks and Opportunities	33; 35-45; 45-49
IFRS S2.25(a)(iii)	Explain how the nature, likelihood and magnitude of climate-related effects are assessed.	6.1 Definition of a Substantive Climate Effect; 6.5 Physical Climate Risks Across Suzlon's Operations; 6.7 Transition Climate Risks and Opportunities	33; 35-45; 45-49
IFRS S2.25(a)(iv)	Explain how climate-related risks are prioritised relative to other risks.	5.2 Governance Structure, Review Cadence and Key Decisions 5.3 Information Flow and Escalation; 6.1 Definition of a Substantive Climate Effect	26; 27; 33
IFRS S2.25(a)(v)	Explain how climate-related risks are monitored and whether the risk-management process has changed since the previous reporting period.	5.2 Governance Structure, Review Cadence and Key Decisions 5.3 Information Flow and Escalation 6.2 Scenario Analysis Governance	26; 27; 33
IFRS S2.25(b)	Describe processes used to identify, assess, prioritise and monitor climate-related opportunities.	6.7 Transition Climate Risks and Opportunities; 6.7.2 Quantified Low-Carbon Market Opportunity	45-49; 51
IFRS S2.25(c)–26	Explain how climate-related risk and opportunity processes are integrated into and inform the entity's overall risk-management process and overall risk profile.	5.1 Climate Governance and Accountability; 5.2 Governance Structure; 5.3 Information Flow and Escalation	25; 26; 27
IFRS S2.29(a)(i)	Disclose absolute gross Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 GHG emissions generated during the reporting period, expressed in metric tonnes of CO_2 equivalent.	4. Executive Summary; GHG emissions performance section	16-20
IFRS S2.29(a)(ii)	Measure GHG emissions in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, subject to applicable jurisdictional relief.	1. About this Report; GHG accounting methodology section	6-8

TCFD/ IFRS S2 reference	Detailed TCFD/ IFRS S2 disclosure requirement	Relevant Suzlon Climate Action Report section	Page number
IFRS S2.29(a)(iii)	Disclose the measurement approach, inputs and assumptions used to calculate GHG emissions and explain material changes from the previous reporting period.	1. About this Report; GHG emissions methodology and performance section	6-8; 18-20
IFRS S2.29(a)(iv)	Disaggregate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between the consolidated accounting group and other investees outside that group where applicable.	1. About this Report– reporting boundary and consolidation approach	4-7;
IFRS S2.29(a)(v)	Disclose location-based Scope 2 emissions and provide information about contractual instruments relevant to understanding market-based Scope 2 emissions.	4. Executive Summary; energy and GHG performance section	16-20
IFRS S2.29(a)(vi)	Disclose the Scope 3 categories included in the measurement and provide any required information on financed emissions where applicable.	1. About this Report; 6.8.5 Value Chain Climate Action; Scope 3 performance section	4-9; 66;
IFRS S2.29(b)	Disclose the amount and percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to climate-related transition risks.	6.7.1 Quantified Transition-Risk Financial Effects; 6.7.4 Transition-Risk Exposure Basis and Quantification	51; 53-54
IFRS S2.29(c)	Disclose the amount and percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to climate-related physical risks.	6.5 Physical Climate Risks Across Suzlon's Operations 6.5.1 Quantification of Physical Risks	35-45; 43
IFRS S2.29(d)	Disclose the amount and percentage of assets or business activities aligned with climate-related opportunities.	1.1.1 Climate-Aligned Revenue and Expenditure Classification; 6.7.2 Quantified Low-Carbon Market Opportunity	9; 51
IFRS S2.29(e)	Disclose the amount of capital expenditure, financing or investment deployed towards climate-related risks and opportunities.	4.2.1 Resource Allocation; 6.8.1 Resource Allocation and Climate Investment	21; 57-60
IFRS S2.29(f)	Disclose whether and how an internal carbon price is applied in decision-making and the price applied per tonne of GHG emissions.	4.2.1 Resource Allocation; 6.7.1 Quantified Transition-Risk Financial Effects	21; 51
IFRS S2.29(g)	Disclose whether and how climate-related considerations are incorporated into executive remuneration and the proportion of remuneration recognised in the reporting period that is linked to climate considerations.	5.6 Climate-Linked Executive Remuneration	28-29
IFRS S2.32	Disclose industry-based metrics relevant to the entity's business model and activities, considering the IFRS S2 Industry-based Guidance.	1.1.1 Climate-Aligned Revenue; 6.8.2 Low-Carbon R&D; 6.8.3 Low-Carbon R&D Activity and Climate Relevance	9; 61; 62
IFRS S2.33(a)–(c)	Disclose climate-related targets set by the entity or required by law, including the metric used, objective, part of the entity covered and period over which the target applies.	4. Executive Summary; 6.8 Decarbonisation Strategy and Way Forward	16-21; 54-60
IFRS S2.33(d)–(g)	Disclose the target base period, milestones and interim targets, whether the target is absolute or intensity-based and how international climate agreements informed the target.	6.8 Decarbonisation Strategy and Way Forward; target and performance section	54-60; 77

TCFD/ IFRS S2 reference	Detailed TCFD/ IFRS S2 disclosure requirement	Relevant Suzlon Climate Action Report section	Page number
IFRS S2.34	Explain the approach used to set and review each target, whether the target and methodology were validated by a third party, and how the methodology is monitored or revised.	6.8 Decarbonisation Strategy and Way Forward; assurance and target methodology disclosures	54-60; 76-77
IFRS S2.35	Disclose performance against each climate-related target and analyse trends or changes in performance.	4.1 Key Highlights; 6.8 Decarbonisation Strategy and Way Forward; target performance section	19; 54-60; 77
IFRS S2.36(a)-(c)	For GHG targets, disclose the gases and emission scopes covered, whether the target is gross or net, and whether a sectoral decarbonisation approach was used.	6.8 Decarbonisation Strategy and Way Forward	54-60
IFRS S2.36(d)	Explain the planned use of carbon credits to achieve any net GHG target, including dependence on credits, certification scheme, type of credit and integrity considerations.	6.8 Decarbonisation Strategy and Way Forward, if carbon credits form part of the pathway	54-60

GHG Assurance Statement

Suzlon Energy Ltd

One Earth, Hadapsar, Pune,
Maharashtra 411028, India.

SGS India Private Limited (hereinafter referred to as SGS India) was contracted by Suzlon Energy Ltd (the 'Company' or 'Suzlon') to conduct an independent assurance of its annual Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventory for Scope-1, Scope-2 and Scope 3 pertaining to the reporting period of 1st April 2025 to 31st March 2026. The Company has developed its GHG inventory for all applicable GHG scopes and categories in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard and ISO 14064-1 and ISO 14064-2 standard. SGS India has conducted a Reasonable level of Assurance for Scope-1, Scope-2 and Scope 3 data. This assurance engagement was conducted in accordance with the "International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3410".

SGS India verified the following parameters given in the Table below:

Scope 1 and Scope 2 Data

Scope Category	Actual Emission (tCo2e)
Scope 1 emission (Group level)	**6,835**
Scope 2 emission (Group level)	**49,564**

Scope 3 Data

Scope Category	Actual Emission (tCo2e)
Cat 1: Purchased goods and services	1,195,412
Cat 2: Capital goods	9,649
Cat 3: Fuel & energy related activities (not in Scope 1 & 2)	10,057
Cat 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	8,086
Cat 5: Waste generated in operations	129
Cat 6: Business travel	416
Cat 6: Business hotel stays	1,532
Cat 7: Employee commuting	5,312
Cat 8: Upstream leased assets	8,544
Cat 9: Downstream transportation and distribution	4,307
Cat 10: Processing of sold products	7,272
Cat 11: Use of sold products	377
Cat 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products	34,758
Cat 15: Investments	2,025
Scope 3 emission (Group level)	**1,287,876**

Verification Statement no: PUN/ESG-KN/2024/P-32
Statement Date: 29th June 2026

SGS India Private Ltd.

This Statement is issued, on behalf of Client, by SGS India ("SGS") under its General Conditions for ESG Assurance Services. A full copy of this statement may be consulted at SGS India. This Statement does not relieve Client from compliance with any regulations that applied to it. Stipulations to the contrary are not binding on SGS and therefore SGS shall have no responsibility vis-à-vis parties other than its Client.

This Statement is not valid without the full verification scope, objectives, criteria and findings available on the Statement.

SGS India Private Limited
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INDEPENDENT ASSURANCE STATEMENT

Independent Assurance Statement to Suzlon Energy Ltd on its GHG Inventory for FY 25-26

The Board of Directors,

Suzlon Energy Ltd
One Earth, Hadapsar, Pune,
Maharashtra 411028, India

Nature of Assurance

SGS India Private Limited (hereinafter referred to as SGS India) was contracted by Suzlon Energy Ltd (the 'Company' or 'Suzlon') to conduct an independent assurance of its annual Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventory for Scope-1, Scope-2 and Scope 3 pertaining to the reporting period of 1st April 2025 to 31st March 2026. The Company has developed its GHG inventory in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard and ISO 14064-1 and ISO 14064-2 standard. SGS India has conducted a Reasonable level of Assurance for Scope-1, Scope-2 and Scope 3 data for complete GHG inventory of Suzlon prepared in FY 25-26 for all applicable scopes and categories thereunder. This assurance engagement was conducted in accordance with the "International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3410".

Responsibilities

The information in the report and its presentation are the responsibility of the management of the Company. SGS India has not been involved in the preparation of any of the material included in the report.

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the text, data, calculation, and statements within the defined scope of verification, aiming to inform the Management of the Company, and in alignment with the agreed terms of reference. We do not accept or assume any responsibility beyond this specific purpose, and it is not intended for use in interpreting the overall performance of the Company, except for the aspects explicitly mentioned within the scope. The Company holds the responsibility for preparing and ensuring the fair representation of the verification scope.

Assurance Standard

SGS India has conducted Reasonable level Assurance for Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 data. This engagement was performed in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagement (ISAE) 3410. Our evidence-gathering procedures were designed to obtain a 'Reasonable level of assurance' which involves the underlying assumption that the control environment and controls are reliable.

Statement of Independence and Competence

The SGS Group of companies is the world leader in inspection, testing and assurance, operating in more than 140 countries and providing services including management systems and service certification; quality, environmental, social and ethical auditing and training; environmental, social and sustainability report assurance. SGS affirm our independence from Suzlon Energy Ltd, being free from bias and conflicts of interest with the organization, its subsidiaries and stakeholders.

The assurance team was assembled based on their knowledge, experience and qualifications for this assignment, and comprised auditors registered with ISO 26000, ISO 20121, ISO 50001, SA8000, RBA, QMS, EMS, SMS, GPMS, CFP, WFP, GHG Verification and GHG Validation Lead Auditors and experience on the SRA Assurance.

Scope of Assurance

The assurance exercise included the evaluation of quality, accuracy, and reliability of the complete GHG Inventory on Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 data for the period 1st April 2025 to 31st March 2026. The reporting scope and boundaries include

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Suzlon offices, plants, projects and OMS sites, Suzlon Energy Limited (SEL), Suzlon Renewable Development Limited (SRDL), Suzlon Projects Limited (SPL), Suzlon Southern Projects Limited (SSPL), Suzlon Western India Projects Limited (SWIPL), SE Forge Limited (SE Forge) and Renom Energy Services Pvt. Ltd.

Assurance Methodology

The assurance comprised a combination of desktop review, interaction with the key personnel engaged in the process of developing the company's GHG inventory, on-site visits, and verification of data. Specifically, SGS India executed the following activities:

- Interaction with key personnel from the head office and selected plants, projects and OMS site locations to understand and review the current processes in place for developing the Company's GHG inventory across Scope 1,2 and 3.
- Assessment of internal control mechanism to ensure the reliability and accuracy of emission data.
- Assessing the aggregation process of data at the Head Office level.
- Review of the data management system used for collection and consolidation of emission data.
- Review of consistency of data/information within the GHG inventory and between the inventory and source.
- Evaluation of the appropriateness of the quantification methods used to arrive at the Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions with respect to the specific requirements of the GHG Protocol
- Assurance of emission data on a sample basis, including conversion factors and emissions factors.

Limitations

SGS India did not come across any limitation to the agreed scope of the assurance engagement. The assurance scope excludes:

- Disclosures other than those mentioned in the assurance scope.
- Data review outside the operational sites as mentioned in the reporting boundary.
- Validation of any data and information other than those presented in "Findings and Conclusion."
- The assurance engagement considers an uncertainty of ±5% based on materiality threshold for Assumption/ estimation/measurement errors and omissions.
- The Company's statements that describe the expression of opinion, belief, aspiration, expectation, aim to future intention provided by the Company, and assertions related to Intellectual Property Rights and other competitive issues.
- Strategy and other related linkages expressed in the Report.
- Mapping of the Report with reporting frameworks other than those mentioned in Reporting Criteria above.

SGS India verified data on a sample basis; the responsibility for the authenticity of data entirely lies with the Company The assurance scope excluded forward-looking statements, product- or service-related information, external information sources and expert opinions.

Findings and Conclusions

Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, we are satisfied that the information presented by the Company in its annual Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventory is complete, accurate, reliable and fairly stated in all material respects, and is prepared in line with the reporting criteria.

SGS India verified the following parameters given in the Table below:

Scope 1 and Scope 2 Data

Scope Category	Actual Emission (tCo2e)
Scope 1 emission (Group level)	**6,835**
Scope 2 emission (Group level)	**49,564**

SUZLON

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Scope 3 Data

Scope Category	Actual Emission (tCo2e)
Cat 1: Purchased goods and services	1,195,412
Cat 2: Capital goods	9,649
Cat 3: Fuel & energy related activities (not in Scope 1 & 2)	10,057
Cat 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	8,086
Cat 5: Waste generated in operations	129
Cat 6: Business travel	416
Cat 6: Business hotel stays	1,532
Cat 7: Employee commuting	5,312
Cat 8: Upstream leased assets	8,544
Cat 9: Downstream transportation and distribution	4,307
Cat 10: Processing of sold products	7,272
Cat 11: Use of sold products	377
Cat 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products	34,758
Cat 15: Investments	2,025
Scope 3 emission (Group level)	**1,287,876**

For and on behalf of SGS India Private Limited

	
Kalpesh Thombare, **Technical reviewer** **Head – ESG & Sustainability Services, SGS India** **Mumbai, India** **29th June 2026**	**Chirag Bafna,** **Lead Verifier (Senior Technical Associate) – ESG & Sustainability Services, SGS India** **Mumbai, India** **Team Members: Dhwani Jain (Technical Associate)**

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