COMPANY PRESENTATION
June 2023

Decarbonize
& Electrify

Legal Disclaimer

This presentation contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act). All statements other than statements of historical facts contained in this presentation, including statements regarding our future results of operations and financial position, business strategy and plans and objectives of management for future operations, are forward-looking statements. In many cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terms such as “may,” “should,” “expects,” “plans,” “anticipates,” “could,” “intends,” “targets,” “projects,” “contemplates,” “believes,” “estimates,” “predicts,” “potential” or “continue” or the negative of these terms or other similar words. Forward-looking statements contained in this presentation include, but are not limited to, statements about: i. competition from other wind blade and wind blade turbine manufacturers; ii. the discovery of defects in our products and our ability to estimate the future cost of warranty campaigns; iii. the current status of the wind energy market and our addressable market; iv. our ability to absorb or mitigate the impact of price increases in resin, carbon reinforcements (or fiber), other raw materials and related logistics costs that we use to produce our products; v. our ability to absorb or mitigate the impact of wage inflation in the countries in which we operate; vi. our ability to procure adequate supplies of raw materials and components to fulfill our wind blade volume commitments to our customers; vii. the potential impact of the increasing prevalence of auction based tenders in the wind energy market and increased competition from solar energy on our gross margins and overall financial performance; viii. our future financial performance, including our net sales, cost of goods sold, gross profit or gross margin, operating expenses, ability to generate positive cash flow and ability to achieve or maintain profitability; ix. changes in domestic or international government or regulatory policy, including without limitation, changes in trade policy and energy policy; x. changes in global economic trends and uncertainty, geopolitical risks, and demand or supply disruptions from global events; xi. changes in macroeconomic and market conditions, including the potential impact of any pandemic, risk of recession, inflation, supply chain constraints, commodity prices and exchange rates, and the impact of such changes on our business and results of operations; xii. the sufficiency of our cash and cash equivalents to meet our liquidity needs; xiii. our ability to attract and retain customers for our products, and to optimize product pricing; xiv. our ability to effectively manage our growth strategy and future expenses, including our startup and transition costs; xv. our ability to successfully expand in our existing wind energy markets and into new international wind energy markets, including our ability to expand our field service inspection and repair services business and manufacture wind blades for offshore wind energy projects; xvi. our ability to keep up with market changes and innovations; xvii. our ability to successfully open new manufacturing facilities and expand existing facilities on time and on budget; xviii. the impact of the pace of new product and wind blade model introductions on our business and our results of operations; xix. our ability to successfully expand our automotive business and execute upon our strategy of entering new markets outside of wind energy; xx. our ability to maintain, protect and enhance our intellectual property; xxi. our ability to comply with existing, modified or new laws and regulations applying to our business, including the imposition of new taxes, duties or similar assessments on our products; xxii. the attraction and retention of qualified associates and key personnel; xxiii. our ability to maintain good working relationships with our associates, and avoid labor disruptions, strikes and other disputes with labor unions that represent certain of our associates; and xxiv. the potential impact of one or more of our customers becoming bankrupt or insolvent, or experiencing other financial problems.

These forward-looking statements are only predictions. These statements relate to future events or our future financial performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors that may cause our actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to materially differ from any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. Because forward-looking statements are inherently subject to risks and uncertainties, some of which cannot be predicted or quantified, you should not rely on these forward-looking statements as guarantees of future events. Further information on the factors, risks and uncertainties that could affect our financial results and the forward-looking statements in this presentation are included in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission and will be included in subsequent periodic and current reports we make with the Securities and Exchange Commission from time to time, including in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2022, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The forward-looking statements in this presentation represent our views as of the date of this presentation. We anticipate that subsequent events and developments will cause our views to change. However, while we may elect to update these forward-looking statements at some point in the future, we undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or developments after the date on which the statement is made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events except to the extent required by applicable law. You should, therefore, not rely on these forward-looking statements as representing our views as of any date after the date of this presentation. Our forward-looking statements do not reflect the potential impact of any future acquisitions, mergers, dispositions, joint ventures, or investments we may make.

This presentation includes unaudited non-GAAP financial measures including EBITDA, adjusted EBITDA, net cash (debt) and free cash flow. We define EBITDA as net income (loss) plus interest expense (including losses on the extinguishment of debt and net of interest income), income taxes and depreciation and amortization. We define adjusted EBITDA as EBITDA plus any share-based compensation expense, any foreign currency income or losses, any gains or losses on the sale of assets and asset impairments and any restructuring charges. We define net cash (debt) as total unrestricted cash and cash equivalents less the total principal amount of debt outstanding. We define free cash flow as net cash flow from operating activities less capital expenditures. We present non-GAAP measures when we believe that the additional information is useful and meaningful to investors. Non-GAAP financial measures do not have any standardized meaning and are therefore unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies. The presentation of non-GAAP financial measures is not intended to be a substitute for, and should not be considered in isolation from, the financial measures reported in accordance with GAAP. See the Appendix for the reconciliations of certain non-GAAP financial measures to the comparable GAAP measures.

This presentation also contains estimates and other information concerning our industry that are based on industry publications, surveys and forecasts. This information involves a number of assumptions and limitations, and we have not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of the information.

Investment Thesis

Only Independent Wind Blade Manufacturer with a Global Footprint

Collaborative Dedicated Supplier Model to Drive Competitive Economics

Capitalizing on the Decarbonization of the Electric Sector and the Electrification of the Vehicle Fleet

Supply Agreements Provide Significant Revenue Visibility

Advanced Composite Technology and Production Expertise Provide Barrier to Entry

Seasoned Management Team with Significant Global Growth Experience

TPI Composites at a Glance

Wind blade provider to industry's leading OEMs

Vestas
NORDEX
GE
ENERCON ENERGY FOR THE WORLD

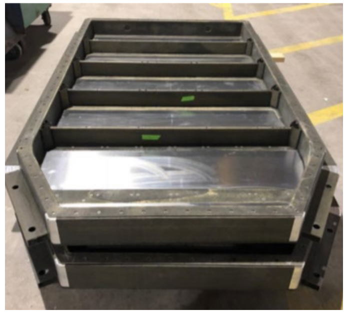
9 Wind blade manufacturing plants

5 Tooling and R&D facilities and advanced engineering centers

2 Automotive facilities

7 Countries – global exposure for local supply chain optimization

Applying advanced composites technology to the production of clean automotive solutions



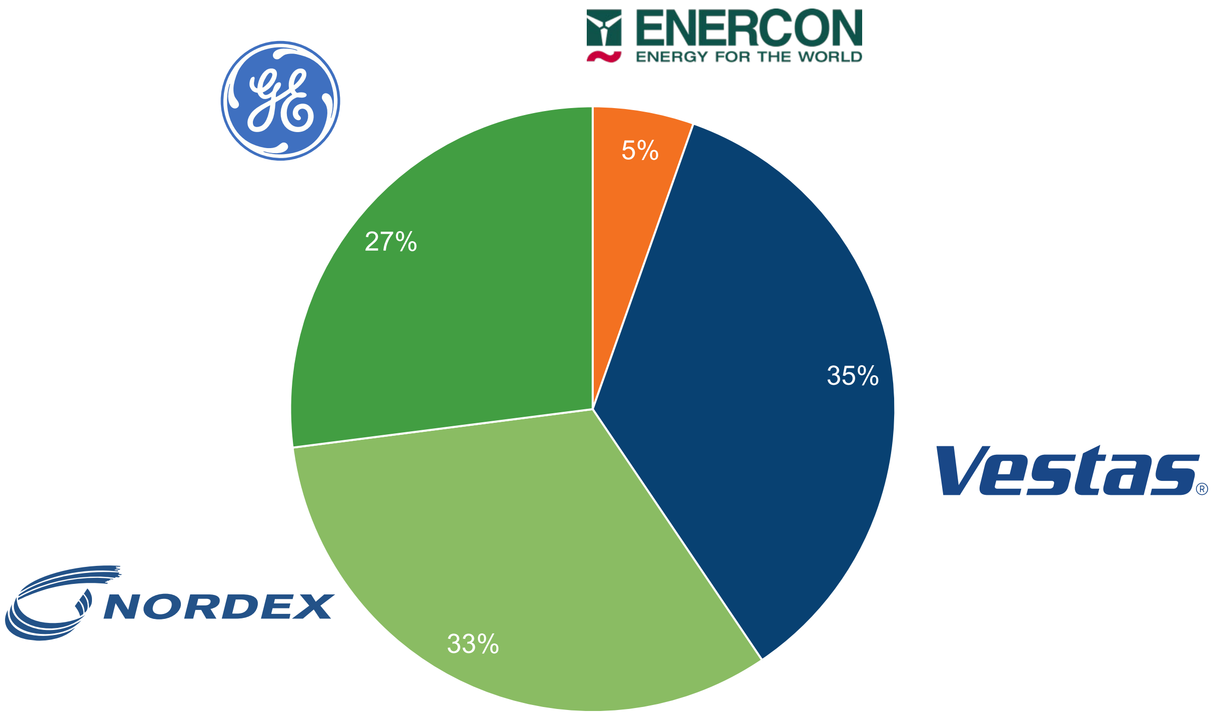
Strong Customer Base of Industry Leaders

TPI's customers account for 87% of the U.S. onshore wind turbine market and 77% of the global onshore wind turbine market, excluding China[1]

Key Customers with Significant Market Share

	Global Onshore Wind[1] Three of the top 10 OEMs	Global Onshore Wind excl: China[1] Four of the top five OEMs
Vestas	15%	32%
GE	12%	26%
Nordex	6%	13%
Enercon	3%	6%
Total TPI Customer Market Share	35%	77%

2023 Customer Mix – 37 Dedicated Lines[2]

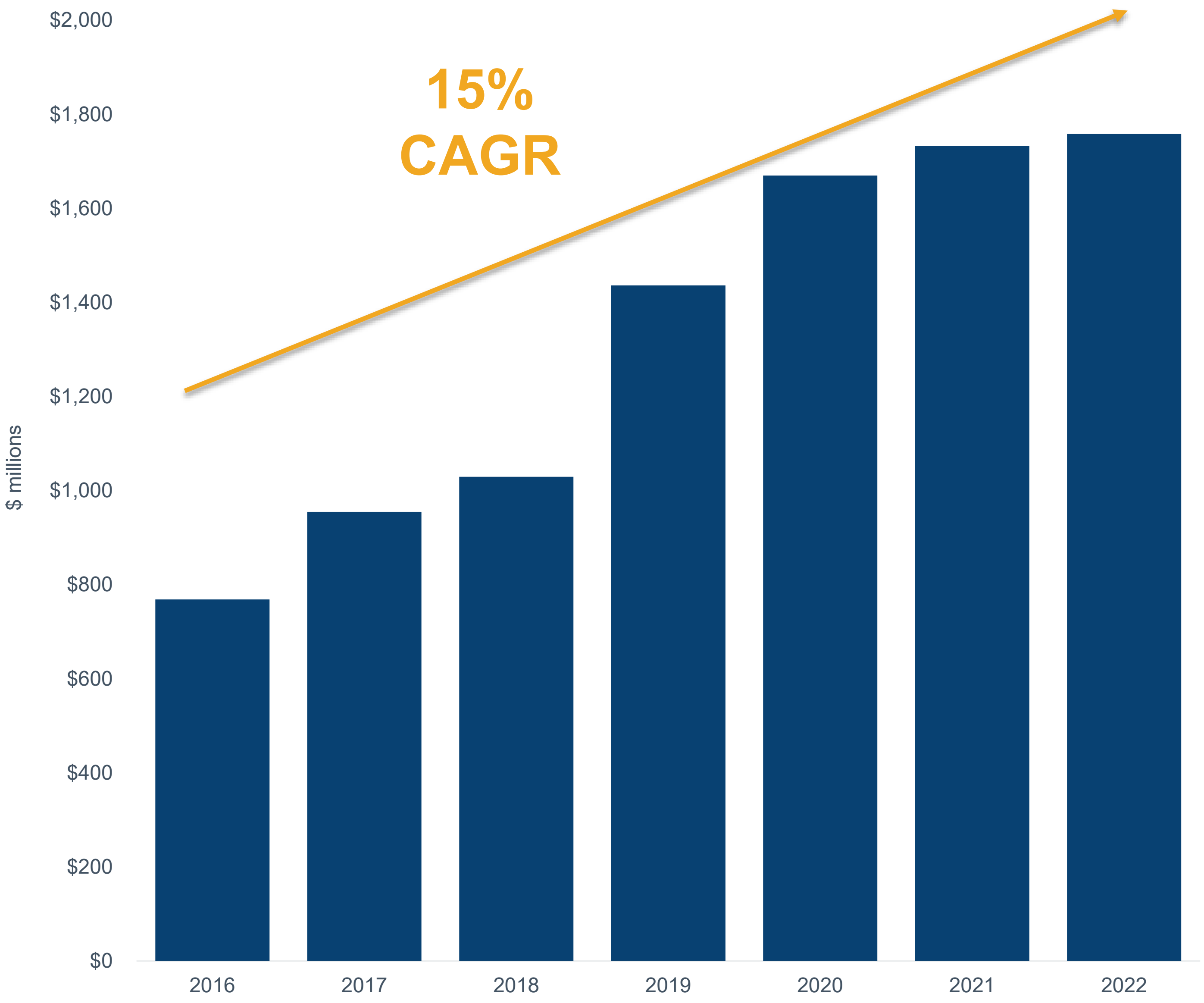


1. Source: BloombergNEF. Figures are approximate and are for the three years ended December 31, 2022. Figures are based on megawatts (MW) installed.
2. Percentages are approximate; Enercon 2 lines in TK-2, GE 10 lines (6 in MX-1, 4 in MX-3), Nordex 12 lines (2 in India, 4 in MX-6, 4 in TK-1, 2 in TK-2), Vestas 13 lines (4 in India, 6 in MX-4, 3 in TK-2)

Established Growth Track Record

Top line has grown steadily at a 15% CAGR since becoming a public company in 2016.

Net Sales[1]

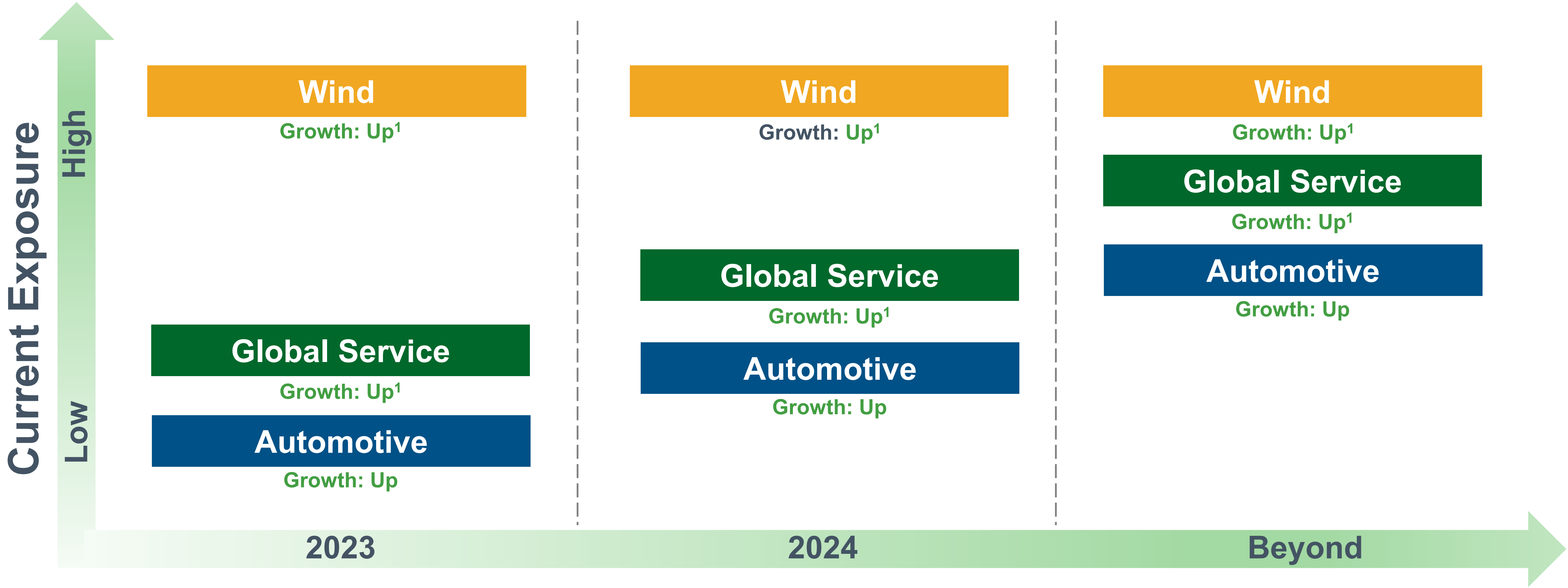


1. Including discontinued operations in China

Multiple Growth Levers

While the near-term wind market is challenged, we believe the long-term prospects in wind remain strong and primed for outsized growth (see Drivers Accelerating the Global Energy Transition on the next page).

TPI is well positioned to mitigate near-term head winds while growing its global service and automotive offerings.



1. Excluding discontinued operations in China

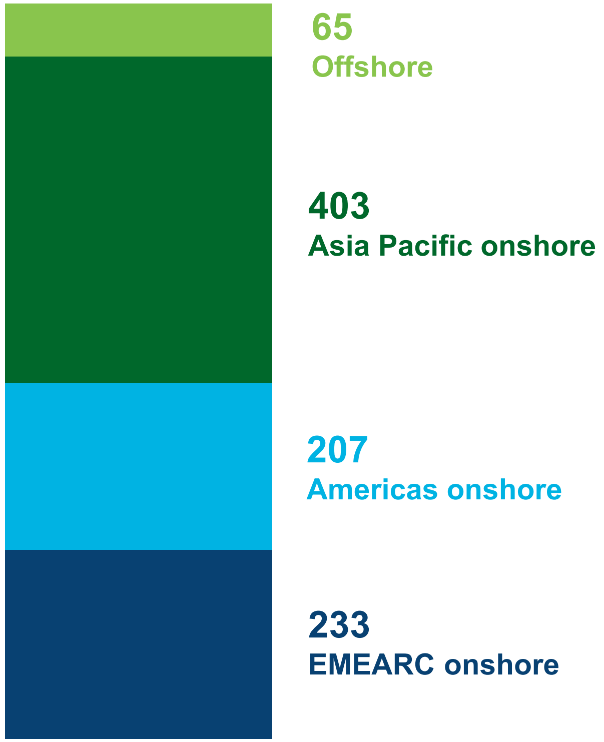
Drivers Accelerating the Global Energy Transition

Regulatory	• Expanding clean energy policies • Countries around the world have announced carbon emission reduction targets, including: – The U.S. target to transition to carbon free electricity by 2035 – The European Union's 2030 climate target – India's goal to reach carbon neutrality by 2070 – China's goal to reach carbon neutrality by 2060 • U.S. regulatory support including the Infrastructure and Inflation Reduction Act bills • European Union regulatory support including REPowerEU and Green Deal Industrial Plan for the Net-Zero Age • Potential carbon pricing
Economic	• Renewable energy is often lower cost than the marginal cost of conventional generation technologies • Technology improvements, including batteries, hydrogen, electric vehicles, and the trend towards electrification • Retirement of fossil fuel generation • Economic growth • Need for energy independence globally
Investor-driven	• Greater emphasis on ESG considerations • Climate change risk • Sustainability disclosures and reporting
Social	• Greater social adoption of environmentally conscious products and services • Political pressure • Consumer choice • Population growth and urbanization

Annual Wind Power Installations Need to Grow Significantly To Reach Zero Emissions Goals Globally

908 GW of wind turbine installations through 2022

20% CAGR in cumulative global installed wind capacity from 2000-2022



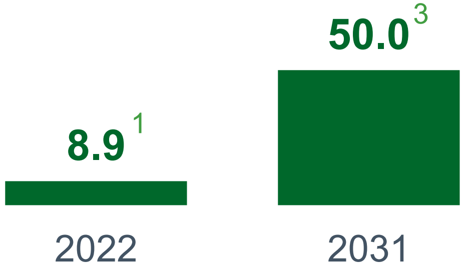
Source: Wood Mackenzie, “Global Wind Power Market Outlook Update Q1 2023”

Global Onshore Wind Install Needs

To reach zero emissions by 2050, IEA expects wind installs to reach 5X that of 2022

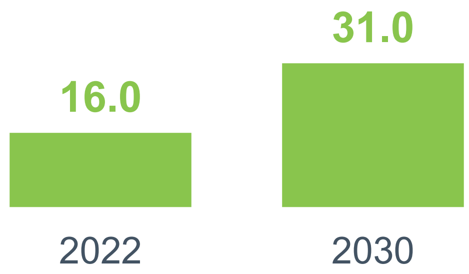
U.S. Wind Install Needs

To achieve 2035 zero-carbon energy goal, the U.S. will need to accelerate from 2026 and quadruple annual wind installs to 50GW/year from 2031.[3]



EU Wind Install Needs[4]

To meet REpowerEU targets, the European Union needs to reach 440GW of wind by 2030, up from 204GW today.



1. Source: BNEF, “2022 Global Wind Turbine Market Shares”
2. Source: IEA
3. Source: DOE
4. WindEurope, “2022 Statistics and the outlook for 2023-2027”

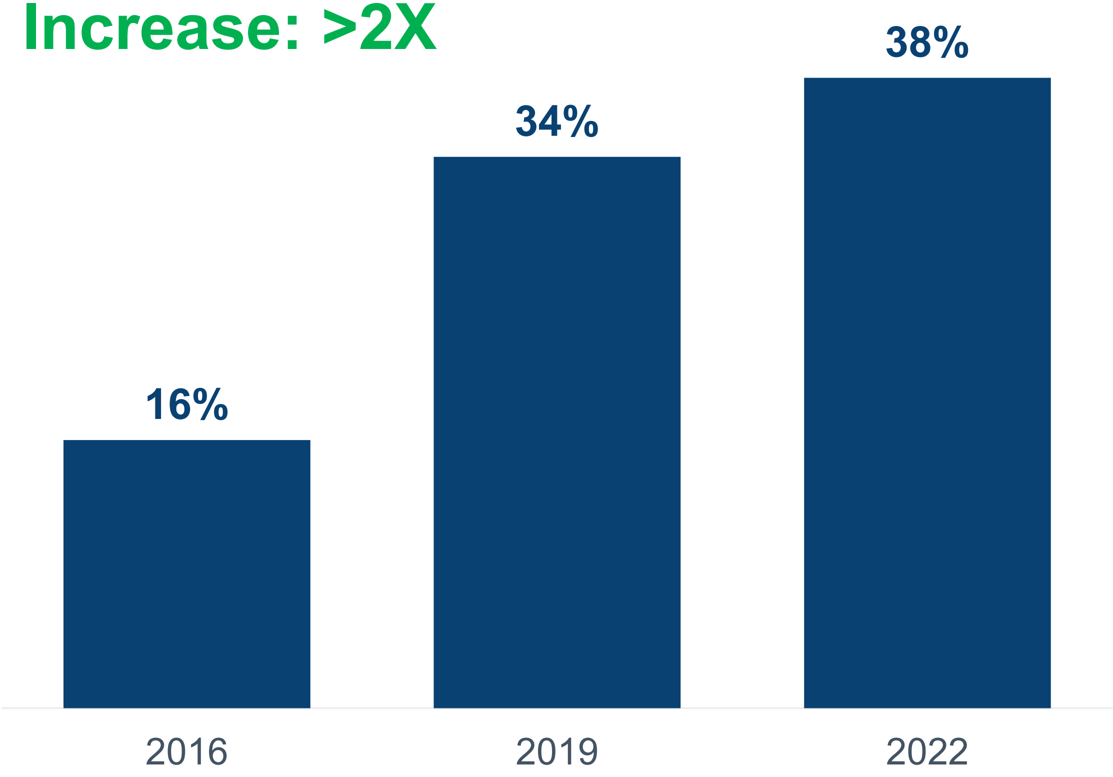
Leading Outsourced Wind Blade Manufacturer

Growth in market share driven by:

- Continuation of outsourcing
- Growth and leverage of global footprint
- Expansion of services offered
- Opportunistic expansion

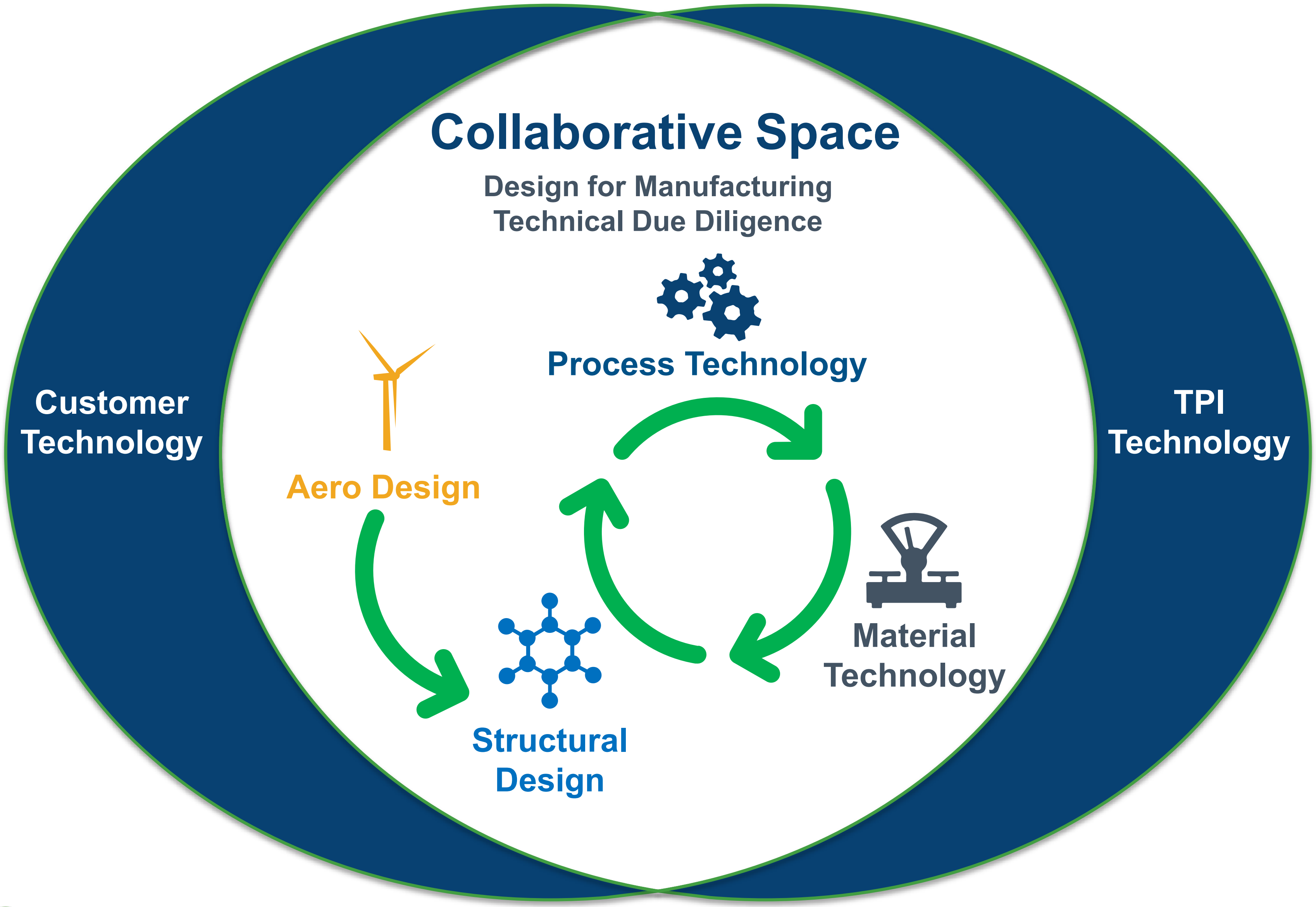
TPI Wind Blade Market Share – Onshore Global excl. China 2016 – 2022 (1)

TPI Share Increase: >2X



1. TPI's market share based on TPI MW relative to global total onshore MW (excl. China) from BloombergNEF. Includes discontinued operations in China

Technology Advantage



Enhanced TPI Customer Collaboration

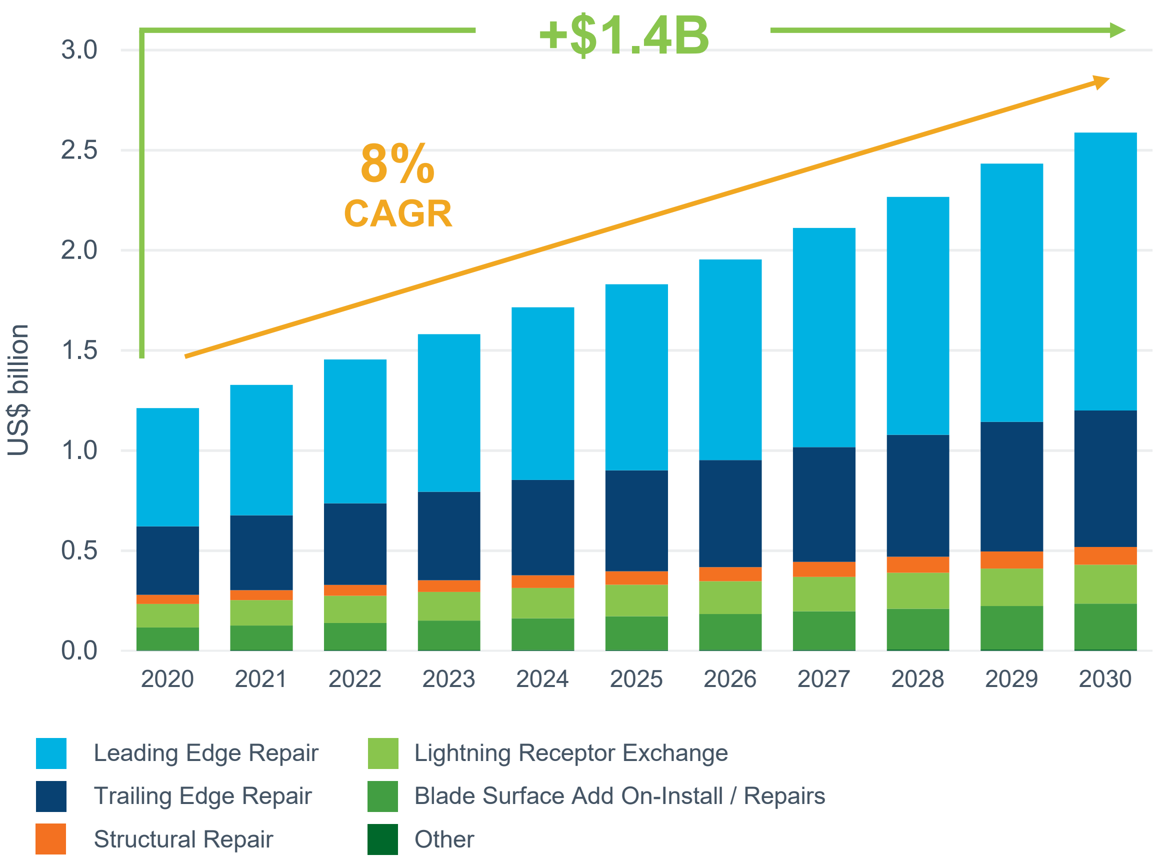
- **Mutually dependent** technology partnership
- **Innovative product development** - true partnerships with customers
- Collaborative **full design capabilities**
- Customer / TPI **joint prototyping of blades**
- Design for Manufacturing
- Technical due diligence

Benefits

- ✓ **Quality**
- ✓ **Reduced Time to Market**
- ✓ **Design to Cost Target**
- ✓ **Manufacturing Cycle Time**
- ✓ **Reduced CapEx**
- ✓ **Margin Expansion**

Large and Growing Global Service Market Opportunity

Global Blade Service Market Forecast



Source: Wood Mackenzie, Global Onshore Wind Power O&M 2022

Wind Blade Service Offering

- Certified Professionals
- Engineering & Preventative Maintenance
- Inspection & Analysis
- Repair & Improvements
- Recycling

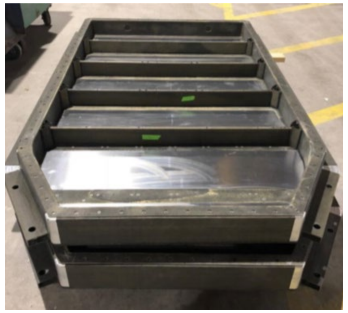
Automotive Market Opportunity

Composite Structures Offer Multiple Advantages

- **Lightweight**
  - Longer range or fewer batteries for EV's
- **Corrosion Resistance**
  - Increased durability, less maintenance
- **Higher Performance**
  - Harder to damage, easier to repair
- **Faster Time to Market**
  - Less complex tooling, more flexibility
- **Lower Production Investment**
  - Lower CAPEX
- **Simplified OEM Assembly**
  - Body arrives complete, saves manufacturing complexity

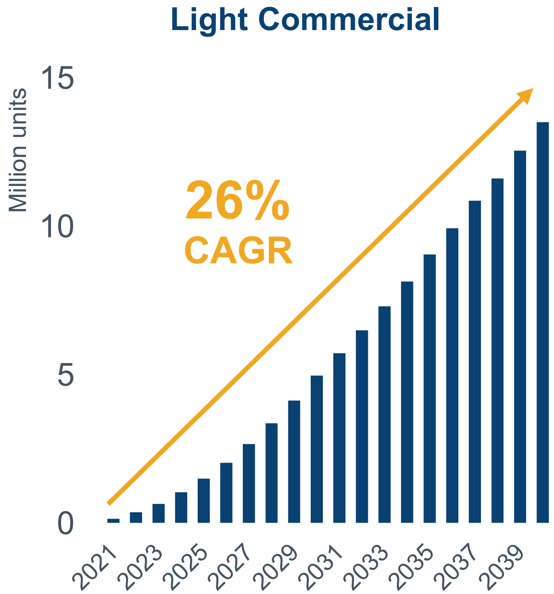
Automotive Vehicles Strategy

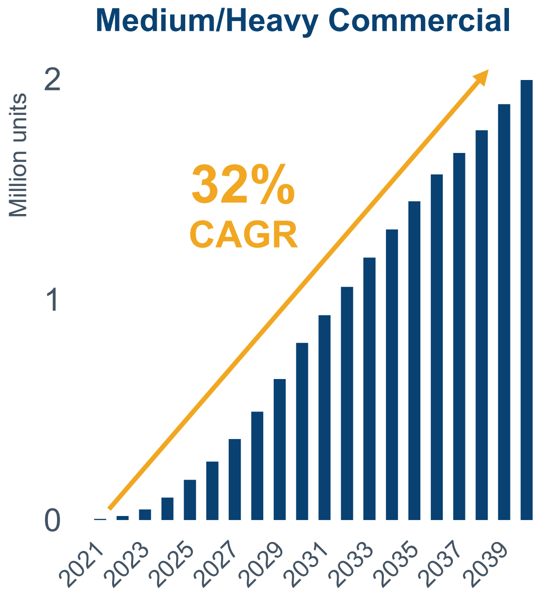
Multiple programs in: Commercial Vehicles (Bus, Truck, Delivery) and Passenger Automotive

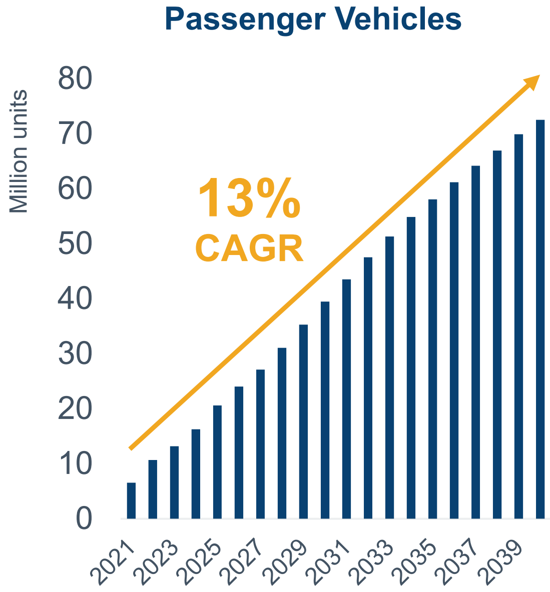


Electric Vehicle Market Outlook

- Growing commercial vehicle market
- Opportunity for electric vehicles driven by economics
- >70% of passenger vehicle sales expected to be electric by 2040
- Inflation Reduction Act to be a demand catalyst in the U.S. for commercial vehicles







Source: BloombergNEF, Long-Term Electric Vehicle Outlook 2022

TPI Operating Imperatives

- Relentless focus on operational excellence – Safety, Quality, Delivery, and Cost
- Turn speed into a competitive advantage – reduce transition and startup time and balance cost of transitions with our customers
- Innovate – continue to advance our composites technology
- Partner more deeply with our customers
- Apply scale to expand material capacity, continuity of supply, and drive cost down
- Continue to build and develop world class team
- Drive ESG vision

TPI's ESG Efforts

Embracing and operationalizing Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) practices into everything we do will reduce risk, increase associate satisfaction and improve operational execution, financial performance, and governance.

Our Long-term ESG goals:

- Promote a zero-harm culture focused on eliminating unsafe behaviors
- Achieve 33% female and 33% racial and ethnically diverse persons on our Board of Directors by the end of 2023
- Achieve 25% female representation on our Global Leadership Team by the end of 2025
- Achieve 25% racial and ethnically diverse persons on our U.S. Leadership Team by the end of 2025
- Become carbon neutral by the end of 2030 with 100% of our energy being procured from renewable sources

Highlights of TPI's ESG Performance (1)

E nvironmental

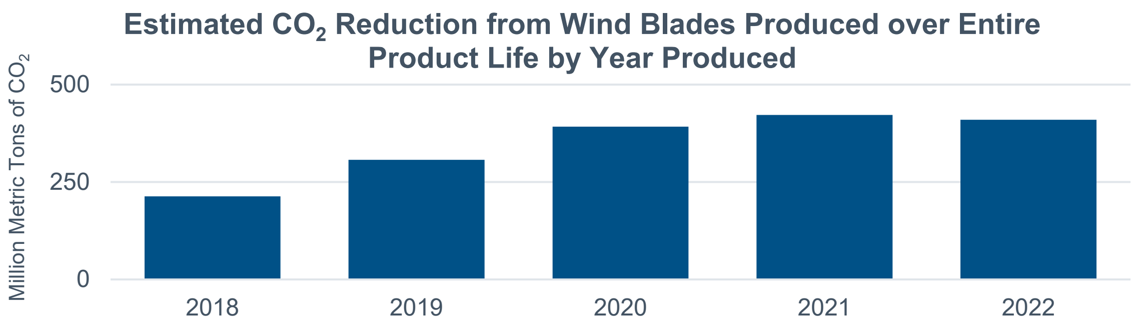
- ~410,000,000 metric tons of CO_2 reduction for wind blades produced in 2022
- ~16% decrease in emissions intensity
- Achieved our waste rate reduction goal of 5%

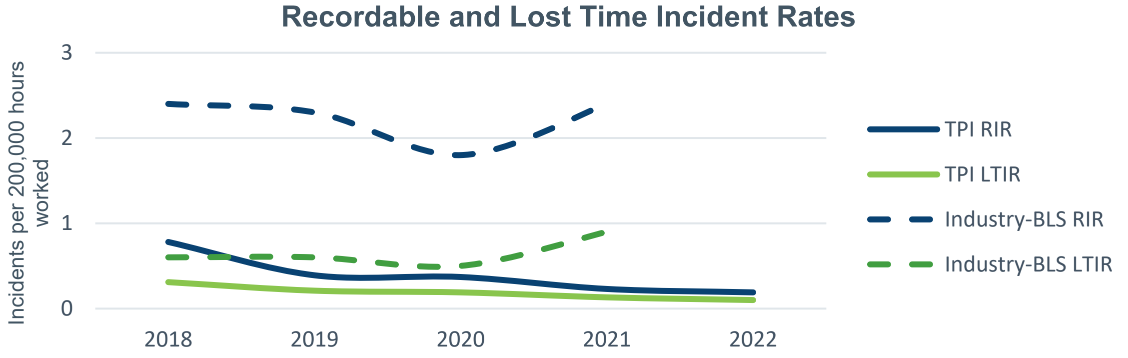
S ocial

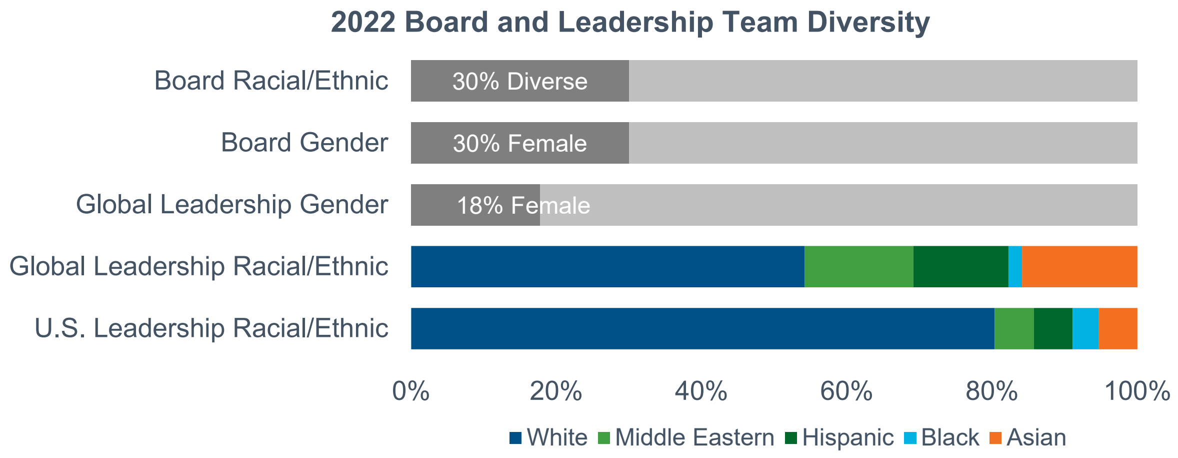
- Enhanced our global Behavior-Based Safety program to further reinforce positive safety behaviors at all of our facilities
- Transitioned to a new Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion program called IDEA (Inclusion, Diversity, Equity, and Awareness)
- Increased gender diversity of the Board and Global Leadership Team

G overnance

- Board committee oversight of ESG
- ESG metrics are included in our executive compensation plans
- Proposals to enhance our corporate governance practices, if passed, to phase out our staggered board and eliminate supermajority voting requirements







1. See 2022 ESG Report for more details

June 2023

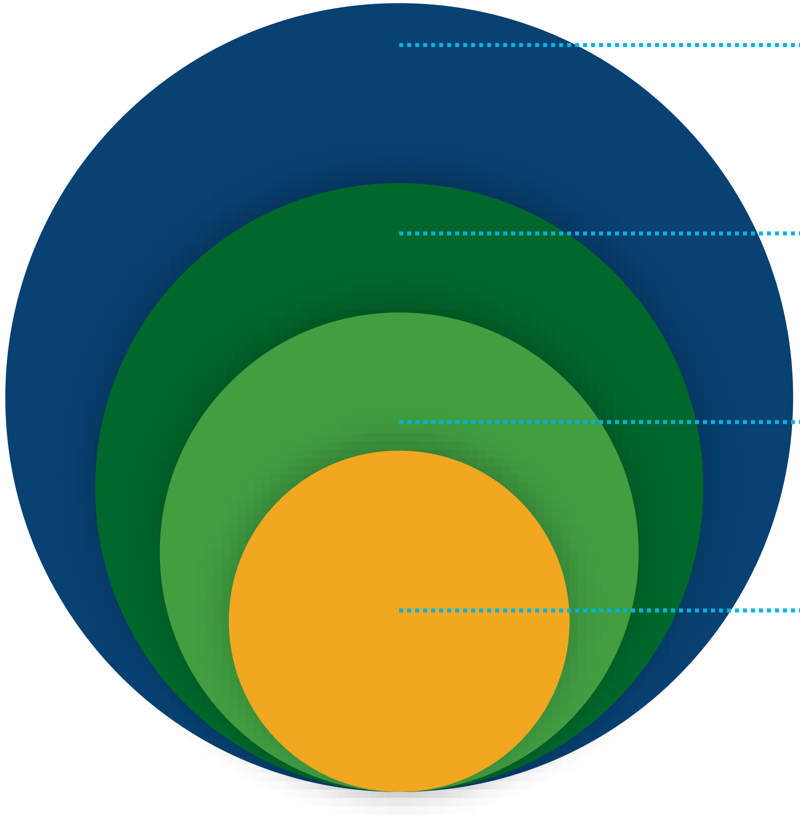
Financial Summary

Decarbonize & Electrify

Capital Allocation Framework

Goal: Focus on being strong stewards of capital on behalf of all of our stakeholders

Priorities



Capital discipline
- Robust balance sheet
- Working capital management
- Return on invested capital

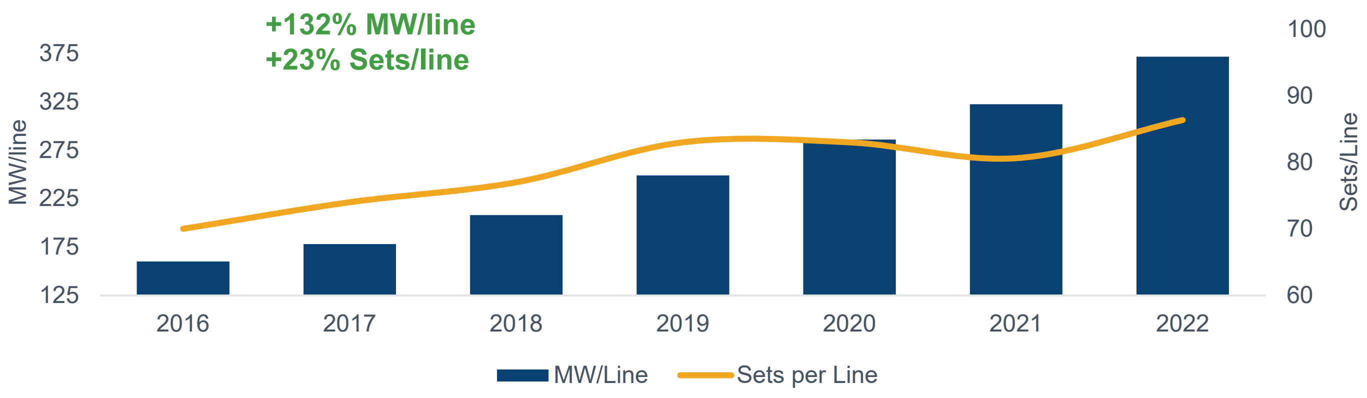
Reinvestment in business to drive long term profitable growth and productivity

Selective acquisitions aligned to core strategy

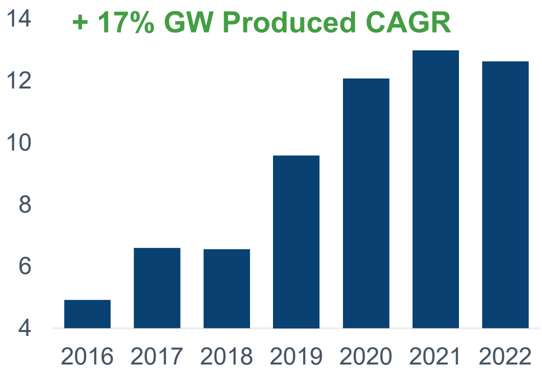
Potential return of capital to shareholders

TPI Composites Key Performance Indicators [1]

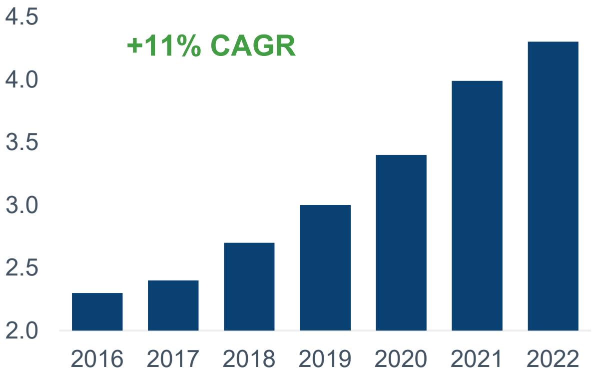
MW and Sets per Line



GW Produced



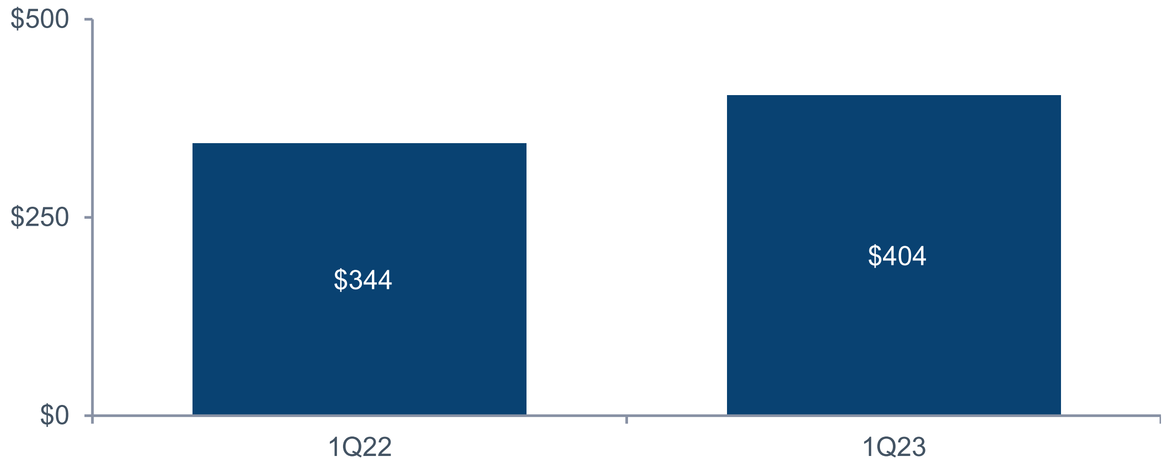
MW per Set



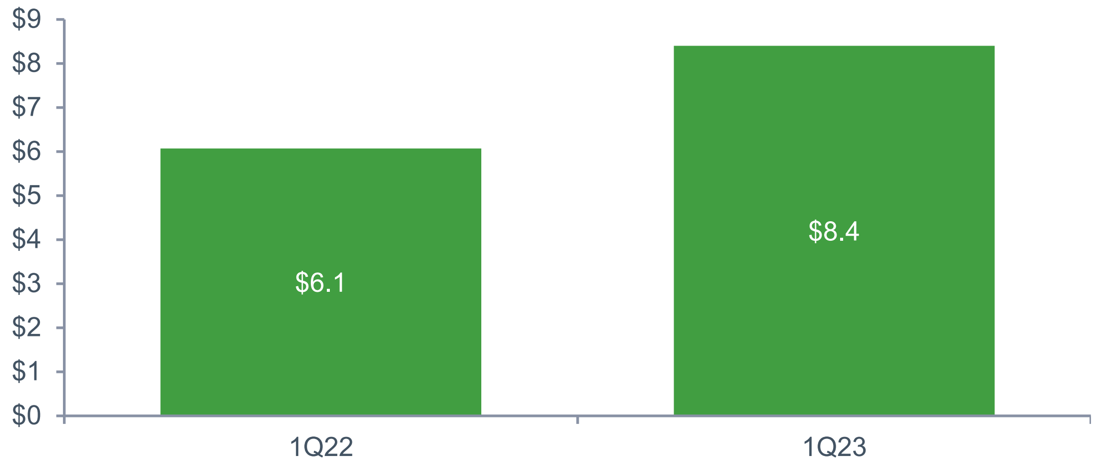
1. Including discontinued operations in China

Q1 2023 Continuing Operations Highlights

Net Sales (1) ($ in millions)



Adjusted EBITDA (1, 2) ($ in millions)



Q1 2023 operating results and year-over-year comparisons to Q1 2022:

- Net sales up 17.6% to $404 million
- Net loss attributable to common stockholders was $37.3 million compared to $29.9 million in Q1 2022
- Adjusted EBITDA was $8.4 million compared to $6.1 million in Q1 2022
- Utilization was 84% compared to 71% in Q1 2022

Highlights:

- Issued $132.5 million of 5.25% Green Convertible Senior Notes to bolster balance sheet and liquidity
- Published 2022 ESG Report highlighting contributions to drive the renewable energy transition forward
- Collaborated with WindSTAR on an approach to help reduce defects from occurring in a real-time production environment
- Partnered with Tex-Tech and Carbon Rivers in a pilot program to process end-of-life wind blades, pyrolyze the material and process the recovered glass fiber into liners for cured in place pipe

(1) Prior year results were restated due to discontinued operations to be comparable
(2) See Appendix for reconciliations of non-GAAP financial data.

Q1 2023 Financial Highlights from Continuing Operations [1]
(unaudited)

Key Statement of Operations Data	Three Months Ended March 31,		Change
(in thousands)	2023	2022	%
Net sales	$404,066	$343,525	17.6%
Net loss attributable to common stockholders	$ (37,300)	$ (29,932)	-24.6%
Non-GAAP Metric			
Adjusted EBITDA [2] (in thousands)	$ 8,399	$ 6,071	38.3%
Adjusted EBITDA Margin	*2.1%*	*1.8%*	*30 bps*
Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)			
Sets produced	655	547	108
Estimated megawatts	2,948	2,390	*558*
Utilization	84%	71%	*1300 bps*
Dedicated wind blade manufacturing lines	37	36	*1 line*
Wind blade manufacturing lines installed	37	36	*1 line*

Key Highlights

- Sets produced increased ~20%
- Utilization of 84% compared to 71% in Q1 2022
- Adjusted EBITDA of $8.4 million compared to $6.1 million in Q1 of 2022:
  - \+ Earnings on higher sales
  - \+ Lower startup and transition costs
  - \+ Cost reduction initiatives
  - \+ Net favorable foreign currency fluctuations
  - \- Inflation impacting wage rates and production expenses
  - \- Higher inspection and rework costs

(1) Prior year results were restated due to discontinued operations to be comparable
(2) See Appendix for reconciliations of non-GAAP financial data.

Q1 2023 Financial Highlights – Continued [1]

(unaudited)

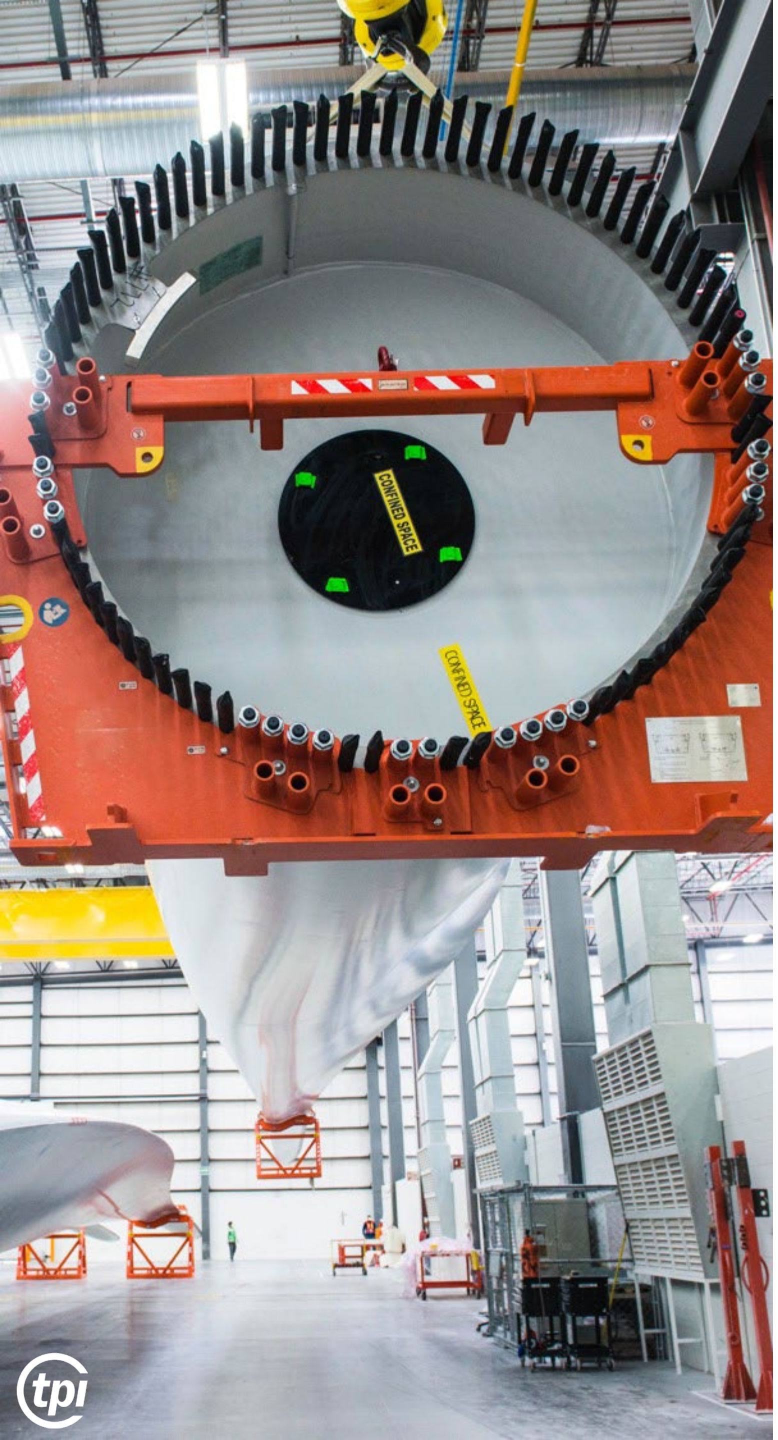
Key Balance Sheet Data	March 31,	December 31,
(in thousands)	2023	2022
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 164,231	$ 133,546
Total debt - principal	$ 195,058	$ 61,173
Net cash (debt)	$ (29,442)	$ 82,042

Key Cash Flow Data	Three Months Ended March 31,	
(in thousands)	2023	2022
Net cash used in operating activities	$ (83,861)	$ (81,054)
Less capital expenditures	$ 3,275	$ 5,516
Free cash flow	$ (87,136)	$ (86,570)

Key Highlights

- $164 million of unrestricted cash on March 31, 2023
- Free cash flow use in Q1 2023 primarily driven by:
  - China shutdown costs
  - Growth in contract assets
- Cash balance expected to be relatively flat remainder of year
- Successfully issued $132.5 million of 5.25% green convertible senior notes

(1) Prior year results were restated due to discontinued operations to be comparable



2023 TPI Guidance

Sales from Continuing Operations

$1.6 billion to $1.7 billion

Adjusted EBITDA Margin % from Continuing Operations

Low single digit [(1)]

Utilization %

85% to 90% on 37 lines

Capital Expenditures

Updated from approximately $25 million to a range of $40 million to $45 million

(1) Includes approximately 250-300 basis points of contract related costs in excess of revenue related to the Company's facility in Matamoros, Mexico that was taken over from Nordex in July 2021.

Long-Term Financial Targets for Wind

Annual Wind Revenue	**$2 billion+**
Adj. EBITDA Margin %	**High-single digit**
Free Cash Flow as % of Sales	**Mid-single digit**
CAPEX as % of Sales	**Low-single digit**

Key Assumptions:

- Energy independence/security and environmental imperatives favorably drive governmental policy incentivizing renewable energy
- No additional facilities needed
- Capacity of approximately 3,700 sets per year, or 14 GW
- Utilization ~ 90%
- Capex to start idled lines in the range of $25 million to $35 million

June 2023

Appendix

This presentation includes unaudited non-GAAP financial measures including EBITDA, adjusted EBITDA, net cash (debt) and free cash flow. We define EBITDA as net income (loss) plus interest expense (including losses on the extinguishment of debt and net of interest income), income taxes and depreciation and amortization. We define Adjusted EBITDA as EBITDA plus any share-based compensation expense, any foreign currency income or losses, any gains or losses on the sale of assets and asset impairments and any restructuring charges. We define net cash (debt) as total unrestricted cash and cash equivalents less the total principal amount of debt outstanding. We define free cash flow as net cash flow from operating activities less capital expenditures. We present non-GAAP measures when we believe that the additional information is useful and meaningful to investors. Non-GAAP financial measures do not have any standardized meaning and are therefore unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies. The presentation of non-GAAP financial measures is not intended to be a substitute for, and should not be considered in isolation from, the financial measures reported in accordance with GAAP.

We provide forward-looking statements in the form of guidance in our quarterly earnings releases and during our quarterly earnings conference calls. This guidance is provided on a non-GAAP basis and cannot be reconciled to the closest GAAP measures without unreasonable effort because of the unpredictability of the amounts and timing of events affecting the items we exclude from non-GAAP measures. For example, stock-based compensation is unpredictable for our performance-based awards, which can fluctuate significantly based on current expectations of future achievement of performance-based targets. Amortization of intangible assets and restructuring costs are all impacted by the timing and size of potential future actions, which are difficult to predict. In addition, from time to time, we exclude certain items that occur infrequently, which are also inherently difficult to predict and estimate. It is also difficult to predict the tax effect of the items we exclude and to estimate certain discrete tax items, like the resolution of tax audits or changes to tax laws. As such, the costs that are being excluded from non-GAAP guidance are difficult to predict and a reconciliation or a range of results could lead to disclosure that would be imprecise or potentially misleading. Material changes to any one of the exclusions could have a significant effect on our guidance and future GAAP results.

See below for a reconciliation of certain non-GAAP financial measures to the comparable GAAP measures.

Decarbonize & Electrify

Non-GAAP Reconciliations
(unaudited)

EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA are reconciled as follows:

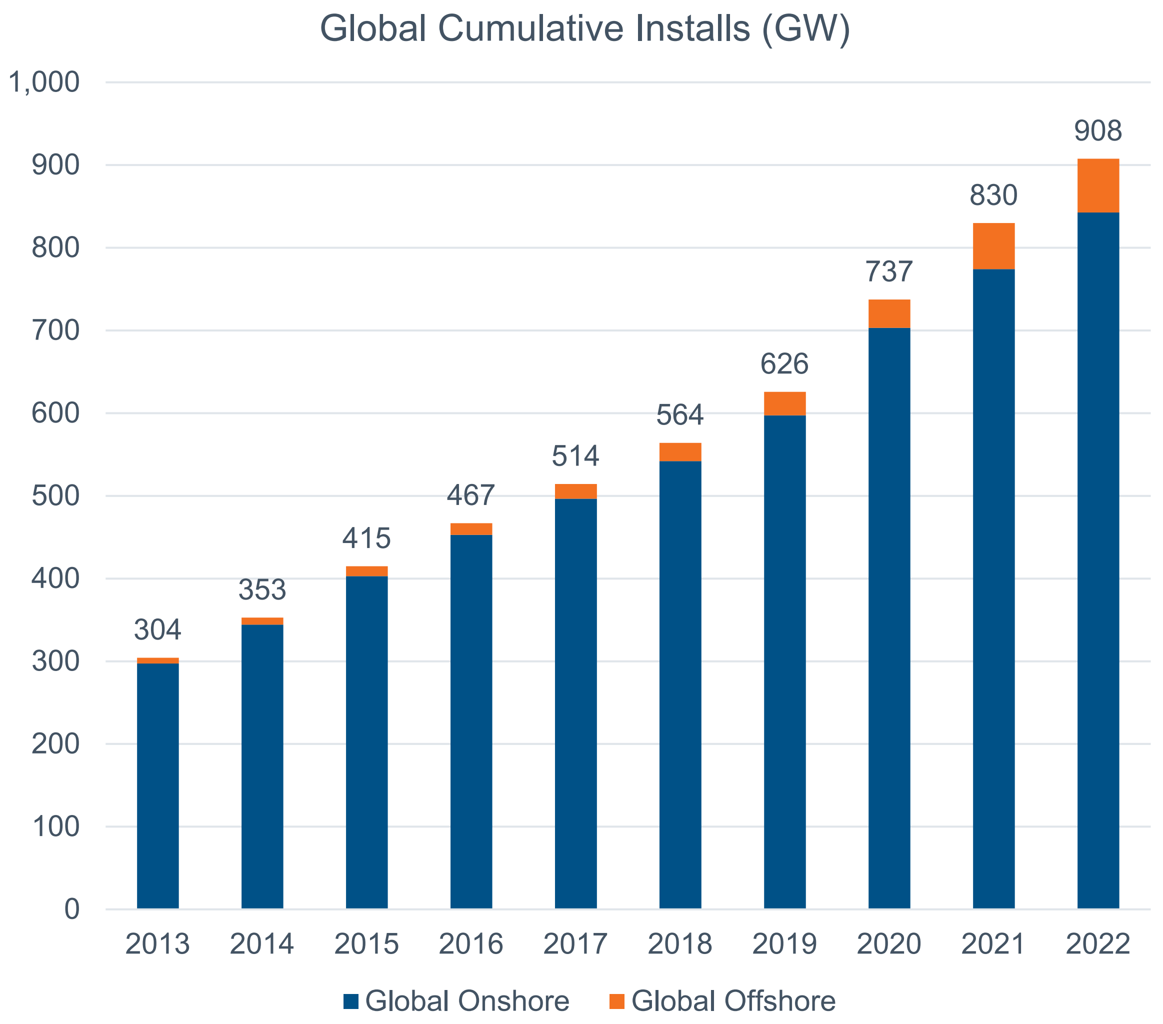
	Three Months Ended March 31,	
(in thousands)	**2023**	**2022**
Net loss attributable to common stockholders	$ (37,300)	$ (29,932)
Net loss from discontinued operations	6,981	4,408
Net loss from continuing operations attributable to common stockholders	(30,319)	(25,524)
Preferred stock dividends and accretion	15,173	14,132
Net loss from continuing operations	(15,146)	(11,392)
Adjustments:		
Depreciation and amortization	9,722	9,767
Interest expense, net	2,528	707
Income tax provision	3,860	2,944
EBITDA	964	2,026
Share-based compensation expense	2,553	3,083
Foreign currency loss (income)	1,214	(403)
Loss on sale of assets and asset impairments	3,593	908
Restructuring charges, net	75	457
Adjusted EBITDA	$ 8,399	$ 6,071

Net cash (debt) is reconciled as follows:

	March 31,	December 31,
(in thousands)	**2023**	**2022**
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 164,231	$ 133,546
Cash and cash equivalents of discontinued operations	1,385	9,669
Less total debt - principal	(195,058)	(61,173)
Net cash (debt)	$ (29,442)	$ 82,042

Wind Power Generation Has Grown Rapidly and Expanded Globally in Recent Years

In the last decade, cumulative global power generating capacity (GW) of wind turbine installations has gone up by 3 times, with compound annual growth in cumulative global installed wind capacity of 13% since 2013.



Source: Wood Mackenzie, “Global Wind Power Market Outlook Update Q1 2023” tpi