



CLIMATE ACTION
REPORT
2025-26

Shaping Every Move Powering Progress

Resilient | Responsible | Ready



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ABOUT THE REPORT

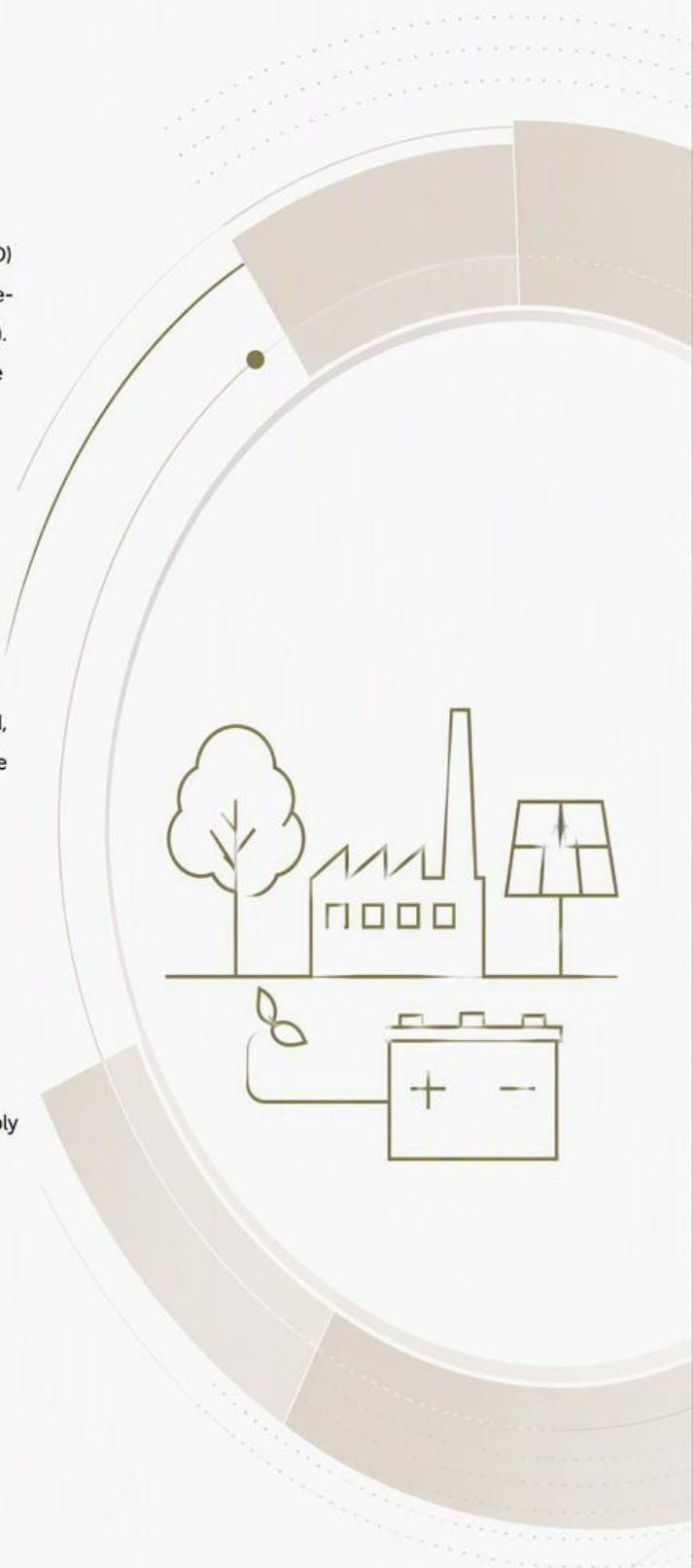
This inaugural Climate Action Report of Exide Industries Limited has been prepared for the period 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026. The Report is informed by the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and incorporates relevant disclosure concepts and requirements of IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures issued by the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB). While IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards are not currently mandated for Exide under the applicable Indian reporting framework, the Company has voluntarily considered relevant elements of IFRS S2 to strengthen the quality, consistency and decision-usefulness of its climate-related disclosures. The report aims to provide transparent and insightful information to investors, customers, regulators, suppliers, and other stakeholders on Exide's approach to managing climate-related risks and opportunities.

As a leading manufacturer of lead-acid batteries and an emerging manufacturer of lithium-ion cells, modules and battery packs through Exide Energy Solutions Limited, Exide operates at the intersection of mobility, energy storage, circularity and climate impact. Given the continued relevance of lead-acid batteries across automotive, industrial, backup power, railways, telecom, solar and defence applications, alongside the growing adoption of lithium-ion technologies in electric mobility and stationary energy storage, climate change remains a significant strategic consideration for the Company.

Against this backdrop, the report outlines Exide's climate governance structure, strategic approach, risk management processes, and climate-related metrics and targets. It also highlights climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to influence the Company's business model, strategy, operations, value chain, financial planning and long-term resilience, while demonstrating progress on key climate-related priorities and initiatives.

REPORTING BOUNDARY

Exide Industries Limited's standalone operations form the reporting boundary of this Report. References to Exide Energy Solutions Limited (EESL) and other subsidiaries are included only where relevant to describing the broader strategic context, climate-related opportunities or the Group's evolving energy-storage landscape, and are not included in the quantitative operational boundary unless explicitly stated.



CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

Dear Stakeholders,

The global response to climate change has entered a defining phase, with expectations rapidly shifting from ambition to measurable action. Businesses are increasingly called upon not only to manage climate-related risks, but also to contribute meaningfully to the transition towards a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy.

At Exide Industries Limited, we recognise that this transition brings both responsibility and opportunity. As one of India's leading energy storage companies, we are well positioned to support the country's decarbonisation journey while transforming our own operations to create sustainable, long-term value.

It gives me immense pleasure to present Exide's inaugural Climate Action Report. This report reflects our commitment to transparently communicating our climate-related priorities, performance and progress. It also outlines the actions we are taking to strengthen resilience, reduce our environmental impact, advance circularity and enable the broader energy transition through reliable and sustainable energy storage solutions.

FY 2025-26 marked an important milestone in our sustainability journey. Climate considerations continued to be integrated into our business strategy, capital allocation decisions, enterprise risk management processes and innovation roadmap.

At Exide, climate action is embedded within our long-term growth strategy and our vision of building a resilient, future-ready business. During FY 2025-26, we accelerated our decarbonisation journey through greater adoption of renewable energy, energy-efficiency improvements and operational enhancements, resulting in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and emissions intensity. These achievements reinforce our conviction that sustainable business growth and environmental stewardship can progress together as we advance towards our Net Zero 2050 ambition.

We remain focused on strengthening resilience and resource stewardship. Circularity continues to be a strategic strength supported by the extensive use of recycled materials in our products and operations. At the same time, climate change and decarbonisation have been embedded within our risk management framework, while our water stewardship initiatives are helping build long-term resilience against evolving climate challenges. Together, these efforts reflect our commitment to creating enduring value while contributing to a low-carbon, climate-resilient future.

The broader Exide Group is also developing advanced lithium-ion manufacturing capabilities in India through Exide Energy Solutions Limited. With the country's battery demand expected to grow substantially over the coming decade, energy storage will become increasingly important for enabling renewable energy integration, improving grid stability and accelerating electric mobility adoption.

The transition to a low-carbon and climate-resilient future will require perseverance, innovation and collaboration.

This inaugural Climate Action Report represents an important step in that journey. It reflects the progress we have made, the challenges that remain and our determination to translate ambition into measurable and sustained action.

On behalf of the Board and leadership team, I thank our employees, customers, shareholders, business partners, suppliers and communities for their continued trust and support. Together, we will continue to power progress responsibly and contribute to a cleaner, more resilient and energy-secure future.

Regards,

Sridhar Gorthi

Chairman

Exide Industries Limited



MD & CEO MESSAGE

Dear Stakeholders,

The transition to a low-carbon economy is reshaping industries, value chains, and investment priorities across the world. For Exide, this transformation is closely aligned with our purpose. As an energy storage company, our products enable cleaner mobility, renewable energy integration, and reliable power infrastructure. Equally important is our responsibility to reduce the environmental footprint of our own operations and build a business that remains resilient in an increasingly climate-constrained world.

FY 2025-26 was a year of translating climate ambition into measurable action. Across our manufacturing operations, supply chain, product portfolio, and growth investments, we continued to embed sustainability into business performance. Our approach remains pragmatic and execution-focused: improving resource efficiency, accelerating decarbonisation, strengthening climate resilience, and creating solutions that support India's energy transition.



Decarbonising Through Operational Excellence

Climate action at Exide begins with operational excellence. During the year, we advanced multiple initiatives focused on renewable energy adoption, energy efficiency, process optimisation, and resource productivity.

Renewable energy now contributes more than **24%** of our overall electricity consumption, supported by a total installed renewable energy capacity of **95.3 MWp solar and 11.7 MW wind power** across locations. These initiatives collectively helped avoid over **93,000 tCO₂e of greenhouse gas emissions** during the year.

In parallel, focused energy-efficiency programmes delivered savings of more than **57 lakh kWh**, while continuous process improvements and fuel-switching initiatives contributed to additional emissions reductions. As a result, our **Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions intensity reduced by 15.6% year-on-year to 22.46 tCO₂e per MAh**, demonstrating tangible progress on our decarbonisation pathway.

These achievements reinforce a principle that has long guided Exide: sustainability delivers the greatest impact when it is integrated into operational decision-making and continuous improvement.



Circularity at Scale

Circular economy principles have been embedded in Exide's business model for decades. Our integrated lead recycling ecosystem continues to be a strategic strength that supports resource security, emissions reduction, and responsible manufacturing.

Today, approximately **79%** of our lead and lead alloy requirements are met through recycled sources, while recycled plastics account for around **16% of total plastic consumption**. This closed-loop approach not only reduces dependence on virgin raw materials but also strengthens supply chain resilience while lowering environmental impacts.

During the year, circularity initiatives contributed meaningfully to reducing our overall carbon footprint, reaffirming our belief that environmental stewardship and business competitiveness can advance together.



Preparing for a Climate-Resilient Future

The effects of climate change are becoming increasingly visible through extreme weather events, changing climatic patterns, and evolving regulatory expectations. Building resilience is therefore a strategic priority for Exide.

Climate-related risks are being systematically evaluated through our risk management processes, enabling us to better understand potential impacts on operations, infrastructure, supply chains, and customers. We continue to strengthen preparedness measures across manufacturing locations, enhance business continuity planning, and invest in adaptation measures where required.

Water stewardship remains a key pillar of our resilience agenda. During FY 2025-26, our initiatives created an annual water conservation and recharge potential of over **6 lakh KL**, supporting our long-term aspiration of achieving **water neutrality by 2035**.



Powering the Energy Transition

Perhaps the most exciting dimension of our climate journey lies in the solutions we provide to society.

The rapid expansion of renewable energy, electric mobility, data centres, telecom infrastructure, and distributed energy systems is increasing the importance of reliable energy storage. Exide is well-positioned to participate in this opportunity through both its established lead-acid battery portfolio and its strategic investments in advanced battery technologies.

Our lithium-ion venture continues to make steady progress, representing one of the most significant growth initiatives in the Company's history. While execution remains our foremost priority, we believe advanced energy storage will play a critical role in enabling India's clean energy ambitions over the coming decades.



Looking Ahead

Climate action is not a standalone programme at Exide. It is becoming an integral part of how we invest, innovate, manufacture, manage risks, and create long-term value.

Our focus in the years ahead will remain clear: accelerate renewable energy adoption, improve energy and material efficiency, strengthen circularity, reduce greenhouse gas emissions across our value chain, and enhance transparency in climate-related disclosures. At the same time, we will continue investing in technologies and capabilities that support India's evolving energy landscape.

Exide's strength has always been its ability to adapt to changing realities while remaining anchored to long-term value creation. As we progress on our climate journey, that philosophy remains unchanged.

I thank our employees, customers, suppliers, partners, investors, and communities for their continued trust and support. Together, we are building a stronger, more resilient, and more sustainable Exide for the future.

Regards,
Avik Roy
Managing Director & CEO
Exide Industries Limited





ABOUT US

For over 80 years, Exide Industries Limited has been a leading player in India's energy storage sector, providing reliable lead-acid battery solutions across mobility, industrial, and critical power applications. The Company offers end-to-end energy storage solutions, supported by a wide distribution and service network that ensures dependable performance throughout the product lifecycle.

Exide manufactures conventional flooded and Valve-Regulated Lead-Acid (VRLA) batteries ranging from 2.5 Ah to 20,200 Ah, serving diverse applications including automotive, telecom, UPS, railways, mining, renewable energy, infrastructure, and defence. With 11 manufacturing facilities across India, certified to ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 standards, the Company combines manufacturing scale with strong quality and environmental management practices.

Innovation is driven by Exide's DSIR-recognized R&D Centre in Kolkata, established in 1976, and strengthened through technology collaborations with Furukawa Battery Company and East Penn Manufacturing. The Company also maintains a global presence through subsidiaries in the United Kingdom, Singapore, and Sri Lanka, and exports to nearly 72 countries across six continents.

Environmental responsibility is integral to Exide's business strategy. The Company focuses on improving resource efficiency, reducing environmental impacts across operations, and strengthening sustainable manufacturing practices through certified environmental management systems. As a provider of energy storage solutions that support renewable energy integration, critical infrastructure resilience, and energy transition initiatives, Exide remains committed to advancing climate-conscious growth while delivering long-term value to customers and stakeholders.



Nearly
EIGHT DECADES
of Legacy



11
MANUFACTURING
FACILITIES



37
STATES &
UNION TERRITORIES



72
COUNTRIES
presence/exports



2.5 Ah – 20,200 Ah
Diversified portfolio
of batteries



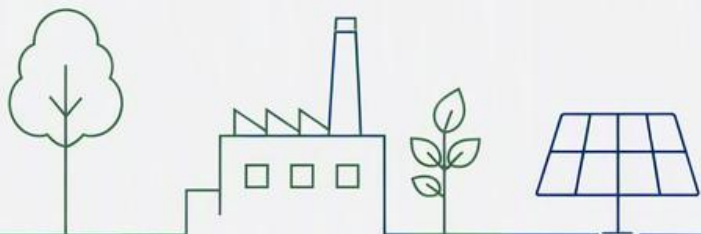
**R&D CENTRE
KOLKATA
1976**



+ AUTOMOTIVE
+ INDUSTRIAL
+ CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE



CIRCULAR LEAD-
RECYCLING ECOSYSTEM
~79%
RECYCLED LEAD AND ALLOYS



KEY HIGHLIGHTS



**NET ZERO
BY 2050**

Our commitment
to a low-carbon
future



57 lakh+
kWh Energy Saved

Delivered through 35+
identified energy
efficiency projects



24%+
Renewable Energy Mix

Across Operations



22.46
tCO₂e/MAh

Scope 1 & 2 Emissions
Intensity
(↓ 15.6% YoY)



52.36
tCO₂e/MAh

Scope 3 Emissions
Intensity
(↓ 12.5% YoY)



53k+
tCO₂e

Emissions Avoided
through Fuel Switch
and Energy Efficiency
Initiatives



~79%
Recycled Lead &
Lead Alloys

Used in Products



~50%
Lead & Lead Alloys
from CHI Recycling

Used in products,
strengthening closed-
loop circularity



~16%
Recycled Plastics

Integrated into
products to reduce
dependence on
virgin materials



6.0 Lakh+ KL

Annual water
conservation and
recharge capacity

Conservation and recharge
capacity created across
three states



3
Zero Liquid
Discharge Sites

Strengthening water
stewardship and
environmental
compliance



4
Zero Waste to
Landfill Sites

Advancing circular
resource recovery and
responsible waste
management



26%
EV-led Last-mile Deliveries

For 0–50 km routes, supporting
Scope 3 logistics decarbonization



4.05 Lakh+
Lives Impacted

Through Community Development
Initiatives

KEY FACTS



1
Holland I submarine battery
operated again after
69 years underwater



2
Powered critical
Antarctic operations in 1934



3
Supported Piccard's
historic balloon flight



4
Built on a century-long
energy storage heritage



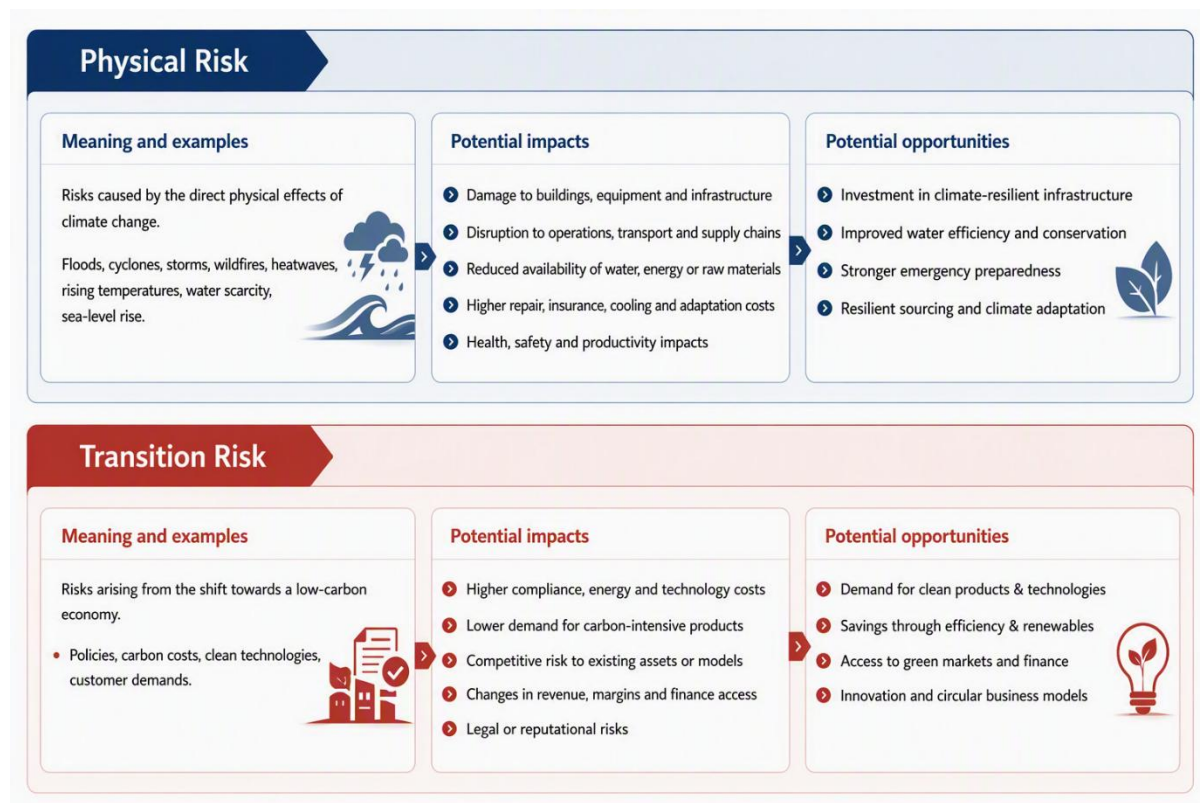
5
6+ crore batteries
manufactured annually



6
120 batteries
every minute

Climate Risk Assessment

Climate change may affect businesses through physical hazards and the transition to a low-carbon economy. A climate change risk assessment provides a structured process to identify, evaluate and prioritise these risks and associated opportunities across operations, assets, supply chains, markets and strategy. The assessment supports informed decision-making, timely mitigation and adaptation measures, and stronger long-term business resilience.



Why Climate Action Matters for Exide

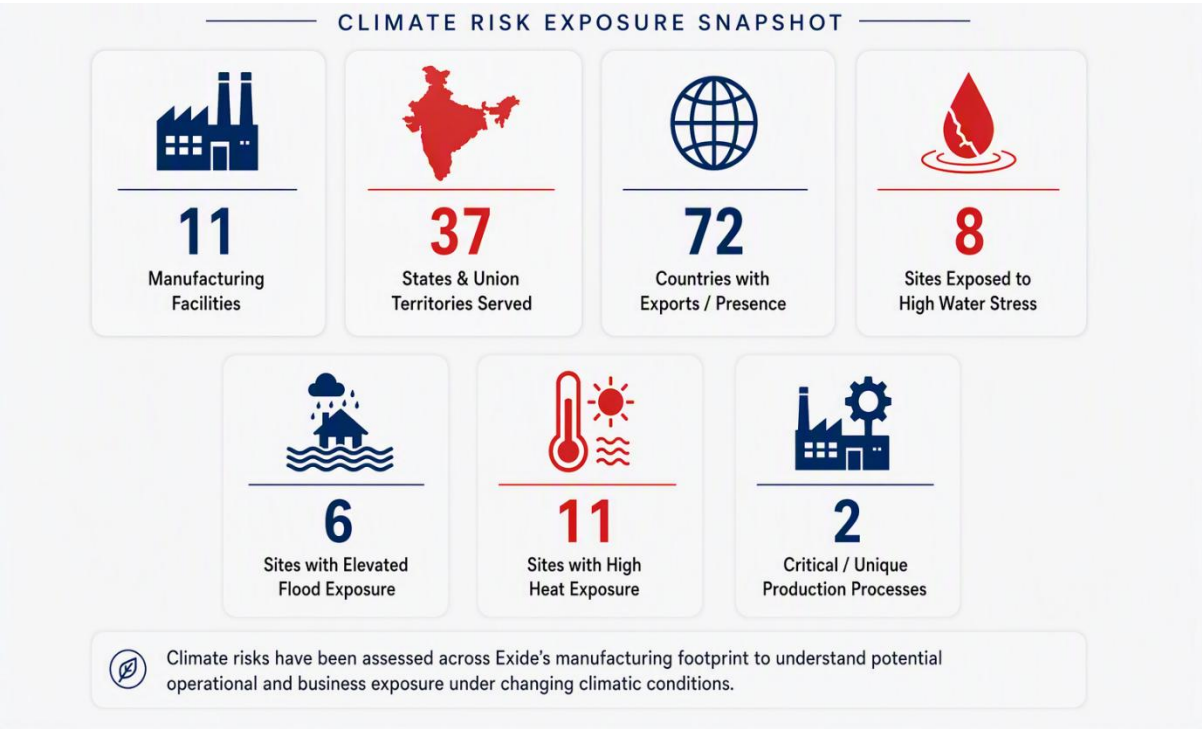
As one of India's leading battery manufacturers, Exide operates a geographically diverse manufacturing and distribution network that is increasingly exposed to the impacts of climate change. Changing weather patterns, rising temperatures, prolonged heatwaves, erratic rainfall, floods, cyclones, water stress, and other climate-related hazards have the potential to disrupt operations, affect workforce health and safety, damage critical infrastructure, interrupt logistics networks, and impact the availability of essential resources such as water and electricity. These risks can result in production losses, increased operating costs, delays in deliveries, and disruptions to customer commitments.

Climate action is particularly important for Exide because several manufacturing processes rely on specialized technologies, equipment, and production capabilities that are concentrated in a limited number of facilities, and in some cases, a single site. Any significant climate-related disruption at these locations, whether due to flooding, cyclones, extreme heat, power outages, water shortages, or damage to critical infrastructure, could affect production continuity, constrain supply to customers, and impact overall business performance. Strengthening the resilience of these strategically important facilities is therefore essential to ensuring uninterrupted operations and long-term value creation.

In addition to direct operational impacts, climate change can affect Exide's upstream and downstream value chain. Extreme weather events can disrupt the availability and transportation of critical raw materials, components, spare parts, and supplier services, particularly where supply chains are concentrated in climate-vulnerable regions.

At the same time, the transition to a low-carbon economy presents a range of strategic risks and opportunities. Evolving climate-related regulations, carbon pricing mechanisms, extended producer responsibility requirements, battery passport and traceability requirements, product sustainability expectations, and increasing stakeholder scrutiny may require additional investments in compliance, reporting, and supply chain transparency. Technological advancements, shifting customer preferences, and the emergence of alternative energy storage technologies may also influence future market dynamics and competitiveness.

Against this backdrop, climate action enables Exide to proactively identify, assess, and manage both physical and transition risks, while capturing emerging opportunities associated with the energy transition. By strengthening operational resilience, enhancing supply chain preparedness, improving resource efficiency, reducing emissions, and integrating climate considerations into business planning, Exide aims to safeguard business continuity, support informed decision-making, and create sustainable long-term value for its stakeholders.





GOVERNANCE



Climate Governance and Oversight

At Exide Industries Limited, climate-related risks and opportunities are embedded within the Company's governance and decision-making processes. Recognising the growing importance of climate change to business resilience and long-term value creation, Exide continues to strengthen its approach towards managing climate risks and opportunities. The Company's Board and leadership team provide oversight on sustainability and climate-related matters, leveraging their collective expertise in manufacturing, technology, governance, risk management, and sustainable business practices. This oversight supports informed decision-making and drives accountability for climate and sustainability objectives across the organization.

Climate governance at Exide is anchored in a structured oversight framework that integrates sustainability considerations into strategic decision-making, risk management and day-to-day operations. Clear roles and responsibilities across the organization enable effective identification and management of climate-related risks and opportunities while ensuring progress against the Company's sustainability objectives.

Climate-related risks and opportunities are overseen by the Board-level **Risk Management Committee**, which is responsible for reviewing the Company's governance processes, controls, and procedures for identifying, assessing, managing, and monitoring climate-related matters. The Committee is periodically informed by management through structured reporting on sustainability performance, material ESG and climate-related risks, scenario assessment outcomes, regulatory developments, and progress against environmental targets, enabling effective oversight and informed decision-making.



Climate Governance Structure

Exide Industries Limited has established a multi-tiered governance structure to oversee climate-related risks, opportunities, and sustainability performance across the organization.



At the Board level, oversight of climate-related matters is exercised through the Board and its committees, which review sustainability priorities, climate risks, emerging regulatory requirements, and progress against environmental objectives. This strategic oversight helps align climate initiatives with the Company's long-term business strategy and sustainability commitments.

At the Executive level, senior leadership drives the implementation of sustainability and climate priorities, monitors performance, and facilitates the integration of climate considerations into business operations and investment decisions. Climate-related risks and opportunities are periodically reviewed and escalated to the Board, enabling informed decision-making and effective governance.

At the Functional level, cross-functional teams comprising manufacturing, environment, health and safety (EHS), procurement, supply chain, R&D, human resources, finance, and risk management functions collaborate to implement climate-related initiatives, monitor key performance indicators, and strengthen organizational resilience.

At the Operational level, manufacturing facilities are responsible for executing energy, emissions, resource efficiency, waste management and environmental compliance initiatives. Site-level teams support the implementation of climate-related actions, monitor performance and identify opportunities for continuous improvement, helping translate organisational commitments into measurable operational outcomes.

Executive Compensation Linked to Climate-related KPIs

At Exide Industries Limited, climate and sustainability commitments are integrated into leadership accountability and performance management.

The Company's executive remuneration framework is governed by its Nomination and Remuneration Policy, which incorporates non-financial parameters into compensation determination alongside financial performance measures.

A climate- and ESG-linked performance management framework is embedded across key operational and sustainability leadership roles. From the Executive Committee level to factory leadership, designated personnel have 10% to 25% of their total remuneration linked to ESG and climate-related performance outcomes, ensuring accountability for the delivery of the Company's sustainability objectives.

The Executive Vice President & Head of Operations, a member of the Executive Committee, has a portion of his compensation linked to strategy and financial planning related to climate and ESG priorities, which are systematically cascaded through the operational hierarchy to the Cluster Manufacturing Heads and Factory Heads/COMs. Senior management, including the Cluster Heads, Head of Corporate Strategy & Sustainability, Head of ESG & Sustainability, and other key functional leaders, have a portion of their remuneration linked to the achievement of established climate, waste, water, and health & safety targets. Achievement against these targets forms part of their Key Result Areas (KRAs). At the plant level, ESG and EHS performance indicators carry an approximate 10% weighting within KRAs assigned against KPIs related to resource use and operational efficiency. This cascading approach aligns incentives across management levels and supports the effective implementation of the Company's climate strategy, environmental compliance obligations, and broader sustainability commitments.

Select leadership positions are covered in performance-linked Aspirational Bonus programmes tied to the achievement of strategic business, operational and sustainability objectives, supporting long-term value creation and leadership accountability.

Commitment to Collaborative Policy Development

Exide recognises that advancing climate action and supporting the energy transition require collaboration among industry, policymakers, customers, suppliers and other stakeholders.

Active participation in industry associations and collaborative forums enables Exide to stay informed of evolving regulatory developments, emerging sustainability trends, technological advancements, and stakeholder expectations. These engagements support the Company in strengthening its sustainability and climate strategies, enhancing the transparency and quality of climate-related disclosures, and incorporating environmental considerations into business planning, risk management, and operational decision-making. Through continuous collaboration with industry peers and key stakeholders, Exide seeks to contribute to the development of sustainable industry practices while improving its own climate resilience and long-term business sustainability.

Industry Associations

Associations		Area of advocacy
	Confederation of Indian Industries (CII)	Enhancing industrial competitiveness across Eastern India through productivity improvement, sustainability, technology adoption, project facilitation, and capacity-building initiatives.
	CII-GreenCo Kolkata Forum	Advance environmentally sustainable business practices, anchored by the GreenCo Rating System — a framework for evaluating industrial environmental performance.
	Indian Battery Manufacturers' Association (IBMA)	Advocacy on Battery Waste Management Rules and EPR compliance.

Other industry associations

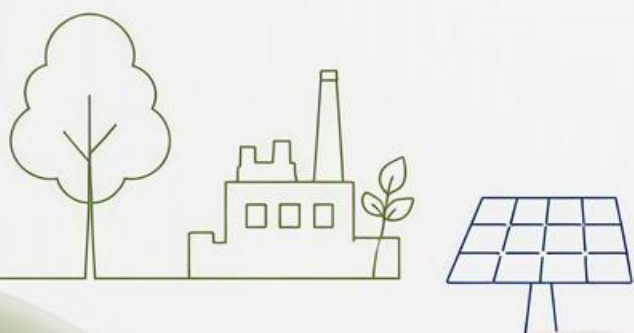
 Indian Electrical & Electronics Manufacturers' Association (IEEMA)	 Recycling & Environment Association of India	 Bengal Chamber of Commerce & Industries (BCCI)
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The Company's CEO & Managing Director, Mr. Avik Kumar Roy, was elected President of the Indian Battery Manufacturers Association (IBMA) at its 4th Annual General Meeting in November 2025. In this capacity, he contributes to IBMA's policy advocacy and industry engagement, including its ongoing engagement with regulators on the Battery Waste Management Rules (BWMR) and the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) framework. IBMA's stated priorities, strengthening the formal battery recycling ecosystem and improving BWMR compliance, are directly aligned with the Company's own decarbonisation strategy:

A stronger organized recycling market increases the availability of high-quality recycled lead, directly supporting Exide's ability to sustain and grow recycled content in its own manufacturing (~79% recycled lead and alloys in FY 2025-26) and reduce reliance on higher-embedded-carbon virgin material. This represents a clear instance of alignment between the Company's institutional advocacy through IBMA and its own climate transition pathway.



STRATEGY AND RISK MANAGEMENT



Climate Strategy

Exide's climate strategy is anchored in the proactive identification, assessment, and management of climate-related physical and transition risks and opportunities across its operations and value chain. Through a comprehensive evaluation of climate risks, including rising temperatures, heatwaves, water stress, floods, cyclones, supply chain disruptions, evolving regulations, technological shifts, and changing stakeholder expectations, the Company seeks to strengthen its resilience in an increasingly dynamic business environment.

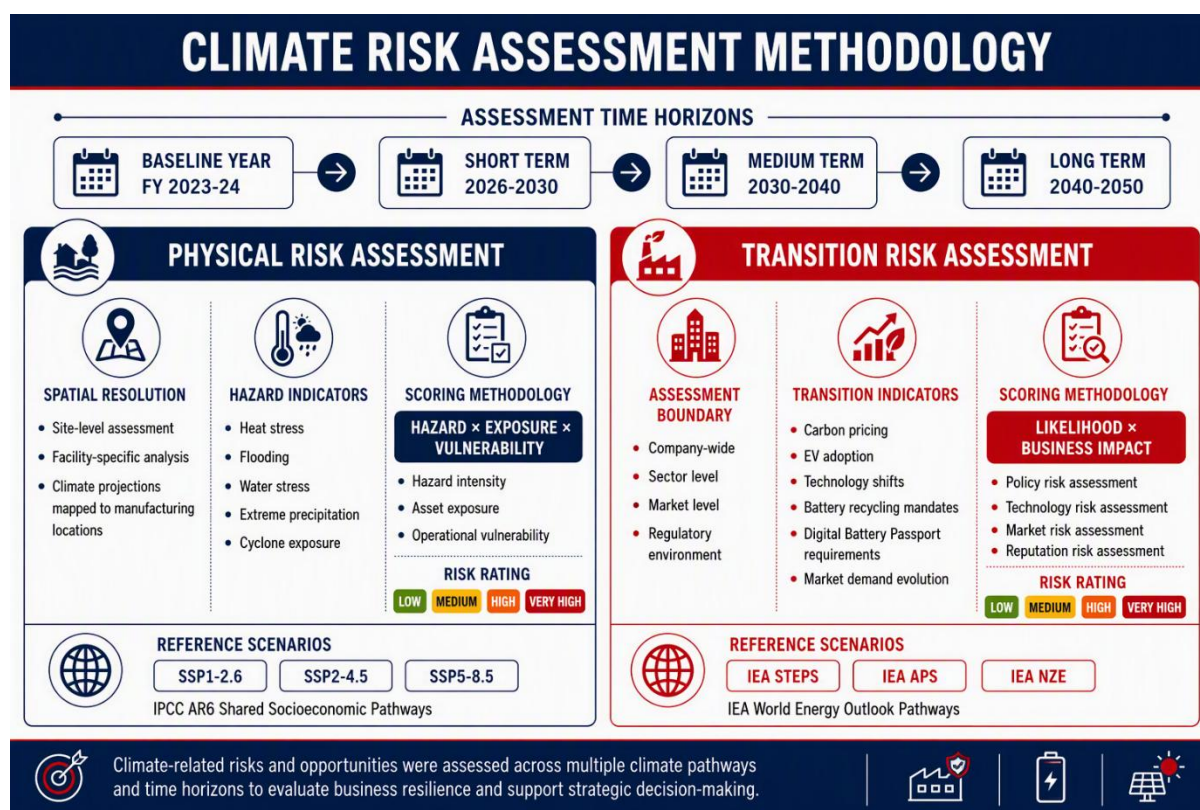
By integrating climate considerations into business planning, risk management, capital allocation, and operational decision-making, Exide aims to create long-term sustainable value while supporting the transition towards a low-carbon and climate-resilient future.

The insights derived from climate risk assessments and scenario analysis will inform Exide's strategic decision-making, enabling the Company to enhance operational preparedness, strengthen the resilience of critical manufacturing facilities, secure supply chains, improve resource efficiency, and support long-term business continuity.

Climate Risk Assessment Approach

Considering the geographic distribution of Exide's manufacturing facilities across India and the diverse climatic conditions in which they operate, the Company has undertaken an assessment of key climate-related physical and transition risks that may impact its operations, assets, workforce, supply chain, and long-term business resilience.

Exide has assessed climate-related risks and opportunities under multiple climate scenarios to understand the potential implications of different climate futures on its business. The assessment was based on globally recognized climate scenarios and was tailored to Exide's operational context, including its manufacturing locations, supply chain dependencies, energy consumption profile, and evolving regulatory environment. The selected scenarios represent a broad range of possible temperature and transition pathways, enabling the Company to evaluate the resilience of strategy and identify key actions required to manage climate-related risks and capitalize on emerging opportunities.



Acute Physical Risk Assessment

Exide evaluated acute physical climate risks across its manufacturing sites and operational locations. The heat map below presents the relative significance of identified acute physical risks based on their assessed likelihood and potential impact at each site, enabling prioritization of climate adaptation and resilience measures.

PHYSICAL CLIMATE RISK ASSESSMENT ACROSS MANUFACTURING LOCATIONS							
State	Location	 Cyclone	 Extreme Heat	 Earthquake	 Water Scarcity	 River Flood	 Coastal Flood
West Bengal	Shyamnagar (Athpur)	High	High	Medium	Low	High	Extremely High
West Bengal	Haldia	High	High	Medium	Extremely High	Extremely High	Extremely High
Haryana	Bawal	Very Low	High	Medium	Extremely High	High	Low
Maharashtra	Chinchwad, Pune	High	High	Medium	Extremely High	Medium-High	Low
Maharashtra	Taloja	High	High	Medium	Medium	Extremely High	High
Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	High	High	Medium	Extremely High	Medium-High	Low
Tamil Nadu	Hosur	High	High	Medium	Extremely High	Medium-High	Low
Uttarakhand	Roorkee	Very Low	High	Medium	Extremely High	Very Low	Low
Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Very Low	High	Medium	Extremely High	High	Low
Gujarat	Prantij	Very Low	High	Medium	Extremely High	High	Low

Note: We used the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas for all water-related risks and ThinkHazard! for all other acute physical risks.

ThinkHazard! was used as a location-based hazard-screening input, supplemented by site-specific information and other climate-risk datasets. Hazard ratings reflect the estimated likelihood of a climate hazard occurring over the next 10 years, where a High rating indicates at least one occurrence within the period, a Medium rating indicates a probability of occurrence greater than 20%, and a Very Low rating indicates a probability of less than 5%. These hazard ratings were evaluated in conjunction with site-specific operational characteristics, asset criticality, and potential business impacts to determine the overall climate risk exposure of each location.

Current (baseline) water stress exposure was assessed using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Baseline Water Stress measures the level of competition for available water resources in a given location and is calculated as the ratio of total annual water withdrawals to renewable surface and groundwater supplies. Higher scores indicate greater water scarcity risk and increased competition among domestic, industrial, agricultural, and other water users. Water stress ratings range from Very Low to Extremely High, reflecting the relative severity of water availability constraints compared to locations assessed globally. An Extremely High rating indicates that more than 80% of available renewable water resources are withdrawn annually, leaving limited buffer during droughts or periods of increased demand. High ratings indicate withdrawals of 40-80%, Medium-High ratings 20-40%, Low ratings 10-20%, and Very Low ratings less than 10% of available renewable water resources. These ratings were considered alongside site-specific operational characteristics, asset criticality, and potential business impacts to assess overall water-related physical risk exposure.

Chronic Physical Risk Assessment

Chronic physical climate risks were assessed using climate projections obtained from the World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal (CCKP). The assessment evaluated potential changes in long-term climate parameters relevant to Exide's operations, including temperature and precipitation patterns, across multiple future time horizons. The analysis was conducted using location-specific coordinates (latitude and longitude) corresponding to each site, with climate projections derived from state-level datasets available through the portal. The World Bank CCKP provides historical and future climate projections based on global climate models and internationally recognized climate scenarios.

The assessment considered three IPCC AR6 Shared Socioeconomic Pathway (SSP) scenarios representing a range of possible climate futures: SSP1-2.6 (optimistic), SSP2-4.5 (moderate), and SSP5-8.5 (pessimistic). Climate-related risks were evaluated across three assessment horizons: Short Term (2026-2030), Medium Term (2030-2040), and Long Term (2040-2050). Climate projections for temperature and precipitation patterns were analysed using state-level datasets and supplemented with site-specific operational and geographic information to evaluate potential impacts on operational resilience and exposure to chronic climate hazards.

CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTIONS ACROSS SCENARIOS AND TIME HORIZONS

Assessment based on World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal (CCKP) | Data at State level with site location (Latitude & Longitude)



CHANGE IN TEMPERATURE PATTERNS

Assessment based on IMD temperature thresholds

Exide Manufacturing Sites	State	SHORT TERM 2030			MEDIUM TERM 2040			LONG TERM 2050		
		Pessimistic (SSP5 RCP 8.5)	Moderate (SSP2 RCP 4.5)	Optimistic (SSP1 RCP 2.6)	Pessimistic (SSP5 RCP 8.5)	Moderate (SSP2 RCP 4.5)	Optimistic (SSP1 RCP 2.6)	Pessimistic (SSP5 RCP 8.5)	Moderate (SSP2 RCP 4.5)	Optimistic (SSP1 RCP 2.6)
Shyamnagar	West Bengal	Very high	Very high	High	Very high	Very high	High	Very high	Very high	High
Haldia	West Bengal	Very high	Very high	High	Very high	Very high	High	Very high	Very high	High
Bawal	Haryana	Very high	Very high	Very high	Very high	Very high	Very high	Very high	Very high	Very high
Chinchwad	Maharashtra	Very high	Very high	High	Very high	Very high	High	Very high	Very high	High
Taloja	Maharashtra	High	Medium high	Medium high	High	Medium high	Medium high	High	Medium high	Medium high
Ahmednagar	Maharashtra	Very high	High	High	Very high	High	High	Very high	High	High
Hosur	Tamil Nadu	Medium high	Medium high	Medium high	Medium high	Medium high	Medium high	Medium high	Medium high	Medium high
Roorkee	Uttarakhand	Very high	High	Medium high	Very high	High	Medium high	Very high	High	Medium high
Haridwar	Uttarakhand	Very high	High	Medium high	Very high	High	Medium high	Very high	High	Medium high
Prantij	Gujarat	Very high	Very high	Very high	Very high	Very high	Very high	Very high	Very high	Very high



CHANGE IN RAINFALL PATTERNS

Exide Manufacturing Sites	State	SHORT TERM 2030			MEDIUM TERM 2040			LONG TERM 2050		
		Pessimistic (SSP5 RCP 8.5)	Moderate (SSP2 RCP 4.5)	Optimistic (SSP1 RCP 2.6)	Pessimistic (SSP5 RCP 8.5)	Moderate (SSP2 RCP 4.5)	Optimistic (SSP1 RCP 2.6)	Pessimistic (SSP5 RCP 8.5)	Moderate (SSP2 RCP 4.5)	Optimistic (SSP1 RCP 2.6)
Shyamnagar, Haldia	West Bengal	Medium -29.25%	Medium -28.95%	Medium -27.96%	Medium -26.25%	Medium -28.73%	Medium -25.92%	Medium -23.22%	Medium -25.13%	Medium -24.40%
Bawal	Haryana	Low -45.25%	Very low -45.08%	Very low -43.34%	Low -40.74%	Very low -46.96%	Very low -43.86%	Low -38.77%	Very low -43.62%	Very low -45.45%
Chinchwad, Taloja, Ahmednagar	Maharashtra	Medium-high -27.29%	Medium -24.90%	Medium -24.78%	Medium-high -22.78%	Medium -24.40%	Medium -23.70%	Medium-high -17.59%	Medium -24.40%	Medium -21.82%
Hosur	Tamil Nadu	Very low 3.88%	Very low 3.34%	Low 3.16%	Low 7.62%	Low 6.62%	Low 7.17%	Medium 16.08%	Medium 9.77%	Low 9.24%
Roorkee, Haridwar	Uttarakhand	Very low -8.26%	Very low -9.12%	Low -11.77%	Very low -7.17%	Very low -8.19%	Very low -9.41%	Very low -2.55%	Very low -8.49%	Very low -8.65%
Prantij	Gujarat	Very high -58.56%	Very high -56.63%	Very high -57.22%	Very high -54.66%	Very high -57.61%	Very high -57.19%	Very high -48.72%	Very high -54.17%	Very high -55.09%

TEMPERATURE RISK LEGEND (AS PER IMD)

LEGEND

Very High (>45°C)	High (38°C to 45°C)	Medium High (34°C to 38°C)
Extreme heat / heat wave conditions. High likelihood of severe heat stress impacts on operations, workforce and assets.	High heat stress conditions. Increased risk of operational disruptions and higher cooling and energy requirements.	Moderate heat stress conditions. Potential for productivity impacts and increased resource requirements.

RAINFALL PATTERN CHANGE LEGEND (% CHANGE)

Very low (below -10%)	Low (-10% to -20%)	Medium (-20% to -30%)	Medium-high (-30% to -40%)	High (-40% to -50%)	Very high (More than -50%)
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Climate projections are based on IPCC AR6 Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) and Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs).

All projections represent changes relative to the historical baseline (1995–2014). Results are indicative and subject to uncertainties in climate models and future emissions.

Physical Risk Resilience at Exide Operations

Key climate-related risks, potential impacts and resilience measures across our manufacturing operations

Risks	Description	Risk Impact	Resilience in place at Exide operations
 Water Stress/ unavailability	- Most manufacturing sites depend on municipal water supplies and tankers, with several locations relying predominantly on a single source. - Rising water stress, competing demand from multiple user groups, and seasonal increases in nativity levels at certain locations - Regulatory restrictions on groundwater extraction and borewell usage at some sites may constrain access to backup water sources	- Inadequate water availability may disrupt critical processes such as battery acid dilution, affecting production continuity and plant operations. - Greater dependence on water tankers, alternative suppliers, or water treatment measures may increase procurement and operational expenses. - Limited access to groundwater and backup water sources may heighten vulnerability to prolonged water stress.	- ZLD systems enable substantial recovery and reuse of treated wastewater at three manufacturing facilities, reducing freshwater dependence and supporting operational resilience. - Plants identified as high-water-risk have dedicated conservation plans, including RO reject recycling with seawater membrane technology, rainwater harvesting and digital water monitoring to reduce groundwater dependence. 6,00,000+ KI/year water conservation and recharge potential generated across three states. 15% water recycled & reused to enhance water circularity across all facilities. - Site level contingency plans documented and maintained for alternate suppliers of water.
 Heat Stress	- Rising temperatures and prolonged heatwave conditions can lead to higher absenteeism, particularly during peak summer months. - Reduced workforce availability may necessitate additional overtime hours for available employees. - Extreme heat conditions may reduce workers' willingness to undertake physically intensive tasks.	- Requires additional labour scheduling, workforce redistribution, and shift planning to maintain operational continuity. - Increased reliance on overtime and replacement workers elevates labour costs.	- Manufacturing activities are primarily conducted indoors, reducing direct workforce exposure to extreme temperatures. - All shopfloor workers have access to regular hydration support, including potable drinking water and electrolyte/glucose-based beverages. - Production facilities are designed with high-roof structures, ventilation ducts, and additional industrial fans to improve air circulation. - Loading and unloading activities are avoided during peak sun hours, tentatively typically 12:00 PM to 4:00 PM, to minimize worker exposure to elevated ambient temperatures. - Dedicated Occupational Health Centres, staffed with qualified medical doctors and nursing professionals, operate round the clock across sites, providing all employees and contract workers with free access to medical assistance, health monitoring, and immediate response to heat-related health concerns. - Supervisors monitor workers for signs of heat fatigue and encourage periodic hydration and rest, particularly during heatwave conditions.
 Heavy Rainfall/ Floods	- Intense rainfall events, urban flooding, and waterlogging may result in inundation of critical operational areas, disrupting production activities and affecting plant operations. - Flood-related power supply interruptions can further affect manufacturing continuity and increase downtime. Flooding in surrounding regions may also restrict the availability of workers, critical raw materials and essential spare parts from suppliers, leading to supply-chain disruptions, operational delays and increased recovery and maintenance efforts.	- Production disruptions and downtime. - Flooding in surrounding regions may affect the availability of critical raw materials, battery components, spare parts, and supplier services, increasing procurement time, local delivery, traction battery plant supplies, and other key vendors, potentially disrupting production schedules and increasing lead times. - Prolonged power outages may significantly affect battery charging processes, resulting in production delays and reduced operational throughput. - While diesel generator (DG) sets provide backup power, they may not be sufficient to support full-scale operations.	- Most operational and production areas across facilities are sited at elevations above the surrounding ground level. - Facilities are designed with appropriate surface gradients and floor slopes to facilitate rapid runoff. - Sites are equipped with dedicated stormwater drainage networks to efficiently channel and discharge excess rainwater. - Site location is flood-prone regions or areas experiencing high seasonal rainfall undertake periodic inspection, cleaning, and maintenance of drainage channels and stormwater infrastructure. - All selected locations, rainwater is systematically diverted to dedicated rainwater harvesting ponds, reservoirs, or recharge structures. - Select sites are equipped with dedicated feeder lines to enhance electricity supply reliability, while renewable energy systems supplement grid power. In addition, all sites are equipped with DG backup up to ~3x of designated load sets to support critical operations during extended power disruptions. - During power constraints, battery-charging activities can be prioritized and optimized to ensure continuity of critical production processes. All production lines have the capability to deliver on schedule through and phased charging schedules to manage limited backup power availability effectively.
 Cyclones	Severe cyclonic storms may damage regional electricity infrastructure and transmission networks, resulting in prolonged power supply disruptions across manufacturing locations. Extended grid outages can affect critical production processes.	- Disruption to battery charging operations. - Extended use of DG sets and contingency measures may increase fuel consumption, operating costs, and recovery efforts following the event. - Safety risk and injury of personnel.	- Sites located in coastal regions or areas susceptible to cyclonic events maintain enhanced emergency preparedness and response mechanisms to safeguard personnel, infrastructure, and operations. - Regular inspections and preventive maintenance of roofs, electric, safety lines, storage areas, and ancillary structures are conducted. - Sites maintain documented emergency response procedures and business continuity plans, including protocols for severe weather alerts, personnel safety, and communication.

Physical risk adaptation and mitigation plan

In addition to the site-specific mitigation and adaptation measures implemented across its manufacturing facilities, Exide has established a range of organization-wide initiatives and adaptation and mitigation programs to strengthen its preparedness for climate-related physical risks. These enterprise-level measures are designed to improve business continuity, enhance operational resilience, safeguard employees and assets, and enable a coordinated response to both acute and chronic climate hazards across the Company's operations. The identified adaptation and mitigation measures represent long-term initiatives, with implementation planned over a period exceeding ten years.

Mitigation measures:

- a. **Exide's journey towards net-zero emissions by 2050** - Exide's decarbonisation roadmap has been developed with reference to the principles and methodological considerations of the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). The Company has adopted a roadmap to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050, with interim targets for 2030. Formal target submission to SBTi is under preparation.



Adaptation measures

- b. **Enterprise Water Resilience and Stewardship** - To strengthen resilience against increasing water-related risks, the Company plans to adopt an enterprise-wide water resilience approach focused on improving water efficiency, supply security, and operational continuity. Key measures include establishing standardized water management practices, assessing minimum water requirements for critical operations, evaluating opportunities for water reuse and recycling, diversifying water sources, enhancing emergency storage capacity, and implementing drought-response plans.
- c. **Flood Resilience and Infrastructure Protection** - To enhance resilience against flooding and extreme rainfall events, the Company plans to undertake comprehensive site-level flood risk assessments covering pluvial flooding, riverine flooding, drainage backflow, and access-route disruptions. Based on these assessments, targeted measures such as drainage upgrades, flood barriers, waterproofing, and the elevation of critical equipment, utilities, raw materials, and finished goods can be implemented to reduce potential damage, minimize operational disruptions, and strengthen business continuity during flood events.
- d. **Supply Chain Diversification and Contingency Planning** - The Company has established contingency sourcing strategies by identifying and qualifying alternative suppliers across different geographies for critical raw materials, components and specialised services. The focus will now be on manufacturing

sites housing unique production technologies or specialised processes, where supply interruptions could have a disproportionate impact on operations.

- e. **Climate Emergency Preparedness and Workforce Readiness** – The Company will evaluate incorporating climate-specific scenarios into existing emergency drills and business continuity exercises, including floods, cyclones, extreme rainfall and heatwaves. In parallel, targeted awareness and training programmes will be implemented to ensure that personnel understand site-specific climate risks, emergency protocols, and their roles and responsibilities during climate-related disruption events.

PHYSICAL CLIMATE HAZARDS: IMPACTS, RESILIENCE AND RESPONSE

 HAZARD	 NUMBER OF SITES	 BUSINESS IMPACT	 CURRENT RESILIENCE	 PLANNED RESPONSE
 Water Stress	8	 Production Continuity	 ZLD, Water Recycling, Rainwater Harvesting	 Source Diversification
 Heat Stress	11	 Production and Workforce	 Ventilation and Hydration	 Heat Action Plan
 Floods	6	 Downtime, Inward & Outward Logistics	 Drainage Networks	 Flood Action Plans
 Cyclones	6	 Power and Infrastructure	 BCP, Power Backup	 Resilience Upgrades



Our approach ensures proactive identification of physical climate risks, strengthens operational resilience and safeguards business continuity across Exide's manufacturing footprint.

Transition Risk Assessment

The transition to a low-carbon economy is expected to reshape regulatory frameworks, technology pathways, energy systems, and customer preferences over the coming decades. Recognizing the strategic implications of these changes, Exide conducted a comprehensive assessment of climate-related transition risks and opportunities across its value chain.

The assessment considered a range of external drivers, including evolving climate regulations, carbon pricing mechanisms, renewable energy adoption, developments in battery technologies, raw material availability and shifting market expectations. As a leading manufacturer of lead-acid batteries and energy storage solutions, Exide recognises the importance of monitoring and responding to these developments.

To capture the uncertainty associated with future transition pathways, the assessment utilized International Energy Agency (IEA) scenarios representing differing levels of ambition and policy action. Analysis was undertaken for the 2030- and 2050-time horizons across key transition risk categories, including policy and regulation, technology, market, and reputation.

The assessment assumes that a rapid implementation of policy, market and technology changes by 2030 would result in a steeper transition for Exide, requiring accelerated adaptation measures. In contrast, if similar developments materialize gradually towards 2050, Exide is expected to be in a more mature state of preparedness, resulting in a less disruptive and more strategic transition.

Transition Risk Analysis under IEA scenarios across Short-term and Long-term time frames

Transition Risk Scenario Assessment

IEA STEPS, APS and NZE scenarios | 2030 and 2050 time horizons

Scenario	Policy & regulation	Technology	Market	Reputation	Short term - 2030	Long term - 2050
STEPS SCENARIO	1. RMT and traceability costs in the large lead-acid battery market remain an ongoing compliance challenge; in some cases, it may not be cost-effective to lower BLR, RIN addition and the EU Battery Waste Management directive. 2. Maximum recycled content supply requirements and recycled content branding expectations under SEB BRR may increase compliance costs and capex for facility expansion or business operations. 3. Where / also doesn't but industrial battery materials to the EU, evolving US BLR/ICA requirements and the emergence / enforcement of new management standards may increase compliance costs due to increased due diligence, substance tracking, testing and documentation, potentially increasing penalties and procurement costs. 4. Increasing renewable energy procurement and stricter grid obligations may raise compliance costs and require greater investment in renewable power sourcing and energy management. 5. Where Dodd-Frank's but industrial batteries to the US market, it may have to provide battery-level composition, recycled source through the EU Battery Passport to meet operator responsibilities under the economic operator rule.	1. Growing adoption of lithium-ion batteries in telecoms and surveillance connectivity applications may erode demand for lead-acid batteries and result in lower market shares in these segments. 2. Industry practices and incentives support lower recycled battery content through innovation, potentially resulting in demand for lead-acid batteries remaining significant, but in some cases for substitute technologies, including non-lead materials transformation.	1. Tariffs, trade barriers, and uneven adoption of advanced battery technologies across export markets may weaken demand for products in some countries with different or less competitive market support mechanisms. 2. Evolving geopolitical tensions, trade restrictions, and supply chain disruptions may affect the availability and cost of critical raw materials. 3. Fuel price volatility and supply disruptions may increase inbound and outbound logistics costs.	1. Product quality concerns and rising customer claims may damage direct margins and impact brand reputation, particularly if associated with ESG perception and claims.	1. Greatest impact from technology transition and regulatory compliance costs. 2. Significant capital allocation required for lithium-ion, advanced technologies, recycling, traceability and supply chain transformation. 3. Margin pressures from compliance, trade barriers, logistics and geopolitical risks.	1. Lower transition intensity as markets, technologies and regulations stabilize. 2. Risks become more strategic than immediate. 3. Competitiveness differentiation depends on EHS+ excellence, advanced recycling technologies, and low-carbon battery chemistries, but in a catch-up mode compared to NZE, leading to simply comply with regulations.
APS SCENARIO	1. For batteries placed on certain international markets, particularly the EU, stricter or harmonized recycling, battery-level evaluation on composition, recycled content, carbon footprint, sourcing and lifecycle performance may be different to domestic requirements, which may lead to higher compliance costs and reporting costs. 2. RIN's growing lithium-ion business, including the establishment of IBC requirements under the EU Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD) and related regulations, covering cobalt mining risks in DRC, lithium, nickel, cobalt, and natural graphite, the need for traceability, supplier monitoring, remediation, and reporting costs. 3. The expansion of the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) could increase compliance and reporting requirements for exports to the EU, including the disclosure of embedded emissions and its potential if embedded emissions factors are higher for certain products delivered for carbon competitive products.	1. Faster commercialisation and adoption of solid-state, sodium-ion, and other next generation battery chemistries may accelerate technology shifts within the energy storage, potentially reducing the competitiveness of existing battery technologies in certain segments. 2. Increased innovation and product breakthroughs in R&D, product innovation, and manufacturing upgrades. 3. Accelerated EV adoption, supported by policy and market incentives, may by 2030, the ICE/ICE incumbents, changing infrastructure patterns, and logistics may reduce battery wholesale and retail competitive pressure on traditional lead-acid battery applications and in some cases, market displacement in lithium-ion, energy storage systems, and new, petroleum battery chemistries.	1. As utility-scale, commercial, data-centre and renewable energy storage investments expand throughout many countries, industrial and lead-acid battery alternatives may create a declining share of the high-growth storage opportunities. Market competition may intensify on price and investment in lithium-ion technologies, advanced energy storage solutions, and battery recycling ecosystems, which may require reducing margins and securing some new applications.	1. Growing concerns around lithium-ion battery safety, including risks of thermal runaway, fires, accidents, and its greater safety requirements across EV and energy storage applications, may negatively influence competition and increase product differentiation and risk management costs. A major negative event could potentially damage the brand or industry reputation – effects may improve as standards develop.	1. Highest impact from technology disruption and market shifts toward advanced energy storage. 2. Significant investments needed for lithium-ion, BESS, recycling, advanced chemistries, and supply chain resilience. 3. Compliance burden increases due to Battery Passport, CBAM, and critical mineral due diligence requirements.	1. Regulatory and technology landscapes become more established. 2. The key determinant of success is whether RIN can successfully transition from a processional lead-acid legacy to a diversified energy storage and circular battery ecosystem provider. 3. Risks become less about adaptation and more about maintaining competitiveness and market leadership.
NZE SCENARIO	1. Policy pathways consistent with Pvs to net zero may drive rigid or stricter battery regulations and net-zero carbon rules for uniform, accessible and transparent EV and energy storage markets. This would lower support and market demand for lead-acid batteries and mandate transition to lithium-ion and advanced technologies to meet future criteria by new ICE/ICE sales.	1. Advanced technologies expansion and PV battery demand would accelerate manufacturing scaling, so optimizing production for lithium-ion, sodium-ion advanced batteries. Dedicated VRLA, sodium-ion stationary or conventional batteries may face increased cost pressures from subsidies and technologies penetrate applications beyond today's electric and premium UPS niches.	1. The NZE paths that managed global battery-manufacturing capacity, but market would create opportunities for lead-acid and lead-acid alternatives. However, stricter market competition, EV adoption, energy storage and net-zero mobility and infrastructure investments, led to increased market substitution away from core lead-acid products. This creates a risk of stranded assets if demand for legacy materials and fewer avenues of legacy markets.	1. Rapid portfolio change could require repositioning or managing costs, product pipeline, recycling operations, and stakeholder trust. Poorly managed workforce adjustments, asset restructuring or community exposure could damage brand reputation and lead to technology transition successes financially.	1. Sharpest impact from technology and market disruption driven by rigid EV and net-zero policies. 2. Significant capital and organizational transformation required to scale lithium-ion and energy storage businesses. 3. Traditional automotive lead-acid demand may experience transformative pressure in several export markets.	1. Transition pressure induces a market and technology pathways become established. 2. Risks become less about disruption and more about whether IBC's lead-acid business a materially reduced share in a largely EV and advanced storage world. 3. Long-term value creation depends on technology leadership, recycling capabilities, and diversified energy storage footprint to satisfy stricter net zero emissions battery sales.

Source: Based on IEA scenarios, RIN internal analysis and stakeholder discussions.

Transition Risk Mitigation and Adaptation at Exide

The adaptation and mitigation measures are planned across multiple time horizons, with near-term actions targeted within the next 10 years and strategic long-term initiatives extending beyond 10 years.



Climate related opportunities

Exide has identified several climate-related opportunities arising from the global energy transition. These include growing demand for renewable energy and advanced technologies, increased adoption of circular economy practices, growth in lithium-ion technologies, and emerging requirements for battery traceability and digital battery passports. Leveraging its manufacturing capabilities, recycling ecosystem and investments in advanced battery technologies, Exide is well positioned to capitalize on these trends while strengthening long-term competitiveness and resilience.



Impact of Identified Climate related issues on Exide's Strategy & Financial Planning

Climate-related risks and opportunities are expected to play an increasingly important role in shaping Exide's future operating environment and financial performance. Evolving transition dynamics, including regulatory developments, technological innovation, market shifts, and stakeholder expectations, together with the growing impacts of physical climate hazards, may influence the Company's revenues, costs, capital investments, asset resilience, and long-term growth prospects. Exide therefore considers climate-related factors as an integral component of its strategic planning, risk management, and capital allocation processes to support informed decision-making and long-term value creation.

Recognizing climate change as both a strategic risk and a source of long-term opportunity, Exide has integrated climate considerations into its capital allocation and investment planning processes. The Company is investing in initiatives that strengthen resilience to physical climate impacts, support the transition to a lower-carbon economy, enhance operational efficiency, and unlock future growth opportunities, thereby reinforcing its long-term value creation and competitive positioning.

Impact of Identified Climate-Related Issues on Exide's Strategy and Financial Planning

Climate Driver	Risk / Opportunity	Business Impact	Financial Planning Implication	Response
 Renewable Energy	 Opportunity	 Lower Electricity Exposure	 Renewable CAPEX / PPA Commitments	 RE Expansion
 Water Stress	 Risk	 Production Disruption	 Resilience CAPEX / Operating Cost	 ZLD, Storage, Diversification
 Lithium-Ion Transition	  Risk + Opportunity	 Portfolio Shift	 Growth CAPEX / Asset Utilisation	 EESL Investment
 Carbon Regulation	 Risk	 Compliance and Product Cost	 Compliance Expenditure	 Decarbonisation
 Circular Materials	 Opportunity	 Reduced Dependence on Virgin Materials and Improved Supply Security	 Investments in Collection Efficiency, Circularity Initiatives and Value-Chain Resilience	 Strengthening Collection Mechanisms, Reducing Leakages and Enhancing Recycled Material Availability through the Circular Ecosystem and CML Integration
 Battery Passport	 Risk	 Data / Traceability Requirements	 IT + Compliance CAPEX/OPEX	 Digital Traceability
 Physical Hazards	 Risk	 Downtime / Asset Damage	 BCP and Adaptation CAPEX	 Site Resilience
RISK / OPPORTUNITY LEGEND  Opportunity Potential to create value  Risk Potential to impact value		 CAPEX: Capital Expenditure OPEX: Operating Expenditure PPA: Power Purchase Agreement ZLD: Zero Liquid Discharge EESL: Energy Efficiency Services Limited CML: Critical Minerals Law	 This framework supports strategic decision-making by identifying key transition risks and opportunities and guiding financial and operational responses.	

As the Company's assessment of climate-related risks and opportunities continues to evolve, future changes in its climate strategy, advancements in battery technologies, evolving customer preferences, emerging regulatory requirements, and broader decarbonization measures may influence significant judgements and key estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements. Such impacts may include changes to assumptions relating to future capital expenditure for lithium-ion expansion, manufacturing modernization, renewable energy adoption, recycling infrastructure, climate resilience initiatives, and digital traceability systems, as well as the recoverable value and useful lives of certain manufacturing assets.

Climate Risk Assessment of Downstream Warehousing Operations

Exide's extensive downstream warehousing network plays a critical role in ensuring uninterrupted product availability and timely distribution across the country. Exide operates a pan-India network of 58 warehouses, strategically located to support seamless supply across diverse customer segments and geographies.

To better understand potential climate-related impacts on its distribution network, Exide identified 10 critical warehouses for detailed assessment based on their significance to operations, inventory movement, and geographic representation across the North, East, West, and South regions of India. The assessment focused on evaluating exposure to acute physical climate risks.

In parallel, Exide assessed the resilience measures implemented at these warehouses, including infrastructure safeguards, emergency response protocols, business continuity planning, backup power arrangements, drainage management, and site-specific risk mitigation practices.

Climate Risk Assessment and Resilience Measures – Downstream Warehouses

Assessment of acute physical climate risks across 10 critical warehouses and key mitigation measures

Climate Risk Assessment – Downstream Warehouses						
Warehouse Location	Extreme Heat	Cyclone	Earthquake	Coastal Flood	River Flood	Water Scarcity
Kolkata	High	Medium	Medium	Extremely High	High	Low
Guwahati	High	High	Medium	Very Low	High	Extremely High
Pune	High	High	Medium	Very Low	High	Extremely High
Ahmedabad	High	High	Medium	Very Low	High	Extremely High
Gurugram	High	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	High	Extremely High
Jaipur	High	Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Extremely High
Lucknow	High	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Medium	Extremely High
Bengaluru	Medium	High	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Medium
Hyderabad	Medium	Medium	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Extremely High
Chennai	High	High	Medium	Very Low	Extremely High	Extremely High

Legend – Risk Rating



Key Insights

- Water scarcity** is the most significant risk, with 8 out of 10 warehouses showing extremely high exposure.
- Flood risks** are concentrated in Kolkata (coastal flood) and Chennai (river flood), both at extremely high risk.
- Extreme heat** is a high risk across most locations.
- Cyclone risk** is elevated in Guwahati, Pune, Ahmedabad, Bengaluru and Chennai.
- Earthquake risk** remains medium across all assessed locations.

Warehouse Resilience Overlay – Mitigation Measures

Key measures to enhance climate resilience across our downstream warehouses

Hazard	Mitigation Measures
Extreme Heat	Passive cooling: By ensuring heat-reflective roofing, thermal insulators, ridge/turbine vents, shading, higher plinth and continuous ventilation in humid zones. Active cooling: Installation of ACs & cooling systems to balance temperature. Operations: Avoid high-risk maintenance and charging/discharging during peak heat. By avoiding major activities during peak heat hrs (12 pm to 4 pm). - Supervisors watch for heat fatigue and enforce hydration and rest breaks.
Cyclones	Structural hardening: By ensuring wind-resistant roofing, reinforced foundations and salt-resistant coatings, installation of lightning arresters. Pre-storm protocols: Secure loose items, place generators/fuel above flood level, run unannounced shutdown and evacuation drills. Site selection: Keeping critical infrastructure away from the coast and out of low-lying areas, ensuring alternate storage & material service options from other nearby depots, in case of shut down.
Water Scarcity	Efficiency: Water-efficient fixtures installation, and awareness to reduce wastage. Contingency: Emergency storage tanks, empanelling alternate suppliers.
Coastal & River Floods	Elevation and barriers: Raise control rooms and battery racks above ground level, storm-surge protection and good drainage. Resilient design: Corrosion-resistant materials, layouts that allow quick washdown and drying, and no emergency equipment in basements. Monitoring: Defined shutdown and continuity plans. Drains are inspected and cleaned periodically before and during the rainy season.



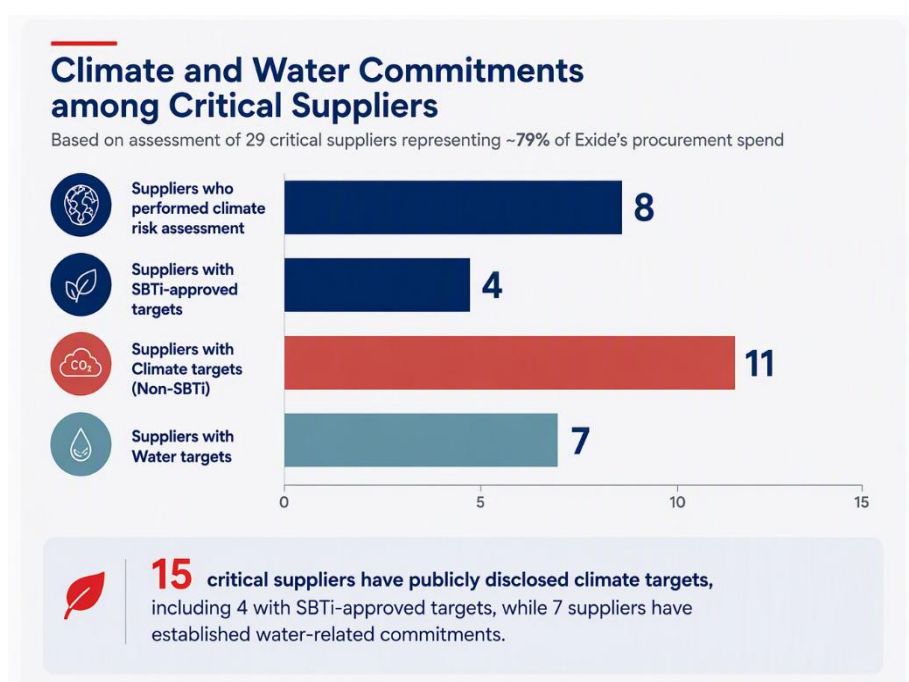
Strengthening resilience for uninterrupted operations

Through proactive mitigation measures, Exide is enhancing the climate resilience of its downstream warehousing network.

Evaluating Climate and ESG Maturity of Key Suppliers

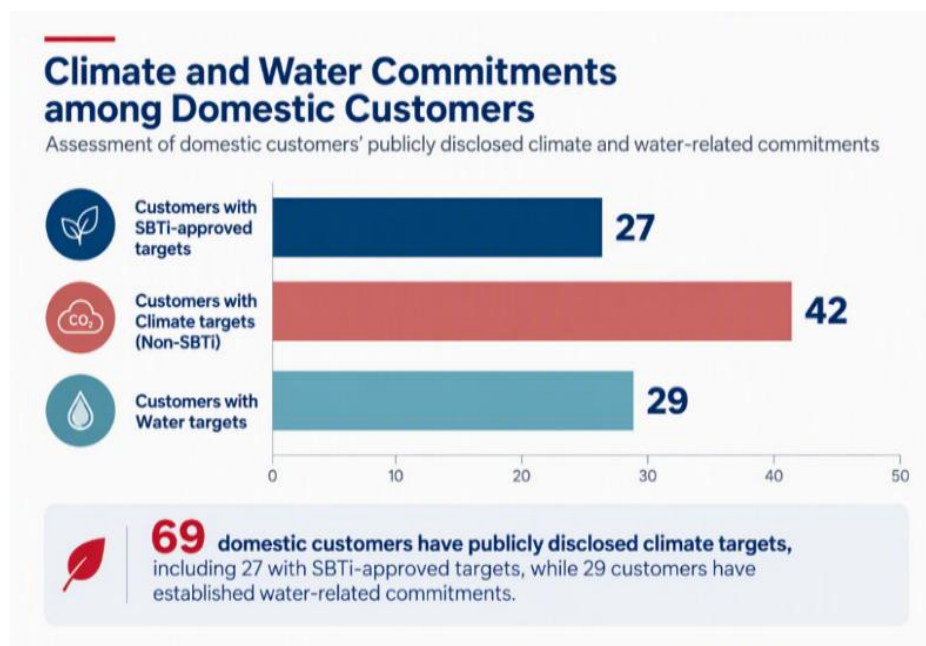
Exide has identified 29 critical Tier I suppliers that collectively account for approximately 79% of its total procurement spend and supply key raw materials essential to its operations. Exide actively encourages these suppliers to undertake climate risk assessments of their own operations to strengthen supply chain resilience and safeguard the continuity of critical raw material flows. By promoting greater visibility into supplier exposure to physical climate hazards and transition risks, Exide aims to enhance the resilience of its upstream value chain and minimize potential disruptions to business operations.

In addition, Exide monitors and tracks supplier performance on climate-related governance, emissions management, decarbonization initiatives, renewable energy adoption, and broader sustainability practices. This approach enables Exide to identify climate-related risks and opportunities across its value chain, foster greater supplier awareness of climate resilience, and facilitate collaborative action to strengthen business continuity, support sustainable sourcing, and advance its long-term sustainability and net-zero aspirations. Several suppliers have also established climate-related targets and sustainability initiatives.



Monitoring Customer Decarbonization Commitments

Exide closely monitors the climate-related commitments, decarbonization initiatives, and sustainability targets of its customers to better understand evolving market expectations and transition trends. The assessment focuses on publicly disclosed climate targets, emissions reduction commitments, renewable energy adoption, resource efficiency measures, and water stewardship initiatives undertaken by key customers. This enables Exide to anticipate changes in customer preferences arising from their decarbonization journeys and sustainability commitments, while identifying opportunities to strengthen alignment across the value chain. Insights from the assessment support Exide in enhancing the resilience of its operations, developing sustainable products and solutions, and ensuring that its business strategy remains responsive to emerging customer requirements and broader low-carbon transition objectives. Through ongoing engagement with customers, Exide seeks to contribute to shared sustainability goals and support the transition towards a more sustainable and climate-resilient economy.



Risk Management

As business risks continue to evolve, Exide views risk management as a strategic enabler that supports resilience, informed decision-making, and long-term value creation. Risk considerations are embedded across the organization, guiding actions at both strategic and operational levels.

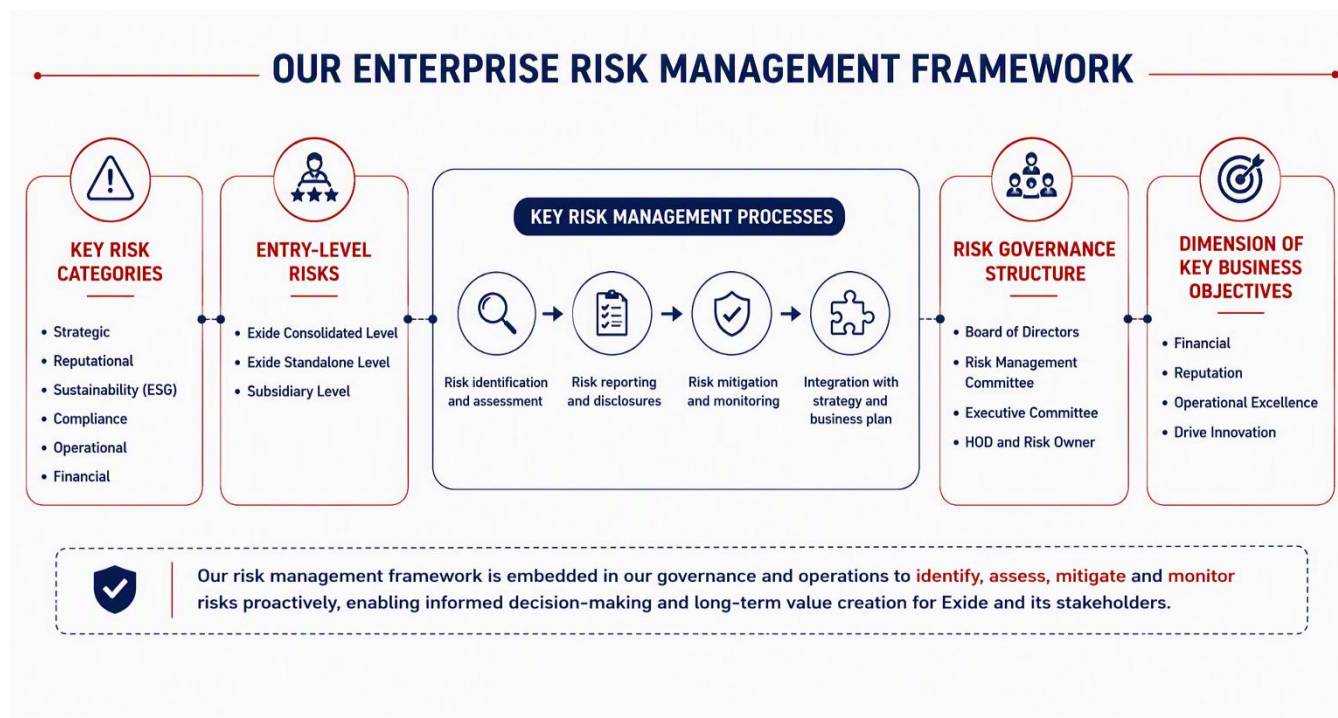
Climate-related risks, including transition risks arising from policy, technology, market, and reputation factors, as well as physical risks such as extreme weather events, water stress, and rising temperatures, are integrated within the ERM framework and monitored through established governance and risk management mechanisms. This integrated approach supports proactive risk mitigation, enhances business resilience, and enables the Company to capitalize on opportunities arising from the transition to a low-carbon economy. Additionally, it also enables sustainability-related risks and opportunities, including climate-related risks and opportunities, to be systematically identified, assessed, prioritized, and incorporated into the risk register and broader risk management processes.

To further strengthen this approach, the Company enhanced its Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework during the year by integrating findings from a formal Double Materiality Assessment (DMA). The Double Materiality Assessment and Climate Risk Assessment are complementary but distinct processes. DMA evaluates material sustainability impacts, risks and opportunities across ESG topics, whereas the Climate Risk Assessment specifically evaluates climate-related physical and transition risks and opportunities through scenario-based analysis.

During FY 2025-26, Exide conducted a Double Materiality Assessment covering 27 ESG topics across its value chain, from sourcing and manufacturing to logistics and OEM relationships. The assessment engaged internal and external stakeholders and evaluated strategic, operational, financial and sustainability risks through impact and financial materiality lenses. Its findings have been integrated into the ERM framework, ensuring sustainability-related risks are assessed with the same rigour as operational and financial risks.

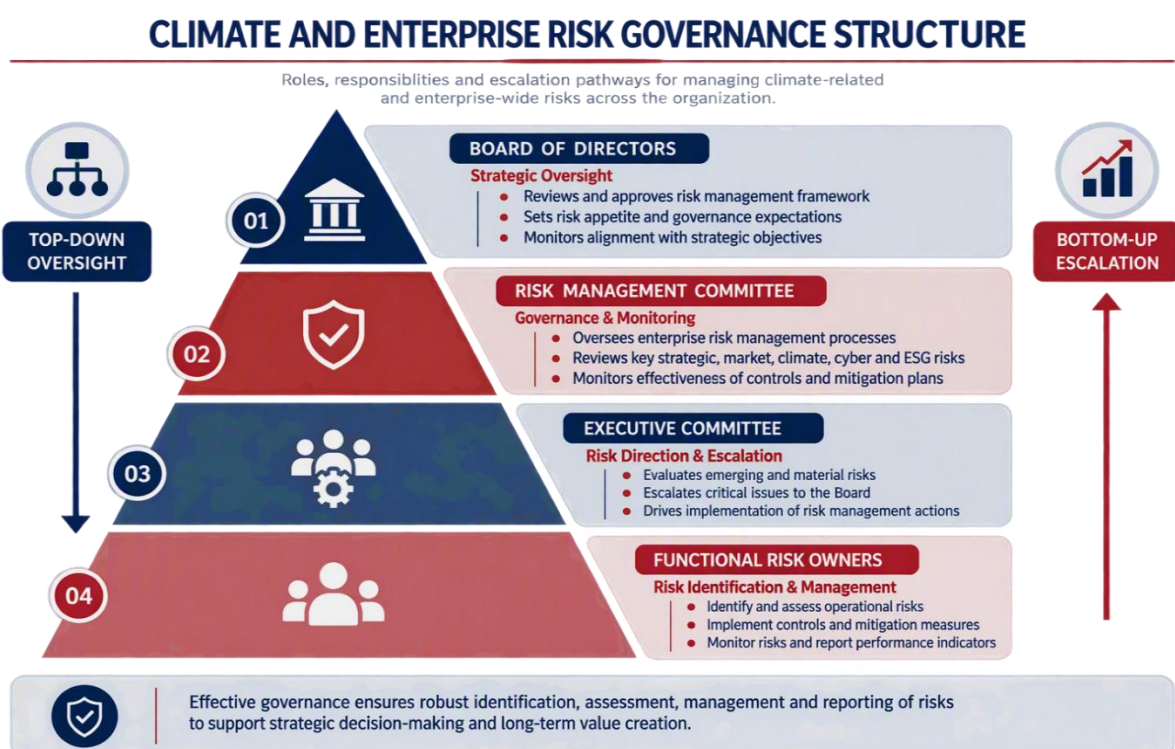
Risk Management Framework

Exide's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework is aligned with globally recognized standards such as COSO and ISO 31000 while being customized to suit the Company's business context and operating environment. By embedding risk management into the annual planning cycle, the framework ensures that risk considerations inform decision-making in a structured and continuous manner.



Risk Governance

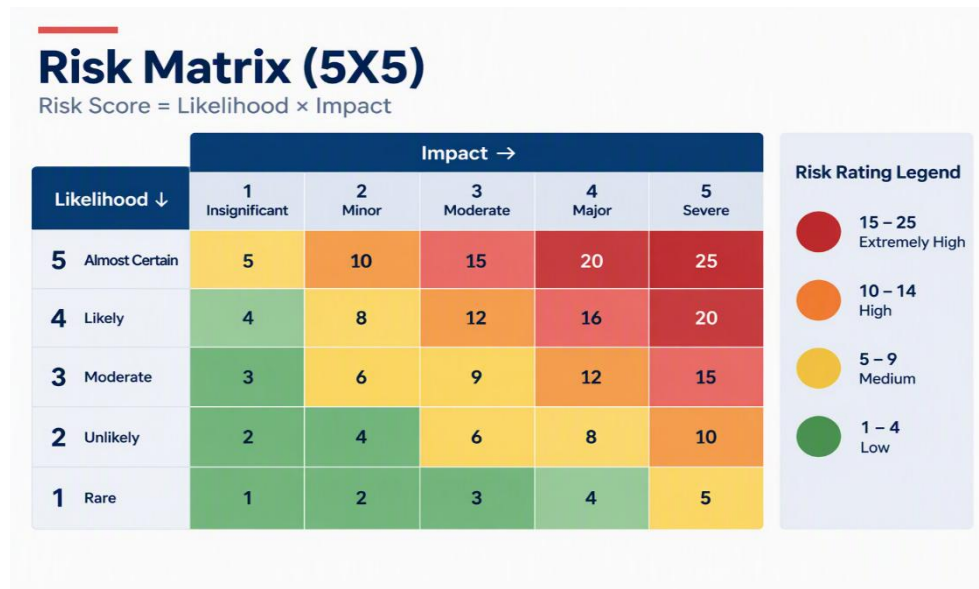
Exide's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework provides a structured approach to identifying, assessing and mitigating risks across the business. By integrating key internal and external risk factors with strategic growth priorities, the Company strengthens its ability to navigate a dynamic and evolving business environment, enhance resilience and safeguard long-term value creation. Our risk governance structure is outlined below:



Under this governance framework, climate-related considerations are embedded across all levels of the organisation, supporting informed decision-making, effective risk management and sustained progress towards Exide's climate and sustainability ambitions.

Risk Prioritisation and Monitoring

Risks are assessed based on likelihood, impact and inherent exposure, and are prioritised for mitigation and monitoring through Exide's ERM process. Key risks are reported to the Risk Management Committee, with mitigation actions assigned to relevant owners. Our risk prioritisation matrix is shown below:

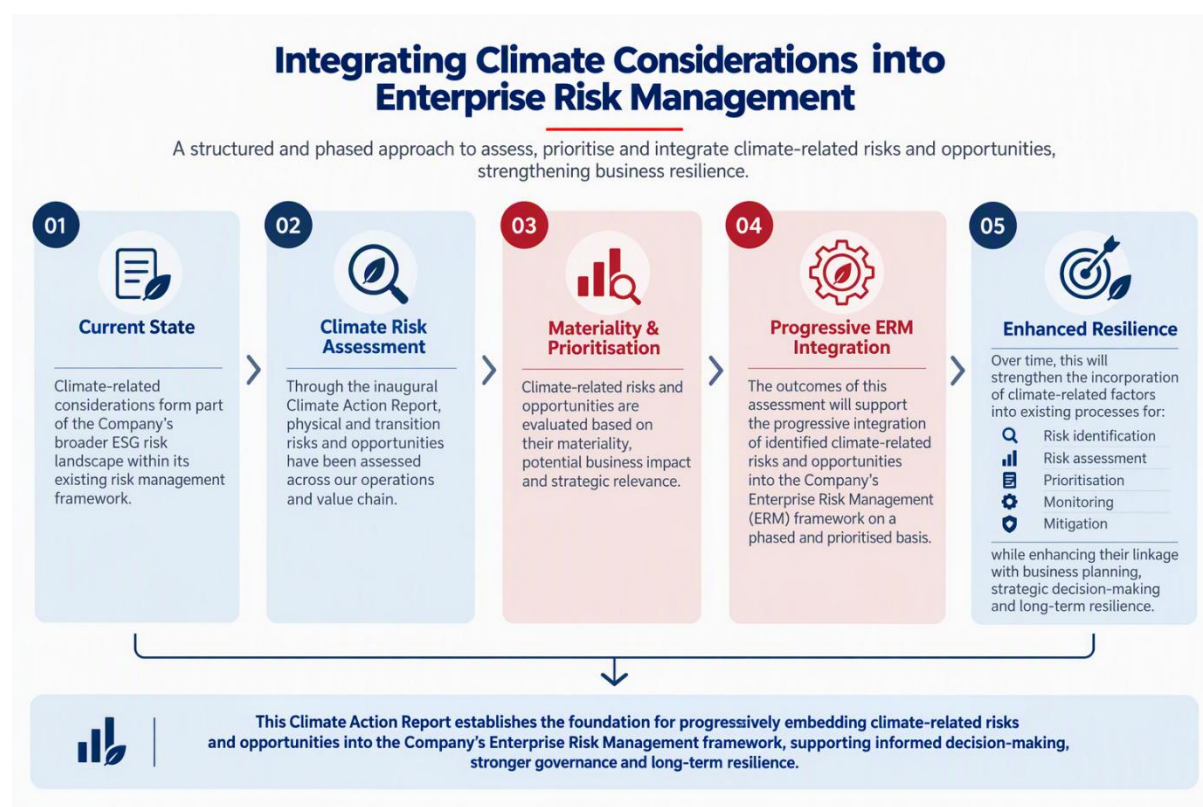


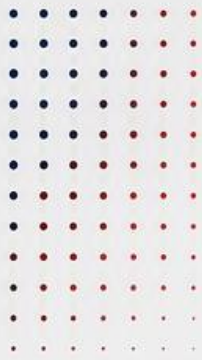
Given the dynamic nature of risks, Exide continuously monitors and reviews them through defined forums and quarterly tracking. This enables timely responses and mitigation. The Company also uses Key Risk Indicators (KRIs) for principal risks, which serve as early-warning signals to help management closely monitor risk exposure.

Integrating Climate Change into Enterprise Risk Management Systems

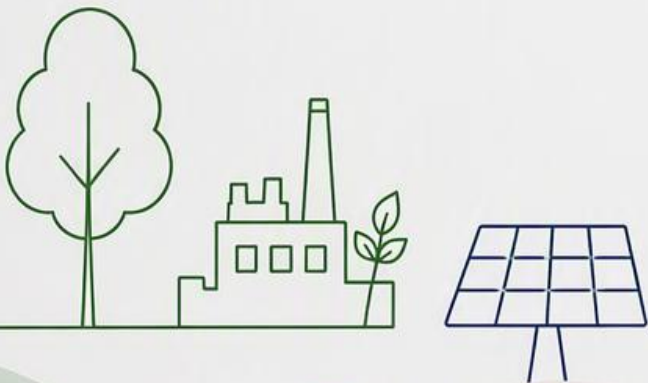
At present, climate-related considerations form part of the Company's broader ESG risk landscape within its existing risk management framework. Through this inaugural Climate Action Report, Exide Industries Ltd. has undertaken a structured assessment of physical and transition risks and their potential implications for its operations and value chain, establishing a foundation for strengthening climate risk management.

The outcomes of this assessment will support the progressive integration of identified climate-related risks and opportunities into the Company's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework on a phased and prioritised basis, considering their materiality, potential business impact and relevance. Over time, this will strengthen the incorporation of climate-related factors into existing processes for risk identification, assessment, prioritisation, monitoring and mitigation, while enhancing their linkage with business planning, strategic decision-making and long-term resilience.





METRICS AND TARGETS



Climate Related Metrics and Targets

Exide's metrics and targets framework translates its climate strategy into measurable indicators for emissions reduction, energy transition, resource efficiency and operational resilience. It supports evaluation of progress towards the Company's Net Zero 2050 ambition and interim commitments relating to greenhouse gas emissions, renewable electricity, and energy efficiency. The framework also enables climate-related performance to be integrated into plant operations, management reviews, investment decisions and external disclosures.

We track key indicators such as greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption, renewable energy adoption, water management, waste management, and resource efficiency to assess performance and identify opportunities for improvement. Supported by a decarbonisation roadmap aligned in principle with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) methodology and our net-zero ambition for 2050, these metrics guide informed decision-making, strengthen accountability, and enable measurable progress towards a low-carbon future.

Our Climate Targets

Exide Industries Limited monitors a defined set of climate-related metrics to evaluate progress against its decarbonisation roadmap. These metrics cover operational and value-chain emissions, renewable energy, energy efficiency, sustainable logistics and supplier engagement.

Anchored in a pathway aligned in principle with the Science Based Targets initiative methodology, the targets support near-term action through FY 2030 and the Company's longer-term ambition of achieving net zero emissions by 2050.

Climate focus area	KPI	FY 2023-24 (Baseline)	FY 2025-26 Performance	Target / Ambition	Target year	Status
 Net-zero transition	Decarbonisation across Scope 1, Scope 2 and priority Scope 3 emissions	FY 2023-24 baseline established	Decarbonisation actions underway across operations, materials and value chain	Net zero emissions across all scopes	2050	 Long-term pathway initiated
 Operational emissions	Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions intensity	25.82 tCO ₂ e/MWh	22.46 tCO ₂ e/MWh, a 15.6% YoY reduction	Approximately 19.4 tCO ₂ e/MWh, representing a 25% reduction from the FY 2024 baseline	2030	 81% of targeted reduction pathway achieved
 Value-chain emissions	Scope 3 emissions intensity	63.67 tCO ₂ e/MWh	52.36 tCO ₂ e/MWh, a 12.5% YoY reduction	Define a formal Scope 3 reduction pathway and intensity targets	2030	 Pathway under development
 Renewable energy	Renewable electricity share	20% in FY 2023-24	24.2% of electricity mix	30% renewable electricity share	2030	 81% of target achieved
 Renewable capacity	Installed renewable energy capacity	20 MWp of solar power and 19 MW of wind power	95.3 MWp solar and 11.7 MW wind	Expand open-access solar, renewable PPAs and green-power procurement to support the 30% target	2030	 Expansion in progress
 Avoided emissions	GHG emissions avoided through renewable energy	82,000+ tCO ₂ e	93,000+ tCO ₂ e avoided	Continue increasing avoided emissions through renewable-energy integration	Ongoing	 Progressing
 Energy efficiency	Energy savings from identified efficiency projects	Tracking mechanism was being developed	57 lakh+ kWh saved through 35 projects	Adopt and scale energy-saving techniques across operational locations	2030	 Ongoing
 Energy consumption	Total energy consumption	28,19,410 GJ	25,29,526 GJ	Continue energy optimisation and operational-efficiency improvements	Ongoing	 Improved
 Low-carbon logistics	Last-mile delivery volume undertaken through EVs	5% of last-mile volume, EV dispatches in tertiary logistics initiated and volume dispatched being tracked	26% of last-mile volume, with 31.8k+ MT dispatched through EVs	20% of last-mile delivery through EVs	2030	 Target surpassed
 Primary logistics	Transition to lower-emission transport	The mechanism was under discussion	- LNG-powered trucks introduced on selected primary-logistics routes 31,65 tCO₂e emissions avoided	Expand EV and LNG logistics and improve transport efficiency	2030	 Implementation underway
 Supplier decarbonisation	Upstream value-chain partners covered by ESG assessment	70% of the suppliers covered under Awareness programme	Approximately 79% of upstream value-chain partners covered	80% value-chain ESG coverage and deeper collection of primary emissions data	2030	 Close to target

GHG Emissions and Energy Consumption

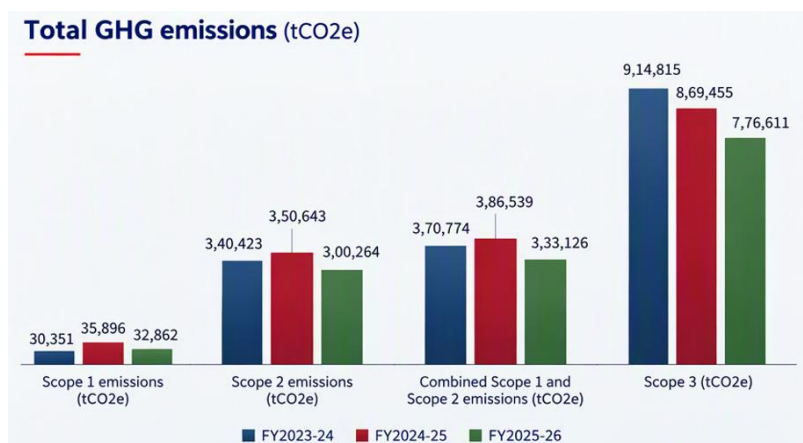
This section outlines the key climate-related metrics used to monitor our emissions and energy performance, providing a robust and data-driven foundation for evaluating progress towards our net-zero commitment by 2050, with FY2023-24 serving as the baseline year for its operational emissions-intensity target.

In FY2025-26, Scope 1 emissions declined by 8.5% year on year to 32,862 tCO₂e, compared with 35,896 tCO₂e in FY2024-25. Stationary combustion accounted for 31,921 tCO₂e and mobile combustion for 941 tCO₂e. The reduction was supported by fuel substitution, process-efficiency improvements and changes in the production mix.

Scope 2 emissions decreased by 14.4% to 300,264 tCO₂e from 350,643 tCO₂e in FY2024-25. This decline was driven by increased procurement of renewable electricity from solar and wind sources, alongside reduced grid electricity, including optimisation and installation of energy-efficient technologies. Scope 2 continued to represent the largest share of Exide's operational emissions, illustrating the importance of further decarbonising the electricity mix.

Combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions intensity declined from 26.61 tCO₂e/MAh in FY2024-25 to 22.46 tCO₂e/MAh in FY2025-26, an improvement of 15.6%. Relative to the FY2023-24 baseline, the intensity reduction was 13.0%, indicating that Exide has achieved more than half of the reduction required to meet its FY2030 target of 25%.

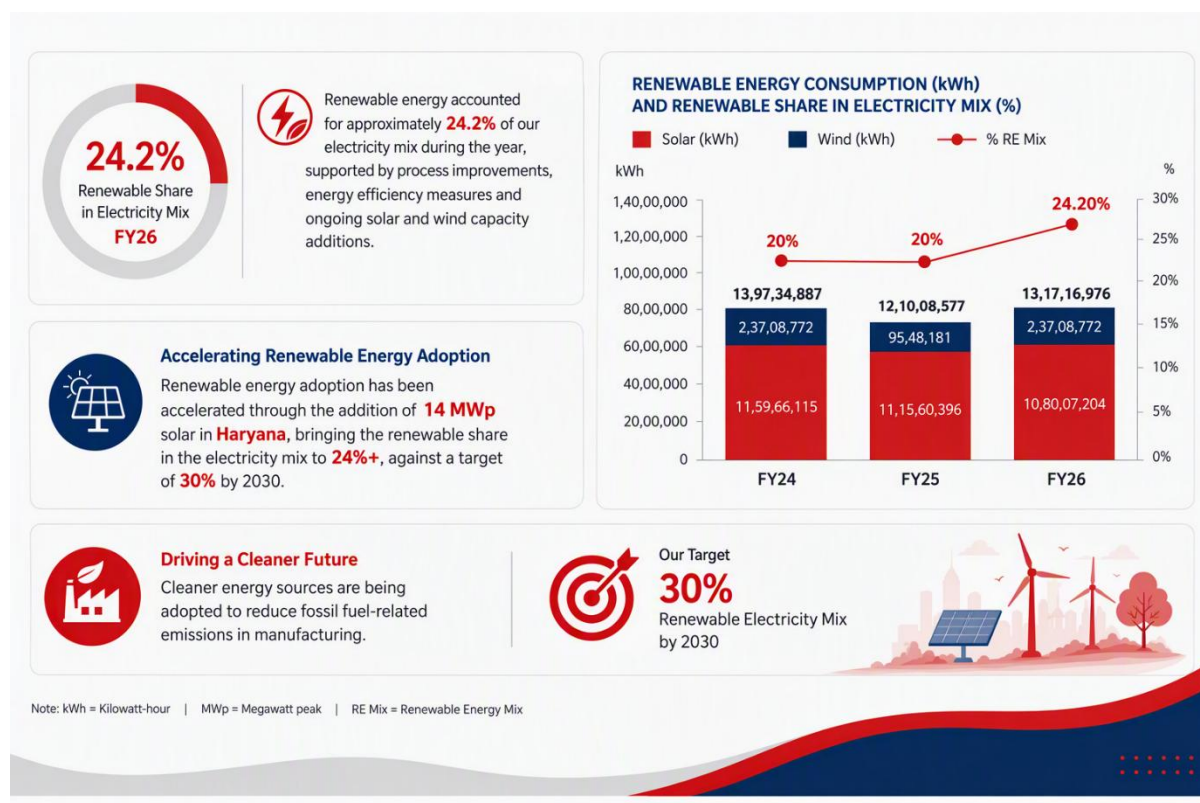
Methodology note: PPP-adjusted Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions intensity improved from 481.43 tCO₂e/USD crore in FY2024-25 to 387.35 tCO₂e/USD crore in FY2025-26, compared with 478.28 tCO₂e/USD crore in FY2023-24.



Scope 3 category emissions (tCO₂e)

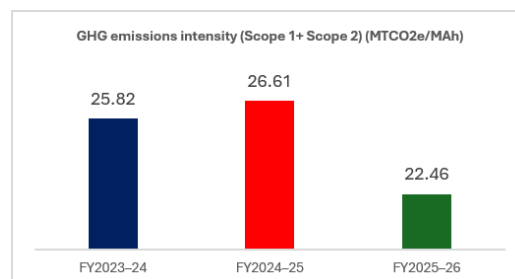
Scope 3 category	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
Category 1	5,76,979	5,47,260	4,50,374
Category 2	8,224	6,266	4,818
Category 3	1,29,467	1,11,480	95,927
Category 4 & 9	65,645	53,306	50,047
Category 5	2,009	2,459	2,588
Category 6	2,934	2,516	2,366
Category 7	4,127	4,300	3,580
Category 8	2,185	1,640	2,326
Category 12	1,23,244	1,40,229	1,64,584
Total	9,14,815	8,69,455	7,76,611

Renewable Energy Overview



GHG Emission Intensity

The Company's Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions intensity stood at approximately 22.46 tCO₂e/MAh, reflecting a 15.6% year-on-year reduction. This achievement represents 52% progress toward the targeted 25% reduction in emissions intensity, with the target level set at approximately 19.42 tCO₂e/MAh.



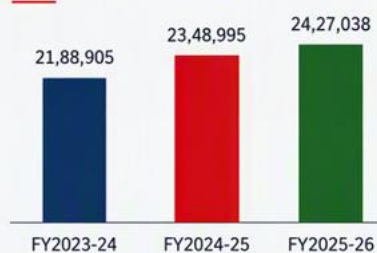
Water Stewardship

As part of its long-term commitment to achieve Water Neutrality by 2035, Exide is focused on reducing its water intensity to approximately 110 KL/MAh through a combination of operational excellence, water efficiency improvements, and watershed stewardship initiatives.

Guided by the 3R strategy of Reduce, Reuse and Recycle, Exide continues to enhance water stewardship through RO plants and Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) systems at three manufacturing facilities, with site-specific solutions tailored to local conditions. Water management initiatives are focused on increasing water recovery, reducing freshwater dependence, and strengthening monitoring and control systems across operations.

Water Management

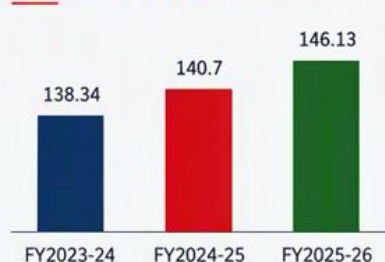
Water withdrawal (KL)



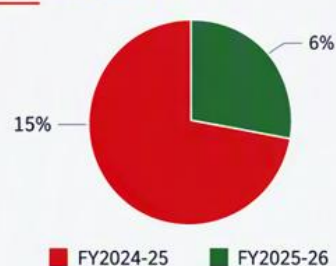
Water consumption (KL)



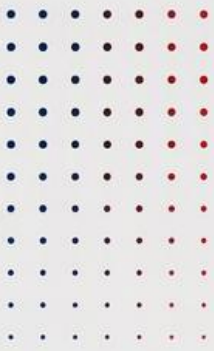
Water Intensity (KL/MAh)



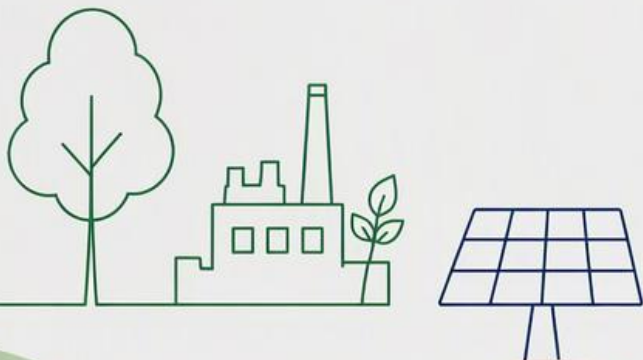
Water recycled (%)



- **Zero Liquid Discharge Systems:** Operating at three manufacturing facilities through site-specific solutions that maximise water recovery and reuse.
- **Advanced Water Treatment:** Leveraging RO plants and other treatment systems to improve water quality, recovery rates and operational efficiency.
- **Watershed Conservation & Recharge:** Implementing within-fence and outside-fence interventions to replenish local aquifers and strengthen watershed resilience.
- **6 lakh+ KL Annual Water Conservation Potential:** Created during FY 2025-26, supporting Exide's journey towards water neutrality.
- **~15% Freshwater Savings at Ahmednagar:** Achieved through site-specific process transitions.



ANNEXURE



TCFD Alignment Index

Pillar	Disclosure Code	Guidance	Section reference	Page no.
Governance	TCFD-GOV-a	Identify the Board or Board committee with oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities. Describe its mandate, frequency of review, information received, key matters considered, and how climate considerations influence strategy, budgets, major capital expenditure, acquisitions, risk policies and performance monitoring. Explain how the Board oversees climate targets and management accountability, supported by examples from the reporting period.	Climate Governance and Oversight	11-12
Governance	TCFD-GOV-b	Identify the executives and management committees responsible for assessing and managing climate-related matters. Explain delegated responsibilities, reporting lines to the Board, review frequency, plant and functional accountability, decision-making processes, controls and monitoring mechanisms. Clarify how management tracks risks, opportunities, action plans, KPIs and progress against targets.	Climate Governance Structure	11-12
Strategy	TCFD-STR-a	Define Exide-specific short-, medium- and long-term time horizons and explain their alignment with strategic and financial planning cycles. Identify material acute and chronic physical risks, transition risks and climate-related opportunities across operations and the value chain. For each matter, disclose the affected locations or activities, expected timing, underlying drivers and potential business relevance.	Climate risk assessment approach	16-18,22
Strategy	TCFD-STR-b	Explain how identified climate-related risks and opportunities affect Exide's business model, products and services, manufacturing operations, supply chain, sourcing, logistics, markets, research and development, adaptation and mitigation activities, and access to capital. Describe implications for revenue, costs, assets, liabilities, capital expenditure and financial planning, distinguishing current and anticipated effects where feasible.	Impact of Identified Climate related issues on Exide's Strategy & Financial Planning	24-25
Strategy	TCFD-STR-c	Explain the resilience of Exide's strategy under multiple climate scenarios, including at least one scenario aligned with 2°C or lower and a higher-warming physical-risk scenario. Disclose the scenarios, sources, assumptions, parameters, time horizons, geographic and value-chain coverage, and analytical method. Summarise key vulnerabilities, uncertainties, strategic implications, adaptive capacity and planned responses.	Chronic Physical Risk Assessment	18
Risk Management	TCFD-RM-a	Describe the process used to identify and assess climate-related risks across facilities and the value chain. Include the risk taxonomy, assessment boundary, time horizons, hazard and transition-risk data sources, scenario inputs, likelihood and impact scales, materiality thresholds, financial criteria, stakeholder inputs and review frequency. Explain how	Climate Risk Assessment of Downstream Warehousing Operations	25-27

		emerging and existing risks are documented and prioritised.		
Risk Management	TCFD-RM-b	Describe how climate-related risks are prioritised, avoided, reduced, transferred, accepted or monitored. Set out risk owners, controls, adaptation and mitigation actions, implementation timelines, resource requirements, trigger points, key risk indicators, residual risk and review cycles. Include treatment plans for material risks such as heat, water scarcity, flooding, carbon costs, energy transition and supply-chain disruption.	Risk Prioritisation and Monitoring	30
Risk Management	TCFD-RM-c	Explain how climate-related risk identification, assessment and treatment are integrated into Exide's enterprise risk management framework. Describe links with the corporate risk register, governance escalation, internal controls, internal audit, business continuity, strategic planning, budgeting, investment appraisal and Board reporting. Clarify whether climate risks are assessed and prioritised consistently with other enterprise risks.	Integrating Climate Change into Enterprise Risk Management Systems	30-31
Metrics & Targets	TCFD-MT-a	Disclose the metrics used by management and the Board to assess climate-related risks, opportunities and performance. Include operational, financial and value-chain metrics relevant to Exide, such as energy use and mix, renewable electricity share, emissions intensity, water exposure, recycled material content, climate-related capital expenditure and revenue opportunities. Define each metric, boundary, methodology, unit, reporting period and comparative information.	Climate Related Metrics and Targets	33-36
Metrics & Targets	TCFD-MT-b	Report absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions and relevant Scope 3 categories, together with intensity metrics. State the organisational and operational boundaries, consolidation approach, reporting period, base year, standards applied, emission factors, estimation methods, location- and market-based Scope 2 results where applicable, exclusions, restatements and assurance status. Explain material emissions-related risks and year-on-year movements.	GHG Emissions and Energy Consumption	34
Metrics & Targets	TCFD-MT-c	Describe each climate-related target, including its objective, metric, scope, organisational boundary, baseline, base year, target year, interim milestones and whether it is absolute or intensity based. Report annual performance against the target, methodology, governance and review process, significant assumptions, changes or recalculations, corrective actions and the role of offsets or carbon credits, if any.	Climate Related Metrics and Targets	33-36

IFRS S2 Alignment Index

Pillar	Disclosure code	Guidance	Section Reference	Page no.
Governance	S2-GOV-1	Identify the governance body or committee responsible for climate oversight and describe how its responsibilities are reflected in mandates, charters or policies. Disclose climate-related skills and competencies, how and how often the body is informed, how climate considerations affect strategy, major transactions and risk processes, and how targets are set and monitored. Explain any linkage to executive remuneration and provide reporting-period examples of oversight.	Climate Governance and Oversight	11-12
Governance	S2-GOV-2	Describe management's role in the governance of climate-related risks and opportunities, including delegated authority, accountable executives and committees, reporting lines and interaction with the governance body. Explain the management-level controls, procedures, review cadence and plant or business responsibilities used to assess, manage and monitor climate matters and performance.	Climate Governance Structure	11-12
Strategy	S2-STR-1	Identify climate-related physical risks, transition risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect Exide's prospects. Classify each matter, define short-, medium- and long-term horizons, and explain how these horizons link to strategic planning and capital allocation. Disclose affected locations, value-chain stages, business activities, underlying drivers and expected timing.	Climate risk assessment approach	16-24
Strategy	S2-STR-2	Describe the current and anticipated effects of climate-related risks and opportunities on Exide's business model and value chain. Identify concentrations of exposure in geographic areas, manufacturing sites, assets, suppliers, raw materials, recycling operations, logistics, products, customers and distribution channels. Explain where and how these effects are concentrated.	Climate Risk Assessment of Downstream Warehousing Operations	25-27
Strategy	S2-STR-3	Explain how climate-related risks and opportunities influence strategy and decision-making. Describe current and planned direct and indirect mitigation and adaptation actions, transition plans, changes to the business model, resource allocation, capital expenditure, supplier engagement and product or technology initiatives. Report progress against plans disclosed in prior periods and any trade-offs or dependencies.	Strategy and Risk Management	16-31
Strategy	S2-STR-4	Disclose current and anticipated effects of climate-related risks and opportunities on financial position, financial performance and cash flows. Address impacts on revenue, operating costs, capital expenditure, asset lives and impairment, provisions, financing and cost of capital. Provide quantitative information where supportable, explain material concentrations and uncertainties, and describe how the effects are incorporated into financial planning.	Impact of Identified Climate related issues on Exide's Strategy & Financial Planning	24-25

Strategy	S2-STR-5	Describe the climate resilience assessment performed using scenario analysis. Disclose the assessment date, scenarios and sources, temperature pathways, policy and physical assumptions, time horizons, geographic and value-chain coverage, analytical approach and significant uncertainties. Explain strategic implications, areas of vulnerability, capacity to adjust or adapt, available resources and planned responses.	Chronic Physical Risk Assessment	17-18
Risk Management	S2-RM-2	Describe the processes used to identify, assess, prioritise and monitor climate-related opportunities. Explain the data, assumptions and criteria applied, whether scenario analysis is used, how opportunities are evaluated relative to risks and other investments, and how responsibilities, decision gates and progress monitoring are assigned. Cover opportunities relevant to Exide's products, circularity, renewable energy, efficiency and markets.	Climate risk assessment approach	16-18
Risk Management	S2-RM-3	Explain the extent to which climate-related processes are integrated into and inform Exide's overall enterprise risk management. Describe links to the risk register, governance escalation, strategic planning, budgeting, capital allocation, internal controls and assurance. Disclose material changes in methodology, data, thresholds, governance or processes compared with the previous reporting period and the reasons for those changes.	Integrating Climate Change into Enterprise Risk Management Systems	30-31
Metrics & Targets	S2-MT-2	Measure and disclose Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 GHG emissions in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, subject to IFRS S2 requirements. Explain organisational boundaries, consolidation approach, emission factors, inputs, assumptions, estimation techniques, Scope 2 method, Scope 3 categories, material exclusions, data quality, methodology changes and recalculations. Include financed emissions only where applicable and relevant.	GHG Emissions and Energy Consumption	34
Metrics & Targets	S2-MT-4	For each climate-related target set voluntarily or required by law, disclose the metric, objective, scope, organisational boundary, target period, base period, milestones and whether the target is absolute or intensity based. Explain consideration of the latest international climate agreement, validation, governance, review and methodology. Report performance, revisions and corrective actions, and disclose the planned use, type and credibility of carbon credits, if any.	Climate Related Metrics and Targets	33-36



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