



TVS Motor Company Ltd

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.

[Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP](#)

Contents

C1. Introduction	8
(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?	8
(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.	8
(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.	8
(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.	9
(1.4.1) What is your organization’s annual revenue for the reporting period?	9
(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.	9
(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?	9
(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.	11
(1.21) For which transport modes will you be providing data?	12
(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?	12
(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?	13
C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities	15
(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?	15
(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?	17
(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?	17
(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization’s process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.	18
(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?	23
(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?	24
(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?	25
(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?	27
(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.	28
C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities	32

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?.....	32
(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.	32
(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.	68
(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?.....	69
(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?	73
(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?	73
(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?	73
(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.	74
(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.	135

C4. Governance 137

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?	137
(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?	138
(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board’ s oversight of environmental issues.....	138
(4.2) Does your organization’ s board have competency on environmental issues?	144
(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?.....	146
(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).	147
(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?	157
(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).	158
(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?.....	163
(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.	163
(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?	170
(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?	171

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?	172
(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.	181
(4.12) Have you published information about your organization’s response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?	187
(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization’s response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.	188

C5. Business strategy..... 194

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?	194
(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization’s scenario analysis.	194
(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization’s scenario analysis.	206
(5.2) Does your organization’s strategy include a climate transition plan?	208
(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?.....	211
(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.	211
(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.	214
(5.4) In your organization’s financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition?	216
(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition.	216
(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?	217
(5.5.8) Provide details of your organization’s investments in low-carbon R&D for transport-related activities over the last three years.	218
(5.9) What is the trend in your organization’s water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?.....	219
(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?	220
(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization’s internal price on carbon.	221
(5.10.2) Provide details of your organization’s internal price on water.	224
(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?	227
(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?	227
(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?	228
(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization’s purchasing process?.....	230
(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization’s supplier engagement on environmental issues.	232

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.	235
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C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach 243

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.	243
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C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change..... 245

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?	245
(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.	245
(7.3) Describe your organization’ s approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.	245
(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?	246
(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.	246
(7.6) What were your organization’ s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?.....	253
(7.7) What were your organization’ s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?.....	254
(7.8) Account for your organization’ s gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.	255
(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.	265
(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.	266
(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.	267
(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.	268
(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?	270
(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?	270
(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?	270
(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.	270
(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.	271
(7.17.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.	271
(7.19) Break down your organization’ s total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.	276
(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.	276
(7.20.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.	276
(7.21) Break down your organization’ s total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.	279
(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.	279

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?.....	280
(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.	280
(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?	284
(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.	284
(7.30.1) Report your organization’ s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.	285
(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’ s consumption of fuel.	287
(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.	288
(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.	293
(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.	295
(7.35) Provide any efficiency metrics that are appropriate for your organization’ s transport products and/or services.	298
(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.	300
(7.50) Provide primary intensity metrics that are appropriate to your indirect emissions in Scope 3 Category 11: Use of sold products from transport.	300
(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.	302
(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?	303
(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.	303
(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?.....	307
(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.	308
(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).....	313
(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.	319
(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.	320
(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.	320
(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?	326
(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?	330
(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.	330
(7.75) Provide tracking metrics for the implementation of low-carbon transport technology over the reporting year.	334
(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?.....	336

C9. Environmental performance - Water security.....	337
(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?	337
(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions	337
(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?	338
(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?	346
(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.	350
(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.	350
(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.	353
(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.	355
(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?	359
(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.	360
(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?	370
(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization’ s total water withdrawal efficiency.	373
(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?	373
(9.13.1) What percentage of your company’ s revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?	374
(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?	374
(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?	375
(9.15.3) Why do you not have water-related target(s) and what are your plans to develop these in the future?.....	375
C10. Environmental performance - Plastics	377
(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?	377
(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.	377
(10.3) Provide the total weight of plastic polymers sold and indicate the raw material content.	381
(10.4) Provide the total weight of plastic durable goods and durable components produced, sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.	381
(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.	382
(10.5.1) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.....	383
(10.6) Provide the total weight of waste generated by the plastic you produce, commercialize, use and/or process and indicate the end-of-life management pathways. ...	384

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity	386
(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	386
(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?	386
(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?	387
(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization' s activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.	389
 C13. Further information & sign off	 392
(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?.....	392
(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?	392
(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.	394
(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.	394
(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.....	395

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

INR

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

TVS Motor Company is a reputed two and three-wheeler manufacturer globally, championing progress through Sustainable Mobility with four state-of-the-art manufacturing facilities in Hosur, Mysuru, and Nalagarh in India and Karawang in Indonesia. Rooted in our 100-year legacy of Trust, Value, and Service, we take pride in making internationally aspirational products of the highest quality through innovative and sustainable processes. We are the only two-wheeler company to have received the prestigious Deming Prize(1). Our products lead in their respective categories in the J.D. Power IQS and APEAL(2) surveys. We have been ranked No. 1 Company in the J.D. Power Customer Service Satisfaction Survey for four consecutive years. Our group company Norton Motorcycles, based in the United Kingdom, is one of the most emotive motorcycle brands in the world. Our subsidiaries in the personal e-mobility space, Swiss E-Mobility Group (SEMG), and EGO Movement have a leading position in the e-bike market in Switzerland. TVS Motor Company endeavours to deliver the most superior customer experience across the 80 countries in which we operate. (1). The Deming Prize is a prestigious award given to organizations and individuals for excellence in quality management. The prize emphasizes continuous improvement and excellence in organizational processes. (2) J.D. Power conducts several studies to evaluate vehicle quality and customer satisfaction. Two of their well-known studies are the Initial Quality Study (IQS) and the Automotive Performance, Execution and Layout (APEAL) Study.

[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	03/30/2024	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

343541800000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

INE494B01023

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

335800URVL13UQEWM152

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

CIN: L35921TN1992PLC022845

[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

- India
- Indonesia
- Singapore
- Switzerland
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(1.21) For which transport modes will you be providing data?

Select all that apply

- Light Duty Vehicles (LDV)

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

- Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

- Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

- Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

TVSM maintains a comprehensive mapping of its tier-one suppliers, as well as its dealers through regular business interactions, ensuring a clear understanding of their locations and operations. Direct contact facilitates efficient procurement and logistics while fostering a collaborative environment. The company started conducting SA8000-aligned audits since 2022 for our Indian upstream value chain partners to guarantee adherence to ethical standards and decent working conditions. These audits, coupled with supplier and dealer engagement activities, reinforce TVSM's commitment to operational transparency of its value chain. Additionally, the suppliers and dealers were involved in the company's Double Materiality Analysis, further solidifying the awareness of their operational practices and sustainability. In FY25 we have rolled out My Sustainability Index to assess all our direct and indirect suppliers (75% spend-based). * My Sustainability Index (MSI) program is not just a set of standards but it's an invitation to collaborate. Sustainability for TVSM is a shared responsibility, and by working together with value chain, the difference can be brought. The parameters on which MSI is based on are: 1. Environmental Framework, 2. Social Stewardship Framework, 3. Occupational Health & Safety Framework, 4. Legal Compliances, 5. Governance Framework*
[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

- Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain

(1.24.1.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain
- End-of-life management

(1.24.1.4) End-of-life management pathways mapped

Select all that apply

- Preparation for reuse
- Recycling
- Waste to Energy

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

6

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Our approach to assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities is meticulously crafted around the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) assessment timelines. This science-based, globally endorsed framework underpins our strategic planning, ensuring that our actions in environmental sustainability are informed by the most credible scientific methods available. Accordingly, we have established our time horizons as short-term (0-6 years), medium-term (6-16 years), and long-term (16-26 years), which resonate with the critical milestones of 2030, 2040, and 2050 set forth by the TCFD. Our proposed Sustainability Strategy is aligned with the TCFD framework and enriched by our Double Materiality assessment (aligned with the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)). Additionally, evaluations carried out by our Business Planning Team, which encompasses a Risk Management function are also integral to our proposed Strategy. Thus, our strategic roadmap will align with our established time horizons, incorporating specific targets for pertinent material aspects. It will feature interim milestones that facilitate detailed monitoring and consistent evaluation of our progress. Additionally, we strategically earmark financial resources to address risks and seize opportunities, ensuring that our fiscal commitments are synchronized with our strategic trajectory.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

6

(2.1.3) To (years)

16

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Our approach to assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities is meticulously crafted around the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) assessment timelines. This science-based, globally endorsed framework underpins our strategic planning, ensuring that our actions in environmental sustainability are informed by the most credible scientific methods available. Accordingly, we have established our time horizons as short-term (0-6 years), medium-term (6-16 years), and long-term (16-26 years), which resonate with the critical milestones of 2030, 2040, and 2050 set forth by the TCFD. Our proposed Sustainability Strategy is aligned with the TCFD framework and enriched by our Double Materiality assessment (aligned with the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)). Additionally, evaluations carried out by our Business Planning Team, which encompasses a Risk Management function are also integral to our proposed Strategy. Thus, our strategic roadmap will align with our established time horizons, incorporating specific targets for pertinent material aspects. It will feature interim milestones that facilitate detailed monitoring and consistent evaluation of our progress. Additionally, we strategically earmark financial resources to address risks and seize opportunities, ensuring that our fiscal commitments are synchronized with our strategic trajectory.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

16

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

No

(2.1.3) To (years)

26

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Our approach to assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities is meticulously crafted around the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) assessment timelines. This science-based, globally endorsed framework underpins our strategic planning, ensuring that our actions in environmental sustainability are informed by the most credible scientific methods available. Accordingly, we have established our time horizons as short-term (0-6

years), medium-term (6-16 years), and long-term (16-26 years), which resonate with the critical milestones of 2030, 2040, and 2050 set forth by the TCFD. Our proposed Sustainability Strategy is aligned with the TCFD framework and enriched by our Double Materiality assessment (aligned with the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)). Additionally, evaluations carried out by our Business Planning Team, which encompasses a Risk Management function are also integral to our proposed Strategy. Thus, our strategic roadmap will align with our established time horizons, incorporating specific targets for pertinent material aspects. It will feature interim milestones that facilitate detailed monitoring and consistent evaluation of our progress. Additionally, we strategically earmark financial resources to address risks and seize opportunities, ensuring that our fiscal commitments are synchronized with our strategic trajectory.

[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water
- Plastics
- Biodiversity

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain
- End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Every three years or more

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific

- National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- CBD – Convention on Biological Diversity
- WRI Aqueduct
- Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :EY Climate Analytics Platform

Enterprise Risk Management

- Enterprise Risk Management
- Internal company methods
- Risk models

International methodologies and standards

- Environmental Impact Assessment
- ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard
- Life Cycle Assessment

Databases

- Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

Other

- Scenario analysis
- Desk-based research
- External consultants
- Materiality assessment
- Internal company methods
- Jurisdictional/landscape assessment
- Source Water Vulnerability Assessment
- Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
- Drought
- Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- Heat waves
- Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Chronic physical

- Heat stress
- Water stress
- Sea level rise
- Groundwater depletion
- Changing wind patterns

Policy

- Carbon pricing mechanisms
- Increased pricing of water
- Changes to national legislation
- Regulation of discharge quality/volumes
- Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits

Regulations on Disclosures & Reporting

Market

- Changing customer behavior
- Uncertainty in the market signals
- Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- Availability and/or increased cost of recycled or renewable content
- Inadequate access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services (WASH)

Reputation

- Impact on human health
- Stigmatization of sector

- Temperature variability
- Precipitation or hydrological variability
- Increased severity of extreme weather events
- Water availability at a basin/catchment level
- Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

- Lack of globally accepted and harmonized definitions
- Statutory water withdrawal limits/changes to water allocation
- Mandatory water efficiency, conservation, recycling, or process standards
- Introduction of regulatory standards for previously unregulated contaminants
- Other policy, please specify :**Policies specific to the Transportation Industry,**

- Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

- Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
- Exclusion of vulnerable and marginalized stakeholders (e.g., informal workers)
- Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
- Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology

- Transition to reusable products
- Transition to recyclable plastic products
- Transition to increasing recycled content
- Transition to increasing renewable content products
- Unsuccessful investment in new technologies
- Data access/availability or monitoring systems
- Transition to lower emissions technology and products
- Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources
- Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and

Liability

- Exposure to litigation
- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- NGOs
- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Suppliers
- Regulators
- Local communities
- Water utilities at a local level

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

In alignment with TVSM's vision 'To transform the quality of life of people across the world by providing mobility solutions that are exciting, responsible, sustainable and safe', the company is employing a rigorous and multifaceted scientific and innovative approach to identify, assess, and manage environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, ensuring that our operations and strategic planning are both resilient and sustainable. Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) Analysis: At the core of our process is an extensive analysis guided by the TCFD framework. This assessment provides a comprehensive understanding of our environmental footprint across all facilities. We delve into both physical and transitional risks associated with climate change, using scenario analysis (as per IPCC 6th Assessment report'23) to anticipate potential impacts and opportunities arising from the shift to a low-carbon future. The TCFD assessment encompasses TVS Motor Group, including tier 1 suppliers in the upstream value chain. The company considers three-time horizons—2030, 2040, and 2050—to systematically identify physical and transition risks. Baseline and scenario analyses are conducted using Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) models, specifically RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5, to project potential future scenarios. Double-materiality Assessment: TVSM has conducted a comprehensive double-materiality assessment to gain a holistic understanding of both our organization's and our stakeholders' environmental dependencies and impacts. This evaluation encompasses a broad spectrum of Sustainability considerations, including climate change, water, and waste. By examining these factors through a financial and impact lens, TVSM ensures a thorough understanding of its environmental interactions, both qualitatively and quantitatively. A diverse array of stakeholders, including investors, customers, industry associations, the community, suppliers, and dealers, were engaged in this assessment, reflecting a wide range of perspectives and concerns. Risk Management Framework: TVSM's Business Planning Team undertakes the critical role of the company's Risk Management function. This team is committed to a continuous and rigorous analysis of the industry, market, and regulatory landscapes, as well as macroeconomic and microeconomic trends. The team's findings on dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are meticulously reviewed and presented to the board-level Risk Management Committee, ensuring comprehensive oversight and informed decision-making. The team thoughtfully develops, implements, and periodically reviews mitigation plans. Complementing this robust process, our risk management system is aligned with the ISO 22301 (management standard on business continuity). This alignment informs our process for responding to disruptions in business due to risks, ensuring that our operational resilience is maintained, and our strategic objectives are secured even in the face of unforeseen challenges. The Risk Management Committee, with its crucial oversight role, ensures the regular monitoring and assessment of these factors. The committee remains agile, prepared to reassess risks as they emerge and are recognized as material.

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

TVSM has a vision to 'Transform the quality of life of people across the world by providing mobility solutions that are exciting, responsible, sustainable and safe', and its approach to assessing the interrelatedness of environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities is both continuous and dynamic, forming the backbone of its proposed business and sustainability strategy. The intricate connections between these elements inform this strategy, crucial for understanding the

landscape in which the company will operate in the coming years. TVSM's double materiality outcome and TCFD assessment outcome, along with the ongoing monitoring, evaluation, and reporting of environmental metrics, deeply integrate the interconnections. For instance, when our double materiality assessment highlights a high dependency on a particular resource, we promptly conduct a risk assessment and ensure robust monitoring and reporting mechanisms are in place. Conversely, if our environmental reporting reveals unfavorable trends, we delve into the underlying causes, dependencies, and associated risks, thereby creating a feedback loop that continuously refines our understanding and management of these aspects. We systematically map risks and opportunities against our environmental dependencies and impacts to identify synergies. This mapping is instrumental in revealing how a risk in one area may translate into an opportunity in another, steering us toward strategic investments in sustainable scientific technologies and innovative practices. Stakeholder engagement is a cornerstone of our approach, offering invaluable insights that deepen our comprehension of the interconnected nature of environmental factors and their broader implications for our business and stakeholders. We incorporate the insights from these assessments into our governance framework, ensuring that our decision-making processes at the highest levels (board-level risk management committee) factor the interplay of environmental factors. By periodically monitoring environmental trends and regulatory changes, we keep our assessments up-to-date and relevant, enabling us to adjust our strategies in response to an evolving landscape. A key outcome of assessing the interdependencies between our environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities has been the formulation of our Sustainability Strategy, which is deeply informed by the insights gained from such interdependencies. This strategic framework enables us to proactively address, mitigate, or capitalize on environmental-related risks and opportunities. Additionally, a significant output of our assessment results is the development of our Internal Carbon Price (25 Dollars) and Internal Water Price (1.19 Dollars) as per shadow pricing methods. These critical instruments guide our efforts, decision-making, and budgeting processes, ensuring that our operations are aligned with our commitment to sustainability and environmental stewardship.

[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

- Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

- Areas important for biodiversity
- Areas of high ecosystem integrity

- Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

- Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

TVS Motor Company employs a comprehensive approach to identify priority locations within our value chain, ensuring that we proactively manage and mitigate risks while capitalizing on opportunities for sustainable growth. The company conducts an in-depth analysis of potential physical risks stemming from climate change by leveraging the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework. This includes assessing the vulnerability of specific regions and operations to extreme weather events, rising sea levels, droughts, and heat waves. By identifying the areas most susceptible to these climate-related impacts, TVSM will focus its efforts on improving resilience and adapting to strategies accordingly. The expertise of TVSM's board, its committees, and management is also crucial in identifying priority locations. The management carefully considers factors such as changes in the regulatory landscape, resource utilization, and the strategic importance of specific locations or facilities to overall business operations. This decision is not solely based on current conditions; it also takes into account anticipated changes and trends that could affect TVSM's value chain in the future.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

- Yes, we will be disclosing the list/geospatial map of priority locations

(2.3.6) Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations

List of Priority Locations.pdf
[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Frequency of effect occurring
- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring
- Other, please specify :Scale of the effect and Severity of the effect

(2.4.7) Application of definition

TVS Motor Company's strategy for identifying and evaluating the substantive effects of risks is deeply integrated with its risk appetite, strategic direction, and the potential impact and likelihood of risks. The Business Planning Team, which incorporates Risk Management as part of its responsibilities, initiates this critical assessment. Their findings are presented to the Risk Management Committee (RMC) for advice. This process is bolstered by TVSM's adherence to the ISO 22301 management system on business continuity, guiding its preparedness and response to any business interruptions. The substantiveness of risk is contextual and varies in relation to its relevance to the business strategy. A risk/opportunity that is closely tied to TVSM's strategic goals or critical to achieving its targets assumes greater importance. The Business Planning team, in collaboration with the Sustainability team, is instrumental in identifying and assessing these risks and opportunities for their strategic significance. TVSM's approach to determining the severity of risks is: Understanding the Scope: The initial step, led by the business planning team, is to assess the breadth of the risk or opportunity's impact, ranging from individual facilities to the broader contexts of localities, regions, and global operations. Financial Impact: TVSM then evaluates the risks capacity to: • Damage critical facilities that contribute to revenue/cost • Disrupt key product lines that are central to TVSM's product portfolio • Impede/Influence TVSM's revenue streams • Necessitate increases in CAPEX or OPEX • Lead to litigation fees or regulatory penalties, and reputation Judgement of the Board/Management: The final layer of TVSM's assessment leverages the seasoned judgment and discretion of its management. The Board of Directors, Risk Management Committee and business heads collectively weigh in, drawing upon their expertise and understanding of current and emerging trends, policies, and market dynamics. Ultimately, risks that are deemed important to TVSM's business strategy are plotted on a matrix that considers both severity and likelihood. Those with high ratings in both dimensions are classified as 'Substantive'.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Frequency of effect occurring

- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring
- Other, please specify :Scale of the associated opportunity

(2.4.7) Application of definition

In defining substantive opportunities, TVSM applies a similar level of rigor, focusing on those that can significantly advance its strategic objectives. The company evaluates the potential scale and impact of opportunities, their alignment with its strategic direction, and the likelihood of successful realization. TVSM gives priority to opportunities that can propel the company towards market expansion, leadership in sustainability, and innovation, as they can generate long-term value for the company and its stakeholders. In determining the substantiveness of opportunities, TVS Motor Company employs a structured approach that unfolds in three distinct yet interconnected methods: Understanding the Scope: The initial step is to assess the breadth of the opportunity's impact, ranging from the most granular level of individual facilities to the broader contexts of localities, regions, and global operations. Financial Impact: TVSM scrutinizes the opportunity's potential financial impact. This includes evaluating its capacity to: • Influence on competitiveness • Alignment with TVSM's strategy • Influence TVSM's revenue streams significantly • Necessitate considerable increases in CAPEX or OPEX to realize the opportunity Judgment of the Board/Management: The final layer of TVSM's assessment leverages the seasoned judgment and discretion of its management. The Board of Directors and business heads collectively weigh in, drawing upon their expertise and understanding of current and emerging trends, policies, and market dynamics.

[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

- Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

TVS Motor Company adheres to environmental laws, regulations, and guidelines applicable in the regions where we operate. For instance, in India, our classification of water pollutants is in line with the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment Protection Act, 1986 and the rules framed under these acts, among other relevant legislation. In Indonesia, we adhere to the Government regulations on Management of Water Quality and Control over Water Pollution, while in UK, we adhere to laws laid out by The Water Act, 1973. For example, TVS Motor Company in India is duly registered on the portals of Central Pollution Control Board as a producer of products that may contain potential pollutants, including lithium-ion

batteries. In compliance with the applicable environmental laws in the country, we ensure that all waste and discharge from our operations are treated safely and in an environmentally acceptable manner. We conduct the necessary tests and obtain the requisite certifications to demonstrate our adherence to these legal standards.
[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Oil

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Oil: Oil leaks and maintenance activities can create a film on water surfaces, hindering oxygen exchange and harming aquatic life. This film can reduce the amount of oxygen dissolved in the water, making it difficult for fish and other aquatic organisms to survive. Additionally, the film can block sunlight from reaching the water, affecting photosynthesis and the overall health of the ecosystem.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
- Water recycling
- Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
- Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

TVSM has implemented a series of actions and procedures designed to minimize the adverse impacts of pollutants in water. At the forefront of its efforts is the Hosur Plant (this plant has 66% of revenue generation for TVSM), which has adopted cutting-edge Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) technology. This sophisticated system starts with preliminary treatment and progresses through advanced filtration methods, including spiral and plate-tube Reverse Osmosis (RO). The process culminates with a multi-effect evaporator and an Agitated Thin Film Dryer, which together ensure that no liquid waste is released into the environment. TVSM's Nalagarh Plant also plays a pivotal role in water conservation through its multi-stage RO system, which treats wastewater and recycles the clean permeate back into production or discharges it safely in line with our stringent protocols. The UK and Indonesia sites discharge water to relevant and approved third-party destinations, ensuring all appropriate water treatment is in line with regulatory requirements and best practices. To ensure their compliance, the company engages in regular internal and third-party testing of its discharge treatment processes. TVSM conducts tests of crucial parameters such as pH, Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD), Total Suspended Solids (TSS), and Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) in its in-house laboratories. These parameters are tested monthly by external laboratories for accuracy and consistency.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Chemicals such as nitrates and phosphates are often used in cleaning products and can contribute to eutrophication. When these chemicals enter water bodies, they can cause excessive plant growth, leading to oxygen depletion and loss of biodiversity. Harmful algal blooms can also occur, further depleting oxygen levels and threatening aquatic life.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
- Water recycling

- Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
- Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
- Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

TVSM has implemented a series of actions and procedures designed to minimize the adverse impacts of pollutants in water. At the forefront of its efforts is the Hosur Plant (this plant has 66% of revenue generation for TVSM), which has adopted cutting-edge Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) technology. This sophisticated system starts with preliminary treatment and progresses through advanced filtration methods, including spiral and plate-tube Reverse Osmosis (RO). The process culminates with a multi-effect evaporator and an Agitated Thin Film Dryer, which together ensure that no liquid waste is released into the environment. TVSM's Nalagarh Plant also plays a pivotal role in water conservation through its multi-stage RO system, which treats wastewater and recycles the clean permeate back into production or discharges it safely in line with our stringent protocols. The UK and Indonesia sites discharge water to relevant and approved third-party destinations, ensuring all appropriate water treatment is in line with regulatory requirements and best practices. To ensure their compliance, the company engages in regular internal and third-party testing of its discharge treatment processes. TVSM conducts tests of crucial parameters such as pH, Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD), Total Suspended Solids (TSS), and Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) in its in-house laboratories. These parameters are tested monthly by external laboratories for accuracy and consistency.

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Metals

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Metals: Metals like lead, copper, and zinc are released during industrial operations and can be toxic to aquatic organisms. These metals can accumulate in the food chain, posing risks to human health. For example, consuming fish contaminated with these metals can lead to various health problems, including neurological disorders, kidney damage, and reproductive issues.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
- Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
- Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

TVSM has implemented a series of actions and procedures designed to minimize the adverse impacts of pollutants in water. At the forefront of its efforts is the Hosur Plant (this plant has 66% of revenue generation for TVSM), which has adopted cutting-edge Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) technology. This sophisticated system starts with preliminary treatment and progresses through advanced filtration methods, including spiral and plate-tube Reverse Osmosis (RO). The process culminates with a multi-effect evaporator and an Agitated Thin Film Dryer, which together ensure that no liquid waste is released into the environment. TVSM's Nalagarh Plant also plays a pivotal role in water conservation through its multi-stage RO system, which treats wastewater and recycles the clean permeate back into production or discharges it safely in line with our stringent protocols. The UK and Indonesia sites discharge water to relevant and approved third-party destinations, ensuring all appropriate water treatment is in line with regulatory requirements and best practices. To ensure their compliance, the company engages in regular internal and third-party testing of its discharge treatment processes. TVSM conducts tests of crucial parameters such as pH, Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD), Total Suspended Solids (TSS), and Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) in its in-house laboratories. These parameters are tested monthly by external laboratories for accuracy and consistency.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental risks identified
Climate change	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Water	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Plastics	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

- Heat wave

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- India
- Indonesia

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Physical Risks: TVS Motor Company's scenario analysis has highlighted significant risks related to heat waves, heat stress, and varying temperatures across several key facilities: Heatwaves, and average temperature: • PT TVS Indonesia, Karawang Plant: Under both RCP 4.5 and 8.5 scenarios, the facility faces a very high risk of varying temperatures in the medium to long term. Furthermore, the RCP 8.5 scenario has a high long-term risk of heatwaves. • TVS Motor Company, Hosur Plant: In the long term, there is a high risk of heatwaves under both RCP 4.5 and 8.5 scenarios, with similarly high risks of varying temperatures under RCP 8.5. • TVS Motor Company, Mysuru Plant: Long-term projections under RCP 8.5 indicate a high risk of heatwaves and heat stress. • TVS Motor Company, Nalagarh Plant: This facility is highly susceptible to heatwaves and heat stress across all time horizons, with varying temperatures also posing a high risk in the long term. These risks are particularly concerning due to the potential for operational disruptions, decreased efficiency, and the need for increased cooling at these critical assets. TVSM must implement robust adaptation measures to protect its operations and ensure continued productivity, given their geographic locations and the expected increase in heat-related events.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term

Medium-term

Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Heatwaves, and average Temperature: Increased temperatures at our facilities could necessitate higher direct costs for cooling systems and insulation. Additionally, insurance premiums may rise to cover the heightened risk of heat-related damage. Heat stress could disrupt workforce management, potentially resulting in decreased revenues if production capacity decreases. These factors could strain cash flows and necessitate a re-evaluation of financial planning to account for these additional costs.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

Improve maintenance of infrastructure

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

TVSM is currently undertaking a financial quantification of our Risks & Opportunities that have been identified as part of our risk assessments. Our financial analysis will be based on the HAZUS model, a standardized risk modeling methodology. The Hazus program maintains models for estimating the risk of damage from climate-related events. The model uses inventory information (buildings, infrastructure, and financial relevance), hazard extent and intensity data, and damage functions to estimate the impacts of disasters. Estimated impacts include building damages, economic losses, loss of function for essential facilities, etc. The results of our financial quantification will be documented in our upcoming TCFD report. This report will be made publicly available on our website in the second week of November'24 and will be accessible via the following link: <https://www.tvsmotor.com/investors/sebi-disclosure>.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

TVSM envisions 'To transform the quality of life of people across the world by providing mobility solutions that are exciting, responsible, sustainable and safe'. The company's approach to addressing both physical and transition risks is crafted in close collaboration with its Business Planning Team (which encompasses the Risk Management function, the Risk Management Committee (RMC), and key business leaders. The mitigation strategies developed are rigorously aligned with the ISO 22301 management system standards, reflecting TVSM's commitment to business continuity and resilience across the company. This alignment with the ISO 22301 standard enhances the company's ability to respond to risks effectively. Response to Heatwaves and Rising Temperatures: TVS Motor Company is proactively addressing the risks associated with heatwaves and rising average temperatures. The company has invested in state-of-the-art HVAC systems and enhanced ventilation to maintain ambient temperatures, ensuring the safety and comfort of the workforce as well as the protection of its equipment and machinery. These systems are subject to regular maintenance to guarantee their efficiency and effectiveness. In addition, TVSM prioritizes the provision of WASH facilities, ensuring uninterrupted access to essential services such as clean drinking water, sanitation, and toilets, regardless of the external temperature conditions. Furthermore, TVSM is committed to preserving green belts around its facilities, which provide valuable ecosystem services like natural cooling, helping to mitigate the effects of heatwaves and rising temperatures in operations. The company's strategy is to maintain a sustainable and resilient infrastructure that can withstand the evolving climate landscape, with a focus on the well-being of its employees and the longevity of machinery.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

Drought

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- India
- Indonesia
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Penner River
- Other, please specify :Cisadane Minor Basin in Indonesia, and the Medway Minor Basin in the UK

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

TVS Motor Company, Hosur facility: The Hosur facility of TVS Motor Company faces a very high risk of drought under both the Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios, spanning the short, medium, and long term. This risk is attributed to the plant's reliance on the Ponnaiyar Minor Basin, which is vulnerable to considerable reductions in water availability due to extended periods of low rainfall and elevated temperatures. PT TVS Indonesia, Karawang facility: Similarly, the Karawang plant is at a very high risk of drought, especially under the more severe RCP 8.5 scenario across all time horizons. Under the RCP 4.5 scenario, the risk remains high. The facility depends on the Cisadane Minor Basin in Indonesia, which is prone to significant water scarcity during drought conditions. Norton Motorcycles, UK: For TVS's Norton plant located in the UK, drought presents high risks under both RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios, affecting short-term to long-term operations. The Medway Minor Basin, which supports this facility, is susceptible to reduced water availability, particularly during prolonged dry spells and heat waves. Water scarcity in these basins poses operational risks, including manufacturing disruptions, increased costs for water procurement, and challenges in ensuring workforce health and safety. However, TVSM's facilities' risk is mitigated by minimal reliance on fresh surface water, which constitutes only 2.5% of our total water withdrawal.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The impact of drought risk on TVS Motor Company's financial position, performance, and cash flows is multifaceted. As drought becomes a high risk under multiple scenarios and timelines, the organisation must prepare for financial implications.

- *Workforce Management: Water scarcity could significantly disrupt workforce management and planning. Without an adequate water supply, the health and productivity of employees are at risk, potentially leading to increased labour costs and challenges in maintaining a stable workforce. This could also affect the company's ability to attract and retain talent in the region.*
- *Asset Value and Useful Life: Assets requiring water for cooling and other processes may see a decrease in value or useful life, leading to potential write-offs or asset impairment. Early retirement of existing assets may be necessary, resulting in unanticipated capital expenditures to replace or upgrade to more water-efficient equipment. This could strain the company's capital reserves and impact cash flows.*
- *Production Capacity: Limited water availability, essential for various manufacturing processes, is likely to disrupt production capacity. Decreased production capacity could lead to lower revenues, affect the company's market share, and hinder its ability to meet customer demand.*
- *Increased Operating Costs: The company may need to source water from alternative locations at a higher cost, invest in water recycling and conservation technologies, or pay premiums for water usage during drought conditions. These additional expenses would increase operating costs and reduce profit margins.*

Overall, the financial impact of drought risk includes potential increases in operating costs, capital expenditures for asset replacement or upgrades, and the management of workforce-related challenges. These factors combined could lead to a decrease in financial performance and cash flows, necessitating a strategic financial response to mitigate the risk and ensure the long-term sustainability of the plants' operations.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

- No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

- Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

TVSM is currently undertaking a financial quantification of our Risks & Opportunities that have been identified as part of our risk assessments. Our financial analysis will be based on the HAZUS model, a standardized risk modeling methodology. The Hazus program maintains models for estimating the risk of damage from climate-related events. The model uses inventory information (buildings, infrastructure, and financial relevance), hazard extent and intensity data, and damage functions to estimate the impacts of disasters. Estimated impacts include building damages, economic losses, loss of function for essential facilities, etc. The results of our financial quantification will be documented in our upcoming TCFD report. This report will be made publicly available on our website in the second week of November'24 and will be accessible via the following link: <https://www.tvsmotor.com/investors/sebi-disclosure>.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

TVSM envisions 'To transform the quality of life of people across the world by providing mobility solutions that are exciting, responsible, sustainable and safe'. Its approach to address both physical and transition risks is crafted in close collaboration with the Business Planning Team (which encompasses Risk Management function, the Risk Management Committee (RMC), and key business leaders. The mitigation strategies we develop are rigorously aligned with the ISO 22301 management system standards, reflecting our commitment to business continuity and resilience across the company. The strategy focuses on water conservation through ZLD, recycling, and reducing reliance on external sources, with Hosur (this plant has 66% of revenue generation for TVSM) as a model facility, having achieved Water Positive status by CII. TVSM has also set an internal water price to promote efficient use, invest in water-saving technology, and financially manage drought risks. For business continuity, the company has developed emergency preparedness plans, including considerations for water rationing, alternative sourcing, and protecting its workforce. In collaboration with the Srinivasan Service Trust (SST) and local stakeholders, TVSM has executed water replenishment projects. These projects have contributed to the health of water catchments and groundwater levels around the facilities, enhancing their resilience to drought and ensuring long-term water availability for the community and TVSM's operations. TVSM has successfully increased the groundwater levels in and around the facility at its Hosur facility through initiatives to develop and maintain green belts across the facility and develop water catchment ponds. The company invests in R&D to create products and processes that are more water-efficient, thereby reducing the overall water footprint of manufacturing activities.

Plastics

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

- Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Liability

- Non-compliance with legislation

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- End-of-life management

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- India
- Indonesia
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

TVS Motor Company faces the risk of increasingly stringent Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) regulations, which demand greater accountability for the end-of-life management of products, particularly plastics, batteries, and other regulated waste streams. The evolving nature of these regulations presents challenges in waste management and material recovery. In India, existing EPR mandates already require us to navigate a complex landscape of waste management and recycling. Adding to this complexity are the upcoming laws in the United Kingdom and Indonesia. The UK is preparing to adopt the Extended Producer Responsibility for Packaging, which will hold producers responsible for the costs of collecting, recycling, and disposing of their packaging waste. Similarly, Indonesia is strengthening its EPR framework with Regulation No. P.75/2019, focusing on the Roadmap to Waste Reduction by Producers. These impending regulations will extend our responsibilities and potential financial implications across TVSM's international operations. A robust legal framework and practical guidelines are essential for effective compliance, yet their absence complicates TVSM efforts to meet these new requirements. The high costs associated with adhering to EPR mandates could significantly strain our budget as it may require investments in waste management and recycling. This financial impact requires strategic planning to meet our obligations while upholding sustainability and financial health.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Upfront costs to adopt/deploy new practices and processes

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- The risk has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium

(3.1.1.15) Effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting year

In the current fiscal year, TVS Motor Company had faced financial outlays to ensure compliance with the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) regulations for plastics. To comply with these regulations, we established partnerships with authorized recyclers, ensuring we only avail services of top-tier recyclers to manage our plastic waste effectively and responsibly. While we faced a financial outlay towards availing such services, our efforts culminated in the collection and recycling of 935 metric tons of single-use plastic waste for our India operations, aligning with the targets mandated by the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 in India. This was duly reported to the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), India in our capacity as a Brand Owner.

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The evolving EPR regulations across different geographies, including India, the United Kingdom, and Indonesia, present a multifaceted financial risk to TVS Motor Company's financial position, performance, and cash flows. In the UK, the anticipated adoption of the Extended Producer Responsibility for packaging, as outlined in the consultation paper, will likely impose additional costs on producers like us for the collection, recycling, and disposal of packaging waste. Similarly, in Indonesia, the government's enforcement of Regulation No. P.75/2019, concerning the Roadmap to Waste Reduction by Producers, signifies a strengthening commitment to EPR that will soon impact our operations. We foresee potential litigation, fines, and enforcement orders if we fail to comply with these increasingly stringent regulations across all active markets, potentially leading to significant unforeseen expenses. As we transition to using materials that meet EPR requirements, such as recyclable or bio-based plastics, we anticipate increased production costs not only in India but also as we align with the upcoming regulations in the UK and

Indonesia. Compliance costs are expected to rise due to the need for enhanced waste management systems and processes to track and reduce our plastic footprint globally. Direct costs may also increase as we source more environmentally friendly materials, which may come at a premium in these diverse markets. Furthermore, we will face upfront costs to adopt and deploy new practices and processes aimed at plastic reduction and improving waste stream efficiency across our international operations. These changes will require significant investment in R&D, infrastructure, and technology to meet EPR mandates and maintain our commitment to sustainability in all regions where we operate.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

- Greater compliance with regulatory requirements

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

TVSM envisions 'To transform the quality of life of people across the world by providing mobility solutions that are exciting, responsible, sustainable and safe'. In response to the risk posed by stricter EPR regulations, TVS Motor Company will undertake a series of strategic actions as part of our sustainability strategy. A few of its efforts under consideration for sustainability strategy will include working towards "zero waste to landfill" third-party certification for its manufacturing facilities globally, reducing the plastic weight in vehicle parts, and attaining a high recycling rate for materials used in production in the coming years. TVSM is also striving to partner with suppliers, customers, and industry bodies to promote circular economy practices. The responses will include engaging with policymakers to shape practical EPR guidelines, collaborating with suppliers to increase the use of recyclable plastic content, and participating in multi-stakeholder initiatives to drive industry-wide change. To align the entire value chain with its sustainability goals, TVSM will introduce and strengthen environmental incentives for its internal operations and suppliers. As stated earlier, TVSM is establishing organization-wide efforts towards responsibility for plastic use and recycling and is working towards switching to recyclable and non-virgin plastics wherever possible. To support end-of-life management, the company is investing in infrastructure and technology improvements that enhance its ability to recover and recycle materials. These actions, coupled with the upfront costs of adopting new practices and processes, underscore the proactive approach to managing plastic risk and ensuring financial resilience in the face of evolving environmental regulations.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

- Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

- Heat wave

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- India

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

At TVS Motor Company, our scenario analysis has highlighted significant risks related to heat waves in our upstream value chain: Heatwaves (upstream operations): Upstream transportation routes between Aurangabad and TVS facilities in Karnataka are vulnerable to heatwaves. This climate hazard pose a risk of supply chain disruptions, which could lead to delays in production and increased logistical costs. Ensuring the resilience of these transportation routes is crucial to maintaining a steady supply of materials and components

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Disruption in upstream value chain

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Heatwaves (upstream value chain): The increased likelihood of heatwaves could intermittently affect upstream transportation routes, potentially leading to some supply chain challenges. To mitigate these risks, we may need to consider investing in more resilient transport options and exploring alternative logistics solutions. While these measures could lead to increases in operational costs, they are essential to maintain the continuity of our supply chain. Additionally, any delays in orders due to such disruptions could result in some financial impact, including potential revenue losses

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

Implementing buffer stocks or dual sourcing

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

TVSM is currently undertaking a financial quantification of our Risks & Opportunities that have been identified as part of our risk assessments. Our financial analysis will be based on the HAZUS model, a standardized risk modeling methodology. The Hazus program maintains models for estimating the risk of damage from climate-related events. The model uses inventory information (buildings, infrastructure, and financial relevance), hazard extent and intensity data, and damage functions to estimate the impacts of disasters. Estimated impacts include building damages, economic losses, loss of function for essential facilities, etc. The results of our financial quantification will be documented in our upcoming TCFD report. This report will be made publicly available on our website in the second week of November'24 and will be accessible via the following link: <https://www.tvsmotor.com/investors/sebi-disclosure>.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

TVSM envisions 'To transform the quality of life of people across the world by providing mobility solutions that are exciting, responsible, sustainable and safe'. The company's approach to addressing both physical and transition risks is crafted in close collaboration with its Business Planning Team (which encompasses the Risk Management function, the Risk Management Committee (RMC), and key business leaders. The mitigation strategies developed are rigorously aligned with the ISO 22301 management system standards, reflecting TVSM's commitment to business continuity and resilience across the company. This alignment with the ISO 22301 standard enhances the company's ability to respond to risks effectively. Response to Heatwaves in Upstream Transport Route: TVS Motor Company has strategically prioritized local sourcing, with 95% of our procurement occurring within India, significantly reducing the risk of supply chain disruptions. Our suppliers are predominantly located in the same or adjacent regions to our plants, which inherently strengthens our supply chain against the impacts of heatwaves and heavy precipitation. In instances where transport routes may still be affected by extreme weather, we will actively collaborate with our logistics partners to enhance the resilience of our transport network. For instance, this may be achieved by employing meticulous route planning, continuously monitoring weather and disaster patterns, and implementing route optimizations to guarantee the timely and safe delivery of components and finished products. Should supply disruptions and their associated financial losses become challenging to mitigate in the future, TVS is prepared to explore more localized sourcing strategies for our higher-risk routes, further minimizing reliance on long-distance transportation and curtailing the potential for significant losses.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

Indonesia

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

At TVS Motor Company, our scenario analysis has highlighted significant risks related to flooding at one of our facilities. Flooding: PT TVS Indonesia, Karawang Plant is at very high risk of flooding under both RCP 4.5 and 8.5 scenarios for the short, medium, and long term. With a very high exposure to potential flood events, the facility could experience significant operational disruptions, infrastructure damage, and potential safety hazards for employees. The risk underscores the need for effective flood defense mechanisms and emergency response strategies to mitigate the impact on TVS Motor Company's operations.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

Disruption to sales

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

Short-term

Medium-term

Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Flooding: Flooding risks at the PT TVS Indonesia, Karawang Plant could lead to significant capital expenditures for flood defences and water management systems. Insurance premiums may increase to cover the heightened risk of asset damage. Production capacity disruptions and workforce management challenges during flood events could reduce revenues and disrupt the upstream value chain, impacting the company's overall financial performance.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

Develop flood emergency plans

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

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(3.1.1.29) Description of response

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Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Technology

Transition to lower emissions technology and products

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

India

Indonesia

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Regulatory landscape for internal combustion engines ICE and electric vehicles (EVs) Under the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) scenario, there is a high risk associated with future regulatory landscape shifting away from (ICE) towards lower-carbon alternatives, such as vehicles that run on cleaner fuel blends, (EVs), etc. For instance, The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas in India set forth a policy that necessitates the adoption of E20 (E20 fuel is a blend of 20% ethanol and 80% gasoline) fuel across the country by 2025, with select locations offering flex fuel options. In the UK, the 2023-24 regulatory landscape for ICEs and EVs is characterized by the enforcement of Euro 6 emission standards, promotion of ethanol-blended fuels like E10, and incentives for EV adoption, such as purchase grants and charging point installation subsidies, with a goal to transition completely to ZEV (zero emission vehicles) vehicles by 2035. In Indonesia, the 2023-24 regulatory framework for ICEs and EVs includes adherence to Euro 4 emission standards, encouragement of ethanol-blended fuels such as E10, and incentives for EV adoption, including tax reductions and import duty exemptions, aiming to increase renewable energy use and phase out new petrol and diesel vehicles by 2040. If not managed effectively, regulatory transitions could lead to the obsolescence of current ICE models, necessitating significant investment in low-carbon technology and potential market share loss.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased production costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term
- The risk has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- High

(3.1.1.15) Effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting year

Regulatory Landscape of ICEs and EVs (Ethanol fuel blends): In the reporting year, the organization's financial landscape was significantly influenced by the changing regulatory environment for internal combustion engines (ICEs) and electric vehicles (EVs). The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas in India set forth a policy that necessitates the adoption of E20 fuel across the country by 2025, with select locations offering flex fuel options. As a result, the organization incurred substantial expenses in research and development to modify and ensure compatibility of vehicle components with E20 and E40 ethanol-blended fuels. This involved the redesign or replacement of specific engine parts and comprehensive vehicle testing to maintain performance standards with these cleaner fuels. These expenditures have already impacted the organization's financial position, performance, and cash flows. Nonetheless, these investments are poised to yield long-term benefits, including potential reductions in fuel costs and a move towards more environmentally friendly transportation alternatives

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Regulatory landscape for ICE and EVs: The shift in the regulatory landscape could result in upfront costs as TVS Motor Company adapts to new practices and processes for developing EVs. Compliance costs may increase as the company aligns with new regulations, impacting financial performance and necessitating a strategic allocation of capital towards R&D and the deployment of new technologies.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

Develop new products, services and/or markets

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

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(3.1.1.29) Description of response

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collaborating with Industry Associations, regulatory bodies, and Policy makers, to shape policies that support a sustainable, low-carbon future for the automotive industry.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

- Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

- Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- India
- Indonesia
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Emerging carbon tax regulations: The emergence of carbon tax regulations in key markets like India, the UK, and Indonesia presents a high risk under the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) scenario. These regulations could increase operating costs and require strategic financial planning to mitigate the impact on TVS Motor Company's profitability. An example of such emerging regulations is the carbon border adjustment mechanism (CBAM). CBAM is a policy that charges a fee for goods imported into the EU & United Kingdom based on how much climate pollution was created by making them. This could have huge implications on manufacturing & assembling companies, requiring them to reduce the embodied carbon in their products & product parts.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Emerging carbon tax regulations: Emerging carbon tax regulations could lead to increased indirect operating costs, affecting TVS Motor Company's financial position. To mitigate these costs, the company may need to invest in carbon-reducing technologies and processes, which would impact cash flows and capital allocation. Ineffective reduction of carbon inventory will increase indirect costs of operations due to high carbon taxes.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

- No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Pricing and credits

- Increase internal price on carbon

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

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(3.1.1.29) Description of response

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Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

- Risk6

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

- Other market risk, please specify :Lack of available non-renewable resources, and increase in resource prices

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- India
- Indonesia
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Depleting Resources and Rising Prices: Under the Current Policies scenario, the risk of depleting resources and higher inflation is very high, as the lack of stringent policies will result in quicker exhaustion of non-renewable sources of energy and water. This could lead to increased costs for raw materials and energy, impacting the company's cost structure and potentially leading to higher product prices for consumers.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Depleting Resources & Rising Prices: Depleting Resources & higher inflation: for raw materials and energy could lead to increased direct costs, affecting the company's cost structure and potentially leading to higher product prices. This may impact financial performance and require strategic financial planning to manage the cost increases and maintain competitive pricing.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

Establish organization-wide targets

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

TVSM is currently undertaking a financial quantification of our Risks & Opportunities that have been identified as part of our risk assessments. Our financial analysis will be based on the HAZUS model, a standardized risk modeling methodology. The Hazus program maintains models for estimating the risk of damage from climate-related events. The model uses inventory information (buildings, infrastructure, and financial relevance), hazard extent and intensity data, and damage functions to estimate the impacts of disasters. Estimated impacts include building damages, economic losses, loss of function for essential facilities, etc. The results of our financial quantification will be documented in our upcoming TCFD report. This report will be made publicly available on our website in the second week of November'24 and will be accessible via the following link: <https://www.tvsmotor.com/investors/sebi-disclosure>.

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Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

- Risk7

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Technology

- Transition to lower emissions technology and products

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- India
- Indonesia

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Rapid Advancement of Technology: The swift progression of low-carbon and electric vehicle (EV) technologies poses a significant risk within the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) scenario. For TVS Motor Company, failure to innovate in line with industry advancements threatens the market position as sustainability becomes a decisive factor for consumers. Lagging in the adoption of emerging technologies like hydrogen fuel cells and advanced biofuel systems could lead to obsolescence, as these innovations offer substantial reductions in vehicle emissions. Additionally, falling behind in battery technology and EV infrastructure could result in non-compliance with evolving regulations and a disconnect with consumer demands, ultimately impacting the competitive advantage and market share.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Upfront costs to adopt/deploy new practices and processes

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Rapid Advancement of Technology: Investing in R&D to keep pace with technological advancements could lead to increased capital expenditures. The company must allocate capital strategically to ensure that investments in new technologies align with market demands and contribute to the company's financial performance.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

Increase investment in R&D

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

TVSM is currently undertaking a financial quantification of our Risks & Opportunities that have been identified as part of our risk assessments. Our financial analysis will be based on the HAZUS model, a standardized risk modeling methodology. The Hazus program maintains models for estimating the risk of damage from climate-related events. The model uses inventory information (buildings, infrastructure, and financial relevance), hazard extent and intensity data, and damage functions to estimate the impacts of disasters. Estimated impacts include building damages, economic losses, loss of function for essential facilities, etc. The results of our financial quantification will be documented in our upcoming TCFD report. This report will be made publicly available on our website in the second week of November'24 and will be accessible via the following link: <https://www.tvsmotor.com/investors/sebi-disclosure>.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

TVSM envisions 'To transform the quality of life of people across the world by providing mobility solutions that are exciting, responsible, sustainable and safe'. The company's approach to addressing both physical and transition risks is crafted in close collaboration with its Business Planning Team (which encompasses the Risk Management function, the Risk Management Committee (RMC), and key business leaders. The mitigation strategies developed are rigorously aligned with the ISO 22301 management system standards, reflecting TVSM's commitment to business continuity and resilience across the company. This alignment with the ISO 22301 standard enhances the company's ability to respond to risks effectively. Rapid Advancement of Technology: The rapid advancement of low-carbon and EV technologies presents both challenges and opportunities for TVS Motor Company. The company is escalating its investment in R&D to innovate and integrate cutting-edge technologies into vehicles. The goal is to lead the market in sustainable mobility solutions by offering products that meet the latest technological standards and consumer preferences. By fostering a culture of continuous innovation, TVSM is ensuring that it remains at the forefront of the industry's transition to a low-carbon future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk8

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

India

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

At TVS Motor Company, the scenario analysis has highlighted significant risks related to heavy precipitation at one of its upstream transportation routes. Heavy precipitation (upstream operations): Upstream transportation routes between Aurangabad and TVS facilities in Karnataka are vulnerable to heavy precipitation (0.003% of TVSM's total upstream operations routes). These climate hazards pose a risk of supply chain disruptions, which could lead to delays in production and increased logistical costs. Ensuring the resilience of these transportation routes is crucial to maintaining a steady supply of materials and components.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

Disruption in upstream value chain

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Heavy precipitation (upstream value chain): The risk of heavy precipitation affecting upstream transportation routes could intermittently affect upstream transportation routes, potentially leading to some supply chain challenges. To mitigate these risks, we may need to consider investing in more resilient transport options and exploring alternative logistics solutions. While these measures could lead to increases in operational costs, they are essential to maintain the continuity of our supply chain. Additionally, any delays in orders due to such disruptions could result in some financial impact, including potential revenue losses

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

- No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

- Implementing buffer stocks or dual sourcing

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

TVSM is currently undertaking a financial quantification of our Risks & Opportunities that have been identified as part of our risk assessments. Our financial analysis will be based on the HAZUS model, a standardized risk modeling methodology. The Hazus program maintains models for estimating the risk of damage from climate-related events. The model uses inventory information (buildings, infrastructure, and financial relevance), hazard extent and intensity data, and damage functions to estimate the impacts of disasters. Estimated impacts include building damages, economic losses, loss of function for essential facilities, etc. The results of our financial quantification will be documented in our upcoming TCFD report. This report will be made publicly available on our website in the second week of November'24 and will be accessible via the following link: <https://www.tvsmotor.com/investors/sebi-disclosure>.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

TVSM envisions 'To transform the quality of life of people across the world by providing mobility solutions that are exciting, responsible, sustainable and safe'. The company's approach to addressing both physical and transition risks is crafted in close collaboration with its Business Planning Team (which encompasses the Risk Management function, the Risk Management Committee (RMC), and key business leaders. The mitigation strategies developed are rigorously aligned with the ISO 22301 management system standards, reflecting TVSM's commitment to business continuity and resilience across the company. This alignment with the ISO 22301 standard enhances the company's ability to respond to risks effectively. TVS Motor Company has strategically prioritized local sourcing, with 95% of our procurement occurring within India, significantly reducing the risk of supply chain disruptions. The suppliers are predominantly located in the same or adjacent regions to TVSM's plants, which inherently strengthens the supply chain against the impacts of heatwaves and heavy precipitation. In instances where transport routes may still be affected by extreme weather, we will actively collaborate with our logistics partners to enhance the resilience of our transport network. For instance, this may be achieved by employing meticulous route planning, continuously monitoring weather and disaster patterns, and implementing route optimizations to guarantee the timely and safe delivery of components and finished products. Should supply disruptions and their associated financial losses become challenging to mitigate in the future, TVS is prepared to explore more localized sourcing strategies for our higher-risk routes, further minimizing reliance on long-distance transportation and curtailing the potential for significant losses.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk9

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Egypt
- Brazil
- Georgia
- Nigeria
- Cameroon
- Colombia
- Philippines

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

TVS Motor Company exports a significant portion of its products, with approximately 40% of its India-based production and approximately 90% of its Indonesia-based production destined for international markets, spanning over 80 countries. The company's reliance on its downstream value chain is crucial for the timely delivery of its products to these diverse locations. Notably, the Chennai port, a pivotal export hub for TVS Motor, is susceptible to flooding under both RCP 4.5 and 8.5 climate scenarios, which could severely impact operations in the short, medium, and long term. This vulnerability extends to several international ports where TVS Motor offloads its products, compounding the risk of disruptions across its value chain.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Disruption in downstream value chain

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The financial repercussions of downstream flooding include potential damage to goods, leading to losses and the necessity for write-offs. Moreover, the ensuing disruption to the value chain could precipitate shipment delays and hinder order fulfillment, adversely affecting the company's revenue streams.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

Amend the Business Continuity Plan

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

TVSM is currently undertaking a financial quantification of our Risks & Opportunities that have been identified as part of our risk assessments. Our financial analysis will be based on the HAZUS model, a standardized risk modeling methodology. The Hazus program maintains models for estimating the risk of damage from climate-related events. The model uses inventory information (buildings, infrastructure, and financial relevance), hazard extent and intensity data, and damage functions to estimate the impacts of disasters. Estimated impacts include building damages, economic losses, loss of function for essential facilities, etc. The results of our financial quantification will be documented in our upcoming TCFD report. This report will be made publicly available on our website in the second week of November'24 and will be accessible via the following link: <https://www.tvsmotor.com/investors/sebi-disclosure>.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In light of the identified downstream value chain risks due to physical climate-related events at the ports we utilize, TVS Motor Company will consider proactive measures to fortify our supply chain resilience and ensure uninterrupted service to our international markets. These may include integrating climate scenario analysis into our BCP and establishing adaptive operational protocols. For instance, we may consider the adoption of alternative supply routes, transport methods, and secondary ports to ensure that we can maintain our export operations even if our primary facilities are affected by climate events. These alternatives will be evaluated for their ability to meet the demands of the markets we serve, both in terms of volume and delivery timelines. Through these forward-looking measures, we aim to ensure that our logistics framework is agile and resilient, safeguard our operations against climate-related disruptions, and uphold our reputation for reliability and excellence in the global marketplace.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

- Risk10

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

- Heat wave

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Iraq
- Benin
- Haiti
- Nepal
- Qatar
- Bahrain
- Sudan
- Yemen
- Angola
- Guinea
- Kuwait
- Cameroon

- Ecuador
- Liberia
- Myanmar
- Nigeria
- Viet Nam
- Nicaragua
- Sri Lanka
- Bangladesh
- Mauritania

- Colombia
- Djibouti
- Paraguay
- Thailand
- Mozambique
- Saudi Arabia
- Sierra Leone
- United Arab Emirates
- Iran (Islamic Republic of)

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The threat of heatwaves looms over the Chennai port, which is integral to TVS Motor's export operations. Under the projected RCP 4.5 and 8.5 scenarios, increased temperatures could disrupt port operations, affecting workforce management and necessitating additional maintenance for infrastructure and equipment. Similar heatwave risks at international ports where TVS Motor's products are received could lead to operational inefficiencies and interruptions.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Disruption in downstream value chain

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Heatwave-induced disruptions could strain the operations of affected ports, potentially escalating maintenance costs and necessitating investments in creating safer working conditions for better workforce management. These additional expenses may be passed on to port users, including TVS Motors, resulting in increased operational costs, shipment delays, and order fulfillment challenges, ultimately impacting the company's cost structure and revenue.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

Amend the Business Continuity Plan

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

TVSM is currently undertaking a financial quantification of our Risks & Opportunities that have been identified as part of our risk assessments. Our financial analysis will be based on the HAZUS model, a standardized risk modeling methodology. The Hazus program maintains models for estimating the risk of damage from climate-related events. The model uses inventory information (buildings, infrastructure, and financial relevance), hazard extent and intensity data, and damage functions to estimate the impacts of disasters. Estimated impacts include building damages, economic losses, loss of function for essential facilities, etc. The results of our financial quantification will be documented in our upcoming TCFD report. This report will be made publicly available on our website in the second week of November'24 and will be accessible via the following link: <https://www.tvsmotor.com/investors/sebi-disclosure>.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In light of the identified downstream value chain risks due to physical climate-related events at the ports we utilize, TVS Motor Company will consider proactive measures to fortify our supply chain resilience and ensure uninterrupted service to our international markets. These may include integrating climate scenario analysis

into our BCP and establishing adaptive operational protocols. For instance, we may consider the adoption of alternative distribution routes, transport methods, and secondary ports to ensure that we can maintain our export operations even if our primary facilities are affected by climate events. These alternatives will be evaluated for their ability to meet the demands of the markets we serve, both in terms of volume and delivery timelines. Through these forward-looking measures, we aim to ensure that our logistics framework is agile and resilient, safeguard our operations against climate-related disruptions, and uphold our reputation for reliability and excellence in the global marketplace.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

- Risk11

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

- Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nepal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Colombia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Guinea | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Paraguay |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Liberia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bangladesh |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Myanmar | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Costa Rica |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cambodia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sierra Leone |

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

TVS Motor's extensive export operations are contingent on a reliable downstream value chain. The Chennai port, a key export gateway, faces a heightened risk of heavy precipitation under RCP 4.5 and 8.5 scenarios, which could disrupt port accessibility and operations. This risk is mirrored at various international ports that facilitate the distribution of TVS Motor's products, presenting a global challenge to the company's value chain.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Disruption in downstream value chain

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Heavy precipitation events could lead to significant shipment and order fulfillment delays if ports become inaccessible. Additionally, the risk of infrastructural damage and the potential for increased costs associated with enhancing port resilience could be transferred to port users. TVS Motors may face elevated operational expenses and potential disruptions to its revenue flow as a result of these climate-induced challenges.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

Amend the Business Continuity Plan

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

TVSM is currently undertaking a financial quantification of our Risks & Opportunities that have been identified as part of our risk assessments. Our financial analysis will be based on the HAZUS model, a standardized risk modeling methodology. The Hazus program maintains models for estimating the risk of damage from climate-related events. The model uses inventory information (buildings, infrastructure, and financial relevance), hazard extent and intensity data, and damage functions to estimate the impacts of disasters. Estimated impacts include building damages, economic losses, loss of function for essential facilities, etc. The results of our financial quantification will be documented in our upcoming TCFD report. This report will be made publicly available on our website in the second week of November'24 and will be accessible via the following link: <https://www.tvsmotor.com/investors/sebi-disclosure>.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In light of the identified downstream value chain risks due to physical climate-related events at the ports we utilize, TVS Motor Company will consider proactive measures to fortify our supply chain resilience and ensure uninterrupted service to our international markets. These may include integrating climate scenario analysis into our BCP and establishing adaptive operational protocols. For instance, we may consider the adoption of alternative distribution routes, transport methods, and secondary ports to ensure that we can maintain our export operations even if our primary facilities are affected by climate events. These alternatives will be evaluated for their ability to meet the demands of the markets we serve, both in terms of volume and delivery timelines. Through these forward-looking measures, we aim to ensure that our logistics framework is agile and resilient, safeguard our operations against climate-related disruptions, and uphold our reputation for reliability and excellence in the global marketplace.

[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

CAPEX

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

TVSM is currently undertaking a financial quantification of its Risks & Opportunities that have been identified as part of the risk assessments. The financial analysis will be based on the HAZUS model, a standardized risk modeling methodology. The Hazus program maintains models for estimating the risk of damage from climate-related events. The model uses inventory information (buildings, infrastructure, and financial relevance), hazard extent and intensity data, and damage functions to estimate the impacts of disasters. Estimated impacts include building damages, economic losses, loss of function for essential facilities, etc. The results of TVSM's financial quantification will be documented in the upcoming TCFD report. This report will be made publicly available on our website in the second week of November'24, and will be accessible via the following link: <https://www.tvsmotor.com/investors/sebi-disclosure>

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

CAPEX

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

TVSM is currently undertaking a financial quantification of its Risks & Opportunities that have been identified as part of the risk assessments. The financial analysis will be based on the HAZUS model, a standardized risk modeling methodology. The Hazus program maintains models for estimating the risk of damage from climate-related events. The model uses inventory information (buildings, infrastructure, and financial relevance), hazard extent and intensity data, and damage functions to estimate the impacts of disasters. Estimated impacts include building damages, economic losses, loss of function for essential facilities, etc. The results of TVSM's financial quantification will be documented in the upcoming TCFD report. This report will be made publicly available on our website in the second week of November'24, and will be accessible via the following link: <https://www.tvsmotor.com/investors/sebi-disclosure>

[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

Penner River

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

TVS Motor Company's climate risk assessment reveals that our Hosur plant in India faces water-related risks, particularly under the RCP 8.5 "business as usual" scenario, which predicts limited action on carbon emissions. This scenario could lead to increased drought conditions, emphasizing the importance of proactive water risk management and sustainability efforts at the Hosur facility. Despite the contribution of the Hosur facility (Mathigiri Firka) to our Revenue share and operational footprint, the potential for drought-related risks to substantially effect our revenue are considered upto 20%. It is noteworthy that our reliance on groundwater is reduced to 49% (330.688 megalitres) of our total water demand Remaining 51% water demand is met by rainwater, recycled water (sewage and effluent treatment). To mitigate the impact of drought, the Hosur plant has proactively adopted measures such as Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) and the use of treated recycled water in our operations, which curtails the need for additional water withdrawals. Our water conservation efforts, including the construction of water catchment ponds, Rainwater Harvesting structures, as well as community projects undertaken in collaboration with SST have not only contributed to a rise in local groundwater levels but have also fostered biodiversity, with species like the Painted Stork now nesting at the site. Such initiatives have resulted in the Hosur facility achieving Water Positive status from a third-party (Confederation of Indian Industry-CII). All these proactive efforts in Mathigiri Firka (watershed block categorised by Groundwater Tamil Nadu Public works Department) helped improve the groundwater status 2017 marked as critical* to semi-critical** in 2023. Moreover, our Business Continuity

Plan fortifies our emergency preparedness and helps mitigate potential operational disruptions. Given these proactive steps and our overall limited dependence on fresh surface water, we anticipate that the impact on our global revenue from drought-related risks at the Hosur plant will not affect a large part of our Revenue. * G.O.(Ms) No. 161Categorization of Firka as on 2017.pdf (groundwatertnpwd.org.in) ** [http://www.groundwatertnpwd.org.in/GO\(Ms\)%20No%2015%20WR\(R1\)%20Dept%20dated%2028.03.2023.pdf](http://www.groundwatertnpwd.org.in/GO(Ms)%20No%2015%20WR(R1)%20Dept%20dated%2028.03.2023.pdf)

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Indonesia

Other, please specify :Cisadane, Indonesia

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Our plant in Indonesia is not dependent on fresh surface water, with third-party sources (groundwater) accounting for all of our total water demand. Nonetheless, the threat of droughts affecting the plant persists, and we will evaluate and assess measures to mitigate this risk. Moreover, our

global operations span multiple regions, including India, Indonesia, and the UK, along with our subsidiaries. This geographical diversification, combined with our current water management initiatives, positions us to effectively navigate the potential financial implications of water scarcity.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Other, please specify :Medway, UK

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Our plant in UK is not dependent on fresh surface water, with third-party sources accounting for 100% of our total water withdrawals. Additionally, the plant withdraws less than 1% of our total water withdrawal across the organization. Nonetheless, the threat of droughts affecting the plant persists, and we evaluate and assess measures to mitigate this risk. Moreover, our global operations span multiple regions, including India, Indonesia, and the UK, along with our subsidiaries. This

geographical diversification, combined with our current water management initiatives, positions us to effectively navigate the potential financial implications of water scarcity.

[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	N/A

[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

	Environmental opportunities identified
Water	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

Shift in consumer preferences

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- India
- Indonesia
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Shifting Consumer Preferences to low-carbon products: TVS Motor Company is poised to capitalize on significant opportunities arising from climate change, particularly in the realm of product impact and market competition. As consumer preferences shift towards more eco-friendly and sustainable transportation options, there is a growing demand for products that align with these environmental values. Low carbon alternatives, such as vehicles that run on cleaner fuel blends (E20 & E40), as well as Electric vehicles (EVs) which represent a cleaner alternative to traditional internal combustion engine vehicles, are at the forefront of this shift. The attractiveness of EVs is further enhanced by government subsidies, which lower the cost barrier for consumers and incentivize the adoption of green technology in India. As we speak, 8% of our monthly sales is from electric vehicles.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term
- The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- High

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

During the reporting period, TVS Motor Company seized the opportunity arising from shifting consumer preferences towards low-carbon products. Government incentives, such as the FAME II scheme, which provides subsidies to reduce the cost differential between internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles and electric vehicles (EVs), accelerated the market's swift transition to environmentally friendly alternatives. This included electric vehicles and vehicles capable of running on cleaner burning fuels. Furthermore, the Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes for original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) offered an additional impetus. Capitalizing on these incentives, TVS Motor Company effectively captured the increasing demand for sustainable transportation. This led to the sale of approximately 193,899 units of its flagship EV product, the TVS iQUBE, in FY23-24. Electric vehicle sales accounted for approximately 4.24% of the company's total sales. This strategic alignment with consumer trends and government policies significantly bolstered the company's revenue streams, positively influencing its financial performance within the reporting period.

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Climate change presents opportunities that can positively impact TVS Motor Company's financial performance, particularly in terms of revenue growth. As consumer preferences increasingly favour eco-friendly vehicles, TVSM anticipates a surge in demand for its products, especially electric vehicles (EVs) and vehicles compatible with E20 and E40 fuel blends. This increased demand is expected to drive up revenues as more consumers opt for TVS Motor Company's sustainable mobility solutions. Access to new and emerging markets is another avenue for increased revenues. As the company innovates and introduces efficient, environmentally conscious products, it can tap into markets that were previously unexplored or underserved. These markets present fresh opportunities for growth and expansion, allowing the company to diversify its customer base and increase its market share. Government subsidies and incentives play a crucial role in accelerating the adoption of green technologies. In India, for example, the Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles (FAME II) and Production-Linked Incentives (PLI) schemes provided financial support for the development and adoption of electric vehicles. In the UK, The UK Plug-In Grant from the government serves as an incentive designed to encourage the adoption of electric vehicles (EVs) by offering a subsidy towards the purchase cost of qualifying low-emission vehicles. Additionally, Indonesia has also announced tax incentives to encourage EV sales, including waiving off of luxury and import taxes. Such initiatives align with the country's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement and create a conducive environment for companies like TVS Motor Company to thrive. The financial benefits from these subsidies and incentives not only make its products more attractive to consumers, but they also enhance its competitive edge, leading to potential increases in sales volume and profitability. Overall, the anticipated financial effects of these opportunities are robust, with TVS Motor Company well-positioned to leverage the shifting landscape towards sustainability, resulting in a stronger financial outlook and a solid foundation for long-term growth.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

No

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

TVSM is currently undertaking a financial quantification of its Risks & Opportunities that have been identified as part of risk assessments. To assess the financial effect of opportunities, TVSM utilizes financial modeling, which factors in dynamic market demands, pricing strategies, and the cost implications of adhering to the evolving carbon taxonomy. TVSM's internal carbon pricing mechanism and the capital expenditures required for realizing opportunities, such as research and development, are integral to this model. Additionally, the company considers factors that influence market uptake, including consumer behavior trends, competitive positioning, and regulatory incentives, to forecast potential revenue increases. This comprehensive approach ensures that the full economic potential of TVSM's opportunities is captured. The results of financial quantification will be documented in TVSM's upcoming TCFD report. This report will be made publicly available on the company's website in the second week of November'24 and will be accessible via the following link: <https://www.tvsmotor.com/investors/sebi-disclosure>

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

As we navigate the global shift towards sustainability, TVS Motor Company is actively shaping its climate transition and decarbonization roadmap. Our Managing Director, Sudarshan Venu, emphasizes that the expansion of our EV portfolio is central to our product strategy moving forward. However, we also recognize the enduring potential of the internal combustion engine (ICE) market. In line with our business and sustainability strategies, we will continue to offer ICE vehicles, focusing on more efficient, low-carbon models that are compatible with cleaner burning fuels like E20 and E40. Our strategic plan is carefully crafted with targets and initiatives aimed at capturing the growing demand for eco-friendly vehicles and establishing ourselves as a frontrunner in the low-carbon transportation sector. While we are bolstering our commitment to ZEVs in alignment with the SBTi recommendations, we will continue to sell ICE variants. This balanced approach is supported by substantial investments in R&D, enabling us to innovate and produce alternative fuels and low-carbon products that not only meet the changing preferences of consumers but also align with the most stringent environmental standards. Our investment roadmaps, carefully charted to align our financial metrics with our climate transition efforts, further bolster our approach to realizing such opportunities. We are allocating capital towards the development of new technologies, the enhancement of our EV offerings, and the establishment of sustainable manufacturing practices. Our investments not only aim to reduce our carbon footprint but also to capture new market opportunities and drive revenue growth. Additionally, we are actively engaging with policymakers, suppliers, and customers to foster a collaborative approach to sustainability. Working with policymakers, we aim to shape and benefit from regulations and incentives that support the transition to a low-carbon economy. Our collaboration with suppliers focuses on increasing the use of recyclable materials and promoting circular economy practices. Customer engagement closely aligns our product development with market demands for sustainable transportation options. TVS Motor Company's strategic climate transition and decarbonization plans are key to our future success, positioning us to capitalize on sustainability trends and meet our financial and environmental goals.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Capital flow and financing

Access to sustainability linked loans

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- India
- Indonesia
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

TVS Motors can strategically leverage sustainability-linked loans (SLLs) to demonstrate its commitment to integrating environmental goals into its financial strategy. SLLs incentivize borrowers to meet ambitious sustainability performance targets, offering benefits like lower interest rates as these targets are achieved. By pursuing SLLs, TVS Motors can drive innovation in energy efficiency, renewable energy, and sustainable supply chains, ultimately reducing costs and strengthening its business model. This approach enhances the brand's reputation, fosters customer loyalty, and bolsters its competitive edge, securing long-term value for shareholders while contributing to a positive environmental impact.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased access to capital at lower/more favorable rates

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

In the short term, TVSM may incur costs to meet the criteria for these loans which may affect cash flow. However, interest savings from lower rates can boost net income and cash flow. Over the medium term, access to favorable financing supports sustainable investments, improving financial performance by reducing interest expenses. In the long term, a strong sustainability profile can attract investors and improve credit ratings, resulting in significant interest savings, enhancing cash reserves, and increasing reinvestment potential.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

No

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

TVSM is currently undertaking a financial quantification of its Risks & Opportunities that have been identified as part of risk assessments. To assess the financial effect of opportunities, TVSM utilizes financial modeling, which factors in dynamic market demands, pricing strategies, and the cost implications of adhering to the evolving carbon taxonomy. TVSM's internal carbon pricing mechanism and the capital expenditures required for realizing opportunities, such as research and development, are integral to this model. Additionally, the company considers factors that influence market uptake, including consumer behavior trends, competitive positioning, and regulatory incentives, to forecast potential revenue increases. This comprehensive approach ensures that the full economic potential of TVSM's opportunities is captured. The results of financial quantification will be documented in TVSM's upcoming TCFD report. This report will be made publicly available on the company's website in the second week of November'24 and will be accessible via the following link: <https://www.tvsmotor.com/investors/sebi-disclosure>

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

TVS Motors, being a leading automotive company, is strategically positioning itself to capitalize on the growing opportunities presented by Sustainability Linked Loans (SLL). TVSM has been actively pursuing Sustainability initiatives across its operations. The organization's efforts and resulting impact is monitored and disclosed using globally accepted standards such as GRI and CSRD, allowing for easier verification for investors and financiers. Potential areas of focus for TVS Motors include

renewable energy, energy efficiency, water conservation, and waste reduction. By leveraging SLLs, TVS Motors can drive its sustainability journey, contributing to a more sustainable future while reaping the benefits of competitive financing and enhanced brand reputation.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

- Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

- Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- India
- Indonesia
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Innovation driven by Market/Product Competition: In the competitive landscape, TVS Motor Company sees an opportunity to distinguish itself through innovation and efficiency. By developing and introducing products that are not only environmentally friendly but also technologically advanced affordable, accessible and with enhanced safety features, we can capture new markets and meet the evolving needs of conscious consumers. Healthy competition within the industry acts as a catalyst for technological advancements, driving the entire sector towards higher standards of sustainability and performance. TVS Motor Company's strategic

investments, commitment to sustainability, and focus on innovation position it as a key player in the transition to a low-carbon economy. Their efforts not only contribute to environmental conservation but also set a benchmark for the industry.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- High

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Climate change presents opportunities that we expect to positively impact TVS Motor Company's financial performance, particularly in terms of revenue growth. As consumer preferences increasingly favour eco-friendly vehicles, we anticipate a surge in demand for our products, especially electric vehicles (EVs) and vehicles compatible with E20 and E40 fuel blends. This increased demand is expected to drive up revenues as more consumers opt for TVS Motor Company's sustainable mobility solutions. Access to new and emerging markets is another avenue for increased revenues. As we innovate and introduce efficient, environmentally conscious products, we can tap into markets that were previously unexplored or underserved. These markets present fresh opportunities for growth and expansion, allowing us to diversify our customer base and increase our market share. Government subsidies and incentives play a crucial role in accelerating the adoption of green technologies. In India, for example, the Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles (FAME II) and Production-Linked Incentives (PLI) schemes

provided financial support for the development and adoption of electric vehicles. In the UK, The UK Plug-In Grant from the government serves as a incentive designed to encourage the adoption of electric vehicles (EVs) by offering a subsidy towards the purchase cost of qualifying low-emission vehicles. Additionally, Indonesia has also announced tax incentives to encourage EV sales, including waiving off of luxury and import taxes. Such initiatives align with the country's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement and create a conducive environment for companies like TVS Motor Company to thrive. The financial benefits from these subsidies and incentives not only make our products more attractive to consumers, but they also enhance our competitive edge, leading to potential increases in sales volume and profitability. Overall, the anticipated financial effects of these opportunities are robust, with TVS Motor Company well-positioned to leverage the shifting landscape towards sustainability, resulting in a stronger financial outlook and a solid foundation for long-term growth.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

No

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

TVSM is currently undertaking a financial quantification of its Risks & Opportunities that have been identified as part of risk assessments. To assess the financial effect of opportunities, TVSM utilizes financial modeling, which factors in dynamic market demands, pricing strategies, and the cost implications of adhering to the evolving carbon taxonomy. TVSM's internal carbon pricing mechanism and the capital expenditures required for realizing opportunities, such as research and development, are integral to this model. Additionally, the company considers factors that influence market uptake, including consumer behavior trends, competitive positioning, and regulatory incentives, to forecast potential revenue increases. This comprehensive approach ensures that the full economic potential of TVSM's opportunities is captured. The results of financial quantification will be documented in TVSM's upcoming TCFD report. This report will be made publicly available on the company's website in the second week of November'24 and will be accessible via the following link: <https://www.tvsmotor.com/investors/sebi-disclosure>

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

As TVSM navigates the global shift towards sustainability, it is actively shaping its climate transition and decarbonisation roadmap. The company's Managing Director, Sudarshan Venu, emphasizes that the expansion of its EV portfolio is central to the company's product strategy moving forward. However, TVSM also recognize the enduring potential of the internal combustion engine (ICE) market. In line with its business and sustainability strategies, the company will continue to offer ICE vehicles, focusing on more efficient, low-carbon models that are compatible with cleaner burning fuels like E20 and E40. TVSM's strategic plan is carefully crafted with targets and initiatives aimed at capturing the growing demand for eco-friendly vehicles and establishing itself as a frontrunner in the low-carbon transportation sector. While the company is bolstering its commitment to ZEVs in alignment with the SBTi recommendations, it will continue to sell ICE variants. This balanced approach is supported by substantial investments in R&D, enabling the company to innovate and produce alternative fuels and low-carbon products that not only meet the changing preferences of consumers but also align with the most stringent environmental standards. TVSM's investment roadmaps, carefully charted to align its financial metrics with its climate transition efforts, further bolster its approach to realising such opportunities. The company is allocating capital towards the development of new technologies, the enhancement of our EV offerings, and the establishment of sustainable manufacturing practices. Its investments not only aim to reduce its carbon footprint but also to capture new market opportunities and drive revenue growth. Additionally, TVSM is actively engaging with policymakers, suppliers, and customers to foster a collaborative approach to sustainability. Working with policymakers, the company aims to shape and benefit from regulations and incentives that support the transition to a low-carbon economy. Its collaboration with suppliers focusses on increasing the use of recyclable materials and promoting

circular economy practices. Customer engagement closely aligns our product development with market demands for sustainable transportation options. TVS Motor Company's strategic climate transition and decarbonisation plans are key to our future success, positioning us to capitalize on sustainability trends and meet our financial and environmental goals.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

- Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

- Reduced water usage and consumption

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- India
- Indonesia
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- Penner River
- Other, please specify :Kabini River in India, Cisadane Minor Basin in Indonesia, and the Medway Minor Basin in the UK

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

TVS Motors has identified reducing water consumption as a key opportunity. The company aims to reduce water usage across its operations by implementing advanced water-saving methods, recycling measures, and adopting rainwater harvesting. These efforts align with TVSM's sustainability goals, enhance operational efficiency, and mitigate water scarcity risks. Additionally, by promoting water conservation awareness among employees, TVS strengthens its reputation as a responsible business while contributing to environmental and community well-being. It is noteworthy that our reliance on groundwater is reduced to 49% (330.688 megalitres) of our total water demand Remaining 51% of water demand is met by rainwater, and recycled water (sewage and effluent treatment) in the Hosur facility. Hosur facility achieved Water Positive status from a third party (Confederation of Indian Industry-CII). The proactive efforts in Mathigiri Firka (watershed block categorised by Groundwater Tamil Nadu Public Works Department) helped improve the groundwater status in 2017 marked as critical to semi-critical** in 2023. * G.O.(Ms) No. 161Categorization of Firka as on 2017.pdf (groundwatertnpwd.org.in) ** [http://www.groundwatertnpwd.org.in/GO\(Ms\)%20No%2015%20WR\(R1\)%20Dept%20dated%2028.03.2023.pdf](http://www.groundwatertnpwd.org.in/GO(Ms)%20No%2015%20WR(R1)%20Dept%20dated%2028.03.2023.pdf)*

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Reduced direct costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Lower water usage can lead to direct cost savings for TVSM, as the expenses related to water procurement, treatment, and disposal are reduced. These savings can improve the company's profit margins and cash flows. Furthermore, demonstrating water stewardship can enhance the company's reputation and lead to opportunities for recognition and awards, which can indirectly contribute to financial performance through increased brand equity. The opportunity also has a bearing on the organization's Internal Water Price (1.19 dollars), which drives decisions on investments that require significant financial outlay and affect the organization's water footprint. Identification of Internal water price will help assign a monetary value to water used within the company. This further will help in recognizing the true cost of water, including extraction, transportation, usage, and treatment. It encourages efficient water use and investment in water-saving technologies.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

No

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

TVSM is currently undertaking a financial quantification of its Risks & Opportunities that have been identified as part of risk assessments. To assess the financial effect of opportunities, TVSM utilizes financial modeling, which factors in dynamic market demands, pricing strategies, and the cost implications of adhering to the evolving carbon taxonomy. TVSM's internal carbon pricing mechanism and the capital expenditures required for realizing opportunities, such as research and development, are integral to this model. Additionally, the company considers factors that influence market uptake, including consumer behavior trends, competitive positioning, and regulatory incentives, to forecast potential revenue increases. This comprehensive approach ensures that the full economic potential of TVSM's opportunities is captured. The results of financial quantification will be documented in TVSM's upcoming TCFD report. This report will be made publicly available on the company's website in the second week of November'24 and will be accessible via the following link: <https://www.tvsmotor.com/investors/sebi-disclosure>

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Despite the contribution of the Hosur facility (Mathigiri Firka) to our Revenue share and operational footprint, the potential for drought-related risks to substantially affect our revenue are considered upto 20%. It is noteworthy that our reliance on groundwater is reduced to 49% (330.688 megalitres) of our total water demand Remaining 51% water demand is met by Trainwater, recycled water (sewage and effluent treatment). The Hosur plant has proactively adopted measures such as Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) and the use of treated recycled water in our operations, which curtails the need for additional water withdrawals. Our water conservation efforts, including the construction of water catchment ponds, Rainwater Harvesting structures, as well as community projects undertaken in collaboration with SST have contributed to a rise in local groundwater levels. Hosur facility achieved Water Positive status from a third-party (Confederation of Indian Industry-CII). These proactive efforts in Mathigiri Firka (watershed block categorised by Groundwater Tamil Nadu Public works Department) helped improve the groundwater status 2017 marked as critical to semi-critical** in 2023. TVSM will adopt comprehensive water stewardship programs aimed at accounting and minimizing water use across all its operations. The initiative includes the integration of water-efficient technologies, the implementation of rainwater harvesting systems, and the promotion of wastewater recycling and reuse. Furthermore, TVSM plans to optimize its manufacturing processes to reduce water consumption by applying lean manufacturing*

principles to ensure efficiency. The company also intends to foster a culture of conservation among its employees through awareness campaigns and incentive programs that reward water-saving practices. Additionally, the internal water pricing mechanism will incentivize TVSM to reduce water consumption by assigning a tangible cost to water usage, thereby encouraging more efficient practices and investment in water-saving technologies across all operation.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Reputational capital

Improved ratings by sustainability/ESG indexes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

India

Indonesia

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Enhanced ESG ratings offer TVS Motor Company (TVSM) a chance to elevate its brand reputation, attract eco-conscious customers, and secure investor finance favoring sustainable practices. Internally, it boosts morale and motivation, fostering a culture of responsibility and innovation. Financially, it opens doors to impact investors and potentially better capital terms, while operationally, it provides a competitive edge in an increasingly eco-focused market, leading to new partnerships and business growth opportunities.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Reputational and Brand Value

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
 Medium-term
 Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Higher ratings in globally recognized sustainability and Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) indexes such as CDP, DJSI, Sustainalytics, and EcoVadis., can attract a broader investor base, especially among those who prioritize responsible investing. Such recognition can result in an uptick in the company's share price and a reduction in the cost of capital, which can have a favorable effect on the financial standing of the company. Moreover, an enhancement in ESG performance may bolster the company's reputation, which could lead to a rise in sales and customer loyalty. This, in turn, would have a positive impact on the company's financial performance and cash flows.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

- No

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

TVSM is currently undertaking a financial quantification of its Risks & Opportunities that have been identified as part of risk assessments. To assess the financial effect of opportunities, TVSM utilizes financial modeling, which factors in dynamic market demands, pricing strategies, and the cost implications of adhering to the evolving carbon taxonomy. TVSM's internal carbon pricing mechanism and the capital expenditures required for realizing opportunities, such as research and development, are integral to this model. Additionally, the company considers factors that influence market uptake, including consumer behavior trends, competitive positioning, and regulatory incentives, to forecast potential revenue increases. This comprehensive approach ensures that the full economic potential of TVSM's opportunities is captured. The results of financial quantification will be documented in TVSM's upcoming TCFD report. This report will be made publicly available on the company's website in the second week of November'24 and will be accessible via the following link: <https://www.tvsmotor.com/investors/sebi-disclosure>

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

TVSM aims to improve its ratings by sustainability and ESG indexes, which stands as a key objective for the company. It plans to enhance transparency by consistently reporting its sustainability performance in accordance with global ESG standards, helping the organization prepare for evolving Sustainability reporting requirements, such as that of SEBI and CSRD. Engaging with stakeholders is a priority for TVSM, as the company seeks to surpass their expectations and integrate their insights into its sustainability strategy. With the establishment of ambitious ESG targets and the tracking of progress through key performance indicators, TVSM continues to align its reporting to global rating indices such as CDP, DJSI, Ecovadis and Sustainalytics.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp4

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

Reduced impact of product use on water resources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- India
- Indonesia
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Reducing water impact during the use phase of TVS Motor Company's products stands as a significant opportunity in light of depleting natural resources and escalating climate risks. As the global community grapples with these environmental challenges, there is a growing demand for resilient products and processes that exert minimal strain on water resources. TVSM is well-positioned to meet this demand by developing and promoting a responsible product portfolio that includes water-efficient practices and electric vehicles. An example of such innovation is TVSM's engagement with its downstream value chain, leading to the adoption of the blue vs. green wash system at dealerships. This system, equipped with a treatment plant, recycles over 95% of water and delivers a high-quality wash in just six minutes, significantly reducing water usage. Such initiatives resonate with a market increasingly conscious of sustainability, and they align with the expectations of investors seeking environmentally responsible investments.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

By reducing the water footprint of its products, TVSM can appeal to environmentally conscious consumers and differentiate itself in the market. This can lead to increased sales and market share, boosting financial performance. Additionally, it can mitigate risks related to water scarcity and associated regulatory pressures, which can have financial implications in terms of increased costs or fines

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

No

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

TVSM is currently undertaking a financial quantification of its Risks & Opportunities that have been identified as part of risk assessments. To assess the financial effect of opportunities, TVSM utilizes financial modeling, which factors in dynamic market demands, pricing strategies, and the cost implications of adhering to the evolving carbon taxonomy. TVSM's internal carbon pricing mechanism and the capital expenditures required for realizing opportunities, such as research and development, are integral to this model. Additionally, the company considers factors that influence market uptake, including consumer behavior trends, competitive positioning, and regulatory incentives, to forecast potential revenue increases. This comprehensive approach ensures that the full economic potential of TVSM's opportunities is captured. The results of financial quantification will be documented in TVSM's upcoming TCFD report. This report will be made publicly available on the company's website in the second week of November'24 and will be accessible via the following link: <https://www.tvsmotor.com/investors/sebi-disclosure>

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

TVS Motor Company is embracing an emerging opportunity to reduce the impact of product use on water resources, heralding a new era of sustainability in the automotive industry. By pioneering innovative wash systems at dealerships, TVSM is leading the charge in minimizing water waste and ensuring a more eco-friendly maintenance routine. The company's forward-thinking approach extends to its product lineup, with a focus on electric vehicles (EVs) that eliminate the environmental burden of water contaminations from engine oils and fuels. An example of such innovation is TVSM's engagement with its downstream value chain, leading to the adoption of the blue vs. green wash system at dealerships. This system, equipped with a treatment plant, recycles over 95% of water and delivers a high-quality wash in just six minutes, significantly reducing water usage. Such initiatives resonate with a market increasingly conscious of sustainability, and they align with the expectations of investors seeking environmentally responsible investments.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

- Opp5

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Reputational capital

- Strengthened social license to operate

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- India

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- Penner River
- Other, please specify :Kabini river, India

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Having a social license to operate grants TVS Motor Company (TVSM) community trust and acceptance, essential for smooth operations and market expansion. It strengthens stakeholder relationships, reduces operational risks, and aligns TVSM with societal values, paving the way for sustainable growth and long-term business success.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Brand and Reputational Value, Community Acceptance and Trust

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
 Medium-term
 Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

A strong social license to operate, earned through community engagement and responsible business practices, can lead to a more supportive operating environment. This can reduce the risk of operational disruptions due to social unrest or opposition, thereby ensuring steady cash flows. It can also enhance the company's brand value and customer base, positively impacting revenue and, consequently, financial performance.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

- No

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

TVSM is currently undertaking a financial quantification of its Risks & Opportunities that have been identified as part of risk assessments. To assess the financial effect of opportunities, TVSM utilizes financial modeling, which factors in dynamic market demands, pricing strategies, and the cost implications of adhering to the evolving carbon taxonomy. TVSM's internal carbon pricing mechanism and the capital expenditures required for realizing opportunities, such as research and development, are integral to this model. Additionally, the company considers factors that influence market uptake, including consumer behavior trends, competitive positioning, and regulatory incentives, to forecast potential revenue increases. This comprehensive approach ensures that the full economic potential of TVSM's opportunities is captured. The results of financial quantification will be documented in TVSM's upcoming TCFD report. This report will be made publicly available on the company's website in the second week of November'24 and will be accessible via the following link: <https://www.tvsmotor.com/investors/sebi-disclosure>

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

TVS Motor will continue to invest in the well-being of the community and planet beyond its direct operations and value chain. These initiatives in India are driven by its social arm, the Srinivasan Services Trust (SST). Established in 1996, SST was created to help mitigate the pressing issues of hunger, poverty, and limited opportunities that were prevalent in rural India then. Through its many initiatives, SST has helped improve the lives of millions of individuals, creating a lasting impact that promotes peace, prosperity, and harmony that are essential to the country's sustained progress. Over time, recognizing the evolving social fabric, SST has been focusing on holistic well-being that is essential for community progress; some of the key focus areas in the recent decades include - economic empowerment, environmental sustainability, education, healthcare, and infrastructure development in underserved regions.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp6

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

Improved resilience to future regulatory changes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- India
- Indonesia
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- Penner River
- Other, please specify :Kabini River in India, Cisadane Minor Basin in Indonesia, and the Medway Minor Basin in the UK

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

TVSM's improved resilience to water stewardship regulations presents an opportunity to preemptively address environmental challenges, ensuring long-term operational stability and a competitive advantage in a dynamic regulatory landscape.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Resilience against compliance linked penalties and litigation

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

By proactively adapting to potential regulatory changes, TVSM can avoid future costs associated with compliance or penalties. This preparedness can also position the company as an industry leader, which may result in preferential treatment or opportunities for partnerships. Financially, this translates to lower risk provisions and a more stable cash flow projection, as the company is less likely to face disruptive regulatory hurdles.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

No

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

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(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

TVSM is committed to enhancing its resilience against potential future regulatory shifts. The company proactively seeks compliance with expected regulations to maintain continuous operations, following best practices before they are mandated. Anticipating future water stress and the likelihood of increased regulations, as projected by the WRI Aqueduct, TVSM is proactively taking measures to reduce water consumption and enhance reuse. By adapting in advance, TVSM aims to secure long-term benefits and ensure compliance with forthcoming environmental mandates. Additionally, by cultivating robust connections with regulatory bodies and keeping in line with changing industry regulations, TVS Motor Company positions itself to foresee and adjust to regulatory modifications, thereby guaranteeing adherence to regulations and preserving a competitive advantage in the marketplace.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

- Opp7

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

- Use of new technologies

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- India
- Indonesia
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Embracing emerging technologies in water stewardship offers TVSM the opportunity to innovate in resource management, enhance efficiency, and demonstrate environmental leadership, positioning the company at the forefront of sustainable practices in the automotive industry.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased revenues resulting from increased production capacity

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The adoption of new technologies can significantly enhance the operational efficiency of TVSM, leading to cost savings and improved margins. By streamlining processes and reducing manual intervention, TVSM can allocate resources more effectively, potentially increasing its financial performance. Furthermore, investments in technology can lead to the development of innovative products or services, opening up new revenue streams and improving TVSM's competitive edge. The initial cash outflows for technology acquisition may be offset by long-term savings and increased cash inflows from new market opportunities.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

- No

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

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opportunities is captured. The results of financial quantification will be documented in TVSM's upcoming TCFD report. This report will be made publicly available on the company's website in the second week of November'24 and will be accessible via the following link: <https://www.tvsmotor.com/investors/sebi-disclosure>

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Embracing new technologies is integral to TVSM's strategy for advancing water stewardship. The company is adopting cutting-edge solutions such as IoT, remote sensing, and remote monitoring for effective watershed management projects. Additionally, TVSM is investing in technologies to ensure Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) plants operate at peak efficiency. Continual investment in research and development allows TVSM to explore innovative technologies that lead to more sustainable products and processes. Collaborations and partnerships with tech firms and startups are also crucial, enabling the co-development of innovative solutions that enhance sustainability and operational efficiency. Through these initiatives, TVSM is positioning itself at the forefront of water stewardship technology.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Capital flow and financing

Access to sustainability linked loans

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

India

Indonesia

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

The company can strategically leverage sustainability-linked loans (SLLs) to demonstrate its commitment to integrating environmental goals into its financial strategy. SLLs incentivize borrowers to meet ambitious sustainability performance targets, offering benefits like lower interest rates as these targets are achieved. By pursuing SLLs, TVS Motors can drive innovation in energy efficiency, renewable energy, and sustainable supply chains, ultimately reducing costs and strengthening its business model. This approach enhances the brand's reputation, fosters customer loyalty, and bolsters its competitive edge, securing long-term value for shareholders while contributing to a positive environmental impact.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased access to capital at lower/more favorable rates

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

In the short term, TVSM may incur costs to meet sustainability criteria for these loans, affecting cash flow. However, interest savings from lower rates can boost net income and cash flow. Over the medium term, access to favorable financing supports sustainable investments, improving financial performance by reducing interest

expenses. In the long term, a strong sustainability profile can attract investors and improve credit ratings, resulting in significant interest savings, enhancing cash reserves, and increasing reinvestment potential.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

No

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

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(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

TVS Motors, being a leading automotive company, is strategically positioning itself to capitalize on the growing opportunities presented by Sustainability Linked Loans (SLL). The organization is in the process of creating a sustainable finance framework and will engage third-party evaluators to ensure ongoing and upcoming projects comply with the requirements for obtaining SLLs. TVSM has been actively pursuing sustainability initiatives across its operations, with efforts and resulting impacts monitored and disclosed using globally accepted standards such as GRI and CSRD. This allows for easier verification for investors and financiers. Potential areas of focus for TVS Motors include renewable energy, energy efficiency, water conservation, and waste reduction. By leveraging SLLs, TVS Motors can drive its sustainability journey, contributing to a more sustainable future while reaping the benefits of competitive financing and enhanced brand reputation. TVSM is also aspiring to create a sustainable finance framework and get the evaluation done by a third party at a preferential price for its ongoing and upcoming projects and its integration in the supply chain as well.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp4

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

- Participation in carbon market

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- India
- Indonesia
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Participating in the carbon market allows TVSM to diminish its carbon footprint, create additional revenue streams, and enhance its brand reputation. Such participation encourages innovation, promotes the adoption of sustainable practices and ensures the company's compliance with international trends and regulations. TVS Motors' involvement in the carbon market sets the company on a path to enduring success to make a meaningful contribution to climate change mitigation.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Initial costs to enter the carbon market and set up monitoring systems may impact cash flow. However, revenue from selling carbon credits can begin to positively affect financials if emissions are managed well. As carbon prices rise, the carbon market could become a larger revenue source, improving financial performance through credit trading. In the long term, a strong market presence could result in gains, strengthening cash flow.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

No

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

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(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

TVS Motor Company (TVSM) is strategically positioning itself to participate in the carbon market, recognizing the dual benefits of contributing to global sustainability efforts and unlocking new revenue streams. The company is preparing to contribute to Green credit and carbon credit programs in India through various initiatives in direct operations and outside the value chain. While the market matures, TVSM is also proceeding with electric vehicle carbon credit certification. The company's approach involves a thorough assessment of its carbon footprint, followed by targeted actions to reduce emissions within its operation and beyond its value chain. To

capitalize on the carbon market opportunity, TVSM can potentially engage in projects that qualify for recognized carbon credit standards, such as afforestation initiatives, which serve as carbon sinks. Currently, TVSM, in collaboration with its CSR arm, SST, is already undertaking wide community-based afforestation projects. Additionally, the organization has a certified CO2 stock of 400,000 tonnes at its Hosur facility. Moving forward, TVSM may register with carbon trading platforms to sell these credits, developing a trading strategy that supports its sustainability objectives while maximizing financial returns. Through transparent reporting and stakeholder engagement, TVSM will maintain accountability and foster collaborative efforts to reduce emissions throughout its value chain.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp5

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

Use of renewable energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

India

Indonesia

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

By adopting solar, wind, and other clean technologies, TVS Motors can reduce its carbon footprint, cut reliance on fossil fuels, and contribute to a cleaner environment. Renewable energy also offers long-term cost savings, as falling technology prices make it more cost-effective and shield the company from volatile

traditional energy markets. This shift enhances the brand's reputation, attracting eco-conscious customers who prioritize sustainability. Additionally, exploring renewable energy opens doors to new markets, such as hydrogen-cell vehicles powered by clean energy, and positions TVS Motors for regulatory incentives, grants, and tax benefits. Embracing renewable energy is not just environmentally responsible, but also a strategic move for long-term growth and resilience.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Reduced direct costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Short-term investments in renewable energy may increase capital expenditures and affect cash flow. However, savings from lower energy costs can improve operating margins. Over time, reliance on renewable sources can stabilize and reduce operating costs, enhancing financial performance. In the long term, decreased exposure to volatile fossil fuel prices will strengthen financial stability, with ongoing operating cost reductions benefiting long-term cash flow.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

No

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

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(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The use of renewable energy sources is an integral part of TVSM's strategic focus, with the company's goals aligned to RE100, committing to power 100% of its India operations with renewable energy by 2027, and globally by 2030. Currently, the company's Renewable energy consumption for electricity stands at 93% in its Indian operations, and over 85% in its global operations. By transitioning to renewable energy for manufacturing and operations, TVSM not only reduces its carbon footprint but also mitigates energy price volatility. This commitment is actioned through increased investments in renewable projects like solar and wind, and power purchase agreements with renewable providers, demonstrating TVSM's dedication to sustainable energy practices.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp6

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

Increased demand for certified and sustainable materials

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- India
- Indonesia
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

A shift in consumer and regulatory preferences towards eco-friendly products presents an opportunity for companies to incorporate sustainability into their central strategies. TVS Motors, by allocating resources to the research and development of sustainable materials, has the potential to introduce more environmentally friendly alternatives to conventional components. This initiative could enhance the company's brand appeal and facilitate entry into new markets. The adoption of sustainable materials may yield operational advantages, including more durable products and reductions in costs. TVS Motors' dedication to sustainability not only confronts environmental issues but also lays the groundwork for enduring growth and innovation.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Initially, higher costs for certified materials may impact margins, along with supply chain adjustments. As demand grows, economies of scale may lower material costs, improving financial performance as sustainable products gain traction. In the long term, TVSM's strong position in sustainable materials can lead to premium pricing and enhanced brand loyalty, with cash flow benefiting from repeat business and sustainability-driven customer loyalty.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

No

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

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(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

TVSM can potentially capitalize on the growing demand for certified and sustainable materials by actively seeking collaborations with certified suppliers and organizations committed to eco-friendly practices. The company may also invest in R&D to develop innovative processes and products that utilize new or alternative materials, ensuring that its vehicles are not only sustainable but also at the forefront of environmental stewardship. By integrating these materials into its production line, TVSM can meet both consumer expectations and regulatory requirements, securing a competitive edge in the market.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

- Opp7

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Reputational capital

- Improved ratings by sustainability/ESG indexes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- India
- Indonesia
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

TVS Motors anticipates an opportunity that enhanced ESG performance in globally recognized indices and ratings, such as DJSI, CDP, Ecovadis, etc., will unlock a range of benefits, such as access to green financing and a strengthened brand reputation. Focusing on resource efficiency, emissions reduction, and social responsibility to improve its ESG ratings, TVS Motors is dedicated to sustainability and integrates Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) principles into its business operations. Moreover, the company's robust ESG practices are in alignment with evolving consumer preferences and regulatory standards, which are expected to promote market growth and enhance customer loyalty.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased access to capital at lower/more favorable rates

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Higher ratings in sustainability and Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) indexes can attract a broader investor base, particularly those focused on responsible investing. This can lead to an increase in the company's share price and lower the cost of capital, positively impacting the financial position. Additionally, improved ESG performance can enhance the company's reputation, potentially leading to increased sales and customer loyalty, which would positively affect financial performance and cash flows

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

- No

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

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(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

TVSM aims to improve its ratings by sustainability and ESG indexes, which stands as a key objective for the company. It plans to enhance transparency by consistently reporting its sustainability performance in accordance with global ESG standards. Engaging with stakeholders is a priority for TVSM, as the company seeks to surpass their expectations and integrate their insights into its sustainability strategy. With the establishment of ambitious ESG targets and the tracking of progress through key performance indicators, TVSM continues to align its reporting to global rating indices such as DJIS, CDP, Ecovadis, amongst others.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp8

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Reputational capital

Reputational benefits resulting in increased demand for products/services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

India

Indonesia

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

TVSM's opportunity to enhance its reputation through climate change initiatives lies in prioritizing resource efficiency, emissions reduction, and social responsibility. By embedding Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) principles into its core business strategies, TVSM can align with global sustainability trends and elevate its market position. The expansion into electric vehicles and leadership in clean transportation not only fortifies its competitive edge but also paves the way for strategic partnerships and innovative collaborations. Embracing these climate-related opportunities has the potential to bolster TVSM's brand, cultivate customer loyalty, and propel the company towards sustained growth and success.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

In the short term, marketing and rebranding efforts to showcase sustainability initiatives may raise costs, but increased consumer interest could help balance these with initial sales growth. In the medium term, an improved reputation can foster partnerships and market expansion, driving financial performance as revenue growth surpasses marketing expenses. Over the long term, a solid reputation for sustainability creates a competitive advantage, ensuring financial stability through consistent cash flows from loyal customers and the ability to command premium pricing.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

No

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

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(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

TVSM's strategy to enhance its reputation amid climate change focuses on operational efficiency, energy management, and robust water and waste stewardship, including biodiversity conservation. Leveraging its CSR arm, SST, the company extends its sustainability impact through community-based climate and water initiatives beyond its value chain. TVSM is committed to transparently showcasing its environmental performance and impact by adhering to global standards like GRI and CSRD. By capitalizing on market trends and emerging technologies, TVSM is poised to gain a competitive edge and elevate its brand value, positioning itself as a leader in sustainable practices within the automotive industry.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp9

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

- Improved resilience to future regulatory changes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- India
- Indonesia
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

TVSM's improved resilience to climate change-related regulations presents an opportunity to preemptively address environmental challenges, ensuring long-term operational stability and a competitive advantage in a dynamic regulatory landscape. The company is already responding to regulatory changes such as the Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report (BRSR), SEBI guidelines, and the evolving carbon credit market. Additionally, India's commitment to net-zero emissions and extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for packaging, oil, and batteries, further present opportunities for companies to innovate and lead in sustainable practices, positioning TVSM favorably for future growth and compliance.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Resilience against compliance linked penalties and litigation

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

By proactively adapting to potential regulatory changes, TVSM can avoid future costs associated with compliance or penalties. This preparedness can also position the company as an industry leader, which may result in preferential treatment or opportunities for partnerships. Financially, this translates to lower risk provisions and a more stable cash flow projection, as the company is less likely to face disruptive regulatory hurdles.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

No

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

TVSM is currently undertaking a financial quantification of its Risks & Opportunities that have been identified as part of risk assessments. To assess the financial effect of opportunities, TVSM utilizes financial modeling, which factors in dynamic market demands, pricing strategies, and the cost implications of adhering to the evolving carbon taxonomy. TVSM's internal carbon pricing mechanism and the capital expenditures required for realizing opportunities, such as research and development, are integral to this model. Additionally, the company considers factors that influence market uptake, including consumer behavior trends, competitive positioning, and regulatory incentives, to forecast potential revenue increases. This comprehensive approach ensures that the full economic potential of TVSM's opportunities is captured. The results of financial quantification will be documented in TVSM's upcoming TCFD report. This report will be made publicly available on the company's website in the second week of November'24 and will be accessible via the following link: <https://www.tvsmotor.com/investors/sebi-disclosure>

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

TVSM is committed to enhancing its resilience against potential future regulatory shifts. The company proactively seeks compliance with expected regulations to maintain continuous operations, following best practices before they are mandated. Additionally, by cultivating robust connections with regulatory bodies and keeping

in line with changing industry regulations, TVS Motor Company positions itself to foresee and adjust to regulatory modifications, thereby guaranteeing adherence to regulations and preserving a competitive advantage in the marketplace.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

- Opp10

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

- Increased resilience to impacts of climate change

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- India
- Indonesia
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Increased resilience to climate change represents a strategic opportunity for TVSM to fortify its operations and facilities against environmental risks, ensuring business continuity and competitive advantage in a transitioning global economy focused on sustainability. TVS Motors is strategically positioning itself to capitalize on the opportunities presented by climate change. The company's focus on innovation, sustainability, and adaptability enables it to mitigate risks and gain a competitive edge in the automotive industry, which is increasingly impacted by climate change. Their investments in research and development prioritize energy-efficient engines and electric vehicles, solidifying their position as a leader in low-carbon transportation. By optimizing their operations to reduce waste and emissions,

they not only lower costs but also enhance their brand appeal to eco-conscious consumers. They are also committed to working closely with their suppliers to ensure sustainability throughout their supply chain. To maintain adaptability, they are diversifying their energy sources and incorporating renewable materials into their products. These efforts not only ensure business continuity but also contribute to shaping a sustainable future, reinforcing TVS Motors' reputation as an industry leader.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Mitigating financial losses from disruptions of assets and operations

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Short-term investments in infrastructure for climate resilience may increase capital outlays but could reduce insurance premiums, boosting cash flow. Medium term, operational stability from fewer climate disruptions can enhance profitability through damage savings and efficiency gains. Long term, mitigating climate risks helps protect assets and ensures business continuity, stabilizing cash flows and securing the company's financial position.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

No

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

TVSM is currently undertaking a financial quantification of its Risks & Opportunities that have been identified as part of risk assessments. To assess the financial effect of opportunities, TVSM utilizes financial modeling, which factors in dynamic market demands, pricing strategies, and the cost implications of adhering to the evolving carbon taxonomy. TVSM's internal carbon pricing mechanism and the capital expenditures required for realizing opportunities, such as research and development, are integral to this model. Additionally, the company considers factors that influence market uptake, including consumer behavior trends, competitive positioning, and regulatory incentives, to forecast potential revenue increases. This comprehensive approach ensures that the full economic potential of TVSM's opportunities is captured. The results of financial quantification will be documented in TVSM's upcoming TCFD report. This report will be made publicly available on the company's website in the second week of November'24 and will be accessible via the following link: <https://www.tvsmotor.com/investors/sebi-disclosure>

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Anticipating and adapting to future regulatory changes sparked by Climate change is critical for TVSM. By staying ahead of the curve in terms of compliance, the company ensures its resilience and positions itself as a forward-thinking leader. TVSM actively monitors regulatory trends and adjusts its practices not only to ensure compliance but also to benefit from any incentives for early adoption. In terms of Physical risks posed by climate change, TVSM focuses on identifying risks prone to the organization through thorough assessments, such as the TCFD assessment. Understanding these risks is critical for the company to develop adaptation strategies. These strategies are designed to mitigate potential disruptions, such as supply chain vulnerabilities and extreme weather events, ensuring the company's long-term sustainability.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp11

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

Participation in environmental collaborative industry frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- India
- Indonesia
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Participation in environmental collaborative frameworks and initiatives, such as industry chambers, UNGC, and SBTi, presents TVSM with the opportunity to engage in collective action, share best practices, and commit to industry-leading sustainability targets, thereby enhancing its environmental stewardship and corporate leadership. The company has also collaborated with Climate Group RE100 pledge, which is a global corporate renewable energy initiative led by the Climate Group in partnership with CDP. It brings together hundreds of large and ambitious businesses committed to using 100% renewable electricity. Also, TVSM is a member of the World Economic Forum's 1t.org initiative that aims to conserve, restore, and grow one trillion trees by 2030. This ambitious project is part of the broader effort to combat climate change and biodiversity loss.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased access to capital at lower/more favorable rates

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Participation in environmental collaboration frameworks enables TVSM to access shared resources, knowledge, and technologies, which can foster innovation and efficiency. Involvement in these initiatives may also present new funding opportunities, including grants or subsidies, potentially benefiting the company's financial standing.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

No

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

TVSM is currently undertaking a financial quantification of its Risks & Opportunities that have been identified as part of risk assessments. To assess the financial effect of opportunities, TVSM utilizes financial modeling, which factors in dynamic market demands, pricing strategies, and the cost implications of adhering to the evolving carbon taxonomy. TVSM's internal carbon pricing mechanism and the capital expenditures required for realizing opportunities, such as research and development, are integral to this model. Additionally, the company considers factors that influence market uptake, including consumer behavior trends, competitive positioning, and regulatory incentives, to forecast potential revenue increases. This comprehensive approach ensures that the full economic potential of TVSM's opportunities is captured. The results of financial quantification will be documented in TVSM's upcoming TCFD report. This report will be made publicly available on the company's website in the second week of November'24 and will be accessible via the following link: <https://www.tvsmotor.com/investors/sebi-disclosure>

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

TVSM can realize the opportunity of active participation in environmental collaborative frameworks by aligning its sustainability initiatives with international standards and frameworks like the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), of which it is already a signatory. By setting Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi)-aligned targets, currently under verification, as well as RE100 targets, TVSM ensures its environmental commitments are both ambitious and actionable. These frameworks guide TVSM's initiatives, ensuring they meet global benchmarks for sustainability. The company has also collaborated with Climate Group RE100 pledge, which is a global corporate renewable energy initiative led by the Climate Group in partnership with CDP. It brings together hundreds of large and ambitious businesses committed to using 100% renewable electricity. Also, TVSM is a member of the World Economic Forum's 1t.org initiative that aims to conserve, restore, and grow one trillion trees by 2030. This ambitious project is part of the broader effort to combat climate change and biodiversity loss. Furthermore, TVSM's leadership actively engages with industry chambers such as CII and FICCI, and participates in committees and meetings of ASSOCHAM, CII regional level committees, and the CII CSO Net Zero

Alliance, among others, addressing climate change, water conservation, and road safety. This involvement not only amplifies TVSM's voice in shaping industry-wide environmental strategies but also allows the company to stay at the forefront of sustainability practices, benefiting from collective insights and innovations. Through these strategic alignments and collaborations, TVSM strengthens its environmental leadership and positions itself as a responsible and proactive corporate citizen in the global fight against climate change.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp12

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

Shift in business model

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

India

Indonesia

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

TVS Motors views the transition to sustainability as a strategic opportunity to lead the two-wheeler industry towards a greener future. The company is not only strategically investing in low carbon vehicles, including electric vehicle (EV) technology and infrastructure to meet the growing demand for eco-friendly mobility, but is

also actively seeking investment opportunities in companies that are at the forefront of such a shift. This approach allows TVSM to strengthen its own portfolio globally, align with global climate goals, and capitalize on the expanding clean energy vehicle market.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

A shift in TVSM's business model to adapt to changing market demands or capitalize on new opportunities could significantly impact its financial position. If the shift involves expanding into new revenue streams or markets, it could lead to increased sales and profitability. However, it may also require substantial upfront investment, which could temporarily strain cash flow. Over time, if the new business model proves successful, it could enhance the company's financial performance.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

No

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

TVSM is currently undertaking a financial quantification of its Risks & Opportunities that have been identified as part of risk assessments. To assess the financial effect of opportunities, TVSM utilizes financial modeling, which factors in dynamic market demands, pricing strategies, and the cost implications of adhering to the evolving carbon taxonomy. TVSM's internal carbon pricing mechanism and the capital expenditures required for realizing opportunities, such as research and development, are integral to this model. Additionally, the company considers factors that influence market uptake, including consumer behavior trends, competitive positioning, and regulatory incentives, to forecast potential revenue increases. This comprehensive approach ensures that the full economic potential of TVSM's opportunities is captured. The results of financial quantification will be documented in TVSM's upcoming TCFD report. This report will be made publicly available on the company's website in the second week of November'24 and will be accessible via the following link: <https://www.tvsmotor.com/investors/sebi-disclosure>

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

TVSM is capitalizing on the shift in business models driven by climate change by transitioning its product portfolio to include a higher proportion of low carbon vehicles, such as electric vehicles (EVs) and zero-emission vehicles (ZEVs), as part of its evolving business and sustainability strategy. Recognizing that some markets are not yet ready to fully transition to ZEVs, TVSM continues to maintain and optimize its internal combustion engine (ICE) offerings to capitalize on untapped markets. The company is investing in R&D to ensure a seamless transition to these advanced products and is actively working on developing the necessary infrastructure to support this new market and business model. Additionally, TVSM has strategically invested in companies like Ultraviolette, DriveX, and Rapido, which align with this shift toward EVs. It has also acquired stakes in entities such as the Swiss e-mobility group and Ebco-e-bikes, further strengthening its position in markets that are rapidly adopting electric mobility. This dual approach and strategic acquisitions allow TVSM to meet diverse consumer needs while advancing its commitment to sustainability and preparing for a low-carbon future. For more details on our investments, please refer to our Annual report from the following link: <https://www.tvsmotor.com/ar-23-24/pdf/TVS-Motor-AR-23-24.pdf>

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp13

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

Move to more energy/resource efficient buildings

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- India
- Indonesia
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

The move towards more energy and resource-efficient buildings presents TVSM with the opportunity to significantly reduce operational costs, minimize environmental impact, and demonstrate leadership in corporate sustainability, thereby enhancing its brand reputation and aligning with global green building trends.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased value of fixed assets

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Investing in energy-efficient buildings could result in substantial cost savings for TVSM in the long term due to reduced energy consumption. Although CAPEX may be high, but the savings on utility bills and potential tax incentives could improve the company's net income and cash flows. Additionally, certified green buildings will improve the reputation and brand value of the organization, serving as a testament to TVSM's commitment towards sustainability in all facets of its operations.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

No

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

TVSM is currently undertaking a financial quantification of its Risks & Opportunities that have been identified as part of risk assessments. To assess the financial effect of opportunities, TVSM utilizes financial modeling, which factors in dynamic market demands, pricing strategies, and the cost implications of adhering to the evolving carbon taxonomy. TVSM's internal carbon pricing mechanism and the capital expenditures required for realizing opportunities, such as research and development, are integral to this model. Additionally, the company considers factors that influence market uptake, including consumer behavior trends, competitive positioning, and regulatory incentives, to forecast potential revenue increases. This comprehensive approach ensures that the full economic potential of TVSM's opportunities is captured. The results of financial quantification will be documented in TVSM's upcoming TCFD report. This report will be made publicly available on the company's website in the second week of November'24 and will be accessible via the following link: <https://www.tvsmotor.com/investors/sebi-disclosure>

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

TVSM is actively realizing the opportunity presented by climate change and water-related aspects by implementing advanced sustainability measures at its facilities. The Hosur site is a testament to this commitment, having achieved Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) certification and water positivity, signifying that it recycles and reuses more water than it withdraws. Additionally, through its biodiversity initiatives, the Hosur site is recognized as a potential Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures (OECM) site, highlighting its contribution to the conservation of biological diversity. TVSM plans to use the Hosur site as a benchmark for sustainability and replicate these successful initiatives across its other facilities. By doing so, TVSM aims to demonstrate its dedication to sustainable operations and realize benefits such as reduced environmental impact, enhanced corporate image, and compliance with global sustainability standards. This strategic approach positions TVSM to capitalize on the opportunities arising from a heightened focus on environmental stewardship and resource efficiency. TVSM also aspires to achieve GreenCo certification (confederation of Indian Industry - CII) and Green Building certification (Indian Green Building Council).

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

- Opp14

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

- Use of new technologies

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- India
- Indonesia
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Embracing innovative resource management solutions allows TVSM to optimize resource utilization, reduce environmental impact, and set new standards for sustainable practices in the automotive industry.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased revenues resulting from increased production capacity

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Adopting new technology can streamline operations, reduce costs, and improve product quality or service delivery. While the initial investment in technology can be significant, leading to a temporary decrease in cash flows, the long-term benefits include increased efficiency, productivity, and competitiveness. This can translate into better financial performance and a stronger market position for TVSM.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

- No

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

TVSM is currently undertaking a financial quantification of its Risks & Opportunities that have been identified as part of risk assessments. To assess the financial effect of opportunities, TVSM utilizes financial modeling, which factors in dynamic market demands, pricing strategies, and the cost implications of adhering to the evolving carbon taxonomy. TVSM's internal carbon pricing mechanism and the capital expenditures required for realizing opportunities, such as research and development, are integral to this model. Additionally, the company considers factors that influence market uptake, including consumer behavior trends, competitive

positioning, and regulatory incentives, to forecast potential revenue increases. This comprehensive approach ensures that the full economic potential of TVSM's opportunities is captured. The results of financial quantification will be documented in TVSM's upcoming TCFD report. This report will be made publicly available on the company's website in the second week of November'24 and will be accessible via the following link: <https://www.tvsmotor.com/investors/sebi-disclosure>

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

TVS Motor Company is committed to investing in research and development to integrate state-of-the-art technologies into its vehicles. This includes the pursuit of advancements in electric vehicles, and the utilization of innovative materials that contribute to lighter and more fuel-efficient vehicles. To accelerate the integration of these technologies, TVS is looking to forge partnerships and collaborations with tech firms and startups. To bolster energy and emission reductions in the company's operations, TVSM is employing IoT and remote sensing technologies to enhance organizational efficiency and eliminate energy wastage. Innovative solutions are being implemented to recover and reuse waste heat, and energy-intensive equipment is being replaced with more efficient alternatives.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp8

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

Use of recycling

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

India

Indonesia

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- Penner River
- Other, please specify :Kabini River in India, Cisadane Minor Basin in Indonesia, and the Medway Minor Basin in the UK

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

TVS Motors identified a strategic opportunity in the realm of water recycling. The company's commitment to water recycling encourages more efficient water usage, reducing waste and minimizing the demand for freshwater resources. This approach not only saves costs but also decreases the energy required for water treatment. The company is enhancing its production processes through the integration of intelligent technologies, aiming to amplify operational efficiency and decrease water consumption. By leveraging data analytics, artificial intelligence, and the Internet of Things, TVS Motors seeks to optimize operations, reduce emissions, and conserve water resources. This strategic focus not only addresses climate change but also drives long-term profitability and shareholder value. In India, TVS reports virtually no water discharge, with Hosur and Mysuru operating as Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) facilities, and Nalagarh recycling all water for non-industrial use, moving towards ZLD certification.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Return on investment on technology aimed at resource efficiency

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Strategic adoption of water recycling is anticipated to bolster its financial position by reducing reliance on external water sources, which are often costly and unpredictable. The initial investment in water recycling infrastructure, while substantial, is expected to be counterbalanced by long-term savings in water procurement and potential government incentives for sustainable practices. This forward-thinking move not only strengthens TVSM's balance sheet but also aligns with global trends towards environmental responsibility, positioning the company favorably for future financial stability. In terms of financial performance and cash flows, TVSM stands to benefit from operational cost reductions due to lower water expenses, leading to improved profit margins. The company's commitment to sustainability through water recycling can enhance its brand reputation, potentially boosting sales among eco-conscious consumers and driving revenue growth. While the short-term cash outflows for setting up the recycling system may impact liquidity, the medium to long-term outlook suggests a positive cash flow trajectory, safeguarded against the risks of water scarcity and regulatory constraints. Overall, water recycling presents TVSM with an opportunity to solidify its market position while promoting sustainable business practices.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

No

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

TVSM is currently undertaking a financial quantification of its Risks & Opportunities that have been identified as part of risk assessments. To assess the financial effect of opportunities, TVSM utilizes financial modeling, which factors in dynamic market demands, pricing strategies, and the cost implications of adhering to the evolving carbon taxonomy. TVSM's internal carbon pricing mechanism and the capital expenditures required for realizing opportunities, such as research and development, are integral to this model. Additionally, the company considers factors that influence market uptake, including consumer behavior trends, competitive positioning, and regulatory incentives, to forecast potential revenue increases. This comprehensive approach ensures that the full economic potential of TVSM's opportunities is captured. The results of financial quantification will be documented in TVSM's upcoming TCFD report. This report will be made publicly available on the company's website in the second week of November'24 and will be accessible via the following link: <https://www.tvsmotor.com/investors/sebi-disclosure>

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

TVS Motor Company recognizes the importance of sustainable manufacturing practices. TVSM has implemented a robust water recycling and reuse program, utilizing advanced flow meters to accurately track water consumption and discharges across all facilities. In India, we've successfully repurposed 50 lakh liters of RO

reject water, achieving an impressive 87% recycling efficiency. Our global initiatives include partnerships with local authorities in the UK and Indonesia to ensure responsible water management and optimize resource use. The company plans to implement water recycling systems within its manufacturing plants to significantly reduce water usage and its environmental footprint. This initiative extends beyond the factory floor, with TVS aiming to foster a culture of sustainability among its employees and to support water conservation efforts in surrounding communities through outreach and education programs.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp9

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

Water recovery from sewage treatment

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

India

Indonesia

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

Penner River

Other, please specify :Kabini River in India, Cisadane Minor Basin in Indonesia, and the Medway Minor Basin in the UK

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

TVS Motors identified a strategic opportunity in the realm of water recycling. The company's commitment to water recycling encourages more efficient water usage, reducing waste and minimizing the demand for freshwater resources. This approach not only saves costs but also decreases the energy required for water treatment. The company is enhancing its production processes through the integration of intelligent technologies, aiming to amplify operational efficiency and decrease water consumption. By leveraging data analytics, artificial intelligence, and the Internet of Things, TVS Motors seeks to optimize operations, reduce emissions, and conserve water resources. This strategic focus not only addresses climate change but also drives long-term profitability and shareholder value. In India, TVS reports virtually no water discharge, with Hosur and Mysuru operating as Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) facilities, and Nalagarh recycling all water for non-industrial use, moving towards ZLD certification.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Return on investment on technology aimed at resource efficiency

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

TVS Motor recognizes the critical role of sustainable water management and increased our capital expenditure in this area by 798% in FY23-24. This substantial investment enabled the construction of a state-of-the-art Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) at our Mysuru facility, representing a significant milestone in our environmental stewardship. The STP employs advanced treatment processes to purify water for reintegration into our manufacturing operations, reducing dependency on external water sources and minimizing our overall ecological impact. The water recovery process is also expected to deliver considerable cost savings over time. Furthermore, this initiative fosters innovation in water conservation technologies, setting industry benchmarks and reinforcing a culture of sustainability throughout the sector.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

No

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

TVSM is currently undertaking a financial quantification of its Risks & Opportunities that have been identified as part of risk assessments. To assess the financial effect of opportunities, TVSM utilizes financial modeling, which factors in dynamic market demands, pricing strategies, and the cost implications of adhering to the evolving carbon taxonomy. TVSM's internal carbon pricing mechanism and the capital expenditures required for realizing opportunities, such as research and development, are integral to this model. Additionally, the company considers factors that influence market uptake, including consumer behavior trends, competitive positioning, and regulatory incentives, to forecast potential revenue increases. This comprehensive approach ensures that the full economic potential of TVSM's opportunities is captured. The results of financial quantification will be documented in TVSM's upcoming TCFD report. This report will be made publicly available on the company's website in the second week of November'24 and will be accessible via the following link: <https://www.tvsmotor.com/investors/sebi-disclosure>

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The company intends to establish sophisticated measures towards in-house STP facilities to treat and repurpose wastewater. By employing advanced water treatment technologies such as reverse osmosis and ultrafiltration, TVS ensures that the recovered water meets high-quality standards for internal use such as WASH services within its operations. Compliance to environmental regulations is a priority, and through these efforts, TVS sets a precedent for industry-wide sustainable practices.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp15

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

- Stronger competitive advantage

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- India
- Indonesia
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

TVS Motors is strategically positioned to capitalize on the opportunities presented by climate change. By adopting eco-friendly technologies and developing electric vehicles, the company is proactively addressing the growing demand for sustainable mobility solutions, aligning with global efforts to reduce carbon emissions. Investing in renewable energy for manufacturing can lead to long-term cost savings, lower environmental impact, and greater energy security. TVS Motors' commitment to sustainability can drive innovation, open new markets, and enhance financial performance. This strategic approach ensures the company's continued success and prominence in the automotive industry, positioning it as a leader in the transition to a more sustainable future.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Building a stronger competitive advantage through a combination of any opportunities can lead to increased market share and higher profitability. Competitive advantages can arise from cost leadership in markets, or strategies in capturing a niche market. A stronger competitive advantage can also lead to more resilient financial performance, even in challenging economic conditions, and can enhance the company's ability to generate positive cash flows.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

No

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

TVSM is currently undertaking a financial quantification of its Risks & Opportunities that have been identified as part of risk assessments. To assess the financial effect of opportunities, TVSM utilizes financial modeling, which factors in dynamic market demands, pricing strategies, and the cost implications of adhering to the evolving carbon taxonomy. TVSM's internal carbon pricing mechanism and the capital expenditures required for realizing opportunities, such as research and development, are integral to this model. Additionally, the company considers factors that influence market uptake, including consumer behavior trends, competitive positioning, and regulatory incentives, to forecast potential revenue increases. This comprehensive approach ensures that the full economic potential of TVSM's opportunities is captured. The results of financial quantification will be documented in TVSM's upcoming TCFD report. This report will be made publicly available on the company's website in the second week of November'24 and will be accessible via the following link: <https://www.tvsmotor.com/investors/sebi-disclosure>

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

TVS Motor Company's strategy to strengthen its competitive advantage is multifaceted. By positioning itself as a leader in sustainability and technological innovation, TVS aims to differentiate its brand and appeal to a growing base of eco-conscious consumers. The operational efficiencies and cost savings realized through these

initiatives are expected to improve product quality and reduce overhead, providing TVS with a significant edge over competitors. Moreover, this enhanced competitive advantage will enable TVS to explore new markets and customer segments, particularly in areas where there is a strong preference for environmentally friendly and technologically advanced transportation solutions.

[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Other, please specify :R&D Investments

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

423.27

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

61-70%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

TVS Motor Company has strategically aligned its research and development investments to capitalize on the increasing market demand for low-carbon mobility solutions and the adoption of new technologies that are gaining recognition from the government. Within our Indian Operations alone, our R&D investments towards a low-carbon transition was to a tune of 423 INR crores, aimed at seizing opportunities and contributing to a low-carbon mobility landscape. Within our Indian operations, our investments have been directed towards a variety of innovative technologies, such as: • Flex Fuel Technology: We have developed and showcased vehicles capable of running on multiple fuel sources, enhancing flexibility and reducing emissions. • E20 Compliance: All our internal combustion engine products are now compliant with E20 standards, capable of efficiently using ethanol-blended fuel. • OBD II: We have invested in upgrading our vehicles to meet OBD II standards, focusing on reducing tailpipe emissions and complying with stringent regulatory norms. • CNG Products: The company has expanded into the CNG segment, particularly with our 3-wheeler offerings, to provide cleaner fuel alternatives. • Electric Vehicles: The launch of the TVS X, our new smart electric scooter, further

strengthens our foray into the electric vehicle segment, showcasing our commitment to sustainable transportation. • Sustainable Charging Infrastructure: To support the electric vehicle ecosystem, TVSM has forged partnerships with Tata Power and Jio BP to establish a robust charging infrastructure. Through these targeted R&D investments, TVS Motor Company is poised to meet the evolving needs of a market that is increasingly embracing eco-friendly transportation options, thereby reinforcing our commitment to innovation and environmental sustainability.

[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

Executive directors or equivalent

Non-executive directors or equivalent

Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

This policy on board diversity ("Policy") applies to the board of directors ("Board") of TVS Motor Company Limited ("Company" or "TVSM") and has been formulated by the nomination and remuneration committee of the Board ("NRC") in compliance with the provisions under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("Listing Regulations"). The Policy sets out the approach to diversity on the Board. In the process of attaining a diverse Board, the policy states that the NRC shall: - assess the appropriate mix of diversity, skills, experience and expertise required on the Board, from time to time and assess the extent to which the required skills are represented on the Board; - make recommendations to the Board in relation to appointments, and

maintain an appropriate mix of diversity, skills, experience and expertise on the Board; and - periodically review and report to the Board requirements, if any, in relation to the diversity on the Board. The Board shall have an optimum combination of executive, non-executive and independent directors, in accordance with requirements of the Companies Act, 2013, including the rules made thereunder, the provisions of the Listing Regulations and any other applicable law.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Board Diversity Policy - TVS.pdf

[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

Individual role descriptions

Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Our policies, including the Environmental, Health, and Safety, Water, Biodiversity, and Energy policies, bear the CEO's signature, evidencing his role & responsibility (as a board director and member of both the risk management and audit committees).

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

- Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
- Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Board oversight of environmental issues is a critical component of corporate governance, ensuring that companies address the pressing challenges of climate change, water stewardship, and biodiversity management. Our governance mechanisms, as laid out in the Board Charter are designed to integrate such considerations into every facet of our operations, guided by the EHS & Sustainability Committee, the Risk Management Committee, and the Audit Committee, with direct involvement from the CEO. The EHS & Sustainability Committee, with the CEO at the helm, leads the development and review of our Climate Transition Plan, setting ambitious annual budgets and targets that align with our commitment to sustainability. Supported by the CSO, the CEO ensures that the board is well-informed on sustainability reporting and the progress of our Sustainability target setting. Furthermore, the board oversees the integration of Sustainability aspects into our business strategy, ensuring that our approach to decarbonization, water stewardship, and biodiversity is comprehensive. In governing our strategy and progress, the board and its committees guide the sustainable finance framework, enabling the organisation to make informed decisions that integrate Sustainability considerations into capital expenditure allocation, sustainable R&D and product stewardship, ensuring that our investments and innovations are aligned with our environmental and social objectives. The Risk Management Committee plays a pivotal role in the assessment of Sustainability aspects in acquisitions and mergers, supplier sustainability, and dealership sustainability. By rigorously evaluating dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, the committee ensures that our approach to environmental stewardship is robust and proactive. This includes a routine review of double materiality to identify and prioritize issues that are significant to both our business and stakeholders. The Audit Committee ensures the integrity of our Sustainability reporting through audit and verification processes. It ensures compliance to corporate policies is maintained, reflecting our dedication to transparency and accountability. Employee engagement programmes, such as Sustainability Ambassador Programme, are overseen by the board to foster a culture of environmental responsibility. These programs, along with training and awareness efforts, are instrumental in embedding Sustainability values across the organization.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Individual role descriptions
- Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Our policies, including the Environmental, Health, and Safety, Water, Biodiversity, and Energy policies, bear the CEO's signature, evidencing his role & responsibility (as a board director and member of both the risk management and audit committees).

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
- Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
- Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

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Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Individual role descriptions
- Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Our policies, including the Environmental, Health, and Safety, Water, Biodiversity, and Energy policies, bear the CEO's signature, evidencing his role & responsibility (as a board director and member of both the risk management and audit committees).

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
- Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
- Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Board oversight of environmental issues is a critical component of corporate governance, ensuring that companies address the pressing challenges of climate change, water stewardship, and biodiversity management. Our governance mechanisms, as laid out in the Board Charter are designed to integrate such considerations into every facet of our operations, guided by the EHS & Sustainability Committee, the Risk Management Committee, and the Audit Committee, with direct involvement from the CEO. The EHS & Sustainability Committee, with the CEO at the helm, leads the development and review of our Climate Transition Plan, setting ambitious annual budgets and targets that align with our commitment to sustainability. Supported by the CSO, the CEO ensures that the board is well-informed on sustainability reporting and the progress of our Sustainability target setting. Furthermore, the board oversees the integration of Sustainability aspects into our business strategy, ensuring that our approach to decarbonization, water stewardship, and biodiversity is comprehensive. In governing our strategy and progress, the board and its committees guide the sustainable finance framework, enabling the organisation to make informed decisions that integrate Sustainability considerations into capital expenditure allocation, sustainable R&D and product stewardship, ensuring that our investments and innovations are aligned with our

environmental and social objectives. The Risk Management Committee plays a pivotal role in the assessment of Sustainability aspects in acquisitions and mergers, supplier sustainability, and dealership sustainability. By rigorously evaluating dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, the committee ensures that our approach to environmental stewardship is robust and proactive. This includes a routine review of double materiality to identify and prioritize issues that are significant to both our business and stakeholders. The Audit Committee ensures the integrity of our Sustainability reporting through audit and verification processes. It ensures compliance to corporate policies is maintained, reflecting our dedication to transparency and accountability. Employee engagement programmes, such as Sustainability Ambassador Programme, are overseen by the board to foster a culture of environmental responsibility. These programs, along with training and awareness efforts, are instrumental in embedding Sustainability values across the organization.

[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Additional training

- Course certificate (relating to environmental issues), please specify :ESG Global Competent Boards Certificate Program (training for boards, executives, investors, and advisors on identifying and acting on key ESG business aspects)

Experience

- Active member of an environmental committee or organization
- Experience in an academic role focused on environmental issues
- Staff-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- Experience in the environmental department of a government (national or local)
- Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

Other

- Other, please specify :Our Board member, an ESG expert with a GCB.D and honorary doctorate, won the 2022 Vivekananda Sustainability Award and has shaped global ESG standards through his tenure on the IASB's SAC and SEBI's Committee on Disclosures and Accounting Standards.

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Additional training

Course certificate (relating to environmental issues), please specify :ESG Global Competent Boards Certificate Program (training for boards, executives, investors, and advisors on identifying and acting on key ESG business aspects)

Experience

Active member of an environmental committee or organization

Experience in an academic role focused on environmental issues

Staff-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

Experience in the environmental department of a government (national or local)

Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

Other

Other, please specify :One board member is the chairman & co-founder of the Bharat Clean Rivers Foundation. Another board member founded the Srinivasan Services Trust (SST), renowned for enhancing water security, conservation, and livelihoods in over 2500 villages.

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from:

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
- Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a climate transition plan
- Implementing a climate transition plan
- Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO and various committees bear significant responsibilities in integrating Sustainability considerations into our corporate strategy and operations. The CEO, as a member of the Risk Management and Audit committees and co-chair of the EHS and Sustainability committee, plays a pivotal role in overseeing the organisation's Sustainability framework. This includes guiding the Sustainability and Decarbonisation Strategy, assessing and managing Sustainability dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and steering stakeholder engagement and policy advocacy on Sustainability matters, ensuring that all activities are in line with the organisation's Sustainability principles. Furthermore, the CEO is responsible for managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes, ensuring transparency and accountability. In the context of corporate transactions, the CEO (as part of the Risk Management Committee & Audit Committee) oversees the environmental aspects of acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures, ensuring they align with our Sustainability principles. Additionally, the CEO and the committees he is part of manage major capital and operational expenditures that have environmental implications, prioritising innovation and the development of low-environmental impact products or services, including R&D initiatives.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
- Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
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- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO and various committees bear significant responsibilities in integrating Sustainability considerations into our corporate strategy and operations. The CEO, as a member of the Risk Management and Audit committees and co-chair of the EHS and Sustainability committee, plays a pivotal role in overseeing the organisation's Sustainability framework. This includes guiding the Sustainability and Decarbonisation Strategy, assessing and managing Sustainability dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and steering stakeholder engagement and policy advocacy on Sustainability matters, ensuring that all activities are in line with the organisation's Sustainability principles. Furthermore, the CEO is responsible for managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes, ensuring transparency and accountability. In the context of corporate transactions, the CEO (as part of the Risk Management Committee & Audit Committee) oversees the environmental aspects of acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures, ensuring they align with our Sustainability principles. Additionally, the CEO and the committees he is part of manage major capital and operational expenditures that have environmental implications, prioritising innovation and the development of low-environmental impact products or services, including R&D initiatives.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
- Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

- Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO and various committees bear significant responsibilities in integrating Sustainability considerations into our corporate strategy and operations. The CEO, as a member of the Risk Management and Audit committees and co-chair of the EHS and Sustainability committee, plays a pivotal role in overseeing the organisation's Sustainability framework. This includes guiding the Sustainability and Decarbonisation Strategy, assessing and managing Sustainability dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and steering stakeholder engagement and policy advocacy on Sustainability matters, ensuring that all activities are in line with the organisation's Sustainability principles. Furthermore, the CEO is responsible for managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes, ensuring transparency and accountability. In the context of corporate transactions, the CEO (as part of the Risk Management Committee & Audit Committee) oversees the environmental aspects of acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures, ensuring they align with our Sustainability principles. Additionally, the CEO and the committees he is part of manage major capital and operational expenditures that have environmental implications, prioritising innovation and the development of low-environmental impact products or services, including R&D initiatives.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ✓ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ✓ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ✓ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ✓ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
- ✓ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- ✓ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
- ✓ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ✓ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ✓ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ✓ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- ✓ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ✓ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ✓ Developing a climate transition plan
- ✓ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ✓ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ✓ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ✓ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ✓ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ✓ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Sustainability Officer's (CSO) role is critical in operationalizing the ESG vision set forth by the CEO and committees. The CSO is responsible for managing Sustainability -related activities directly, facilitating the transition from high-level supervision to practical implementation. To ensure the integration of Sustainability considerations into daily operations and long-term planning, the CSO guides sustainability teams, facility and utility management, procurement, and product and technology officers in their respective roles.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

- Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Sustainability Officer's (CSO) role is critical in operationalizing the ESG vision set forth by the CEO and committees. The CSO is responsible for managing Sustainability -related activities directly, facilitating the transition from high-level supervision to practical implementation. To ensure the integration of Sustainability considerations into daily operations and long-term planning, the CSO guides sustainability teams, facility and utility management, procurement, and product and technology officers in their respective roles.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
- Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

- Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Sustainability Officer's (CSO) role is critical in operationalizing the ESG vision set forth by the CEO and committees. The CSO is responsible for managing Sustainability -related activities directly, facilitating the transition from high-level supervision to practical implementation. To ensure the integration of Sustainability considerations into daily operations and long-term planning, the CSO guides sustainability teams, facility and utility management, procurement, and product and technology officers in their respective roles.

[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

0

(4.5.3) Please explain

While our current structure does not include board-level monetary incentives tied to Sustainability performance, we are poised to do so in the coming years, in accordance with our Sustainability Board Charter. We have already established monetary incentives, directly linked to Sustainability achievements, for management levels beneath the CEO. These incentives are designed to drive performance and accountability in environmental, social, and governance matters throughout the organization. The subsequent sections will elaborate on the specifics of these incentives and their impact on our Sustainability performance.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

0

(4.5.3) Please explain

While our current structure does not include board-level monetary incentives tied to Sustainability performance, we are poised to do so in the coming years, in accordance with our Sustainability Board Charter. We have already established monetary incentives, directly linked to Sustainability achievements, for management levels beneath the CEO. These incentives are designed to drive performance and accountability in environmental, social, and governance matters throughout the organization. The subsequent sections will elaborate on the specifics of these incentives and their impact on our Sustainability performance.

[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary
- Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Progress towards environmental targets
- Achievement of environmental targets
- Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index
- Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Strategy and financial planning

- Achievement of climate transition plan
- Increased investment in environmental R&D and innovation
- Increased proportion of revenue from low environmental impact products or services
- Increased alignment of capex with transition plan and/or sustainable finance taxonomy

Emission reduction

- Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
- Reduction in emissions intensity
- Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption
- Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

- Improvements in emissions data, reporting, and third-party verification
- Energy efficiency improvement

- Reduction in total energy consumption

Pollution

- Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
- Increase in substitution of listed environmental contaminants
- Increase in discharge treatment compliance and meeting regulatory requirements – direct operations
- Reduction/elimination of environmental incidents and/or environmental notices (notices of violation)

Policies and commitments

- New or tighter environmental requirements applied to purchasing practices
- Adopting UN International Labour Organization principles

Engagement

- Increased value chain visibility (traceability, mapping)
- Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our organisation recognises the importance of aligning incentives with our Sustainability goals to drive performance and accountability across various roles. The Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) is rewarded for ensuring that Sustainability factors are included in strategy and financial planning. This aligns the company with the sustainable finance taxonomy and makes it easier to switch to a business model that can work with a future with no net carbon emissions. The CSO's performance metrics include emission reduction, energy efficiency, resource use, pollution and waste reduction, and adherence to international policies and treaties, such as the UN International Labour Organisation principles. Additionally, the CSO is responsible for ensuring compliance with our internal Sustainability policies and commitments, value chain traceability, and fostering employee awareness and training.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

- *Encourages Prioritisation and Diligence: TVSM management is incentivised to place environmental targets at the forefront of their agenda, ensuring diligent efforts towards our net-zero carbon future and aligning with our robust sustainability strategy.*
- *Our incentive structure cultivates a performance culture that not only expects but also rewards achieving environmental goals, thereby embedding accountability across all levels of the organization.*
- *Integrates Environmental Considerations into Decision Making: At TVSM, we ensure that environmental considerations are ingrained in the decision-making process, from procurement to production, reflecting our commitment to sustainable operations.*
- *Spurs Innovation and Resource Investment: At TVSM, linking incentives to environmental KPIs motivates our teams to pursue innovative solutions that drive sustainability. This approach leads to strategic investments in R&D, focusing on low-carbon impact products and services that aligns with our environmental objectives.*

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary
- Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Progress towards environmental targets
- Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Increased investment in environmental R&D and innovation
- Increased proportion of revenue from low environmental impact products or services
- Increased alignment of capex with transition plan and/or sustainable finance taxonomy

Resource use and efficiency

- Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

- Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations
- Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations
- Improvements in water accounting, reporting, and third-party verification

Pollution

- Reduction of water pollution incidents
- Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
- Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations
- Increase in substitution of listed environmental contaminants
- Increase in discharge treatment compliance and meeting regulatory requirements – direct operations
- Reduction/elimination of environmental incidents and/or environmental notices (notices of violation)

Policies and commitments

- New or tighter environmental requirements applied to purchasing practices
- Implementation of water-related community project
- Increased access to workplace WASH – direct operations

Engagement

- Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues
- Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our organisation recognises the importance of aligning incentives with our Sustainability goals to drive performance and accountability across various roles. The Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) is rewarded for ensuring that Sustainability factors are included in strategy and financial planning. This aligns the company with the sustainable finance taxonomy and makes it easier to switch to a business model that can work with a future with no net carbon emissions. The CSO's performance metrics include emission reduction, energy efficiency, resource use, pollution and waste reduction, and adherence to international policies and treaties, such as the

UN International Labour Organisation principles. Additionally, the CSO is responsible for ensuring compliance with our internal Sustainability policies and commitments, value chain traceability, and fostering employee awareness and training.

(4.5.1.6) How the position’s incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

- *Encourages Prioritisation and Diligence: TVSM management is incentivised to place environmental targets at the forefront of their agenda, ensuring diligent efforts towards our net-zero carbon future and aligning with our robust sustainability strategy.*
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- *Spurs Innovation and Resource Investment: At TVSM, linking incentives to environmental KPIs motivates our teams to pursue innovative solutions that drive sustainability. This approach leads to strategic investments in R&D, focusing on low-carbon impact products and services that aligns with our environmental objectives.*

[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	<p>Does your organization have any environmental policies?</p>
	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain
- Portfolio

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our Environmental policies, including the Environment, Health and Safety Policy provides a cohesive framework that extends across our entire value chain, ensuring that our commitment to sustainability is upheld by all stakeholders. These policies collectively lay down stringent practices that align with our Sustainability principles and comply with environmental laws.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues
- Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems
- Other environmental commitment, please specify :Commitment to preventing pollution through emissions, waste and wastewater; Commitment to sourcing energy-efficient products, pushing beyond benchmarks to set new standards for responsible resource utilization

Additional references/Descriptions

- Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

EHS Policy.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain
- Portfolio

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our Environmental policies, including the Energy Policy provides a cohesive framework that extends across our entire value chain, ensuring that our commitment to sustainability is upheld by all stakeholders. These policies collectively lay down stringent practices that align with our Sustainability principles and comply with environmental laws.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

- Commitment to 100% renewable energy
- Commitment to net-zero emissions

Additional references/Descriptions

- Description of environmental requirements for procurement
- Description of renewable electricity procurement practices
- Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement
- Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, RE100, SBTi

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Energy Policy.pdf

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

Direct operations

Upstream value chain

Downstream value chain

Portfolio

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our Environmental policies, including the Environment, Health and Safety Policy provides a cohesive framework that extends across our entire value chain, ensuring that our commitment to sustainability is upheld by all stakeholders. These policies collectively lay down stringent practices that align with our Sustainability principles and comply with environmental laws.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

- Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- Commitment to engage in integrated, multi-stakeholder landscape (including river basin) initiatives to promote shared sustainability goals
- Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems
- Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Water-specific commitments

- Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

EHS Policy.pdf

Row 4

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain
- Portfolio

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our Environmental policies, including the Biodiversity provides a cohesive framework that extends across our entire value chain, ensuring that our commitment to sustainability is upheld by all stakeholders. These policies collectively lay down stringent practices that align with our Sustainability principles and comply with environmental laws.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas
- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species
- Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues
- Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
- Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Biodiversity Policy.pdf

[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

- Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)
- Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
- Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)
- UN Global Compact
- Other, please specify :India Business & Biodiversity Initiative

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

UNGC: As the first Indian two-wheeler and three-wheeler manufacturer to join the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), TVS Motor Company has positioned itself at the forefront of sustainability efforts in the automotive sector. By aligning with the UNGC, TVS has committed to integrating the Compact's Ten Principles, which encompass human rights, labour, environment, and anti-corruption, into its core business strategies and operations. This affiliation not only facilitates enhanced collaborations with global partners but also amplifies TVS's dedication to contributing meaningfully to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). SBTi: In its commitment to addressing Climate change, TVS Motor Company has aligned its carbon reduction targets with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), which are currently under review. By doing so, TVS has embraced a clear, science-driven path to achieve net-zero emissions, ensuring that its strategies are in line with the level of decarbonization required to limit global warming to well below 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. As a signatory, TVS is part of a global movement of businesses that are transforming their operations to prevent the most damaging effects of climate change. TCFD/TNFD: TVS Motor Company's commitment to resilience through adaptation is exemplified by its proactive identification of climate and nature-related risks in accordance with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and the emerging Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). As a signatory, TVS

has embraced a forward-thinking approach to risk management that includes comprehensive climate and nature risk assessments and disclosures. A detailed TCFD and TNFD report will be published by TVSM in the coming year. IBBI: As a signatory to the India Business & Biodiversity Initiative (IBBI), TVS is committed to integrating biodiversity considerations into its business operations. The organization acknowledges the principles of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and is proactive in the following areas: 1. Identifying the intersections between biodiversity and business operations. 2. Raising awareness about biodiversity within the organization. 3. Assessing the impacts, dependencies, risks, and opportunities related to biodiversity (Impacts, dependencies, risks, and opportunities on BioD). 4. Establishing specific objectives for biodiversity management. 5. Incorporating relevant biodiversity aspects into the Environmental Management System. 6. Engaging stakeholders in discussions and actions for improved biodiversity management. 7. Participating in policy discussions and advocating for biodiversity-friendly policies. 8. Conducting economic evaluations of biodiversity and ecosystem services that are pertinent to the business. To demonstrate its commitment and track progress, TVS will prepare and publish a disclosure report biennially, detailing the actions taken and advancements made in these areas. [Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

- Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers
- Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- No, but we plan to have one in the next two years

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

- Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

Mandatory government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

In the absence of an Official Transparency Register in India, our organization adheres to the reporting requirements of the Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report (BRSR). This comprehensive framework mandates the disclosure of various aspects of our business practices, including the policy advocacy efforts we undertake. For more details, please refer to our BRSR, specifically Principle 7, Essential Indicator 1. Reference: <https://www.tvsmotor.com/api/InvestorDownloadData?ItemId460e6>

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

TVS Motor ensures alignment between external engagements and our environmental commitments through:

- *Comprehensive Stakeholder engagement policy: This Policy guides all external interactions, ensuring consistency with our sustainability goals and transition plans.*
- *Ethical Framework Integration: Our external engagements are guided by our Code of Conduct, reinforcing ethical considerations in all engagements.*
- *Cross-Functional Dialogue: Regular discussions between Sustainability, Risk Management, and the Board on ESG issues guarantee any public advocacy aligns with our commitments. This multi-layered approach ensures that TVS Motor's external activities actively support our journey towards a more sustainable future.*

[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

- *FAME-II (Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles in India) Scheme and associated policies: TVS Motor has engaged with policymakers regarding the incentives, charging infrastructure development, and technology support under FAME-II, as it directly impacts the adoption of electric vehicles.*

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

- Subsidies for low-carbon, non-renewable energy projects
- Subsidies on infrastructure
- Subsidies on products or services

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

- India

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- Ad-hoc meetings
- Discussion in public forums
- Participation in working groups organized by policy makers
- Participation in voluntary government programs
- Other, please specify :TVS constantly engages with external stakeholders, including those involved in Policy & Law, through various initiatives, drives, events, etc within the realms of Climate Change, Water, and Biodiversity.

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

FAME-II Scheme: The Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles in India (FAME-II) scheme is a cornerstone of our strategy to promote electric vehicles (EVs). Our engagement with policymakers on the incentives and support provided under FAME-II is critical to making EVs more accessible and affordable for consumers. By contributing to the development of charging infrastructure and advocating for technology support, we aim to accelerate the adoption of EVs, which is a key component of our environmental transition plan. We measure the success of our engagement by tracking the increase in EV sales and the expansion of charging infrastructure.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

Row 2

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

• *BS-VI Emission Norms: The transition to stricter BS-VI emission standards for vehicles has been a major regulatory change. TVS Motor had engaged in discussions around implementation timelines, technology requirements, and testing procedures.*

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

- Energy efficiency requirements
- Minimum energy efficiency requirements

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

- India

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- Ad-hoc meetings
- Discussion in public forums
- Participation in working groups organized by policy makers
- Participation in voluntary government programs

Other, please specify :TVS constantly engages with external stakeholders, including those involved in Policy & Law, through various initiatives, drives, events, etc within the realms of Climate Change, Water, and Biodiversity.

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

BS-VI Emission Norms: The shift to BS-VI emission standards represents a significant step towards reducing vehicular pollution. TVS Motor's proactive engagement in discussions around the implementation of these norms has ensured that we were prepared for the transition, with technology that meets the stricter standards. The success of this engagement is measured by our ability to comply with the norms without disruptions and by the environmental benefits realized through lower emissions from our vehicles.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

Row 3

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

- *Vehicle Scrappage Policy: The introduction of a vehicle scrappage policy in India could influence demand for new vehicles. TVS Motor has been involved in discussions on the policy's structure, incentives, and impact on the automotive industry.*

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Low-impact production and innovation

- Circular economy
- Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)
- Recycling and recyclability

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

- India

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- Ad-hoc meetings

- Discussion in public forums
- Participation in working groups organized by policy makers
- Participation in voluntary government programs
- Other, please specify :TVS constantly engages with external stakeholders, including those involved in Policy & Law, through various initiatives, drives, events, etc within the realms of Climate Change, Water, and Biodiversity.

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Vehicle Scrappage Policy: The proposed vehicle scrappage policy in India has the potential to modernize the nation's vehicle fleet by phasing out older, more polluting vehicles. Our involvement in shaping this policy reflects our commitment to environmental sustainability and supports our business by potentially increasing demand for newer, cleaner vehicles. We assess the effectiveness of our engagement by monitoring policy outcomes and their impact on the industry's transition to cleaner technologies.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement
- Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

Row 4

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

- *Renewable Energy Policies: As part of its sustainability goals, TVS Motor engages with policymakers on policies promoting renewable energy adoption, such as solar or wind power, especially for its manufacturing facilities.*

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

- Electricity grid access for renewables
- Energy attribute certificate systems
- Green electricity tariffs/renewable energy PPAs
- Low-carbon, non-renewable energy generation
- Renewable energy generation

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Global

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- Regular meetings

- Ad-hoc meetings
- Discussion in public forums
- Participation in working groups organized by policy makers
- Other, please specify :TVS constantly engages with external stakeholders, including those involved in Policy & Law, through various initiatives, drives, events, etc within the realms of Climate Change, Water, and Biodiversity.

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Renewable Energy Policies: Aligning with our sustainability goals, we actively engage with the development of renewable energy policies. By advocating for policies that support the adoption of renewable energy sources, such as solar or wind power, we aim to reduce the carbon footprint of our manufacturing operations. The success of our engagement is gauged by the extent to which renewable energy is utilized in our facilities and the reduction in our overall carbon emissions.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement
- Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

[Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Asia and Pacific

- Confederation of Indian Industries (CII)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) works to create and sustain an environment conducive to the development of India, partnering industry, Government, and civil society, through advisory and consultative processes. During the year, CII held an alliance meeting on: Chief Sustainability Officers (CSO) Alliance for Net Zero & TVS, aimed towards driving transformative change towards organization's net zero transition. Our CSO's participation in the Chief Sustainability Officers (CSO) Alliance for Net Zero strengthens our advocacy towards the transition to net zero emissions. These platforms enable us to collaborate with other industry leaders, share best practices, and shape the future of sustainable water management and carbon reduction policies & strategies.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Asia and Pacific

Confederation of Indian Industries (CII)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) works to create and sustain an environment conducive to the development of India, partnering industry, Government, and civil society, through advisory and consultative processes. During the year, CII National Committee on Water help meetings with Industry leaders towards efficient water management practices, and innovative and cost-effective technology solutions for industries towards efficient use of water resources. Our CSO's participation in the CII National Committee on Water 2023-24 strengthens our advocacy towards efficient water withdrawal, usage, and discharge. These platforms enable us to collaborate with other industry leaders, share best practices, and shape the future of sustainable water management and carbon reduction policies & strategies.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Asia and Pacific

- Other trade association in Asia and Pacific, please specify :The Associated Chambers of Commerce & Industry of India (ASSOCHAM)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

ASSOCHAM is the country's oldest Apex chamber. Aligned with the vision of creating a New India, ASSOCHAM works as a conduit between the industry and the Government. The Chamber is an agile and forward-looking institution, leading various initiatives to enhance the global competitiveness of the Indian industry. The Public Policies advocated by ASSOCHAM National Council on Water & TVS are: - Policies relevant to Water conservation and management practices. In recognition of our commitment to water stewardship, our Chief Sustainability Officer has been invited to join the ASSOCHAM National Council on Water. At TVS Motor Company, we understand the critical importance of water conservation and are dedicated to achieving water positivity. Our active participation in the council, alongside initiatives led by our CSR arm, Srinivasan Services Trust (SST), allows us to contribute to sustainable water management practices effectively. Furthermore, our Hosur Facility, which accounts for over 60% of our revenue and represents a significant portion of our operational footprint, has proudly achieved Water Positive Certification. This milestone was reached through a series of strategic initiatives both within our operations and in the surrounding community. Internally, we've implemented advanced technologies such as valves and sensors to prevent water overflow and dry leak testing machines that minimize water usage. We've also established systems for repurposing and recycling water to ensure maximum efficiency. Externally, in collaboration with the SST foundation, we've invested in the construction of percolation ponds, check dams, and water channels, significantly contributing to water conservation in the areas surrounding our facility.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Society with charitable objectives registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

SIAM (Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers) SIAM is an apex national body representing all major vehicle and vehicular engine manufacturers in India. Its objectives include enhancing the contribution of automobile industry to the growth and development of Indian economy. The Public Policies advocated by SIAM & TVS during the year are: - Biofuel - Ethanol blending - Flex Fuel Vehicle Program

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Our organization's operations are closely aligned with the policy advocacy of Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM), particularly in the areas of biofuel utilization and the promotion of Flex Fuel Vehicle (FFV) programs. As a responsible mobility company, we recognize the importance of transitioning towards more sustainable fuel options to mitigate the environmental impact of the automotive industry. SIAM's advocacy for the Ethanol Blending Program resonates with our commitment to reducing carbon emissions and enhancing energy security. The Flex Fuel Vehicle Program, which encourages the adoption of vehicles capable of running on a blend of fuels, is another initiative we support. To transition towards a lower carbon product portfolio, TVSM has worked on making its vehicles compliant with E20 and E40 fuel blends, which is a cleaner burning fuel than conventional Petrol. This is also in line with our decarbonization and climate-transition roadmap.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting based on 9 principles of National Guidelines for Responsible Business Conduct

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

Climate change

Water

Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

Strategy

Governance

Value chain engagement

Dependencies & Impacts

- Emission targets
- Emissions figures
- Risks & Opportunities
- Water pollution indicators
- Content of environmental policies

- Biodiversity indicators
- Public policy engagement
- Water accounting figures

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Pg 34-58 Pg 102-147

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

TVS-Motor-AR-23-24.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

In our Annual Report for FY23-24, we have included a dedicated section on Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG), where we outline our existing Sustainability framework, detail our initiatives, and report on our performance across Sustainability aspects. Additionally, the report encompasses our statutory disclosure of the Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report (BRSR), which aligns with the 9 principles of the National Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct (NGRBC).

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

- TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- Underway - this is our first year

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Governance
- Dependencies & Impacts
- Risks & Opportunities
- Strategy
- Value chain engagement

(4.12.1.8) Comment

TVS Motors is currently engaged in the development and forthcoming publication of its Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) report. This comprehensive document will encompass an analysis of climate-related risks and opportunities across TVS Motors' direct operations, as well as its upstream and downstream value chain. The report utilizes climate scenarios RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 to assess physical risks, while adopting the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and current policies scenarios to evaluate transition risks.

Row 4

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

- ESRS
- GRI

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water
- Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- Underway - this is our first year

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Strategy
- Governance
- Emission targets
- Emissions figures
- Risks & Opportunities
- Water pollution indicators
- Content of environmental policies
- Value chain engagement
- Dependencies & Impacts
- Biodiversity indicators
- Public policy engagement
- Water accounting figures

(4.12.1.8) Comment

TVS Motors is currently in the process of developing and publishing its Sustainability Report, adhering to the stringent disclosure requirements of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) as well as the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) under the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD). This will result in a thorough report that encapsulates vital information on the company's Sustainability framework, strategy, governance, risk management, and performance metrics. It will also include an in-depth double materiality analysis, which evaluates the impact of sustainability issues on the company's financial performance as well as the company's impact on the economy, environment, and society.

Row 5

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

- TNFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Forests

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- Underway - this is our first year

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Dependencies & Impacts
- Risks & Opportunities
- Strategy
- Value chain engagement
- Biodiversity indicators

(4.12.1.8) Comment

TVS Motors is advancing its commitment to sustainability by developing a TNFD report (Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures). This initiative will result in a detailed report that captures the company's approach to understanding and managing nature-related risks and opportunities. The report will include comprehensive insights into TVS Motors' impact on natural resources, biodiversity, and ecosystems, as well as the implications of nature loss for the company's long-term viability.
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

First time carrying out analysis

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

First time carrying out analysis

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) aligned scenario, and Current Policies Scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

Policy

Market

Reputation

Technology

Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

2.5°C - 2.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2030
- 2040
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Changes to the state of nature
- Number of ecosystems impacted
- Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

- Cost of capital
- Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- Consumer sentiment
- Consumer attention to impact
- Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation
- Level of action (from local to global)
- Global targets
- Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

- Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Direct interaction with climate

- ☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

- ☑ Domestic growth
- ☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)-aligned scenarios and Current Policies Scenarios are commonly accepted and utilized extensively in evaluating climate risks. However, it is important to recognize that these frameworks are built on underlying assumptions and carry inherent uncertainties. One such assumption is that the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) of Indonesia, the UK, and India will align with the RCP 4.5 scenario. Each country's NDCs and their progress towards meeting these commitments may vary and are subject to change over time due to political, economic, or technological factors. Additionally, there is an assumption that 'Business as usual' policies will continue unchanged into the future, which underpins the Current Policies scenario. This overlooks the potential for significant policy shifts that could either accelerate or hinder progress towards emissions reductions. Technological advancements and their rate of adoption also introduce uncertainty, as they can dramatically alter emissions trajectories and climate outcomes. Another uncertainty lies in the response of natural systems to climate change, which can influence the effectiveness of mitigation efforts. For example, the capacity of forests and oceans to sequester carbon may be affected by warming temperatures and changing precipitation patterns. Lastly, socioeconomic factors such as population growth, economic development, and energy demand are variables that can diverge from the projections, adding further complexity to the scenarios.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In our assessments of transition risks, we have employed the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) scenario and the Current Policies scenarios. These scenarios are expansions of the Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) and mirror temperature projections that align with national pledges and current policies. By adopting this thorough methodology, TVS Motor Company fortifies its readiness against climate-related risks. This enables us to formulate strong strategies for adaptation and mitigation, ensuring the protection of our business activities and contributing to our enduring sustainability objectives.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

- ☑ WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy
- Market
- Liability
- Reputation
- Technology
- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2030
- 2040
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Changes to the state of nature

- ☑ Number of ecosystems impacted
- ☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- ☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

- ☑ Cost of capital
- ☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☑ Consumer sentiment
- ☑ Consumer attention to impact
- ☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☑ Global regulation
- ☑ Level of action (from local to global)
- ☑ Global targets
- ☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

- ☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Direct interaction with climate

- ☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

- ☑ Domestic growth
- ☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The World Resources Institute's (WRI) Aqueduct tool assesses risks associated with drought, drawing upon insights from chosen pathways. While Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) do not explicitly cover water-related scenarios, the climate models that use these pathways, such as WRI can project changes in the

hydrological cycle due to climate change. This includes potential changes in precipitation patterns, evaporation rates, soil moisture, and the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events such as floods and droughts. These changes can, in turn, affect water resources, water quality, and water management needs. Therefore, while RCP 4.5 and 8.5 themselves are not specifically water-related scenarios, the climate models that utilize these pathways can provide insights into how water resources may be impacted under different future climate conditions.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

For our risk analysis, we have used Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP) 4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios, developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). These scenarios provide a spectrum of climate futures, each with varying degrees of warming and associated impacts, based on different greenhouse gas concentration trajectories. RCP 4.5 is a stabilisation scenario, envisioning a future where emissions peak around mid-century and then decline, resulting in a radiative forcing level of 4.5 W/m² by the year 2100. This scenario aligns with efforts to limit global warming to under 2.9 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, as outlined in the Paris Agreement. It serves as a benchmark for assessing risks in a world where climate action is taken to mitigate impacts. On the other hand, RCP 8.5 is a high-emission scenario that assumes continued growth in greenhouse gas emissions throughout the century, leading to a radiative forcing level of 8.5 W/m² by 2100. This scenario represents a 'business as usual' approach with no significant efforts to curb emissions, resulting in severe climate impacts. By analysing these scenarios, we encompass a broad range of potential physical and transition risks. For our transition risks assessments, we have used the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) scenario and Current Policies scenarios, which are extensions of these RCPs, reflecting temperature outcomes consistent with national commitments and existing policies. This comprehensive approach ensures that TVS Motor Company is well-prepared for climate-related risks, enabling us to develop robust adaptation and mitigation strategies that safeguard our operations and support our long-term sustainability goals.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 2.5°C - 2.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2030
- 2040
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Changes to the state of nature
- Number of ecosystems impacted
- Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

- ☑ Cost of capital
- ☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☑ Consumer sentiment
- ☑ Consumer attention to impact
- ☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☑ Global regulation
- ☑ Level of action (from local to global)
- ☑ Global targets
- ☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

- ☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Direct interaction with climate

- ☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

- ☑ Domestic growth
- ☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

While the Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) and associated scenarios are globally recognized and widely used in climate risk assessments, there are inherent assumptions and uncertainties that must be acknowledged. Both RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 include assumptions about socioeconomic factors, technological development, energy production, and usage, as well as policy decisions that influence the trajectory of GHG emissions and concentrations. It is important to note that these scenarios are not predictions, but rather plausible pathways based on certain assumptions, which are used to inform climate models and policy decisions. An additional assumption within our climate risk assessment framework is that the RCP 4.5 scenario corresponds closely with the pathway outlined by the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement. This scenario assumes that the commitments made by countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions

will be implemented and potentially strengthened over time, leading to a stabilization of radiative forcing at 4.5 W/m² by the year 2100. Conversely, the RCP 8.5 scenario is considered to be reflective of a 'business as usual' or current policies trajectory, where no significant additional efforts are made to mitigate climate change beyond what is already in place. This results in a continuous rise in greenhouse gas emissions, driven by existing policy frameworks and socio-economic trends. These assumptions are integral to our climate risk evaluations for all operational locations considered within our organization.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

For our risk analysis, we have used Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP) 4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios, developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). These scenarios provide a spectrum of climate futures, each with varying degrees of warming and associated impacts, based on different greenhouse gas concentration trajectories. RCP 4.5 is a stabilisation scenario, envisioning a future where emissions peak around mid-century and then decline, resulting in a radiative forcing level of 4.5 W/m² by the year 2100. This scenario aligns with efforts to limit global warming to under 2.9 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, as outlined in the Paris Agreement. It serves as a benchmark for assessing risks in a world where climate action is taken to mitigate impacts. By analysing these scenarios, we encompass a broad range of potential physical and transition risks.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2030
- 2040
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Changes to the state of nature
- Number of ecosystems impacted
- Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

- Cost of capital
- Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ✓ Consumer sentiment
- ✓ Consumer attention to impact
- ✓ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ✓ Global regulation
- ✓ Level of action (from local to global)
- ✓ Global targets
- ✓ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

- ✓ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Direct interaction with climate

- ✓ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

- ✓ Domestic growth
- ✓ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

While the Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) and associated scenarios are globally recognized and widely used in climate risk assessments, there are inherent assumptions and uncertainties that must be acknowledged. Both RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 include assumptions about socioeconomic factors, technological development, energy production, and usage, as well as policy decisions that influence the trajectory of GHG emissions and concentrations. It is important to note that these scenarios are not predictions, but rather plausible pathways based on certain assumptions, which are used to inform climate models and policy decisions. An additional assumption within our climate risk assessment framework is that the RCP 4.5 scenario corresponds closely with the pathway outlined by the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement. This scenario assumes that the commitments made by countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions will be implemented and potentially strengthened over time, leading to a stabilization of radiative forcing at 4.5 W/m² by the year 2100. Conversely, the RCP 8.5 scenario is considered to be reflective of a 'business as usual' or current policies trajectory, where no significant additional efforts are made to mitigate climate change beyond what is already in place. This results in a continuous rise in greenhouse gas emissions, driven by existing policy frameworks and socio-economic trends. These assumptions are integral to our climate risk evaluations for all operational locations considered within our organization.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

For our risk analysis, we have used Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP) 4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios, developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). These scenarios provide a spectrum of climate futures, each with varying degrees of warming and associated impacts, based on different greenhouse gas concentration trajectories. RCP 8.5 is a high-emission scenario that assumes continued growth in greenhouse gas emissions throughout the century, leading to a radiative forcing level of 8.5 W/m² by 2100. This scenario represents a 'business as usual' approach with no significant efforts to curb emissions, resulting in severe climate impacts. By analysing these scenarios, we encompass a broad range of potential physical and transition risks.

[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- Strategy and financial planning
- Resilience of business model and strategy
- Capacity building
- Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Climate Change Scenario Analysis Outcome: The scenario analysis for climate change has identified several risks, including flooding, precipitation, heatwaves, drought, and high temperatures, alongside transition risks such as regulatory changes, emerging carbon tax regulations, and rapid technological advancements for TVS. We have incorporated these findings into our risk management and mitigation strategies. Our decarbonisation and climate transition strategy incorporates these risks into our broader sustainability initiatives, emphasising GHG emissions reduction, energy efficiency, and renewable energy adoption. A few examples of specific targets that have emerged from this analysis include our commitment to RE100, aligning with SBTi's Net Zero targets, and improving the fuel efficiency of ICE

vehicles from the current baseline. We are also striving to expand our e-vehicle and CNG portfolio in response to the opportunities presented by shifting market trends and consumer preferences towards low-carbon products. Subsequently, we will also establish value chain targets for renewable energy adoption by our suppliers and dealers, ensuring holistic interventions beyond our direct operations. Our financial planning will now include an internal carbon price, which will serve as a financial tool to drive investment in carbon reduction initiatives and integrate the carbon cost into our business decisions. This pricing mechanism will support our transition planning, ensuring the resilience of our business model and strategy in the face of climate-related challenges. Biodiversity initiatives are also a key component of our strategy, contributing to climate change mitigation by enhancing ecosystem services such as carbon sequestration and groundwater recharge. Our commitment to biodiversity includes targets like achieving recognition for our Indian sites under the Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECM) framework and ensuring no net biodiversity loss. The Hosur plant is already been nominated by the National Biodiversity of India and UNDP under the Kunming Montreal protocol.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- Strategy and financial planning
- Resilience of business model and strategy
- Capacity building
- Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

The water-related scenario analysis has highlighted drought as a significant risk, particularly for our facilities in Hosur in India, Karawang plant in Indonesia, and Norton in the UK. This risk has played a critical role in shaping our water stewardship initiatives and targets within our sustainability strategy, including various internal and beyond-the-fence initiatives. At our Hosur facility, which is susceptible to such risks, we have implemented various initiatives, such as sensor-enabled systems to prevent overflow, introduced dry leak testing, effective Rainwater Harvesting/Water catchments, and engaged in community projects like building percolation ponds and check dams in collaboration with Srinivasan Service Trust (SST), helping us achieve Water Positivity. As part of our sustainability strategy, we will be implementing measures such as zero liquid discharge (ZLD) at our Mysore and Nalagarh facilities. Such an initiative would help to improve water use efficiency and encourage recycling, thus reducing our dependence on external water sources. Additionally, we are exploring water-efficient product development and engaging in WASH infrastructure, augmentation, catchment, and river/basin restoration projects in collaboration with Srinivasan Service Trust (SST). The collaboration also

extends to Sustainable Agricultural practices, as SST works with farming communities to impart knowledge on advanced techniques such as rainwater harvesting and the construction of check dams. With their guidance, farmers can tap into government support for initiatives ranging from drip irrigation to soil testing, enhancing crop yields sustainably and preventing over-fertilization of the land. These efforts not only contribute to the resilience of our local operations but also support the health of the wider ecosystems we depend on. Additionally, TVS has initiated dialogue regarding potential river basin-level interventions, engaging with business regulators and other businesses to explore options. These discussions are still in the preliminary stages, to identify suitable interventions to be implemented in the coming years. Setting an internal water price is a strategic response to water-related risks, incentivizing water conservation across our operations, and funding investments in water-saving technologies. Our internal water price helps us to integrate water-related risks into our cost structures and investment decisions, which also supports our broader financial planning. Our proposed biodiversity targets, which include achieving recognition for our Indian sites under the Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECM) framework, maintaining a high green cover across our global sites, and ensuring no net loss of biodiversity, will significantly contribute to mitigating water-related risks. By maintaining and enhancing green cover at our facilities, we support natural water recharging and purification processes, contributing to the replenishment of local water sources and the overall resilience of our business model against environmental risks. Hosur plant has proactively adopted measures such as Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) and the use of treated recycled water in our operations, which curtails the need for additional water withdrawals. Our water conservation efforts, including the construction of water catchment ponds, Rainwater Harvesting structures, as well as community projects undertaken in collaboration with SST have not only contributed to a rise in local groundwater levels but have also fostered biodiversity, with species like the Painted Stork now nesting at the site. Such initiatives have resulted in the Hosur facility achieving Water Positive status from a third-party (Confederation of Indian Industry-CII). All these proactive efforts in Mathigiri Firka (watershed block categorised by Groundwater Tamil Nadu Public works Department) helped improve the groundwater status 2017 marked as critical to semi-critical** in 2023. Moreover, our Business Continuity Plan fortifies our emergency preparedness and helps mitigate potential operational disruptions. Given these proactive steps and our overall limited dependence on fresh surface water, we anticipate that the impact on our global revenue from drought-related risks at the Hosur plant will not affect a large part of our Revenue. * G.O.(Ms) No. 161Categorization of Firka as on 2017.pdf (groundwatertnpwd.org.in) ** [http://www.groundwatertnpwd.org.in/GO\(Ms\)%20No%2015%20WR\(R1\)%20Dept%20dated%2028.03.2023.pdf](http://www.groundwatertnpwd.org.in/GO(Ms)%20No%2015%20WR(R1)%20Dept%20dated%2028.03.2023.pdf)*

[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

No

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

- No, but we plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Our organization acknowledges the critical importance of transitioning towards sustainable energy sources and reducing reliance on fossil fuels. However, we have not explicitly committed to ceasing all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion for several pragmatic reasons. Firstly, the current technological landscape does not offer scalable solutions to completely replace all fuel-based process systems and equipment with non-fossil alternatives. The pace of technology adaptation is a significant factor, and until there is a more widespread availability of such technologies, a full transition remains challenging. The availability of charging infrastructure is also a limiting factor in a 100% transition to e-mobility, considering our markets in India and Indonesia do not have such extensive charging infrastructure available. Secondly, the financial implications of such a conversion are substantial. The allocation of funds required for a complete overhaul of existing systems to non-fossil-based alternatives would be immense. Given the limited visibility of the exact requirements for this allocation, it is not feasible for us to commit to a timeline for this conversion. The costs associated with such a transition are not only high but also uncertain, which necessitates a cautious approach to financial commitments in this area. Furthermore, our markets, including India, Africa, Latin America, Middle East, and Southeast Asia have not yet fully embraced electric vehicles (EVs). The rate at which these markets will transition to exclusively adopting EVs is uncertain. In response to current demand, we are expanding our e-vehicle line, but we have not planned to phase out internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles entirely. The market's readiness is a critical factor in our strategic planning. Additionally, our board and senior management have considered a host of factors—including market trends, technology advancements, policy developments, financial considerations, and the company's own growth trajectory—before deciding not to make this commitment at present. Despite the absence of a formal commitment, our organization is actively engaged in reducing our dependence on fossil fuels. Our decarbonization strategy and RE100 commitment reflect our ongoing efforts to cut carbon emissions and integrate renewable energy into our operations, balancing sustainability with business practicality

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

- We do not have a feedback mechanism in place, but we plan to introduce one within the next two years

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

TVS Motor Company's (TVSM) transition plan is predicated on several key assumptions and dependencies that are critical to its successful implementation. One of the primary assumptions is that the countries within TVSM's key markets will actively work towards decarbonizing their electricity grids as part of their commitments to Net-Zero targets. This is essential for TVSM, as the company's Use Phase Emissions (Category 11) are significantly influenced by the emissions profile of the electricity and fuels consumed by its products. For internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles, this includes the shift towards cleaner fuels, such as biofuels and

ethanol blends, which are expected to have a lower carbon footprint compared to traditional fossil fuels. Moreover, the transition plan is contingent upon favourable policy frameworks being established in line with the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement. These policies are anticipated to create an enabling environment that supports organizations in their transition towards low-carbon operations. TVSM's plan assumes that such policies will not only incentivize the use of renewable energy sources but also facilitate the infrastructure development necessary for the widespread adoption of ZEV (zero emission vehicles), including electric vehicles (EVs). Another critical dependency is the market trend towards the adoption of low-carbon vehicles, such as e-vehicles, CNG, and vehicles compliant with E20 & E40 fuel blends, particularly in TVSM's significant markets like India. The plan hinges on consumer acceptance and demand for ZEVs (zero emission vehicles), which will drive the company's strategy to expand its e-vehicle product line. The rate at which consumers in these markets transition from ICE vehicles to ZEVs will have a profound impact on TVSM's ability to reduce its Use Phase Emissions and align with global decarbonization goals.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

TVS Motor Company has established the current year (FY23-24) as the base year for its climate transition plan. This decision was made after careful consideration, recognizing that our environmental data collection and reporting processes have matured significantly. This year, we have achieved a comprehensive and well-rounded monitoring and reporting of our energy, emissions, and other environment-related metrics, not only for TVS Motor's operations in India but also for our subsidiaries, including Sundaram Auto Components Limited (SACL), TVS Indonesia, and Norton in the UK. By setting the current year as the base year, our transition plan and its subsequent targets are grounded in the most accurate and up-to-date information available. However, it is important to note that sustainability has always been integral to our operations, and our efforts towards environmental stewardship is reflected in the significant strides we have made in various areas. In terms of energy conservation, we have implemented numerous energy-saving techniques through efficiency improvements and innovative measures. Our shift towards renewable energy is substantial, with 85.37% of our global operations' electricity requirements, and 93% of our India operations' electricity requirements now being met through renewable sources (excluding SACL). In other areas closely linked to climate transition, such as water security and biodiversity conservation, we have made considerable progress, with the implementation of Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) systems at the majority of our operational sites in India. Additionally, in our endeavor to be Net Water Positive in our operations, our Hosur plant has achieved water positivity. This success stems from various internal initiatives like reusing and repurposing water, installing sensors to prevent overflow and using dry leak testing machines, etc., and beyond-the-fence efforts such as building percolation ponds and check dams in collaboration with the SST foundation, all reinforcing our commitment to responsible water stewardship. Moreover, we have taken proactive steps to maintain and enhance the green cover across our facilities. Our Hosur facility in particular stands out for its biodiversity conservation efforts and has been recognized as a potential 'Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measure' (OECM) site. We're further enhancing our carbon stock, which stood at 400,000 mtCO₂ as on FY2022, through verdant greenery at our Indian facilities.

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

- Forests
- Plastics
- Water
- Biodiversity

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

TVS Motor Company's climate transition plan is a comprehensive component of our sustainability strategy. This strategy encompasses a holistic approach to environmental stewardship, acknowledging the interconnectedness of various environmental issues rather than solely addressing climate change through the lens of emissions and energy use. An array of critical factors has guided the formulation of our sustainability strategy. These include analysis of industry megatrends, national and global sustainability landscapes, market dynamics, policy and regulatory developments, and emerging risks. Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) risk assessments, as part of Risk Management function under our Business Planning team plays a pivotal role in identifying climate-related risks. Additionally, our double materiality analysis—stemming from extensive stakeholder engagement—helps us pinpoint material topics that bear significance both financially and in terms of climate impact. Our board and leadership team's insights and judgements help us refine our strategic direction. Through these comprehensive analyses, we have identified key environmental issues that our transition plan addresses, including water scarcity and water risks, biodiversity management, waste management, and circular economy principles. As part of our sustainability strategy, we will strive to undertake the following initiatives: In terms of water management, we aim to achieve Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) at our remaining facilities in India, and ultimately reach Net water positivity. In the realm of plastics and circular economy, we guide our efforts to reduce the use of virgin materials, enhance recycling rates and recyclable content, and implement closed-loop recycling systems. Biodiversity conservation is another crucial aspect of our strategy. We are working to have our Indian sites recognized under the Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECM) framework, committing to no net biodiversity loss and ensuring no deforestation practices among our critical suppliers. We will also be undertaking a TNFD assessment in subsequent years to help us effectively manage risks and opportunities in relation to biodiversity and forests. In summary, TVS Motor Company's climate transition strategy encompasses water conservation, waste reduction, sustainable materials use, and biodiversity protection, in addition to emissions and energy management.

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

- Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

- Products and services
- Upstream/downstream value chain
- Investment in R&D
- Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

In response to the evolving policy landscape towards decarbonizing the transport industry, TVS Motor Company is strategically expanding its low-carbon product lineup, including e-vehicles and CNG's in our product portfolio. Recognizing the risks of competitive pressures, fines, and litigations related to waste and hazardous components, the company will transition to higher levels of recycled/recyclable parts in our products, lowering the weight of certain components, and collaborating with effective recycling partners to ensure we facilitate easier EPR compliance and transition to a circular economy, while also reducing our embodied carbon. Opportunities such as consumer trends towards low-carbon products and associated EV adoption are shaping our strategy to boost revenue through these offerings. For our ICE portfolio, we are committed to enhancing fuel efficiency for conservation, advancing lightweighting to preserve resources, and diligently working to minimize tailpipe emissions. Additionally, we are developing an end-of-life management program and conducting Life Cycle Assessments (LCA) across our product portfolio, complemented by environmental and social information flyers for new products.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

TVS Motor Company is proactively managing risks and opportunities in its value chain related to policy regulations on low-carbon initiatives, carbon taxes, and waste and water management to mitigate potential reputational impacts and capitalize on any available opportunities. To achieve this, we are in constant communication with our suppliers. In the fiscal year 2024-25, starting from India, we will roll out the My Sustainability Index (MSI), a comprehensive value chain assessment and engagement framework that aligns with our strategic roadmap and objectives. We will use this tool to evaluate our value chain partners, ensuring critical suppliers are compliant with our MSI standards. Going forward, we would establish a sustainability award program to honour and motivate our value chain partners who achieve our sustainability benchmarks. We are also seeking to budget for the procurement of sustainable materials in our procurement process.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Acknowledging the risks of rapidly evolving low-carbon technology and stringent emissions policies, TVS Motor Company is increasing its R&D investment in low-carbon products and processes, such as heat recovery and renewable energy generation. We are committed to improving the fuel efficiency of ICE vehicles from the current baseline and transitioning to a low-carbon product lineup in the long run, including EVs, hybrids, CNG, fuel cells, and various ethanol blends. In terms of Water management, we are investing heavily in ensuring our remaining site in India is Zero Liquid Discharge certified. For our Hosur facility, which is found to have a high Drought-related risk, we have made significant investments towards process optimization and innovation that have led this site to obtain Water Positive certification, thus helping reduce disruptions associated with drought risks in the future.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

The diverse risks and opportunities we encounter across different regions shape TVS Motor Company's operational strategy. This includes adapting to National Determined Contributions (NDCs) that compel companies like TVS to align with transition risks and opportunities, as well as addressing physical climate risks that could impact our facilities in areas prone to environmental hazards. Our climate transition strategy focusses on achieving our commitment towards RE100 in response to regulatory risks and opportunities. Our investment strategy includes the adoption of sustainable biofuels, gradual reduction of the proportion of non-renewable fuels and gases, and enhancing process efficiency. In terms of Water-related risks, we are committed to implementing Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) in our remaining site in India. For our Hosur facility, which is found to have a high Drought related risk, we have undertaken several operational initiatives towards ensuring we do not use excessive volumes of water, avoid any form of water wastage, and take steps towards increasing the amount of water that we recycle and reuse for our processes. Through these initiatives, we have successfully achieved Water Positivity at the Hosur facility. To address the impacts of physical risks, we are continuously assessing and bolstering the resilience of our facilities against extreme climate events such as heatwaves, droughts, and floods. Our strategy encompasses emergency preparedness and business continuity planning (BCP), as well as proactive measures to protect our equipment. These measures include the installation of advanced HVAC systems, robust drainage systems, and groundwater recharging initiatives to mitigate the impact of such events and ensure uninterrupted operations.

[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- Assets
- Revenues
- Liabilities
- Direct costs
- Indirect costs
- Access to capital
- Capital allocation
- Capital expenditures
- Acquisitions and divestments

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Environmental risks and opportunities, embedded in our TCFD risk analysis and business strategy, are central to TVS Motor Company's financial planning. This comprehensive approach encompasses climate transition, water stewardship, waste management, and end-of-life management, as well as the mitigation of physical climate risks. Assets and Capital Expenditures: Our financial planning includes significant investments in assets that support the transition to low-carbon products, such as Zero Vehicle Emissions (ZEV), and enhance resilience against physical climate risks. We allocate capital to develop water-efficient processes and robust waste management systems, crucial for safeguarding our assets against climate-induced risks like drought and ensuring compliance with environmental regulations. Revenues and costs: Our strategy is to expand our e-vehicle lineup and improve the fuel efficiency of ICE vehicles, aiming to seize emerging revenue opportunities in a market that is increasingly valuing sustainability. We carefully manage costs to include water stewardship initiatives, waste and end-of-life management programs, and adaptations to physical climate risks, all of which are critical for operational efficiency and minimizing environmental impact. Liabilities and Access to Capital: By proactively addressing environmental risks and demonstrating a commitment to sustainability, we aim to minimize obligations and enhance our reputation, which in turn improves access to capital. Investors and financial institutions are more inclined to support companies with strong environmental strategies, potentially offering better financing terms for our sustainability-focused investments. Our capital allocation strategy prioritizes investments in renewable energy, energy efficiency, water conservation, and sustainable materials. We are actively exploring acquisitions that can expedite our sustainability goals and contemplating divestments from areas

that might become unsustainable or misalign with our long-term objectives. In summary, TVS Motor Company's financial planning is a reflection of our holistic approach to sustainability, integrating environmental considerations across all aspects of our business.

[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization’s financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other methodology or framework

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

- Other, please specify :An investment roadmap has been created, which specifies the actions, timelines, and financial commitments required to transition to Net-Zero emissions in accordance with SBTi guidelines.

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

- CAPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

2274000000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

12.9

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

16.5

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

1.21

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

TVS Motor Company employs a rigorous methodology to assess the alignment of our organization with our climate transition plan, ensuring that our approach is both robust and transparent. As we have designated the current year as the base year for our climate transition strategy, it will serve as the foundational reference point against which we will gauge our progress. However, it is important to note that sustainability and low-carbon transition have long been pivotal focuses for our company. Reflecting this commitment, we have consistently allocated financial resources towards decarbonizing our business and product portfolio. In FY23024, 12.9% of our capital expenditure was directed towards such critical initiatives. For subsequent years, to determine the financial requirements necessary to achieve our climate transition targets, which are currently under review and verification by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), involves a detailed analysis of our current emissions footprint, the identification of reduction opportunities, and the estimation of the investments needed to implement these opportunities. An investment roadmap has been created, which specifies the actions, timelines, and financial commitments required to transition to Net-Zero emissions in accordance with SBTi guidelines. In addition to emissions reduction, our methodology includes an assessment of our operational practices, capital expenditures, and strategic investments to ensure they are consistent with our broader sustainability goals. This encompasses investments in renewable energy, energy efficiency measures, low-carbon technologies, and other initiatives that contribute to our decarbonization efforts.

[Add row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:

Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

Our climate commitments and the overarching objectives of our climate transition plan are strategically aligned with TVS Motor Company's investment in research and development (R&D). We concentrate our R&D efforts on creating technologies that lessen the environmental impact of our products and foster a sustainable transportation ecosystem, all the while minimizing the risks we face and seizing the opportunities presented by a market trending towards reduced carbon emissions. [Fixed row]

(5.5.8) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for transport-related activities over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.8.1) Activity

Select all that apply

Light Duty Vehicles (LDV)

(5.5.8.2) Technology area

Select from:

Other, please specify :Our R&D investments are directed towards a broad spectrum of technology and infrastructure, encompassing lower-emission vehicles such as CNGs, EVs, engines compatible with cleaner-burning fuels, flex-fuel technology, and charging infrastructure, etc.

(5.5.8.3) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

Applied research and development

(5.5.8.4) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

(5.5.8.5) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

423.27

(5.5.8.6) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

70

(5.5.8.7) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

TVS Motor Company focuses its R&D investments on technologies that support our climate goals and transition plan, aiming for sustainable transportation solutions. In India, 70% of our R&D budget supports low-carbon operations and product development. Our R&D initiatives in India are provided below. Flex Fuel Technology: By developing and showcasing Flex Fuel Technology (<https://www.carbike360.com/news/tvs-flex-fuel-version-of-raider-125-unveiled>), TVS Motor Company is preparing for a future where vehicles can run on a blend of gasoline and ethanol, reducing reliance on pure fossil fuels. This supports our commitment in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and is in line with global trends towards cleaner, alternative fuels. E20 Compliance: Our investment in ensuring that all ICE products are compliant with E20 (20% ethanol blended fuel) standards demonstrates our proactive approach to adopting cleaner fuel options. This reduces the carbon intensity of our products, but also aligns us with national policies that promote ethanol blending. On-Board Diagnostics (OBD II): By improving tailpipe emissions in line with regulatory norms, our investments in OBD II technology contribute to our goal of reducing the environmental impact of our ICE vehicles during their use phase supporting our climate transition objectives. CNG Products: The investment in compressed natural gas (CNG) products, particularly in the three-wheeler segment, reflects our strategy to diversify our product portfolio with lower-emission alternatives. CNG vehicles emit fewer pollutants compared to their gasoline counterparts, aligning with our commitment to reduce emissions across our product range. Electric Vehicles: The launch of the TVS X, our new smart electric scooters, marked a significant milestone in our transition to electrification. This aligns with our climate transition plan by providing consumers with zero-emission transport options while contributing to the reduction of use-phase emissions. Charging Infrastructure: Partnerships with Tata Power and Jio BP to develop charging infrastructure for the EV segment are critical to facilitate the adoption of electric vehicles. This investment guarantees a robust and sustainable charging network for our EVs, which is crucial for the widespread adoption of e-mobility. The International Material Data System (IMDS): Using the IMDS tool to identify, track, and quantify hazardous substances to comply with domestic and global regulations.

[Add row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

798.72

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

88.87

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

8.4

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

7.75

(5.9.5) Please explain

In FY23-24, our capital expenditure (CAPEX) related to water management for our India Operations soared by over 798% compared to the previous fiscal year, primarily due to the construction of a Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) at our Mysuru location. With a lifespan of 15 years, this investment is a testament to our commitment to effective water stewardship, as it allows us to treat water in accordance with industry best practices and reintegrate it into our operations, thereby diminishing our need for additional water withdrawals. As we look to the future, we anticipate an 88% increase in water-related CAPEX to further improve our facilities, including Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) certification for Mysore and Nalagarh facilities. Concurrently, our operational expenditure (OPEX) for water within our India Operations has remained relatively stable, with a modest projected increase of 7.75% in the coming years. This incremental rise is linked to the continuous maintenance, upkeep

[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

- Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- Navigate regulations
- Drive energy efficiency
- Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
- Influence strategy and/or financial planning
- Setting and/or achieving of climate-related policies and targets
- Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making
- Other, please specify :**Meeting Stakeholder expectations**

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- Cost of required measures to achieve climate-related targets

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

TVS Motor Company has adopted a methodical approach to calculate the internal carbon pricing (ICP) for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. This approach is based on shadow pricing method. The shadow pricing method is crucial for calculating our Internal Carbon Price (ICP). The foundation of our ICP calculation methodology begins with GHG emission reduction initiatives across scope 1 and 2. This approach evaluates the financial investment for each GHG reduction initiative and the carbon abatement potential of each initiative. Together, these efforts contribute to meeting our Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) goals of reducing GHG scope 1 and 2 emissions. In addition to shadow pricing, we map out methodologies recommended by the CDP for calculating ICP. This entails defining the risks involved with each methodology and prioritizing them based on their relevance and impact on our business. By adhering to CDP guidelines, we ensure that our ICP calculation is consistent, and in line with global best practices.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

- Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

- Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

Over time, TVS Motor Company expects the internal carbon price (ICP) to change in response to evolving regulatory frameworks and the changing costs associated with low-carbon technology adoption. As global efforts to mitigate climate change intensify, regulations such as carbon taxes and emissions trading systems are likely to become more stringent, directly impacting the cost of carbon emissions. This regulatory impact will drive the need for further investments in low-carbon processes and spur technological advancements, which could alter the cost of abatement. Additionally, the market price of emerging technologies may affect our ICP as we invest in innovative solutions to reduce our carbon footprint.

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

2092.1

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

2092.1

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

- Operations
- Procurement
- Product and R&D
- Risk management
- Impact management
- Capital expenditure
- Opportunity management

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

- Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :Our Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP) is expected to be integrated into business decision-making processes that encompass substantial investment decisions and are expected to have a considerable impact on our carbon inventory.

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

100

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

- Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

We meticulously monitor and evaluate our Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP) approach to ensure it effectively supports our climate objectives. In this process, the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO), the finance team under the Chief Financial Officer (CFO), business planning, and the utilities teams play a pivotal role. They work collaboratively to assess the implications of the carbon price on our operations, taking into account the evolving costs of investments required for decarbonisation in

line with our climate transition plan. The monitoring process involves analysing the impact of the ICP on decision-making across the business, ensuring that it incentivises emissions reduction and aligns with our sustainability targets. This includes evaluating the effectiveness of the ICP in directing capital towards low-carbon technologies and processes, as well as its role in achieving our RE100 and SBTi-aligned Net Zero targets. We regularly inform the board about the results of this monitoring, maintain high-level oversight, and ensure that the ICP remains a central component of our strategic financial planning. The board's engagement is crucial for the ongoing refinement and adaptation of the ICP to meet our long-term sustainability goals. The ICP's evaluations take into account the dynamic regulatory landscape, technological advancements, and market trends that influence the cost of carbon and the financial viability of decarbonisation initiatives. TVS Motor Company's evaluation process adapts to these external factors, guaranteeing the relevance and effectiveness of our ICP.
[Add row]

(5.10.2) Provide details of your organization's internal price on water.

Row 1

(5.10.2.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

- Shadow price

(5.10.2.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- Navigate regulations
- Drive water efficiency
- Conduct cost-benefit analysis
- Drive water-related investment
- Influence strategy and/or financial planning
- Identify and seize low-water impact opportunities
- Setting and/or achieving of water-related policies and targets
- Incentivize consideration of water-related issues in decision making
- Incentivize consideration of water-related issues in risk assessment

(5.10.2.3) Factors beyond current market price are considered in the price

Select from:

- Yes

(5.10.2.4) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- Existing water tariffs
- Costs of treating water
- Costs of disposing water
- Anticipated water tariffs
- Benchmarking against peers
- Costs of transporting water
- Existing or pending legislation
- Price with substantive impact on business decisions
- Cost of required measures to achieve water-related targets

(5.10.2.5) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

To determine our internal water price, we conducted a comprehensive cost analysis. This included not only direct water procurement and withdrawal costs but also indirect expenses such as infrastructure investments (e.g., borewells), operational costs (energy, maintenance, treatment), and regulatory compliance fees. To ensure robustness and industry alignment, we also reviewed the methodologies employed by our peers in calculating their internal water prices. This comprehensive approach ensures that all relevant expenses are considered, leading to a fair representative pricing model.

(5.10.2.6) Stages of the value chain covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Project/site specific coverage

(5.10.2.7) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

- Uniform

(5.10.2.9) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

- Evolutionary

(5.10.2.10) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

The internal water price is expected to be dynamic, influenced by factors such as infrastructure investments, technological advancements, water procurement costs, energy prices, and regulatory changes.

(5.10.2.11) Minimum actual price used (currency per cubic meter)

100.1

(5.10.2.12) Maximum actual price used (currency per cubic meter)

100.1

(5.10.2.13) Business decision-making processes the internal water price is applied to

Select all that apply

- Operations
- Procurement
- Product and R&D
- Risk management
- Impact management
- Capital expenditure
- Opportunity management
- Value chain engagement
- Public policy engagement

(5.10.2.14) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

- Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :Our Internal Water Pricing (IWP) strategy is envisaged to be integrated into business decision-making processes that encompass substantial investment decisions and are expected to have a considerable impact on our water footprint.

(5.10.2.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

- Yes

(5.10.2.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

We monitor and evaluate our internal water pricing to ensure it aligns with our sustainability goals. A cross-functional team, led by our CSO, finance, civil department environment, and utilities, assesses the pricing's impact on operations, investments, and water conservation efforts. Regular evaluations ensure that pricing accurately reflects water costs, aligns with regulations, and adapts to changes in energy prices and technology. We keep management informed about these evaluations to ensure oversight and strategic alignment.

[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plastics
Customers	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change
Investors and shareholders	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plastics
Other value chain stakeholders	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plastics

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

	Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment
Climate change	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years
Water	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years
Plastics	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

Other, please specify :In FY24-25, we're launching My Sustainability Index (MSI) to help our value chain partners improve their sustainability across key metrics. MSI results will guide our targeted environmental collaborations with our partners.

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

TVSM is set to launch the My Sustainability Index (MSI) in FY24-25, a tool to assess and enhance our value chain partners' sustainability practices. While supplier engagements haven't been prioritized by environmental practices this year, moving forward, the MSI will address the same by providing a comprehensive evaluation framework. The MSI will require partners to complete detailed questionnaires, assessing their sustainability on a scale from 0 to 100. Lower scores will highlight value chain partners needing further engagement, especially those with significant environmental dependencies or impacts. Beyond assessment, the MSI is a collaborative platform. TVSM will assist our partners in calibrating their responses, offering training and resources to help them improve. We'll also incentivize progress with our Performance-Based Supplier Sustainability Awards. The MSI will cover energy and emissions extensively, promoting data monitoring, renewable energy integration, efficiency measures, and low-carbon transition roadmaps. This initiative will not only reduce environmental footprints but also drive our collective journey towards sustainability and resilience. We will target 75% of our spend-based suppliers in FY24-25.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

Other, please specify :In FY24-25, we're launching My Sustainability Index (MSI) to help our value chain partners improve their sustainability across key metrics. MSI results will guide our targeted environmental collaborations with our partners.

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

TVSM is set to launch the My Sustainability Index (MSI) in FY24-25, a tool to assess and enhance our value chain partners' sustainability practices. While supplier engagements haven't been prioritized by environmental practices this year, moving forward, the MSI will address the same by providing a comprehensive evaluation framework. The MSI will require partners to complete detailed questionnaires, assessing their sustainability on a scale from 0 to 100. Lower scores will highlight value chain partners needing further engagement, especially those with significant environmental dependencies or impacts. Beyond assessment, the MSI is a collaborative platform. TVSM will assist our partners in calibrating their responses, offering training and resources to help them improve. We'll also incentivize progress with our Performance-Based Supplier Sustainability Awards. The MSI will extensively cover water management, including data monitoring systems, compliance with legal requirements, operation of treatment plants, and strategies for Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) and sustainable water use. This initiative reflects our commitment to environmental stewardship and responsible sourcing. We will target 75% of our spend based suppliers in FY24-25.

Plastics

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

Other, please specify :In FY24-25, we're launching My Sustainability Index (MSI) to help our value chain partners improve their sustainability across key metrics. MSI results will guide our targeted environmental collaborations with our partners.

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

TVSM is set to launch the My Sustainability Index (MSI) in FY24-25, a tool to assess and enhance our value chain partners' sustainability practices. While supplier engagements haven't been prioritized by environmental practices this year, moving forward, the MSI will address the same by providing a comprehensive evaluation framework. The MSI will require partners to complete detailed questionnaires, assessing their sustainability on a scale from 0 to 100. Lower scores will highlight value chain partners needing further engagement, especially those with significant environmental dependencies or impacts. Beyond assessment, the MSI is a collaborative platform. TVSM will assist our partners in calibrating their responses, offering training and resources to help them improve. We'll also incentivize progress with our Performance-Based Supplier Sustainability Awards. The MSI will also tackle plastic waste management, tracking plastic usage, ensuring compliance with regulations like India's Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2022, and promoting effective recycling and circular use of plastics to minimize waste. This initiative aims to foster a sustainable, environmentally responsible supply chain. We will target 75% of our spend-based suppliers in FY24-25.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

No, but we plan to introduce environmental requirements related to this environmental issue within the next two years

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

The My Sustainability Index (MSI), scheduled to be rolled out and implemented in FY24-25, is a tool designed to evaluate and improve the sustainability practices of our value chain partners. Based on MSI assessments, partners with unsatisfactory scores in areas related to climate change, water, and plastic waste management will be required to engage with us to improve their practices. They will need to enhance their scores beyond a specified threshold. These obligations will complement the standards set by the Supplier Sustainability Code of Conduct, which is also scheduled to be implemented in FY24-25. The Supplier Sustainability Code of Conduct will be supported by a robust consequence management system to address non-compliance with our environmental and social standards. Suppliers will undergo regular evaluations and audits to ensure strict adherence to the updated code. The forthcoming framework will trigger specified actions upon non-compliance. This forward-looking approach reaffirms our commitment to environmental stewardship and social responsibility throughout our supply chain. We will target 75% of our spend-based suppliers in FY24-25.

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

No, but we plan to introduce environmental requirements related to this environmental issue within the next two years

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

The My Sustainability Index (MSI), scheduled to be rolled out and implemented in FY24-25, is a tool designed to evaluate and improve the sustainability practices of our value chain partners. Based on MSI assessments, partners with unsatisfactory scores in areas related to climate change, water, and plastic waste management will be required to engage with us to improve their practices. They will need to enhance their scores beyond a specified threshold. These obligations will complement the standards set by the Supplier Sustainability Code of Conduct, which is also scheduled to be implemented in FY24-25. The Supplier Sustainability Code of Conduct will be supported by a robust consequence management system to address non-compliance with our environmental and social standards. Suppliers will undergo regular evaluations and audits to ensure strict adherence to the updated code. The forthcoming framework will trigger specified actions upon non-compliance. This forward-looking approach reaffirms our commitment to environmental stewardship and social responsibility throughout our supply chain. We will target 75% of our spend based suppliers in FY24-25.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Capacity building towards relevant environmental regulations, considerations, and transition strategies.

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- Unknown

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

- Unknown

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

At TVS Motor Company, the Supplier Excellence Program plays a pivotal role in strengthening our supply chain by enhancing the knowledge and capabilities of our suppliers, including the realm of environmental stewardship. A few of our engagement mechanisms as part of the supplier excellence program are: • Promote Sustainable Practices: We actively encourage our suppliers to adopt sustainable practices that minimize their environmental footprint. This includes efficient resource

utilization, waste reduction, and the implementation of eco-friendly processes. • *Regular Training Sessions: To keep pace with the dynamic nature of environmental regulations and industry standards, we conduct regular training sessions. These sessions are designed to disseminate the latest information and best practices, ensuring that our suppliers are always at the cutting edge of sustainability. While our current engagement through the Supplier Excellence Program has reached over 20 of our Tier 1 suppliers, representing close to 10% of this group, we will experience a significant expansion of our environmental-related supplier engagements with the upcoming rollout of the My Sustainability Index (MSI). We will target 75% of our spend-based Tier 1 suppliers in FY24-25. The remaining 25 % of our Tier 1 spend-based supplier will be covered in FY25-26. Tier 2 suppliers will be focused on starting from FY26-27.*

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

Unknown

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

Other, please specify :Capacity building towards relevant environmental regulations, considerations, and transition strategies.

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

Unknown

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

Unknown

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

At TVS Motor Company, the Supplier Excellence Program plays a pivotal role in strengthening our supply chain by enhancing the knowledge and capabilities of our suppliers, including the realm of environmental stewardship. A few of our engagement mechanisms as part of the supplier excellence program are:

- *Promote Sustainable Practices: We actively encourage our suppliers to adopt sustainable practices that minimize their environmental footprint. This includes efficient resource utilization, waste reduction, and the implementation of eco-friendly processes.*
- *Regular Training Sessions: To keep pace with the dynamic nature of environmental regulations and industry standards, we conduct regular training sessions. These sessions are designed to disseminate the latest information and best practices, ensuring that our suppliers are always at the cutting edge of sustainability. While our current engagement through the Supplier Excellence Program has reached over 20 of our Tier 1 suppliers, representing close to 10% of this group, we will experience a significant expansion of our environmental-related supplier engagements with the upcoming rollout of the My Sustainability Index (MSI). We will target 75% of our spend-based Tier 1 suppliers in FY24-25. The remaining 25 % of our Tier 1 spend-based supplier will be covered in FY25-26. Tier 2 suppliers will be focused on starting from FY26-27.*

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

Unknown

Plastics

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

Other, please specify :Capacity building towards relevant environmental regulations, considerations, and transition strategies.

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

Unknown

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

At TVS Motor Company, the Supplier Excellence Program plays a pivotal role in strengthening our supply chain by enhancing the knowledge and capabilities of our suppliers, including the realm of environmental stewardship. A few of our engagement mechanisms as part of the supplier excellence program are:

- Promote Sustainable Practices: We actively encourage our suppliers to adopt sustainable practices that minimize their environmental footprint. This includes efficient resource utilization, waste reduction, and the implementation of eco-friendly processes.*
- Regular Training Sessions: To keep pace with the dynamic nature of environmental regulations and industry standards, we conduct regular training sessions. These sessions are designed to disseminate the latest information and best practices, ensuring that our suppliers are always at the cutting edge of sustainability. While our current engagement through the Supplier Excellence Program has reached over 20 of our Tier 1 suppliers, representing close to 10% of this group, we will experience a significant expansion of our environmental-related supplier engagements with the upcoming rollout of the My Sustainability Index (MSI). We will target 75% of our spend-based Tier 1 suppliers in FY24-25. The remaining 25 % of our Tier 1 spend-based supplier will be covered in FY25-26. Tier 2 suppliers will be focused in starting from FY26-27.*

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

Unknown

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services
- Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

- Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions
- Collaborate with stakeholders in creation and review of your climate transition plan
- Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- 1-25%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

TVSM envisions 'To transform the quality of life of people across the world by providing mobility solutions that are exciting, responsible, sustainable and safe.' At TVS Motor Company, 'Customer Obsession' is one of our six core values that drive every aspect of our business. We are passionately committed to exceeding customer expectations and delighting them beyond the call of duty. Our dedication to understanding and addressing customer needs with deep insight and intimacy is at the heart of our operations. This commitment extends to recognizing the growing environmental concerns of our customers, which is why we prioritize engagement that reflects our shared eco-conscious values. Our proactive communication strategy ensures that customers are well-informed about the environmental footprint of our products and the positive impacts of our sustainability initiatives. We take pride in sharing our environmental milestones and progress, reinforcing our commitment to not just being a product-based entity, but a responsible partner in our customers' journey towards a greener future. Through our marketing efforts, we consistently convey our ethos of environmental responsibility, ensuring that our message of sustainability is clear and compelling. Our responsive grievance redressal

mechanisms are a testament to our dedication to customer intimacy, allowing us to swiftly address any concerns and reinforce the trust our customers place in us. Moreover, our double materiality assessments are a strategic tool that helps us focus on the environmental aspects that are most significant to our customers. By doing so, we ensure that we are not only responsive to their current needs but are also proactive in contributing to a sustainable future—a future that our customers envision and desire. In essence, 'Customer Obsession' is the lens through which we view all our engagements, including when it comes to environmental stewardship. It is this value that inspires us to align our goals with those of our customers, building a relationship that is rooted in mutual respect and a shared commitment to the planet.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Our customer engagement strategy is a cornerstone of our business, demonstrated through methodical customer surveys and in-depth discussions. These interactions are pivotal to our double materiality analysis, which informs our Sustainability Strategy for the upcoming fiscal year FY24. By integrating customer insights, we ensure that our strategy reflects not only the financial and impact priorities of our company but also the environmental concerns and aspirations of our customers. Stakeholder feedback is essential for keeping our products and brand aligned with the latest market trends, customer sentiments, and the ever-evolving demands of the industry. It is through this lens that we assess the immediate impact of our customer engagement efforts on our Sustainability Strategy. This strategy is the driving force behind our sustainability initiatives and shapes our future projects, ensuring that we remain at the forefront of sustainable practices. The long-term effectiveness of our customer engagement is evaluated based on how customers perceive TVS Motor Company. We aim to be recognized as a responsible brand leading the way in sustainability efforts. This goal is supported by the prestigious accolades we have received, such as the J.D. Power award for excellence in customer satisfaction and product quality. These awards are not just tokens of excellence; they are a testament to our unwavering commitment to delivering superior vehicles and exceptional customer service.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services
- Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

- Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

TVSM envisions 'To transform the quality of life of people across the world by providing mobility solutions that are exciting, responsible, sustainable and safe.' Investors and shareholders are pivotal stakeholders for TVS Motor Company, providing the capital that fuels our growth and innovation. Keeping them informed about our environmental initiatives, risks, and strategies is a key aspect of our engagement. As ESG considerations become increasingly important in investment decisions, transparent communication about our sustainability efforts can lead to lower capital costs and increased investor confidence. We share detailed information about our products, including relevant certifications, and update investors and shareholders on our environmental progress and achievements. Besides sharing information, engaging with them means listening to their sustainability priorities. Their input is invaluable in advocating for policy or regulatory changes that support our environmental goals. Collaboration with investors and shareholders is crucial in the creation and review of our climate transition plan. We ensure our financial backers fully understand our commitment to the environment and align with our long-term vision through annual general meetings (AGMs) and regular updates. This collaborative approach ensures that our business model remains resilient and our strategies are robust enough to meet the challenges and opportunities of a sustainable future.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Our engagement with investors and shareholders is vital for understanding their perspectives on environmental sustainability and its relevance to our business. Their insights have been a key component of our double materiality analysis, helping to refine our sustainability strategy and ensuring that it aligns with investor trends, sentiments, and requirements. We initially measure the success of this engagement by the value it adds to our materiality assessment, which will guide TVS Motor Company's sustainability initiatives moving forward. Our engagement will gradually have an impact on our investors and shareholders, potentially leading to lower capital costs. This sustained backing is a testament to the trust and confidence our stakeholders have in our commitment to environmental stewardship and our ability to deliver long-term value.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services
- Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

- Collaborate with stakeholders in creation and review of your climate transition plan
- Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

TVSM envisions 'To transform the quality of life of people across the world by providing mobility solutions that are exciting, responsible, sustainable and safe.' Investors and shareholders are pivotal stakeholders for TVS Motor Company, providing the capital that fuels our growth and innovation. Keeping them informed about our environmental initiatives, risks, and strategies is a key aspect of our engagement. As ESG considerations become increasingly important in investment decisions, transparent communication about our sustainability efforts can lead to lower capital costs and increased investor confidence. We share detailed information about our products, including relevant certifications, and update investors and shareholders on our environmental progress and achievements. Besides sharing information, engaging with them means listening to their sustainability priorities. Their input is invaluable in advocating for policy or regulatory changes that support our environmental goals. Collaboration with investors and shareholders is crucial in the creation and review of our climate transition plan. We ensure our financial backers fully understand our commitment to the environment and align with our long-term vision through annual general meetings (AGMs) and regular updates. This collaborative approach ensures that our business model remains resilient, and our strategies are robust enough to meet the challenges and opportunities of a sustainable future.

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Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Downstream Dealership in value chain

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks
- Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services
- Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

- Collaborate with stakeholders in creation and review of your climate transition plan
- Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

1-25%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

TVSM envisions 'To transform the quality of life of people across the world by providing mobility solutions that are exciting, responsible, sustainable and safe.' In the face of climate change, TVS Motor Company is dedicated to reducing energy use and emissions across its entire value chain, including downstream dealerships. The company is collaborating with dealers to ensure that their operations align with TVSM's sustainability values, recognizing that dealers are the face of the brand to customers. By promoting energy-efficient practices and reducing the carbon footprint at the dealership level, TVSM contributes to the industry's collective fight against climate change but and reinforces its commitment to a greener future. This alignment is crucial as it ensures that customers experience a brand that demonstrates sustainable practices at every interaction.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Currently, TVS Motor Company engages with its dealers to elevate operational and service quality, including an emphasis on environmental compliance and energy efficiency. As the representatives of TVSM to customers, dealers are encouraged to adopt best practices in energy use, reducing their carbon footprint and aligning with the company's commitment to combat climate change. The introduction of the My Sustainability Index (MSI) in FY24-25 will enhance the organization's engagement with its value chain on Climate Change, serving as a benchmarking tool to evaluate and improve dealer performance on climate-related metrics. The breakdown of MSI scoring parameters is 40% environment, 40% social, 15% governance, and 5% 1S & 2S of dealerships. This strategic approach will enable TVSM to identify areas for improvement, ensuring that the entire network advances towards a more sustainable and climate-resilient future.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Downstream dealerships in value chain

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks
- Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services
- Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

- Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services
- Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 1-25%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

TVSM envisions 'To transform the quality of life of people across the world by providing mobility solutions that are exciting, responsible, sustainable and safe.' As TVS Motor Company strives for sustainability, it recognizes that a significant portion of water consumption attributed to its product portfolio is linked to the use-stage of its products, particularly in washing and maintenance activities at dealerships and service centers. To address the water-related impacts of its products comprehensively, TVSM extends its environmental commitment beyond its immediate operations to its downstream value chain. Engaging with dealers on water conservation is not just an environmental imperative but a reflection of TVSM's holistic approach to sustainability. Through collaborative efforts with dealerships, TVSM ensures that every touchpoint in the customer experience is consistent with its values on Sustainability.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

TVS Motor Company's engagement with its downstream value chain has led to the adoption of the innovative blue vs. green wash system at dealerships, revolutionizing the way two-wheelers are washed. This system, equipped with a treatment plant, recycles over 95% of water and delivers a high-quality wash in just six minutes, marking a significant reduction in water usage. The upcoming My Sustainability Index (MSI) for FY24-25 will further enhance this initiative by assessing dealers on water management and identifying high-risk or non-compliant dealerships. The breakdown of MSI scoring parameters is 40% environment, 40% social, 15% governance, and 5% 1S & 2S of dealerships. This allows TVSM to provide targeted support, bridging gaps and elevating practices to meet the company's stringent sustainability standards.

[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

TVS Motor Company employs the operational control consolidation approach for calculating environmental performance data to ensure precise responsibility and accountability for its activities and processes. This clarity is pivotal for the accurate reporting of environmental impacts and the execution of impactful management strategies. Simultaneously, it facilitates the management of environmental impacts by concentrating on areas where the company can influence improvements. This approach also underpins strategic decision-making, enabling the setting of pragmatic targets for emissions and waste reduction. Moreover, it allows for consistent environmental performance tracking and benchmarking, which is essential for continuous improvement. Lastly, understanding operational control aids in risk management and ensures that the company's efforts are focused on outcomes within its sphere of influence, thereby enhancing overall environmental management.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

TVS Motor Company employs the operational control consolidation approach for calculating environmental performance data to ensure precise responsibility and accountability for its activities and processes. This clarity is pivotal for the accurate reporting of environmental impacts and the execution of impactful management strategies. Simultaneously, it facilitates the management of environmental impacts by concentrating on areas where the company can influence improvements. This approach also underpins strategic decision-making, enabling the setting of pragmatic targets for emissions and waste reduction. Moreover, it allows for consistent

environmental performance tracking and benchmarking, which is essential for continuous improvement. Lastly, understanding operational control aids in risk management and ensures that the company's efforts are focused on outcomes within its sphere of influence, thereby enhancing overall environmental management.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

TVS Motor Company employs the operational control consolidation approach for calculating environmental performance data to ensure precise responsibility and accountability for its activities and processes. This clarity is pivotal for the accurate reporting of environmental impacts and the execution of impactful management strategies. Simultaneously, it facilitates the management of environmental impacts by concentrating on areas where the company can influence improvements. This approach also underpins strategic decision-making, enabling the setting of pragmatic targets for emissions and waste reduction. Moreover, it allows for consistent environmental performance tracking and benchmarking, which is essential for continuous improvement. Lastly, understanding operational control aids in risk management and ensures that the company's efforts are focused on outcomes within its sphere of influence, thereby enhancing overall environmental management.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

TVS Motor Company employs the operational control consolidation approach for calculating environmental performance data to ensure precise responsibility and accountability for its activities and processes. This clarity is pivotal for the accurate reporting of environmental impacts and the execution of impactful management strategies. Simultaneously, it facilitates the management of environmental impacts by concentrating on areas where the company can influence improvements. This approach also underpins strategic decision-making, enabling the setting of pragmatic targets for emissions and waste reduction. Moreover, it allows for consistent environmental performance tracking and benchmarking, which is essential for continuous improvement. Lastly, understanding operational control aids in risk management and ensures that the company's efforts are focused on outcomes within its sphere of influence, thereby enhancing overall environmental management.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

- India GHG Inventory Programme
- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
- IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006
- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard
- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
- Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019
- Other, please specify :Exiobase (Spend based emission factors)

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

- We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

We have no operations where we are able to access electricity supplier emission factors or residual emissions factors and are unable to report a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

TVSM aligns with the GHG Protocol and IPCC guidelines, employing a location-based method that takes into account the emission factors from the specific regions where electricity is both generated and consumed. For instance, in India, the company utilizes the Central Electricity Authority's (CEA) emission factors to ensure its assessment accurately reflects the local environmental impact of its operations. Similarly, for operations in Indonesia and Switzerland, emission factors from the International Energy Agency (IEA) are used, while for the UK, the UK Grid emission factors published by DEFRA (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs) are employed. For Singapore, official emission factors from the Energy Market Authority are utilized.

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24331.65

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The emissions measurement strategy employed by the company utilizes the robust frameworks of the IPCC and GHG Protocol, covering all emissions scopes: direct emissions from owned sources (Scope 1), indirect emissions from purchased electricity (Scope 2), and all other indirect emissions in the value chain (Scope 3), ensuring a comprehensive and accurate emissions footprint. For the company's Scope 1 emissions, the following sources were considered: Emissions from fuel

consumed in operations – including vehicle testing at test tracks, diesel consumed for operations and in DG sets, furnace oils consumed for generation of heat, etc. Emissions from refrigerants Emissions from gases (Liquefied Natural Gas, Propane, etc.) To ensure the accuracy and relevance of the emissions data, the company selects emission factors from a variety of reputable sources. These sources include the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) of India, the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) of the UK, the International Energy Agency for Indonesia & Switzerland, and the Energy Market Authority for Singapore. The emission factors chosen are tailored to the specific contexts of the company's emissions sources, ensuring that they accurately reflect the emissions associated with its activities. This approach allows the company to account for variations in emissions factors due to differences in fuel types, technologies, and geographic locations. The company's inputs are determined through an array of measurement techniques designed to capture precise consumption quantities of fuels, electricity, and other resources utilized in its operations. These techniques include direct measurement methods, such as electricity meters and invoices, as well as indirect methods, such as estimating fuel consumption based on activity data. To support the accuracy and verification of the measurements, the company maintains daily-based consumption records, including logbooks and invoices. These records provide an audit trail that allows for the verification of the accuracy of the consumption and emissions data and ensure that the calculations are based on reliable and verifiable information. In cases where consumption data is not precisely monitored, the company employs assumptions (e.g., for the Norton facility's refrigerant consumption data) to estimate emissions. These assumptions are made in accordance with supplier-provided information.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

11137.43

(7.5.3) Methodological details

In their emissions measurement strategy, TVSM applies the robust frameworks established by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol across all three scopes of emissions: Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3. For their Scope 2 emissions, the following sources were considered: - Emissions from Purchased Electricity in India (Emission factor used: CEA - Central Electricity Authority, India) - Emissions from Purchased Electricity in Indonesia and Switzerland (Emission factor used: IEA - International Energy Agency) - Emissions from Purchased Electricity in UK (Emission factor used: DEFRA - Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, UK) - Emissions from Purchased Electricity in Singapore - Energy Market Authority for Singapore. TVSM opts for the location-based method for Scope 2 emissions accounting because they do not have specific contracts with the sources from which grid electricity is purchased. Instead, the location-based method uses an average of grid emissions factors for the region where the energy consumption occurs. These factors are published by official sources specific to the country and provide a standardized and objective measure of the emissions intensity of the electricity supply, reflecting the actual carbon footprint and environmental impact of their electricity consumption. TVSM ensures that electricity consumption is measured and logged through energy meters, logbooks, and invoices to guarantee that monitoring is real-time, accurate, and well documented.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

379387.89

(7.5.3) Methodological details

TVS Motor Company adopted a spend-based approach to calculate its Scope 3 category 1 emissions. The company's key purchased goods range from metals, plastics, and rubber parts, while services include operational maintenance, contractor services, supporting function services, repair services, and R&D services. TVS Motor Company utilized the "Spend based method" to determine Category 1 emissions. The calculation methodology was as follows: Procurement data and corresponding values were obtained from the SAP system for materials and services within the reporting region. These values were expressed in the regional currency. To assess environmental impacts, emission factors (EFs) sourced from Exiobase were used, which provides country-specific EFs based on procured products. When specific EFs were unavailable within Exiobase, the EF designated for the 'Other Business Service' category was applied. For example, TVS Motor Company incurred expenses of INR 391 crore (approximately USD 4,722,543) for the purchase of 'Prop Electrical' goods. Utilizing Exiobase, an emission factor of 0.0221 kgCO₂e/USD for 'Electrical machinery and Apparatus' was identified. To calculate emissions, the procurement value was converted from INR to USD and multiplied by the relevant emission factor. This resulted in a total emission of 1,045 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (tCO₂e) for the 'Prop Electrical' category.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

281.15

(7.5.3) Methodological details

To calculate their Scope 3 Category 2 emissions, TVSM collects data on the capital goods procured and the procurement value for the respective capital goods from SAP for the reporting period. They utilize the "Spend based method," and the emission factors (EFs) are sourced from Exiobase, which provides country-specific EFs based on the product procured against the amount spent, offering comprehensive and reliable environmental impact data. In instances where specific EFs are not available for certain categories within Exiobase, the company applies the EF stated for the "Other Business Service" category. For example, TVSM incurred expenses of IDR 76,00,000 (USD 478.80) for the purchase of Employee Laptops. Using Exiobase, they identified an emission factor of 0.00130 kgCO₂e/USD for "Office

machinery and apparatus." To calculate emissions, the procurement value was converted from IDR to USD and multiplied by the relevant emission factor. This resulted in a total emission of 0.001 tonnes of CO2 equivalent (tCO2e) for the 'Employee Laptop' category.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2775.31

(7.5.3) Methodological details

At TVS Motor Company, Scope 3 Category 3 emissions are calculated using the average data method, which involves applying the average Transmission and Distribution (T&D) Loss rates specific to the regions where the company's operations are located. • India: The Transmission and Distribution (T&D) loss rate is set at 19%, with the utilization of grid emission factors sourced from the India GHG Protocol. • UK: emission calculations are conducted in accordance with the T&D emission factors provided by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) UK guidelines • Indonesia: The T&D loss rate applied is 8.75%. The emission factors (EF) are derived from the International Energy Agency (IEA). For Example: In India, the grid emission factor, as outlined in the India GHG Program, is 0.71 tonnes of CO2 per megawatt hour (tCO2/MWh). By utilizing the provided transmission and distribution (T&D) loss data, to calculate both the total electricity generated and the electricity lost during transmission and distribution.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17235.34

(7.5.3) Methodological details

At TVSM, Scope 3 Category 4 emissions are calculated using the spend-based method approach. An assumption of 2% as the transportation cost in the overall amount spent is considered in the calculation. This percentage reflects the estimated greenhouse gas emissions associated with the transportation of the goods

acquired by the company. The calculation methodology and assumptions are as follows: • Emission Factor: Using the Exiobase emission factor for "Other Land Transportation Services," which is 0.2434 kg CO₂e per USD of transportation costs. • Data Inputs: For each shipment, the mass, distance, and mode of transport are recorded, and the corresponding emission factor is applied to determine the emissions.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

379.4

(7.5.3) Methodological details

TVSM calculates the emissions for Scope 3 Category 5 using a waste-type specific methodology. The approach estimates emissions based on the total waste generated from the facility and the specific disposal methods employed. The methodology incorporates various disposal methods, including recycling and co-processing in cement kilns. Emission factors for each disposal method are sourced from the DEFRA UK database. For example, in TVSM's Indian operations, 12,838 tonnes of non-hazardous waste were generated at the facility. This waste was disposed of through recycling. Using an emission factor of 21.281 kgCO₂e/tonne obtained from the DEFRA UK database, the total emissions associated with recycling non-hazardous substances amounted to 273.22 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (tCO₂e).

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

4066.26

(7.5.3) Methodological details

At TVSM, Scope 3 Category 6 emissions are calculated using the Distance-based method. This involves determining the distance and mode of business travel (e.g., air, bus, or rail) and applying the appropriate emission factors based on the specifics of the journey. The key considerations for the calculation methodology are as

follows: • *Mode of Travel: Emissions are calculated based on whether the travel is conducted by air, bus, or rail.* • *Travel Details: For air travel, consider the type of trip (domestic or international) and cabin class (economy, business, or premium).* • *Emission Factors: Emission factors from the DEFRA UK database, tailored to the specific mode and class of travel. For calculating the emissions, Multiply the distance travelled by the appropriate emission factor for the mode of travel and cabin class. Sum the emissions from all individual trips to determine the total emissions for the reporting period.*

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7103.16

(7.5.3) Methodological details

At TVSM, the approach to calculating Scope 3 category 7 emissions is by using the Distance-based method. This involves the collection of data on commuting patterns from employees through an online survey form, which includes the distance traveled and the mode of transportation used. Where data is limited, conservative assumptions are applied to ensure accuracy. • *Emission Factors: Emission factors from the DEFRA UK database for various commuting modes. The total distance travelled by employees is multiplied by the corresponding emission factor to estimate the emissions.* • *UK Operations: Commute data is collected from 72 employees, calculated the emissions, and then extrapolated these results to cover 200 employees.* • *Indonesia Operations: Received responses from 140 employees, calculated their emissions, and extrapolated the results to represent 499 employees.* • *India Operations: An estimated 50-60 cars from visitors and suppliers arrive daily, while 1600-1700 material vehicles enter through Gate 3 and Gate 5 for deliveries. Additionally, between 170 and 180 vehicles, including trucks and containers, come to the factory daily for loading finished goods. The company's transportation data also includes information on the average distances travelled by employees using cars and bikes, as well as the frequency of shuttle usage.* • *It is assumed that all employees work on weekdays, and there are 40 days in a year when they work on Saturdays. Additionally, 25 days are excluded from the year due to public holidays and leave.*

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

209269.76

(7.5.3) Methodological details

At TVSM, the approach to account Scope 3 Category 9 emissions is by using the Distance-based method. This involves collecting data to determine the mass, distance, and mode of each shipment and applying the emission factor based on the vehicle used. • **Ton-Kilometre Calculation:** First calculate the ton-kilometres (Ton KM) by multiplying the mass of the shipment by the distance travelled. For instance, in the Indian operations, the calculated total ton-kilometres surmounts to 2,17,74,27,670. • **Emission Factors:** The total emissions (tCO₂e) are then determined by multiplying the ton-kilometres by the appropriate emission factor, sourced from the DEFRA UK database. For example, in the Indian operations by using the relevant emission factors to calculate the emissions to be 2,08,061 (tCO₂e). **Calculation:** To first calculate ton-kilometres; By multiplying shipment mass by distance travelled. Emission factors from the DEFRA UK database are then used to determine total emissions (tCO₂e) by multiplying ton-kilometres by the relevant factor.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

21544759.32

(7.5.3) Methodological details

TVS Motor Company calculates emissions for Scope 3 category 11 of its sold products during the use phase. The company utilizes relevant emission factors provided by DEFRA UK for these calculations. The breakdown of vehicle use is considered by taking into account the average kilometers run per year, the product's average lifetime, and its average fuel economy to estimate emissions over the product's use phase. The calculation methodology employed by TVS Motor Company is based on the following factors: • **Assumptions:** o **Product Lifetime:** Assuming an average vehicle lifetime of 15 years across all markets. • **Fuel Blends:** o In India and Indonesia, Assuming a 10% ethanol blend in petrol. o In the UK, Assuming a 5% ethanol blend in petrol.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

12481.85

(7.5.3) Methodological details

TVSM calculates Scope 3 Category 12 emissions by examining the materials used in their sold products, such as motorcycles, which include steel, aluminium, copper, rubber, and plastic. The company assesses the recyclability of each component, with aluminium, plastic, and rubber having a recyclability rate of 40%, steel at 60%, and copper at 100%. By determining the proportion of recycled content, TVSM can deduce the residual amount destined for landfills. Applying emission factors (EF) for both recycling and landfill processes, TVSM then calculates the total end-of-life emissions for their products.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15469.15

(7.5.3) Methodological details

At TVSM, to calculate the Scope 3 category 15 emissions from investments. The “investment specific method” is applied and by using Exiobase emission factors that are sector and country specific for each investment done by TVSM. The factors and data to be considered for our methodology are • Sector and Country Specificity: Emission factors are applied according to the sector and region of the investment. • Shareholding and Revenue: Emissions are calculated proportionally, based on our percentage of shareholding and the revenue details of each investment. • Revenue Conversion: All revenues are standardized and calculated in USD to ensure consistency across different investments. • In the calculation, TVSM standardizes the revenues in USD which surmounts to 66,73,83,535 (USD) and by using the relevant emission factors to achieve a total of 15,469.15 tCo2e.
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24331.65

(7.6.3) Methodological details

In their emissions measurement strategy, TVSM applies robust frameworks established by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol across all three scopes of emissions. This approach ensures that they capture a full and accurate picture of their emissions footprint, encompassing direct emissions from owned or controlled sources (Scope 1). For their Scope 1 emissions, the following sources are considered: - Emissions from Oil (Petrol, Diesel, Furnace Oils) - Emissions from Refrigerants - Emissions from Gases (Liquified Natural Gas, Propane, etc) To ensure the accuracy and relevance of our emissions data, we select emission factors from a variety of reputable sources. These sources include the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), India and the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA), UK among other sources. The emission factors we choose are tailored to the specific contexts of our emissions sources, ensuring that they accurately reflect the emissions associated with our activities. Our inputs are determined through a diverse array of measurement techniques designed to capture precise quantities of fuels, electricity, and other resources utilized in our operations. These techniques include direct measurement methods, such as fuel flow meters and electricity meters, as well as indirect methods, such as estimating fuel consumption based on activity data. To support the accuracy and verification of our measurements, we maintain detailed records, including logbooks and invoices. These records provide an audit trail that allows us to verify the accuracy of our emissions data and ensure that our calculations are based on reliable and verifiable information.

[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11137.43

(7.7.4) Methodological details

In our emissions measurement strategy, we apply the robust frameworks established by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol across all three scopes of emissions: Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3. This approach ensures that we capture a full and accurate picture of our emissions footprint, encompassing direct emissions from owned or controlled sources (Scope 1), indirect emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, steam, heating, and cooling consumed by the reporting company (Scope 2), and all other indirect emissions that occur in the value chain of the reporting company, including both upstream and downstream emissions (Scope 3). For our Scope 2 emissions, we considered the following sources: - Emissions from Purchased Electricity in India (Emission factor used: CEA - Central Electricity Authority, India) - Emissions from Purchased Electricity in Indonesia and Switzerland (Emission factor used: IEA - International Energy Agency) - Emissions from Purchased Electricity in UK (Emission factor used: DEFRA - Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, UK) - Emissions from Purchased Electricity in Singapore - Energy Market Authority, Singapore. We opted for the location-based method for Scope 2 emissions accounting because we do not have specific contracts with the sources from which we purchase grid electricity. Instead, the location-based method uses an average of grid emissions factors for the region where the energy consumption occurs. These factors are published by official sources and provide a standardized and objective measure of the emissions intensity of the electricity supply, reflecting the actual environmental impact of our electricity use. We make sure to measure and log our electricity consumption through meters as well as logbooks to ensure our monitoring is real-time, accurate, and well documented.

[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

379387.89

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

TVSM adopted a spend-based method to calculate its Scope 3 category 1 emissions. The calculation methodology is as follows: Data on purchased materials and services, including their procurement values, are gathered from the SAP system for the specified reporting period. Procurement values are recorded in the currency of the reporting region. Emission factors (EFs) are sourced from Exiobase, a database that provides country-specific EFs based on the product purchased relative to the spending, ensuring comprehensive and accurate environmental impact data. In instances where specific EFs are unavailable for certain categories in Exiobase, the EF for the "Other Business Service" category is utilized. For example, TVSM incurred expenses of INR 391 crore (approximately USD 4,722,543) for the purchase of 'Prop Electrical' goods. Using Exiobase, an emission factor of 0.0221 kgCO₂e/USD for 'Electrical machinery and Apparatus' was identified. To calculate emissions, the procurement value was converted from INR to USD and multiplied by the relevant emission factor. This resulted in a total emission of 1,045 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (tCO₂e) for the 'Prop Electrical' category.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

281.15

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

TVSM employs the spend-based method to account for its Scope 3 category 2 emissions. The company collects data on capital goods procured and their associated procurement values from its SAP system for the reporting period. These values are recorded in the currency of the reporting region. Emission factors (EFs) are sourced from Exiobase, a database that provides country-specific EFs based on the product purchased relative to the spending, ensuring comprehensive and reliable environmental impact data. In cases where specific EFs for certain categories are unavailable in Exiobase, TVSM utilizes the EF for the "Other Business Service" category. For instance, TVSM incurred expenses amounting to IDR 76,00,000 (approximately USD 478.80) on the purchase of Employee Laptops. By referencing Exiobase, the company identified an emission factor of 0.00130 kgCO2e/USD for "Office machinery and apparatus." To calculate emissions, TVSM converted the procurement value from IDR to USD and then applied the relevant emission factor. This process yielded a total emission of 0.001 tonnes of CO2 equivalent (tCO2e) for the 'Employee Laptop' category.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2775.31

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

At TVSM, Scope 3 Category 3 emissions are calculated using the Average-data method, which involves applying the average transmission and distribution (T&D) loss rates specific to the regions where the company's operations are located. • India: The Transmission and Distribution (T&D) loss rate is set at 19%, with the utilization of grid emission factors sourced from the India GHG Protocol. • UK: Emission calculations are conducted in accordance with the T&D emission factors provided by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) UK guidelines. • Indonesia: T&D loss rate applied is 8.75%. The emission factors (EF) are derived from the International Energy Agency (IEA). For Example: In India, the grid emission factor, as outlined in the India GHG Program, is 0.71 tonnes of CO2 per megawatt hour (tCO2/MWh). By utilizing the provided transmission and distribution (T&D) loss data, to calculate both the total electricity generated and the electricity lost during transmission and distribution

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

17235.34

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

At TVSM, we calculate Scope 3 Category 4 emissions using the spend-based method. This involves assessing the total spend value on the good. We leverage the procurement team to provide the required spend data. An assumption of 2% as the transportation cost in the overall amount spent was considered in the calculation. This percentage reflects the estimated greenhouse gas emissions associated with the transportation of the goods acquired by the company.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

379.4

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

TVSM calculates the emissions for Scope 3 category 5 using the waste-type-specific method. Their approach estimates emissions based on the total waste generated from their facility and the specific disposal methods employed. TVSM's methodology incorporates various disposal methods, including recycling and coprocessing in cement kilns. Emission factors for each disposal method are sourced from the DEFRA UK database. For Example: In TVSM's Indian operations, 12,838 tonnes of non-hazardous waste were generated at the facility. This waste was disposed of through recycling. Using an emission factor of 21.281 kgCO₂e/tonne obtained from the DEFRA UK database, the total emissions associated with recycling non-hazardous substances amounted to 273.22 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (tCO₂e).

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

4066.26

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

At TVSM, we calculate Scope 3 Category 6 emissions using the Distance-based method. This involves determining the distance and mode of business travel (e.g., air, bus, or rail) and applying the appropriate emission factors based on the specifics of the journey. Key considerations for our calculation methodology are as follows:

- **Mode of Travel:** Emissions are calculated based on whether the travel is conducted by air, bus, or rail.
- **Travel Details:** For air travel, we account for the type of trip (domestic or international) and cabin class (economy, business, or premium).
- **Emission Factors:** We use emission factors from the DEFRA UK database, tailored to the specific mode and class of travel.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

7102.16

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

At TVSM, the approach to calculating Scope 3 category 7 emissions is implemented using the Distance-based method. This involves the collection of data on employee commuting patterns through online survey forms, which capture details such as the average distance traveled, mode of transport (vehicle type), fuel used, and number of trips per week. In instances where data availability is limited, conservative assumptions are employed, and relevant average emission factors based on the mode of commute are applied. • **Emission Factors:** Emission factors from the DEFRA UK database for various commuting modes. The total distance travelled by employees is multiplied by the corresponding emission factor to estimate the emissions. • **UK Operations:** Collecting commute data from 72 employees, calculated the emissions, and then extrapolated these results to cover 200 employees. • **Indonesia Operations:** Received responses from 140 employees, calculated their emissions, and extrapolated the results to represent 499 employees. • **India Operations:** An estimate of 50-60 cars from visitors and suppliers arrive daily, while 1600-1700 material vehicles enter through Gate 3 and Gate 5 for deliveries. Additionally, between 170 and 180 vehicles, including trucks and containers, come to the factory daily for loading finished goods. The company's transportation data also includes information on the average distances travelled by employees using cars and bikes, as well as the frequency of shuttle usage To calculate emissions, multiply the distance traveled by each employee by the corresponding emission factor for their mode of transportation. The emissions from all employees are then summed to determine the total emissions for the reporting period.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

TVSM does not lease out assets; the company neither owns nor operates any assets that it would lease to other parties. As such, the category of upstream leased assets is not applicable when assessing the company's Scope 3 category 8 emissions.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

209269.76

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Hybrid method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

At TVSM, our approach to account our Scope 3 Category 9 emissions are by using a hybrid-based method. This involves collecting data to determine the mass of the products transported, average distance travelled, mode of each shipment, and the vehicle type used. We then apply the emission factor based on the vehicle type used. • Ton-Kilometre Calculation: We first calculate the ton-kilometres (Ton KM) by multiplying the mass of the shipment by the average distance travelled. •

Emission Factors: The total emissions (tCO₂e) are then determined by multiplying the ton-kilometres by the appropriate emission factor, sourced from the EXIOBASE database (acknowledged by SBTi).

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

The products sold by TVSM are designed to be used by the consumer directly upon purchase without the need for any additional processing. There are no intermediate processes that the products undergo between the point of sale and the end consumer, which is why Scope 3 category 10 does not apply to TVS Motor's Scope 3 emissions.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

21544759.32

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify :Use phase of sold vehicles

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

At TVSM, we calculate our Scope 3 category 11 emissions from our sold products during the use phase. Relevant emission factors provided by DEFRA UK are used in these calculations. The breakdown of our vehicle use is done by considering the average kilometres run per year, the product's average lifetime, and its average fuel economy to estimate emissions over the product's use phase. Our calculation methodology involves based on the following factors:

- Assumptions: oProduct Lifetime: We assume an average vehicle lifetime of 15 years across all markets.
- Fuel Blends: o In India and Indonesia, we assume a 10% ethanol blend in petrol. o In the UK, we assume a 5% ethanol blend in petrol.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

12481.85

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

To estimate our Scope 3 category 12 emissions, we first analyse the composition of the waste material, such as the various metals, plastics, and rubbers that constitute a discarded vehicle. We then assess the proportion of these materials that can be recycled versus those that will be sent to a landfill. With this breakdown, we apply specific emission factors associated with the disposal methods to calculate the overall emissions generated during the end-of-life phase of the product. For example, in our Indian operations, Steel accounts for 60% of the recyclable content, followed by aluminium at 40%. Copper is fully recyclable (100%), along with plastics and rubber contribute to 2.003 tonnes of recycled content in the reporting year.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

TVSM does not lease assets from other entities for use in downstream operations. As such, at present, Scope 3 Category 13 emissions are not applicable to TVS Motor's emissions profile.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

A franchise is a business that operates under a license allowing it to sell or distribute products or services of another company within a designated area. This category pertains to franchisors, who provide licenses to other businesses in exchange for payments like royalties for the use of trademarks and services. However, TVS Motor operates through a network of dealers, which are not classified as franchises. As a result, Scope 3 Category 14 emissions are not relevant to TVS Motor's emissions profile.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology*Select all that apply* Investment-specific method**(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

At TVSM, we calculate our Scope 3 category 15 emissions for our investment following “investment specific method” by using Exiobase emission factors that are sector and country specific for each investment done by TVSM. The factors and data to be considered for our methodology are:

- *Sector and Region/Country Specificity: Emission factors are applied according to the sector and region of the investment.*
- *Shareholding and Revenue: Emissions are calculated proportionally, based on our percentage of shareholding and the revenue details of each investment.*
- *Revenue Conversion: All revenues are standardized and calculated in USD to ensure consistency across different investments.*
- *In our calculation we standardized the revenues in USD which surmounts to 66,73,83,535 (USD) and by using the relevant emission factors we achieve a total of 15,469.15 tCo2e*

Other (upstream)**(7.8.5) Please explain**

N/A

Other (downstream)**(7.8.5) Please explain**

N/A

*[Fixed row]***(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.**

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

TVSM_Limited Assurance Statement Final_02102024.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Page No: 1, TVS Motor Company Limited (the 'Company') has compiled their CDP disclosures with data and information related to Energy, Emissions (scope 1, scope 2 & selected scope 3 GHG inventory), and Water withdrawal, discharge and consumption for the financial year 2023-24 in reference to the CDP's questionnaire (the Disclosure).

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

TVSM_Limited Assurance Statement Final_02102024.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

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(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- Scope 3: Investments
- Scope 3: Capital goods
- Scope 3: Business travel
- Scope 3: Employee commuting
- Scope 3: Use of sold products
- Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

TVSM_Limited Assurance Statement Final_02102024.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Page No: 1, TVS Motor Company Limited (the 'Company') has compiled their CDP disclosures with data and information related to Energy, Emissions (scope 1, scope 2 & selected scope 3 GHG inventory), and Water withdrawal, discharge and consumption for the financial year 2023-24 in reference to the CDP's questionnaire (the 'Disclosure').

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

This is our first year of reporting, so we cannot compare to last year

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

No

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:

No

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)
India	23996.15	9437.51
Indonesia	335.5	1287.15
Singapore	0	11.57
Switzerland	0	217
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	0	184.2

[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

By facility

(7.17.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.17.2.1) Facility

TVS Motor Company India – Hosur Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14926

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

12.739717

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

77.787304

Row 2

(7.17.2.1) Facility

TVS Motor Company India – Mysuru Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3488

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

12.190336

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

76.642371

Row 3

(7.17.2.1) Facility

TVS Motor Company India – Nalagarh Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3685

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

31.065756

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

76.677865

Row 4

(7.17.2.1) Facility

PT TVS Motor Company Indonesia

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

335.5

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-6.407852

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

107.33423

Row 5

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Norton Motorcycle Company, UK

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

52.394904

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-1.79916

Row 6

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Swiss E-Mobility Group (SEMG)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

47.20717

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

8.754758

Row 7

(7.17.2.1) Facility

TVS Motor (Singapore) Pte. Limited

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

1.293964

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

103.832358

Row 8

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Sundaram Auto Components Ltd.

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1302.81

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

12.669848

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

77.761795

Row 9

(7.17.2.1) Facility

IQL - Test Track

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

594

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

12.735515

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

77.73044
[Add row]

(7.19) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Comment
Transport OEM activities	24331.65	All our emissions reported relate to Transport OEM activities

[Fixed row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

By facility

(7.20.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.20.2.1) Facility

TVS Motor Company India - Hosur

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3030.41

Row 2

(7.20.2.1) Facility

TVS Motor Company India - Mysuru

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

605.85

Row 3

(7.20.2.1) Facility

TVS Motor Company India – Nalagarh

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 4

(7.20.2.1) Facility

PT TVS Motor Company Indonesia

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1287.15

Row 5

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Norton Motorcycle Company UK

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

184.2

Row 6

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Swiss E-Mobility Group (SEMG)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

217

Row 7

(7.20.2.1) Facility

TVS Motor (Singapore) Pte. Limited

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

11.57

Row 8

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sundaram Auto Components Ltd.

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5044.4

Row 9

(7.20.2.1) Facility

TVSM India Offices

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

756.86

[Add row]

(7.21) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e	Comment
Transport OEM activities	11137.43	All emissions reported are part of Transport OEM Activities

[Fixed row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24331.65

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11137.43

(7.22.4) Please explain

The emissions inventory includes entities within the consolidated accounting group of the company. As such, there are no entities in addition to the consolidated group.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

The emissions inventory includes entities within the consolidated accounting group of the company. As such, there are no entities in addition to the consolidated group.

[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:

Yes

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PT TVS Motor Company Indonesia

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Automobiles

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

335.5

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1287.15

Row 2

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Norton Motorcycle Company UK

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Automobiles

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

Other unique identifier, please specify :Company Code

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

12545195

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

184.2

Row 3

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Sundaram Auto Components Ltd. (SACL)

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Plastic products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

Other unique identifier, please specify :Company Code

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

U29249TN1992PLC051417

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1302.81

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5044.4

Row 4

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Swiss E-Mobility Group (SEMG)

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Automobiles

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

Other unique identifier, please specify :Company Code

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

254900J1TDAHQZRMQ223

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

217

Row 5

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

TVS Motor (Singapore) Pte. Limited

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Automobiles

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

Other unique identifier, please specify :Company Code

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

200301438H

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11.57

[Add row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

0

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

104853.8

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

16421.53

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

121275.33

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

93576.97

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

93576.97

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

104853.8

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

16421.53

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

121275.33

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Other biomass

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Coal

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

27538.43

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

4715.67

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

2232.02

(7.30.7.8) Comment

In the context of energy consumption, TVSM consumed a total of 2,900.80 Kilo Liters of fuel, comprising furnace oil, diesel, and petrol. This resulted in 27,637.48 MWh of energy. Of this amount, 4,725.04 MWh was allocated for the self-generation of electricity using DG sets, ensuring a reliable power supply for their operations. Additionally, 2,232.02 MWh of fuel was consumed for the self-generation of heat through the use of furnace oil, contributing to the company's thermal energy requirements.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2070323.47

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

2070323.47

(7.30.7.8) Comment

At TVS Motor, the total gas consumption for the reporting period amounted to 49,47,561.83 Kg. This resulted in an energy consumption of 67,518.71 MWh, derived from the use of propane, LPG, PNG, and natural gas. Notably, natural gas was used exclusively for the company's operations in Indonesia. All the energy generated from gases was utilized for self-generation of heat as part of the company's facility operations.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2097861.9

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

4715.67

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

2072555.49

(7.30.7.8) Comment

TVS Motor consumed 95,156.19 MWh of energy from various fuel sources, including petrol, diesel, furnace oil, propane, LPG, PNG, and natural gas across all operational locations during the reporting year. Of this, 4,725.04 MWh was generated via diesel-powered generators for electricity, while gas and furnace oil were used to meet an energy demand of 69,750.73 MWh.

[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

93576.97

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

93576.97

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

93576.97

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

93576.97

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

[Fixed row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13292.26

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

93567.17

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

106859.43

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1640.09

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1640.09

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

28.22

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

28.22

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

571.2

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

9.8

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

581.00

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

889.74

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

889.74

[Fixed row]

(7.35) Provide any efficiency metrics that are appropriate for your organization's transport products and/or services.

Row 1

(7.35.1) Activity

Select from:

Light Duty Vehicles (LDV)

(7.35.2) Metric figure

4.71

(7.35.3) Metric numerator

Select from:

tCO2

(7.35.4) Metric denominator

Select from:

Production: Vehicle

(7.35.5) Metric numerator: Unit total

21544759.32

(7.35.6) Metric denominator: Unit total

4569265

(7.35.7) % change from previous year

0

(7.35.8) Please explain

To calculate vehicle efficiency metrics, TVS Motor Company assesses the lifetime emissions of all vehicles sold across its global operations. This process involves aggregating the total emissions (2,15,44,759.32 tCO₂) generated during the use phase of these vehicles. In FY 2023-24, the total units sold across all product lines reached 45,69,265. By dividing the total emissions from the use of sold products by the number of units sold in the reporting year, TVS Motor Company calculates efficiency metrics expressed in tons of CO₂ equivalent per vehicle (tCO₂e/vehicle). In the first year of reporting, the company's efficiency metric stood at 4.71 tCO₂e per vehicle. TVSM continuously works to improve these efficiency metrics by focusing on several key areas: • **Lightweight Materials:** Utilizing advanced, lightweight materials in vehicle manufacturing to reduce overall weight, leading to improved fuel efficiency and lower emissions. • **Durability and Longevity:** Enhancing the durability of raw materials to ensure a longer lifespan for vehicles, reducing the need for frequent replacements and the associated emissions. • **Fuel Efficiency:** Developing engines that are compatible with E20 and E40 fuel blends, which contribute to reduced carbon emissions during the vehicle's use phase. • **Recyclable Content:** Increasing the proportion of recyclable materials in vehicles, ensuring that more components can be reused at the end of the vehicle's lifecycle, reducing environmental impact

[Add row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.0078

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

35469.08

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

vehicle produced

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

4569265

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Location-based

(7.45.9) Please explain

This is the company's first year of reporting its consolidated emissions data. Consequently, a trend analysis is not available.

[Add row]

(7.50) Provide primary intensity metrics that are appropriate to your indirect emissions in Scope 3 Category 11: Use of sold products from transport.

Row 1

(7.50.1) Activity

Select from:

Light Duty Vehicles (LDV)

(7.50.2) Emissions intensity figure

0.000399

(7.50.3) Metric numerator (Scope 3 emissions: use of sold products) in Metric tons CO2e

21544759.32

(7.50.4) Metric denominator

Select from:

p.km

(7.50.5) Metric denominator: Unit total

539702000000

(7.50.7) Vehicle unit sales in reporting year

4569265

(7.50.8) Vehicle lifetime in years

15

(7.50.9) Annual distance in km or miles (unit specified by column 4)

35980133333.3

(7.50.10) Load factor

1

(7.50.11) Please explain the changes, and relevant standards/methodologies used

This is the company's first year of reporting its consolidated emissions data. Consequently, a trend analysis is not available. To calculate the emission intensity for Scope 3 Category 11, which encompasses the emissions from the use phase of our sold vehicles, TVSM has implemented a detailed and systematic approach across all product lines. Measure the emissions intensity as emissions per kilometre travelled, which serves as a key indicator of the environmental impact of vehicles throughout their operational life. First determine the total emissions generated during the use phase of all products, which amounts to 2,15,44,759.32 tCO₂ equivalent. This total is calculated using emission factors and methodologies laid out by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol). The next step involves dividing the total emissions with the total kilometres (lifetime) travelled by these vehicles, which sums up to 5,39,70,20,00,000 kilometres for all vehicle types. We incorporate several critical parameters in the calculations: the average lifetime of the vehicles, which is assumed to be 15 years, and the number of units sold across all product lines is 45,69,265. By integrating these figures and assumptions across all our product lines, our emission intensity metric at 0.000399 is robust, representative of actual conditions, and inclusive of the entire range of vehicles. This metric enables TVSM to track and improve the environmental performance of products, ultimately contributing to the reduction of their carbon footprint and supporting global climate action initiatives.

[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

0

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Total Waste Generated in Tonnes

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

No of Product Produced

(7.52.7) Please explain

TVSM diligently monitors its waste intensity by measuring the waste generated per unit of revenue, which provides insight into its efficiency in resource utilization and waste reduction efforts. To calculate the total waste, the organization considers the total waste generated across all its business operations globally and divides it by the total number of products produced. In FY 2023-24, across all manufacturing plants in India, Indonesia, and the UK, the organization produced 4,569,265 products. The total waste in the reporting year amounted to 18,245.82 tonnes. The methodology for calculating the intensity metric is as follows: $18,245.82 / 4,569,265 = 0.004$. To ensure accurate tracking of waste generated, the organization employs robust measurement methods, including weighing mechanisms at the point of waste generation or collection, as well as maintaining detailed logbooks and invoices from waste management partners. As this is the first year of reporting waste intensity metrics, the organization is committed to refining its processes and enhancing accuracy in future reports. The aim is to continuously improve waste management practices, aligning with broader sustainability goals and striving for greater efficiency in minimizing waste per unit of production. Since this is the first year of measuring and reporting consolidated waste data, trend analysis from previous years is not available

[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

03/30/2024

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- Methane (CH₄)
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- Location-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

03/30/2024

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

24331.65

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

11137.43

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

35469.080

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

03/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

17734.540

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

24362.51

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

11204.6

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

35567.110

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

 No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)**(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year**

-0.55

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

 New**(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

TVS Motor's near-term emissions reduction target is a crucial milestone in our journey toward achieving Net Zero, as outlined by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). This target, currently under verification by SBTi, focuses specifically on reducing Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 50%, with a clear objective set for

FY2030. To ensure a comprehensive approach, we have included our owned subsidiaries, alongside our direct operations in India, making sure that our GHG inventory and reduction strategy fully reflect our operational footprint and align with SBTi's stringent standards. This inclusive approach reflects commitment to sustainability. TVSM's climate transition roadmap, along with interim targets, will guide the company's subsidiaries and operations toward meeting these goals, reinforcing their dedication to environmental responsibility across the organization.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The SBTi-aligned near-term target is anchored in the global consensus to limit warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius, as stipulated by the Paris Agreement and the IPCC. As a leader in the transportation and mobility sector, TVS Motor Company is determined to embody responsible corporate conduct through actionable and quantifiable measures. This target is essential to our decarbonization roadmap and is integral to our strategic alignment with SBTi's Net Zero framework. The target is also a pivotal element of our broader Sustainability Strategy, which is set to launch in FY24. This strategy is shaped by a double materiality and risk assessment process, ensuring that we focus on issues that are materially significant to our business while mitigating emerging risks and capitalizing on opportunities. The strategy's alignment with our environmental targets is designed to transition TVS Motor Company into a leader of sustainability within the industry.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

To achieve the company's near-term Net Zero target of reducing 50% of scope 1 and 2 GHG emission by FY2030 with a base year of FY 2024, TVS Motor Company has developed a comprehensive strategy covering multiple initiatives, such as:

1. Adoption of Alternative Fuels:
 - a. Propane to Natural Gas Shift: Replacing propane with natural gas, a cleaner fuel with lower carbon intensity, to improve our carbon footprint.
 - b. LPG to Natural Gas Transition: The move from liquefied petroleum gas to natural gas represents a strategic shift to a fuel with lower emissions, enhancing energy efficiency and further reducing our environmental impact.
2. Expansion of Renewable Energy Usage:
 - a. Commitment to RE100 Targets: Pledge to source 100% of our electricity from renewable sources is a key strategy in significantly reducing Scope 2 emissions. With substantial progress of 85.37% renewable energy usage globally and 93% in India (87.6% including SACL).
3. Process Optimization and Innovation:
 - a. Electrification of Industrial Ovens and Hot water generators: Eliminating the use of fossil fuels in high-energy processes by transitioning to renewable electricity for these operations, which will result in a significant reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.
 - b. Upgrading to IE4 Motors: By replacing IE3 motors with more energy-efficient IE4 motors, TVSM is committed to reducing energy consumption. This shift will contribute to decreased operational emissions and long-term energy savings.
 - c. IoT-Enabled Efficiency Solutions: Implementing IoT solutions to minimize waste of electricity and fuel across various processes. These solutions will also help in diagnosing and addressing machinery issues promptly, ensuring optimal efficiency, and guiding timely repair or replacement decisions.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

Yes

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

- Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production
- Net-zero targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

03/30/2024

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

- Country/area/region

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

- Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

- Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

03/30/2024

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

92550.02

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

87.6

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

03/30/2027

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

87.6

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

0.00

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

New

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, RE100 target is part of the overarching SBTi aligned Net Zero target

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

RE100

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The scope of TVSM's RE100 India target is comprehensive, encompassing not only the parent company but also its Indian subsidiary, Sundaram Auto Components Limited. TVSM's operations in India contribute to more than 94% of its overall Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, relating to direct emissions from sources they own or control, and indirect emissions from procured energy production, respectively. The target focuses on the consumption of electrical energy, with a mandate to transition to 100% renewable electricity across the entire boundary of operations covered by the target. This commitment is a significant step towards reducing the GHG emission due to TVSM's activities and aligning with global sustainability goals. The timeline for achieving the RE100 target For TVSM's operations in India is set for FY 2027.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

In its quest to lead the mobility and transport sector in sustainability, TVSM has committed to the RE100 goal, recognizing the adoption of renewable energy as a vital move in its Sustainability transition. This shift is crucial for enduring success and creating a significant worldwide influence. Additionally, TVSM is in the process of aligning with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) under the 1.5-degree pathway, as our Emission reduction targets are currently being verified by the initiative.

(7.54.1.21) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

As of the end of the reporting year, 87.6% of the electricity consumed in TVSM's Indian operations (including SACL) is being derived from renewable sources. To meet the RE100 target, TVS Motor Company has been actively expanding its installed capacity for renewable energy. The company boasts a diverse portfolio of 43MW, comprising both solar and wind energy projects. This expansion is not just limited to capacity but also includes exploring and seizing new opportunities to incorporate additional renewable energy sources into its mix, whether through direct generation or through the purchase of renewable energy. Moreover, TVS Motor Company is extending its renewable energy strategies to its wholly owned subsidiaries, such as SACL. The aim is to increase renewable energy generation, procurement, and consumption across the board, thereby reinforcing the company's dedication to achieving the RE100 target. Our approach also includes a robust carbon pricing strategy, which uses a system to calculate Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP) based on comparisons with other companies and the cost of reducing emissions. This system uses voluntary internal carbon pricing to meet Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) goals. It considers the financial investment needed to reduce emissions, such as using renewable energy, improving energy efficiency, and investing in low-carbon technologies. The ICP is determined by the cost of these measures, providing a financial incentive to reduce emissions and achieve sustainability goals. The ICP serves as a critical tool in steering investments towards low-carbon technologies and practices. The internal carbon price acts as a financial incentive, encouraging business units within TVS Motor Company to prioritize emissions reduction initiatives. By assigning a cost to carbon emissions, we create a tangible metric that can be factored into decision-making processes, ensuring that sustainability considerations are integrated into all aspects of our operations. This pricing mechanism also helps to fund the transition to cleaner energy sources, such as renewable electricity, and supports the shift towards more energy-efficient processes and technologies.

Row 2

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Low 2

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

03/30/2024

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

03/30/2024

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

122823.67

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

85.37

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

03/30/2030

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

85.37

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

0.00

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

New

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, RE100 target is part of the overarching SBTi aligned Net Zero target

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The scope of TVS's RE100 target is comprehensive, encompassing not only the parent company but also its global subsidiaries. Together, these entities account for over 95% of TVSM's total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, which pertain to direct emissions from owned or controlled sources and indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy, respectively. The target explicitly focuses on the consumption and self-generation of electrical energy, with a mandate to transition to 100% renewable electricity across the entire boundary of operations covered by the target. This commitment is a significant step towards reducing the carbon footprint of TVSM's activities and aligning with global sustainability goals. The RE100 commitment does not extend to other forms of energy that the company utilizes, such as oils and gases. Despite this exclusion, TVSM is actively considering these other energy sources as part of a broader decarbonization strategy. The company is exploring the potential replacement of oils and gases with natural, renewable alternatives, demonstrating a holistic approach to environmental stewardship. The timeline for achieving the RE100 target is set for 2030.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

As part of its efforts to be a pioneer in sustainability within the mobility and transport industry, TVSM has set global RE100 target, acknowledging that adopting renewable energy is a critical step in its Sustainability transition. This transition is key to achieving long-term success and making a lasting global impact.

(7.54.1.21) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

As of the end of the reporting year, 85.37% of TVSM's global electricity requirement is met by renewables sources. To meet the RE100 target, TVS Motor Company has been actively expanding its installed capacity for renewable energy. The company boasts a diverse portfolio of 43MW, comprising both solar and wind energy projects. This expansion is not just limited to capacity but also includes exploring and seizing new opportunities to incorporate additional renewable energy sources into its mix, whether through direct generation or through the purchase of renewable energy. Moreover, TVS Motor Company is extending its renewable energy strategies to its wholly owned subsidiaries, such as SACL and Norton. The aim is to increase renewable energy generation, procurement, and consumption across the board, thereby reinforcing the company's dedication to achieving the RE100 target. Our approach also includes a robust carbon pricing strategy, which uses a system to calculate Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP) based on comparisons with other companies and the cost of reducing emissions. This system uses voluntary internal carbon pricing to meet Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) goals. It considers the financial investment needed to reduce emissions, such as using renewable energy, improving energy efficiency, and investing in low-carbon technologies. The ICP is determined by the cost of these measures, providing a financial incentive to reduce emissions and achieve sustainability goals. The ICP serves as a critical tool in steering investments towards low-carbon technologies and practices. The internal carbon price acts as a financial incentive, encouraging business units within TVS Motor Company to prioritize emissions reduction initiatives. By assigning a cost to carbon emissions, we create a tangible metric that can be factored into decision-making processes, ensuring that sustainability considerations are integrated into all aspects of our operations. This pricing mechanism also helps to fund the transition to cleaner energy sources, such as renewable electricity, and supports the shift towards more energy-efficient processes and technologies.

[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

03/30/2024

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

Abs1

Low1

Low2

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

03/30/2035

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Methane (CH4)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

TVS Motor Company's commitment to achieving Net Zero emissions for Scope 1 and Scope 2 by FY2035 is encapsulated in our SBTi-aligned target. This target, which is currently under validation by SBTi, is inclusive of our subsidiaries in addition to our direct operations in India, ensuring a complete and integrated approach to our GHG inventory and reduction roadmap in accordance with SBTi guidelines.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Our objective for the proposed FY2035 long-term Net Zero target is to align with the SBTi's stringent requirements and contribute to the global effort to limit warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius. As a responsible organization and a leader in the transportation and mobility industry, we are dedicated to setting an example through measurable and impactful actions. This long-term target is an extension of our broader Sustainability Strategy, which is designed to bridge the gap between our current state and our aspirations as a sustainable enterprise. It reflects our commitment to addressing material environmental issues and mitigating risks while seizing opportunities for positive change.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

- No

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

- Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

No, we do not plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

As part of our commitment to environmental responsibility, we have taken proactive steps to extend our impact beyond our immediate operations. Our corporate social responsibility initiatives have led to the planting of over 10 lakh trees, creating a significant carbon stock that contributes to carbon sequestration and helps mitigate climate change on a larger scale. In the city of Mysuru, our TVS Greening Minds program, established in 2019, is sowing the seeds of environmental consciousness by educating school students on the importance of nature conservation. This initiative aims to cultivate a more environmentally aware community, which is expected to contribute to emission reductions over time as these values are integrated into daily life and practices.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

New

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

TVS Motor Company has established a detailed target roadmap, complete with interim targets and an initiatives roadmap, to guide our progress towards the FY2035 Net Zero goal. This structured approach allows for regular reviews of our progress and the effectiveness of our strategies. Board oversight plays a critical role in the review process, with ESG and sustainability being recurring themes during board and committee meetings. These targets are evaluated quarterly, ensuring consistent attention at the highest level of governance. Ground-level reviews are conducted more frequently by the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO), sustainability teams, and business/site heads. These reviews provide valuable insights and updates to the board, ensuring that our strategies are responsive to on-the-ground realities. Furthermore, future materiality and risk assessment processes will incorporate the progress of our Net Zero targets, allowing for a comprehensive review that aligns with what is material to our company and the risks we may encounter. This holistic approach ensures that our Net Zero ambition remains on track and is responsive to evolving sustainability challenges and opportunities.

Row 2

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

NZ2

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

03/30/2024

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

Abs1

Low1

Low2

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

03/30/2047

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Methane (CH4)

- Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

TVS Motor Company's commitment to achieving Net Zero emissions for its value chain emissions (Scope 3) is encapsulated in our SBTi-aligned target for FY2047. This target, which is currently under validation by SBTi, covers our entire value chain, ensuring a complete and integrated approach to our GHG inventory and reduction roadmap in accordance with SBTi guidelines.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Our Scope 3 emissions proposed target for FY 2047 is an extension of our sustainability responsibility, reaching beyond our immediate operations to encompass our entire value chain. This target is a critical component of our comprehensive approach to achieving net zero emissions across Scopes 1, 2, and 3, in line with our commitment to the global climate agenda. This initiative is poised to drive collective action and innovation, encouraging our suppliers and partners to join us in this transformative journey towards our SBTi-aligned targets.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

- Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

- Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

We have outlined a strategic approach to achieve Net Zero, prioritizing emissions reduction initiatives to address 90% of our GHG emissions. This aligns with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) recommendations, which emphasize the importance of reduction before neutralization. In terms of utilizing Carbon credits/offsets, our efforts are underscored by the substantial carbon stock we have already accumulated. Through dedicated efforts in restoring and maintaining

biodiversity at our facilities, as on FY2022, we have achieved a carbon stock which currently stands at 4 lakh tCO₂, through verdant greenery at our Indian facilities. This existing carbon stock is a significant asset in our Net Zero strategy. It not only represents a tangible contribution to our environmental goals but also provides a time-efficient alternative to developing new carbon stock from scratch.

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

As part of our commitment to environmental responsibility, we have taken proactive steps to extend our impact beyond our immediate operations. Our corporate social responsibility initiatives have led to the planting of over 10 lakh trees, creating a significant carbon stock that contributes to carbon sequestration and helps mitigate climate change on a larger scale. In the city of Mysuru, our TVS Greening Minds program, established in 2019, is sowing the seeds of environmental consciousness by educating school students on the importance of nature conservation. This initiative aims to cultivate a more environmentally aware community, which is expected to contribute to emission reductions over time as these values are integrated into daily life and practices.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

New

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

TVS Motor Company has established a detailed target roadmap, complete with interim targets and an initiatives roadmap, to guide our progress towards the FY2047 Net Zero goal. This structured approach allows for regular reviews of our progress and the effectiveness of our strategies. Board oversight plays a critical role in the review process, with ESG and sustainability being recurring themes during board and committee meetings. These targets are evaluated quarterly, ensuring consistent attention at the highest level of governance. Ground-level reviews are conducted more frequently by the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO), sustainability teams, and business/site heads. These reviews provide valuable insights and updates to the board, ensuring that our strategies are responsive to on-the-ground realities. Furthermore, future materiality and risk assessment processes will incorporate the progress of our Net Zero targets, allowing for a comprehensive review that aligns with what is material to our company and the risks we may encounter. This holistic approach ensures that our Net Zero ambition remains on track and is responsive to evolving sustainability challenges and opportunities.

[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Implemented	5	10238

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Waste heat recovery

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1701

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

2100000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

6299999

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Waste Heat Recovery from De-coater: By utilising waste heat from the Jig Decoater for process heating, TVSM will replace the use of heat pumps, resulting in an annual cost reduction of INR 21 lakhs, energy savings of 300,000 units, and avoiding 1,701 tCO₂e emissions, with an ROI achieved in 3 years.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

35200000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

49280000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Heat Pump System for PT Process: Introducing additional heat pumps with a solar combined system to supply hot water up to 90C, leading to an annual cost reduction of INR 352 lakhs, savings of 720,000 kgs of propane, and avoiding 2,089 tCO2e emissions, with an ROI achieved in 1.4 years.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Waste heat recovery

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

140

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

3360000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

6384000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Compressor Waste Heat Recovery: Recovering waste heat from the compressor system to reduce propane gas consumption by 48,000 kgs and emissions by 140 tCO₂e, resulting in annual cost savings of INR 33.6 lakhs and an ROI in 1.9 years.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Machine/equipment replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

2022

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

17400000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

38280000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Energy-Saving Fans: Replacing conventional blowers in paint shops with energy-saving EC fans, consuming less than 60% of the energy, leading to annual cost savings of INR 174 lakhs and an emission reduction of 2,022 tCO₂e.

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

Other, please specify :Increase in Renewable Energy Generation & Purchase

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

4313

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

191200000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

23400000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

<1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

TVS Motor Company continuously explores avenues to increase the proportion of renewable energy in its overall energy mix by enhancing its self-generated wind and solar energy capacity and by procuring green electricity from the grid. In its Indian operations, the installed renewable energy capacity surpassed 43 MW during the year. The renewable energy share in electricity consumption within Indian operations rose from 88% in FY22-23 to 93% in the current year (excluding SAFL), leading to a reduction in emissions of 4313 mtCO₂e.

[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

TVS Motor Company has also instituted an internal price on carbon, which acts as an economic instrument to encourage its business units to reduce emissions. By assigning a cost to carbon, the company internalizes the environmental impact of its operations, making emissions reduction a financially sound decision. A dedicated budget for energy efficiency ensures that the company has the necessary funds to invest in upgrading its facilities and processes. This targeted allocation of resources allows the company to implement state-of-the-art technologies that reduce energy consumption and, consequently, its carbon footprint, such as the initiatives undertaken regarding waste heat recovery, efficient blowers, etc. Through these concerted efforts, the company is not only preparing to meet the challenges posed by climate change but also positioning itself as a leader in sustainable practices within its industry. Its investments reflect a strategic approach to sustainability that is both responsible and responsive to the evolving landscape of environmental governance.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

A dedicated budget for energy efficiency ensures that we have the necessary funds to invest in upgrading our facilities and processes. This targeted allocation of resources allows us to implement state-of-the-art technologies that reduce energy consumption and, consequently, our carbon footprint, such as the initiatives undertaken regarding waste heat recovery, efficient blowers, etc. TVS Motor Company has also instituted an internal price on carbon, which acts as an economic instrument to encourage our business units to reduce emissions. By assigning a cost to carbon, internalize the environmental impact of our operations, making emissions reduction a financially sound decision. Through these concerted efforts, the company is not only preparing to meet the challenges posed by climate change but also positioning itself as a leader in sustainable practices within the industry. Their investments reflect a strategic approach to sustainability that is both responsible and responsive to the evolving landscape of environmental governance.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Internal incentives and recognition programs are in place to foster a culture of sustainability within our workforce. Incentive programs built upon ESG performance reward teams and individuals, such as the Sustainability functions, site managers, etc who contribute significantly to reducing emissions, thereby motivating our employees to seek innovative solutions and efficiencies Through these concerted efforts, we are not only preparing to meet the challenges posed by climate change but also positioning ourselves as a leader in sustainable practices within our industry. Our investments reflect a strategic approach to sustainability that is both responsible and responsive to the evolving landscape of environmental governance.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Investment in low-carbon product research and development (R&D) is another cornerstone of the company's strategy. TVS Motor actively invests in the development of its electric vehicle line, including models like the iQube, to stay ahead of market trends and meet regulatory demands. Additionally, the organization produces three-wheelers that operate on compressed natural gas (CNG), as well as vehicles that are compliant with and compatible with E20 and E40 fuel blends, which are cleaner-burning fuels. Through these concerted efforts, we are not only preparing to meet the challenges posed by climate change but also positioning ourselves as a leader in sustainable practices within our industry. Our investments reflect a strategic approach to sustainability that is both responsible and responsive to the evolving landscape of environmental governance.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Compliance with regulatory requirements and standards is not merely a legal obligation but also an opportunity to enhance sustainability practices. For instance, the Government's Roadmap for Ethanol Blending in India: 2020-2025 has further sparked investments into vehicles that can adapt to such cleaner blends. Through these concerted efforts, we are not only preparing to meet the challenges posed by climate change but also positioning ourselves as a leader in sustainable practices within

our industry. Our investments reflect a strategic approach to sustainability that is both responsible and responsive to the evolving landscape of environmental governance.

Row 6

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

TVS Motor Company is deeply committed to sustainability and recognizes the importance of investing in emissions reduction activities. The company has implemented several methods to drive these investments, aligning with its ethos and strategic risk assessments that highlight the need to mitigate climate-related risks. TVS Motor Company's decarbonization strategy, which is currently under development and set to be released in FY24-25, will further guide its investments in this critical area. Through these concerted efforts, TVS Motor Company is not only preparing to meet the challenges posed by climate change but also positioning itself as a leader in sustainable practices within the industry. The company's investments reflect a strategic approach to sustainability that is both responsible and responsive to the evolving landscape of environmental governance.

Row 7

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Other :TCFD Analysis

(7.55.3.2) Comment

TVS Motor Company's investments in emission reduction activities are informed by a comprehensive financial analysis aligned with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). This analysis has identified key risks and opportunities, such as the imperative for the adoption of electric vehicles (EVs), market trends reflecting customer preference for low-carbon products, and the rapidly evolving technology landscape. These insights guide the company's investment decisions, ensuring that it focuses on areas that not only align with these emerging trends but also contribute inherently to emission reductions across its direct operations and value chains. Through these concerted efforts, TVS Motor Company is not only preparing to meet the challenges posed by climate change but also positioning itself as a leader in sustainable practices within the industry. The company's investments reflect a strategic approach to sustainability that is both responsible and responsive to the evolving landscape of environmental governance.

[Add row]

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Rail

Other, please specify :Electric Vehicle

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

In the financial year 2023-2024, TVS Motors reached a significant milestone by selling 1,93,899 units of its flagship electric scooter, the iQube. The iQube has been well-received in the Indian market, acclaimed for its performance, advanced technology, and environmental friendliness. This achievement not only highlights the increasing consumer demand for electric vehicles in India but also showcases TVS Motors' dedication to promoting sustainable mobility solutions. By actively expanding its presence in the electric vehicle market, TVS Motor Company is not only contributing to the reduction of emissions but also aligning with global trends towards cleaner energy use in transportation. The success of the iQube is a testament to the company's innovative approach and its commitment to offering consumers eco-friendly alternatives that do not compromise on quality or performance.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

Estimating and Reporting the Comparative Emissions Impacts of Products (WRI)

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

The emissions of a traditional two-wheeler with an internal combustion engine over its lifetime, in relation to an electric model with comparable features, over the same distance travelled.

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

The internal combustion engine-driven automobile used as a benchmark is of the same class as the electrified vehicle being sold.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

Use stage

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO₂e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

1.75

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

1. *Determining the Emissions for the EV Bike: a. Total CO2e emissions: Since EV bikes don't emit direct CO2 emissions in their use stage, their emissions are primarily associated with the electricity used to charge it. EV's are known to give a mileage of approx. 25-30 km per kWh. Conservatively 25 km/kwh has been considered, arriving at emissions of 6.2 tCO2e per vehicle, throughout its lifetime.* 2. *Calculating Emissions for a Comparable ICE Bike: a. Fuel consumption: The total fuel consumed by the ICE bike over its lifespan is calculated based on a similar distance travelled, fuel efficiency, and average life of the bike. b. Total CO2e emissions: The emissions from the ICE bike are calculated by multiplying the total fuel consumption by the emission factor, which represents the amount of CO2e emitted per unit of fuel.* 3. *Calculate Avoided Emissions: a. The avoided emissions are calculated by subtracting the emissions of the EV bike from the emissions of the ICE bike. The calculations on Revenue generated as a % of total revenue in the reporting year are specific to India operations, as this product is sold within India.*

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

7.8

Row 2

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Rail

Other, please specify :CNG Vehicles

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

In the financial year 2023-24, TVSM sold 18,475 units of its CNG powered three wheelers. By transitioning to compressed natural gas (CNG) based three wheelers, TVS Motors has significantly reduced the carbon footprint associated with urban mobility. These vehicles offer a cleaner, more environmentally friendly alternative to traditional fossil fuel-powered vehicles, contributing to improved air quality and mitigating the impacts of climate change.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

Estimating and Reporting the Comparative Emissions Impacts of Products (WRI)

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

The emissions of a traditional petrol-based three-wheeler, in relation to a CNG model with comparable features, over the same distance travelled.

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

The CNG three-wheeler is compared to a comparable petrol-based three-wheeler.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

Use stage

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO₂e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

26.72

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

1. *Determining the Emissions for the CNG 3-wheeler: Total CO2e emissions: CNG 3-wheelers provide a better mileage/unit fuel used, amounting to 29.5 km/unit fuel. This mileage was multiplied by the average lifetime kilometers run by a CNG 3-wheeler, to ascertain the total amount of fuel used. The emission factor for CNG was then applied to the fuel quantity to ascertain the lifetime emissions of 1 CNG 3-wheeler.* 2. *Calculating Emissions for a Comparable petrol-based 3-wheeler Bike: The total fuel consumed by the 3-wheeler over its lifespan is calculated based on a similar distance travelled, fuel efficiency, and average life of the vehicle. The emissions from the petrol-based vehicle are calculated by multiplying the total fuel consumption by the emission factor, which represents the amount of CO2e emitted per unit of fuel.* 3. *Calculate Avoided Emissions: The avoided emissions are calculated by subtracting the emissions of the CNG vehicle from the emissions of the petrol-based vehicle.. The calculations on Revenue generated as a % of total revenue in the reporting year are specific to India operations, as this product is sold within India.*

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0.7

[Add row]

(7.75) Provide tracking metrics for the implementation of low-carbon transport technology over the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.75.1) Activity

Select from:

Light Duty Vehicles (LDV)

(7.75.2) Metric

Select from:

Production

(7.75.3) Technology

Select from:

Battery electric vehicle (BEV)

(7.75.4) Metric figure

(7.75.5) Metric unit

Select from:

Units

(7.75.6) Explanation

Electric scooters, such as the TVS iQube, represent a leap forward in sustainable mobility. They operate on electricity, thereby minimizing use-phase emissions. The absence of tailpipe emissions during operation makes E-scooters an environmentally friendly choice for consumers, contributing to cleaner air quality in urban areas. In line with our proposed decarbonization roadmap, aligned with SBTi, we will increase the proportion of lower-carbon products in our total product portfolio, such as EVs. Tracking the production and sale units of such vehicles will serve as an important metric to determine the progress TVS is making in adopting more low-carbon alternatives in its product fleet.

Row 2

(7.75.1) Activity

Select from:

Light Duty Vehicles (LDV)

(7.75.2) Metric

Select from:

Production

(7.75.3) Technology

Select from:

Other, please specify :Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) based 3-wheelers

(7.75.4) Metric figure

(7.75.5) Metric unit

Select from:

Units

(7.75.6) Explanation

TVS Motor Company is actively enhancing its production and sales of lower carbon-intensive vehicles, such as Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) based 3-wheelers. These vehicle categories are pivotal in the company's strategy to offer more sustainable transportation options that significantly reduce emissions during the use phase. CNG vehicles burn cleaner than their petrol counterparts, emitting fewer pollutants and greenhouse gases. The combustion of CNG results in significantly lower levels of carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, and particulate matter. Moreover, CNG is less carbon-intensive than conventional fuels, leading to a lower carbon footprint over the vehicle's lifetime. Tracking the production and sale units of such vehicles will serve as an important metric to determine the progress TVS is making in adopting more low-carbon alternatives in its product fleet.

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

Yes

(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Row 1

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

Specific groups, businesses, or organizations

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Water withdrawal, consumption, and discharge data for TVS Motor (Singapore) Pte. Limited and Swiss E-Mobility Group (SEMG).

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

Data is not available

(9.1.1.4) Primary reason why data is not available

Select from:

Data collection is in progress

(9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

1-5%

(9.1.1.8) Please explain

TVS Motor (Singapore) Pte. Limited and Swiss E-Mobility Group (SEMG) are currently in the process of developing a mature data monitoring system for water-related data. TVSM continues to develop a robust and transparent monitoring system for the accounting of data at these locations, it is important to note that these locations primarily utilize water for domestic/WASH purposes. Consequently, they represent a very small portion of the total water withdrawal, consumption, and discharge amounts for the company.

[Add row]

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

TVS Motor Company uses flowmeters to monitor water usage across its facilities, in addition to invoices for withdrawals from municipal and third-party sources. For our facilities in India, daily tracking is done with flow meters, while in our facilities in UK and Indonesia, monthly water bills from third-party suppliers are used for measurement.

(9.2.4) Please explain

TVSM employs consistent water monitoring and measurement methodologies across its operations. This ensures 100% coverage of the facilities within our water reporting scope, providing a comprehensive view. Total water withdrawal figures during FY 2023-24 are as follows: • In our operations in India, we have recorded a total water withdrawal of 575.184 megalitres (ML). • For PT TVS Motor Company Indonesia, the withdrawal amount stands at 17.04 ML. • In the United Kingdom,

Norton Motorcycles' operations have accounted for a withdrawal of 0.9 ML. • Sundaram Auto Components Limited (SACL) has reported a withdrawal of 26.83 ML. These numbers have been assured by a third-party, further strengthening the accuracy of the methodology and final quantity.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

TVSM meticulously monitors water withdrawals, including withdrawals from the different sources used. In India, flow meters track daily withdrawals from groundwater and freshwater, while third-party water usage is gauged through bills. To ensure measurement accuracy, flow meters are calibrated frequently, with certificates maintained for the same. In the UK and Indonesia, water is sourced from third parties, with usage determined by monthly billing.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our water withdrawal methodology extends to 100% of our facilities within our scope for Water reporting. Recognizing water sources is key to managing and conserving water. TVSM has cut surface water use by adopting water efficient processes, in combination with water harvesting and recycling initiatives. Within India operations, water use has shifted to 8% more groundwater and 32% less surface water compared to the last year. During the reporting year, water withdrawal sources were: •India: Groundwater (540 ML), third-party water (18.5 ML), and surface water (16.3 ML) • PT TVS Motor Company Indonesia: Third-party water (17 ML) • Norton Motorcycles (UK): Third-party water (0.9 ML) • Sundaram Auto Components Limited (SACL): Groundwater (22.22 ML) and third-party water (4.61 ML)

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Within operations in India, monthly water quality checks are conducted to meet stringent product standards. Dedicated teams at each facility use testing instruments to monitor and manage water quality. Records of all water quality testing certificates are maintained for reference. Within UK and Indonesia, water is sourced from third-party suppliers, ensuring it meets regulatory standards.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our water withdrawal quality measurements and methodologies apply across all facilities within our water reporting boundary, ensuring consistent monitoring and control. Water is a critical resource in automobile manufacturing, particularly for maintaining product quality in processes like painting. As water quality varies by location, season, and weather, each facility requires specific water treatment to ensure consistent results. Within our operations in India, monthly water quality checks are conducted to meet stringent product standards. Dedicated teams at each facility use testing instruments like pH and TDS meters to monitor and manage water quality. Records of all water quality testing certificates are maintained for reference. Within operations in UK and Indonesia, water is sourced from third-party suppliers, ensuring it meets regulatory standards. Therefore, no additional water quality testing is performed.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Within India operations, while there is no discharge outside our premises (excluding SACL), IoT (Internet of Things) devices integrated with flow meters are used to track daily discharges to STP and ETPs. For operations in UK, discharges are managed through the local sewer networks. For operations in Indonesia, Industrial Estate Management handles discharges via monthly bills and invoices.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Currently, we are in the process of developing systems to monitor water discharge at our UK and SACL facilities. Within India operations, Hosur, which contributes to almost 66 percent of overall TVSM's business has achieved Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD), recycling all wastewater for internal use, thus preventing any external waste release. This initiative repurposes water for cooling, irrigation, and sanitation, cutting down on freshwater dependency and preserving this vital resource.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Within India operations, while there is no discharge outside our premises (excluding SACL), IoT (Internet of Things) devices integrated with flow meters are used to track daily discharges to STP and ETPs. For operations in UK, discharges are managed through the local sewer networks. For operations in Indonesia, Industrial Estate Management handles discharges via monthly bills and invoices.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Currently, we are in the process of developing systems to monitor water discharge at our UK and SACL facilities. Within India operations, Hosur, which contributes to almost 66 percent of overall TVSM's business has achieved Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD), recycling all wastewater for internal use, thus preventing any external waste release. This initiative repurposes water for cooling, irrigation, and sanitation, cutting down on freshwater dependency and preserving this vital resource. TVS Motor's facilities collectively received 326 megaliters of wastewater, which was treated and reused entirely within operations. In Indonesia, PT TVS Motor Company Indonesia discharged 8.6 ML of wastewater, managed by the Industrial Estate Management.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Hosur, which contributes to almost 66 percent of overall TVSM's business has achieved Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD). Water discharge is measured uniformly, with rigorous in-house and external testing for parameters like pH, BOD, TSS, and TDS. SACL treats wastewater with STPs, ETPs, and RO systems. In operations in UK, treatment is managed through sewers with monthly billing. In Indonesia operations, treatment is overseen by Industrial Estate Management with monthly invoicing.

(9.2.4) Please explain

While we are aware of the treatment method of our water discharges across our facilities, data on specific volumes treated is not available for our operations in UK and SACL. Hosur facility uses advanced ZLD with RO filtration and evaporators to eliminate liquid waste. Nalagarh facility recycles wastewater using a multi-stage RO system. SACL treats wastewater with STPs, ETPs, and RO systems. In Indonesia facilities, wastewater is managed by the Industrial Estate. In UK operations, wastewater is treated through the local sewer network.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

TVSM's Hosur facility is ZLD-certified. While Nalagarh & Mysore facilities are not yet certified, they do not discharge water outside the premises. Even for water that is reused, quality is measured using rigorous in-house and external testing for parameters like pH, BOD, TSS, and TDS. In UK operations, treatment is managed through the municipality. In Indonesia operations, treatment is overseen by Industrial Estate Management with monthly invoicing.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our measurements of water discharge quality and methodology of measurement apply to all facilities in our selected reporting boundary, where we undertake wastewater treatment ourselves – i.e, our operations within India, including our subsidiary (SACL). The parameters evaluated include pH, total suspended solids (TSS), chemical oxygen demand (COD), biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), total dissolved solids (TDS), turbidity, oil and grease (O&G), faecal coliform, and various metals. All parameters measured are within acceptable limits. In operations in UK, treatment is managed through the municipality. In Indonesia operations, treatment is overseen by Industrial Estate Management with monthly invoicing.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water is not directly involved in manufacturing processes and is primarily used for non-process functions like cooling and sanitation. Since water is not a raw material or a significant production input, the company does not generate harmful emissions into water bodies. Proper treatment and management of wastewater ensure compliance with local regulations.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Temperature monitoring is a standard part of water quality management especially for our manufacturing unit, where water is used as a coolant or is heated during industrial processes. Within India operations, to ensure we avoid any thermal pollution or damage to the ecosystem, temperature of water discharge is tested daily in the inhouse laboratories and monthly in the external laboratories. For Indonesia & UK operations, testing is carried out by relevant authorities where water is discharged

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our measurements of water discharge quality and methodology of measurement apply to all facilities in our selected water reporting boundary.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Flow meters at various inlet and outlet points in our facilities within our India operations help ascertain Water consumption data. Additionally, flow meters also monitor the amount of water that is recycled and reused within our operations for gardening, irrigations, process related purposes. For Indonesia ops, the volume of data which is withdrawn from third party sources and discharged to Industrial Estate Management helps determine water consumed.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our methodology to measure water consumption data apply to our facilities in India and Indonesia. For UK and SACL operations, we are in the process of developing mechanism to ascertain water consumed data.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

TVSM tracks water recycling and reuse with precise methods: India: Flow meters connected to a mobile app monitor water leaving ETPs and STPs. UK: Discharges are managed via the local sewer system with monthly invoicing. Indonesia: Managed by the Industrial Estate, with monthly bills. Flow meters are calibrated annually, with records maintained. In India, TVS has repurposed 50 lakh liters of RO reject, achieving 87% recycling efficiency in industrial wastewater management, showcase their success

(9.2.4) Please explain

An advanced water recycling and reuse initiative has been established, utilizing precise flow meters at the treatment facilities to measure the volume of water processed and available for reuse. This measurement system is standardized across all facilities within the reporting scope. Currently, the tracking capabilities for water recycling at Sundaram Auto Components Ltd are being enhanced. The recycled water is efficiently used for production, sanitation, and landscaping, with meticulous records maintained for transparency and oversight. For the operations in India, 326 ML of water was treated and reused. In the UK and Indonesia, no water is recycled as it is sent to the local sewer system or to local agencies, respectively.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

TVS Motors utilizes a standard checklist to ensure that their WASH services meet SA8000 standards, promoting a healthier and more productive workplace. The company is committed to the human right to clean water and sanitation, prioritizing the health and dignity of its workforce. Access to high-quality drinking water is essential, and the canteens at TVS Motors adhere to ISO 22000 standards. The company regularly disinfects water systems to maintain a safe environment for all employees.

(9.2.4) Please explain

TVS Motors employs a checklist to ensure compliance with WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) services, upholding the right to clean water and sanitation. The company prioritizes the health and dignity of its workforce by providing access to clean water and sanitation, contributing to a safe and productive workplace. Regular disinfection of water systems is carried out to maintain hygiene. Furthermore, in Kuravalur, Tamil Nadu, TVS Motors, through the Srinivasan Services Trust (SST), has renovated underprivileged schools, refurbishing toilets to ensure safe WASH facilities for students. This action reflects the company's commitment to WASH services both internally and within the community.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

620.03

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Other, please specify :As this is our first year of measurement, we do not have a means of comparison with the previous reporting year

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

- About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

TVS Motor Company's 5-year forecast for water withdrawal projects a stable trend, with the expectation that water usage will align with current levels. This stability is owed to the company's dedication to sustainable water management, as evidenced by the significant strides made at the Hosur plant, which has achieved Water Positivity. In the fiscal year 2023-24, TVS Motor achieved a record production of 4,569,265 vehicles, the highest in its history. Despite this surge in production, the company managed to decrease water intensity, maintaining a compound annual growth rate without a corresponding increase in water withdrawal. This indicates an improvement in operational efficiency and a commitment to resource conservation. As TVS Motor continues to grow, with potential expansions in facilities and processes, the demand for water could naturally rise. Nevertheless, the company's proactive measures in enhancing water efficiency are designed to counterbalance this growth. For instance, in FY 2023-24, the Indian operations saw a reduction in water intensity to 23.65 from 28.30 in the previous year. Investments in water-efficient technologies are central to TVSM's strategy. The Hosur plant, for example, boasts an advanced rainwater harvesting system that captures 160 lakh litres, significantly mitigating water scarcity and boosting groundwater levels by 7.55 lakh litres. This initiative reduces reliance on external water sources. Moreover, by repurposing water, such as mixing RO rejects with permeate for flushing, the Hosur plant has saved 68 lakh litres of water. The adoption of water-saving appliances and membrane filtration has further cut raw water usage by 20-50% and daily effluent by 20,000 litres. The internal water pricing strategy is another lever to ensure the judicious use of water. It acts as both an incentive and a framework, guiding investment decisions and the implementation of measures that optimize water withdrawal and enhance water use efficiency.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

8.6

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Other, please specify :As this is our first year of measurement, we do not have a means of comparison with the previous reporting year.

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

- Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

- Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The five-year forecast for water discharge at TVS is projected to decrease, and this positive trend is attributed to strategic investments in water-smart technologies and processes, as well as ongoing efforts to enhance efficiency across operations, as is evident at our Hosur facility, which has achieved Water Positivity. Additionally, working towards an ambitious goal of being Net Water Positive across operations by 2030. In India, TVS reports virtually no water discharge, with Hosur operating as Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) facility, and Nalagarh & Mysore recycling all water for non-industrial use, moving towards ZLD certification. In the UK, wastewater is treated and released into the local sewer system, while in Indonesia, the annual discharge was 8.66 megalitres in FY 2023-24. TVS's ZLD plant in India employs advanced treatment, including RO filtration and evaporation, to prevent liquid waste discharge. Mysore's and Nalagarh's RO system recycles water for production, with excess treated water discharged responsibly. These efforts have achieved an 87% recycling rate at a water-intensive plant, saving 68 lakh litres of fresh water through innovative reuse strategies. Plans to extend these water-efficient practices to other operations could further reduce water discharge in the coming years. Furthermore, as TVS continues to invest in water-saving technologies like advanced membrane filtration techniques, the Hosur plant has already experienced a reduction in raw water usage by 20-50% and a daily decrease in effluent generation by 20,000 litres. This progress indicates that as water withdrawal intensity diminishes, so too will the volume and intensity of water discharge. In summary, through the adoption of cutting-edge water treatment technologies, innovative recycling and reuse practices, and a focus on increasing operational efficiency, TVS is well-positioned to achieve a decrease in water discharge over the next five years.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

778.29

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Other, please specify :As this is our first year of measurement, we do not have a means of comparison with the previous reporting year.

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

TVS's five-year forecast for water consumption indicates that the amount of water consumed from external sources is expected to remain similar to current levels. This projection is based on a comprehensive approach that incorporates the strategies outlined in the water withdrawal and discharge narratives. With the company's aim to maintaining water withdrawal at present levels, despite an expansion in business activities, and the concerted effort to decrease water discharge, the logical outcome is a stabilization of water consumption. This balance is achieved through a combination of enhanced withdrawal efficiency, increased reuse and recycling of water, and the implementation of efficient processes and technologies. The adoption of Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) systems and advanced membrane filtration has significantly enhanced water use efficiency. These systems allow for the treatment and reuse of wastewater, reducing the need for fresh water and limiting discharge volumes. Additionally, initiatives like repurposing RO reject water for non-potable uses further conserve resources. This integrated approach ensures that increased water demands from business growth are offset by improved efficiency and technology, maintaining a steady water consumption footprint. Moreover, TVS's Indian

operations have been recognized with a water-positive certification, underscoring the company's commitment to sustainable water management. This certification highlights the success of TVS's efforts to replenish more water than it consumes, further enhancing its positive impact on local water resources.
 [Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	Identification tool	Please explain
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WRI Aqueduct	None of our locations are in areas of Water stress.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

16.32

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Other, please specify :As this is our first year of measurement, we do not have a means of comparison with the previous reporting year.

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

TVS responsibly withdraws fresh water in compliance with municipal regulations, securing all necessary documentation and approvals. The company's investment in rainwater harvesting infrastructure mitigates the impact on rivers and lakes by diminishing its dependence on these natural water sources. Surface Water Withdrawal: In TVS's India operations alone, surface water withdrawal decreased from 27,497 KL in the 2022-23 fiscal year to 16,329 KL in the 2023-24 fiscal year, marking a 40.6% reduction. This significant decrease is a testament to TVS's continuous efforts to lessen the environmental footprint of its operations, particularly through the adoption of water conservation practices such as rainwater harvesting and wastewater recycling. The 2023-24 fiscal year marks the first year TVS is reporting water withdrawals for its global operations, underscoring its dedication to extensive water management that transcends national boundaries.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

- Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

At TVSM, water is not withdrawn from brackish surface water or seawater. Therefore, this is not applicable to the company's operations.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

- Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Other, please specify :As this is our first year of measurement, we do not have a means of comparison with the previous reporting year.

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

TVS Motor sources water exclusively from replenishable groundwater reserves, carefully selecting extraction points to ensure sustainability. The company's rainwater harvesting systems and percolation ponds, like those at the Hosur site, further support groundwater replenishment. To enhance water security in the broader community, the Srinivasan Services Trust (SST) addressed irrigation challenges for farmers in rural Tamil Nadu by desilting the clogged Thamiraparani river canal. This intervention benefited over 1,500 farmers from eight villages, boosting agricultural productivity and livelihoods. The collaboration between SST and the community highlights the effectiveness of community-driven initiatives in promoting sustainable development.

Groundwater – non-renewable**(9.2.7.1) Relevance**

Select from:

- Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

At TVSM, water is not withdrawn from non-renewable groundwater sources. Therefore, this is not applicable to the company's operations.

Produced/Entrained water**(9.2.7.1) Relevance**

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

At TVSM, water is not withdrawn from produced/entrained water. Therefore, this is not applicable to the company's operations.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

41.16

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Other, please specify :As this is our first year of measurement, we do not have a means of comparison with the previous reporting year.

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

TVS also procures water from municipal sources as well as water-tankers, operating within the frameworks allowed and regulated by local authorities, ensuring all withdrawals are backed by proper documentation, approvals, invoices, and contracts.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

TVS Motor does not discharge water to Fresh Water destinations.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

TVS Motor does not discharge water to Brackish/Surface water.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

TVS Motor does not discharge water to Groundwater.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

8.6

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Other, please specify :Since this is our first year of reporting, we do not have a comparative analysis with previous years

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

TVSM's operations in India have achieved a notable milestone, with the quantity of water discharged being zero. The Hosur facility operates as a Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) plant, ensuring that no wastewater is released into the environment. Furthermore, the Mysore and Nalagarh plants have attained a commendable level of water efficiency by recycling and reusing all their water for landscaping and domestic purposes, thus eliminating any discharge. The international operations in the UK, the company is currently in the process of establishing water discharge data readings. In Indonesia, at the Karawang factory, the company discharged 8.15 megalitres of water. Including the warehouse at Pangrango, the total water discharged amounted to 8.668 megalitres in the fiscal year 2023-24.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

326

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Other, please specify :Since this is our first year of measurement, we cannot compare with the last year

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

61-70

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

The volume of water that undergoes Tertiary treatment is recycled and reused within our operations. The volume mentioned (326 ML) undergoes tertiary treatment at our Zero Liquid Discharge facilities in Mysore and Hosur, as well as at our Nalagarh facility, but importantly, does not leave our premises, and hence is not considered discharges. For our India operations, our water treatment remained relatively consistent from FY 2022-23 to FY 2023-24, with a slight increase of 3.49% from 286 ML in FY 2022-23 to 326 ML in FY 2023-24. The discharged water was treated as tertiary sewage, which was utilized for green belt development within the factory premises. This indicates the company's commitment to sustainable water management and resource utilization.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

The company does not undertake secondary treatment of discharge water at its facilities.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

The company does not undertake primary treatment of discharge water at its facilities.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

The company does not discharge any wastewater to the natural environment without treatment at its facilities.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

- This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Since this is our first year of measurement, we cannot compare with the last year.

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

- 1-10

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

The wastewater generated from the operations of PT TVS Motor Company Indonesia is directed to a centralized wastewater treatment facility, which is expertly managed by the Industrial Estate Management. At this facility, the wastewater undergoes the requisite treatment processes in compliance with the prevailing laws and regulations to ensure environmental safety. It is important to emphasize that even before the wastewater is conveyed to the central treatment system, it must meet specific quality standards. We take diligent measures to ensure that the quality of our wastewater adheres to these predetermined values.

Other**(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge**

Select from:

- Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

NA

[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

3

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

26-50

(9.3.4) Please explain

The TCFD analysis conducted revealed that the following facilities of TVS Motors are exposed to significant drought-related risks: The Hosur facility in India: TVS Motor Company's Hosur facility is confronted with a very high risk of drought under both the Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios, affecting short, medium, and long-term projections. The heightened risk is due to the facility's dependence on the Ponnaiyar Minor Basin, which is at risk of considerable reductions in water availability resulting from extended periods of low rainfall and increased temperatures. The Karawang facility in Indonesia: The Karawang plant also faces a very high risk of drought, particularly under the more severe RCP 8.5 scenario over all time horizons. Even under the RCP 4.5 scenario, the risk is considered high. This facility relies on the Cisadane Minor Basin in Indonesia, which is prone to significant water scarcity during drought conditions. The Norton facility in the UK: TVS's Norton plant, located in the UK, is subject to high risks of drought under both RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios, which could impact operations from the short-term to the long-term. The Medway Minor Basin, the water source for this facility, is vulnerable to decreased water availability, particularly during extended periods of drought and heatwaves.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

The assessment of this value chain stage did not reveal any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities.

[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

PT TVS Motor Company Indonesia– Karawang Facility

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Indonesia

Other, please specify :The Cisadane Minor Basin in Indonesia

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-6.407852

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

107.33423

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

17.04

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

17.04

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

8.6

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

17.04

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

At the PT TVS Motor Company Indonesia–Karawang Facility, situated within The Cisadane Minor Basin in Indonesia, the company has recorded its water metrics for the fiscal year 2023-24. The facility's total water withdrawal amounted to 17.04 megaliters, sourced from third-party providers. During the same period, the facility's total water discharge was 8.6 megaliters, with the total water consumption being 17.04 megaliters. As this marks the first year of reporting on water usage for the Karawang Facility, there is no previous data to establish a comparative analysis. Moving forward, this initial set of data will serve as a baseline for future reports, allowing the company to track trends, make informed decisions on water management, and set goals for reducing water usage and improving sustainability in its operations.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

TVS Motor Company India – Hosur Facility

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

Penner River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

12.739717

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

77.787304

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

347.07

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

16.32

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

330.68

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0.05

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

498.76

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

At the TVS Motor Company's Hosur Facility in India, situated near the Penner River basin, we have a comprehensive overview of our water usage for FY 2023-24. The total water withdrawal at this site amounts to 347.07 megaliters, with a modest 16.32 megaliters sourced from fresh surface water. The majority, 330.68 megaliters, is drawn from renewable groundwater sources, and a minimal 0.05 megaliters is obtained from third-party sources. Notably, our facility maintains a Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) policy, resulting in no water discharge back into the environment. Additionally, through our efforts at making our processes more water efficient, as well as projects undertaken towards water Recycling and reuse in an around our facility. the Hosur plant has successfully achieved Water Positivity certification. As this marks our first year of reporting on water metrics, we do not have comparative data from prior years to analyze trends or improvements.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Norton Motorcycle Company - UK

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Other, please specify :Medway Minor Basin in the UK

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

52.394904

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-1.79916

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.97

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0.97

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.97

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

At Norton Motorcycle Company in the UK, located within the Medway Minor Basin, the water management practices are currently undergoing development. During FY 2023-24, the company recorded a total water withdrawal of 0.971 megalitres, which was sourced externally from third-party providers. Since this is the inaugural year of reporting on water metrics for Norton Motorcycle Company, there is no comparative data from previous years available to analyze trends or improvements. The company also recognizes the necessity to establish mechanisms for accurately tracking total water discharge at the Norton facility. The implementation of such systems will be a critical step in the company's ongoing efforts to develop a comprehensive understanding of its water footprint and to drive improvements in environmental performance.

[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE3000

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE3000

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE3000

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE3000

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE3000

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE3000

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE3000

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE3000

[Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

343541800000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

554072867.44

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

As previously disclosed, with water withdrawal amounts anticipated to remain at current levels and revenue projected to increase, a reduction in water withdrawal intensity is foreseen. This trend is attributed to ongoing efficiency measures, enhanced recycling and reuse practices, and the implementation of advanced water management technologies.

[Fixed row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

Other, please specify :Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), India

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

More than 80%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

TVS Motor Company conscientiously addresses the environmental implications of hazardous substances in its products, particularly lithium-ion and lead-acid batteries, which are integral to its electric and conventional vehicles respectively. The company has established a robust waste management protocol that aligns with stringent regulatory standards, ensuring operations are well within regulations. As a registered producer of lithium-ion batteries on the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) portal, TVS Motor Company ensures that once these batteries reach their end of life, they are systematically collected from customers through an extensive network of dealers and service centers. The collected batteries are then sent to CPCB-certified recyclers for eco-friendly disposal, aligning with the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) guidelines in the Battery Waste Management Rules, 2022. The company's efforts support both regulatory compliance and the circular economy by facilitating material recovery. TVS Motor Company's lead-acid batteries are designed to comply with recycling symbol marking requirements, ensuring that they are easily identifiable for recycling. When these batteries reach their end of life, they are directed through the company's dealer and partner network to recyclers in accordance with the EPR guidelines established by the respective battery manufacturers, ensuring that the recycling process is both efficient and environmentally sound.

[Add row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

The portfolio includes products with low water-related impacts, notably those assembled in Zero Liquid Discharge facilities (Mysore and Hosur) where no water is discharged during assembly or painting, as well as the Water Positive facility in Hosur. In addition to the products assembled at these facilities, the Electric Vehicle (EV) offerings are also recognized for their low water-related impacts. EVs do not require engine oils, which are a common source of water pollution due to their potential to contaminate surface and groundwater if not managed and disposed of correctly. By eliminating the use of engine oils, the EVs present a more environmentally friendly option with reduced water-related concerns.

(9.14.4) Please explain

Electric vehicles (EVs) exhibit a reduced water impact due to the absence of engine oils, in contrast to internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles. The lack of a requirement for such oils means that EVs circumvent the risk of oil contamination in water sources, thereby avoiding a detrimental environmental footprint. Furthermore, the manufacturing plants of TVS Motor Company, located in Mysore and Hosur, play an instrumental role in minimizing water consumption. They achieve this by implementing strategies to lessen dependence on surface water, fostering innovation towards efficiency improvements, utilizing rainwater harvesting systems, and recycling wastewater. The Hosur facility, in addition to being Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD), has also recently been certified as Water Positive by CII for FY23-24.

[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

No, but we plan to within the next two years

(9.15.3) Why do you not have water-related target(s) and what are your plans to develop these in the future?

(9.15.3.1) Primary reason

Select from:

We are planning to introduce a target within the next two years

(9.15.3.2) Please explain

TVSM has recognized water as a critical material topic through the double materiality and risk assessment. With growing water scarcity, TVSM is committed to embed water stewardship in their sustainability framework. Establishing water-related targets on a comprehensive FY23-24 baseline, which includes data from all wholly owned subsidiaries, ensures TVSM's targets and progress are measured against a robust standard. This year's TCFD risk assessments and double materiality analysis deepen the understanding of water priorities across the value chain. These insights will shape the company's targets and guide the forthcoming sustainability strategy, setting clear water-related goals for the short, medium, and long term. This strategy will serve as a roadmap for commitment to sustainable water management and resource preservation. Although TVSM did not disclose water targets in the previous years, TVS proactively implemented water conservation measures, including investments in water-efficient technologies, Zero Liquid Discharge facilities, rainwater harvesting, and wastewater reuse. Through CSR initiatives like TVS SST, they extend commitment beyond operations, supporting WASH services, replenishing freshwater sources, and promoting broader water conservation efforts. By setting informed and comprehensive targets from FY24-25 onwards, TVSM is poised to continue and improve its water stewardship practices and make meaningful strides in sustainable water management for the future.

[Fixed row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

No, but we plan to within the next two years

(10.1.3) Please explain

TVS Motor recognizes the environmental challenges posed by plastic waste and is committed to addressing them through its sustainability initiatives. Although the company does not have active plastic targets for the reporting year FY2023-24, it is in the process of assessing and developing comprehensive waste management targets to be integrated into its sustainability strategy, set to roll out in FY2024-25. Under consideration for the upcoming strategy are targets focused on enhancing the lifecycle of TVS Motor's vehicles and their components. The company is exploring ways to increase the recycling or reuse rate at the end of a vehicle's life, thereby reducing the environmental impact of waste. Additionally, TVS Motor is examining the adoption of design innovations and material choices that can extend the average lifespan of its vehicles, resulting in lower waste generation. Furthermore, TVS Motor is evaluating the potential for reducing its reliance on virgin materials by sourcing recycled or renewable alternatives, which can significantly lower its environmental footprint. Moreover, the company is considering the implementation of modular design principles, which would facilitate easier repairs and component replacements. This approach aims to minimize the necessity of full vehicle replacements and the associated generation of waste. TVS Motor is carefully considering and assessing these targets to align them with its commitment to sustainability and will refine them as part of its ongoing strategy development.

[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Sundaram Auto Components Ltd. (SACL) is a wholly owned subsidiary of TVS Motor. SACL manufactures plastics components used in the automobile industry with manufacturing plants located at Chennai and Hosur in Tamil Nadu, Mysore in Karnataka, Bhiwadi in Rajasthan, Nalagarh in Himachal Pradesh, and Sanand in Gujarat.

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Sundaram Auto Components Ltd. (SACL) is a wholly owned subsidiary of TVS Motor. SACL manufactures plastics components used in the automobile industry with manufacturing plants located at Chennai and Hosur in Tamil Nadu, Mysore in Karnataka, Bhiwadi in Rajasthan, Nalagarh in Himachal Pradesh, and Sanand in Gujarat.

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

At TVS Motor, quality, durability, and sustainability are integral to our manufacturing processes, especially when it comes to the materials we use in our automobiles. We prioritize the use of high-quality, durable plastic components in our vehicles to ensure longevity, performance, and safety. These components are essential not only for enhancing the overall durability of our vehicles but also for reducing weight, improving fuel efficiency, and contributing to the sustainability of our products. Supporting our commitment to excellence in manufacturing is our wholly owned subsidiary, Sundaram Auto Components Limited (SACL). SACL plays a pivotal role in our supply chain by producing the plastic components used across our wide range of vehicles. With its extensive expertise in the automotive industry, SACL ensures that the plastic parts it manufactures meet high standards of quality and durability, aligning with TVS Motor's commitment to delivering exceptional products to our customers.

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

NA

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

TVS Motor is engaged in the production and commercialization of automobiles and their components, many of which are packaged using various plastic polymers. The packaging process includes spare packaging and wrapping of products for the domestic market, as well as International Business (IB), which serves several critical functions. These functions encompass protection during transportation, maintaining product integrity, and improving overall efficiency in our supply chain. Despite the functional benefits of plastic materials, we are acutely aware of the environmental concerns they present, particularly in terms of waste management and disposal. To mitigate the environmental impact, TVS Motor has implemented comprehensive measures in line with the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, and our Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) obligations. These initiatives are designed to ensure that the plastic used in packaging is managed responsibly throughout its lifecycle. By taking ownership of the collection, recycling, and disposal of plastic packaging materials, we aim to reduce the environmental footprint associated with our products. In addition to our EPR commitments, we have adopted practices that promote the recyclability of our plastic components. For instance, all plastic parts weighing more than 100 grams are marked with recyclability symbols, making it easier for recyclers to identify and process them. This approach not only facilitates recycling but also supports the broader circular economy by encouraging the recovery and reuse of valuable materials.

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

NA

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

NA

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

NA

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

NA

[Fixed row]

(10.3) Provide the total weight of plastic polymers sold and indicate the raw material content.

(10.3.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

None

(10.3.7) Please explain

During the reporting year, the sale of plastic polymers was conducted by the subsidiary of TVSM, Sundaram Auto Components Limited (SACL). TVSM has established data management processes to monitor and report data for its operations within India and is currently in the process of developing a comparable system for SACL. As a result, the company is unable to disclose the weight of plastic polymers sold by SACL at this time. However, it is anticipated that this information will be reportable in subsequent years once the data management capabilities for the subsidiary are fully implemented.

[Fixed row]

(10.4) Provide the total weight of plastic durable goods and durable components produced, sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.

Durable goods and durable components sold

(10.4.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

None

(10.4.7) Please explain

During the fiscal year, the sale of durable plastic goods, durable plastic components, and their associated outer packaging was conducted by the subsidiary, Sundaram Auto Components Limited (SACL). While data management processes are in place to monitor and report data for the company's own operations within India, including the tracking of outer packaging materials, the development of a similar system for SACL is currently underway. Consequently, the company is not able to disclose the quantity of durable plastic goods, components, and outer packaging sold by SACL at this time.

Durable goods and durable components used

(10.4.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

30187

(10.4.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

- % virgin fossil-based content
- % virgin renewable content

(10.4.3) % virgin fossil-based content

99.5

(10.4.4) % virgin renewable content

0.5

(10.4.7) Please explain

TVS Motor utilized a total of 30,187 metric tons (MT) of durable plastic goods/components in its products during the reporting year. The composition of this plastic usage is predominantly virgin fossil-based content, which accounts for 99.5% of the total. In contrast, virgin renewable content represents a mere 0.5% of the total plastic used. Although there is a limited inclusion of pre-consumer or post-consumer recycled content in the plastic used for production, the company is actively considering and assessing comprehensive targets to increase the share of renewable and recyclable content in the plastics used – both within its products and for packaging – as part of its strategy to be implemented in FY2024-25.

[Fixed row]

(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

3640

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

% virgin fossil-based content

(10.5.3) % virgin fossil-based content

100

(10.5.7) Please explain

TVS Motor utilized 3,640 metric tons (MT) of plastic packaging in its operations, with 1,076 MT used domestically and 2,564 MT for exports. All of this plastic packaging consists of 100% virgin fossil-based content. During the reporting year, the company did not use any renewable/recycled plastic in its packaging. However, in line with the Sustainability Strategy set to be implemented in FY2024-25, the company is considering and assessing targets to increase the proportion of renewable and recycled content in its packaging materials.

[Fixed row]

(10.5.1) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1.1) Percentages available to report for circularity potential

Select all that apply

% reusable

% technically recyclable

% recyclable in practice and at scale

(10.5.1.2) % of plastic packaging that is reusable

100

(10.5.1.3) % of plastic packaging that is technically recyclable

100

(10.5.1.4) % of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice at scale

87

(10.5.1.5) Please explain

TVS Motor used 3,640 metric tons (MT) of plastic packaging in its operations, with 1,076 MT used domestically and 2,564 MT for exports during the fiscal year'24. The circularity potential of this packaging is noteworthy, with 100% being reusable and technically recyclable. However, in practice, 87% of the domestic plastic packaging (935 tons) is recyclable at scale.

[Fixed row]

(10.6) Provide the total weight of waste generated by the plastic you produce, commercialize, use and/or process and indicate the end-of-life management pathways.

Production of plastic

(10.6.12) Please explain

The production and commercialization of plastic were exclusively managed by Sundaram Auto Components Limited (SACL), a subsidiary of TVS Motor. While TVS Motor has robust data management processes in place to monitor and report operational data within India, the company is in the midst of establishing a similar system for SACL. Consequently, at this point in time, TVS Motor cannot disclose specific data related to the plastic production and commercial activities of SACL. TVS Motor is working to improve its data management and plans to include such information in future. In terms of plastic utilization, it is noteworthy that the vast majority of the plastic used by TVS Motor is designed with a lifespan of 15 years, aiming to reduce the frequency of replacement and minimize waste generation. The remaining 10% of plastic, which becomes scrap or reaches the end of its service life, is addressed through TVS Motor's Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Program.

Commercialization of plastic

(10.6.12) Please explain

During the fiscal year (FY24), the production and commercialization of plastic were exclusively handled by the subsidiary, Sundaram Auto Components Limited (SACL). TVSM has comprehensive data management processes in place to monitor and report data for its operations in India, and it is currently in the process of establishing a similar system for SACL. Therefore, at this juncture, the company is not able to disclose specific figures related to the production and commercialization of plastic by SACL. The company is actively working towards improving its data management and reporting capabilities, with the aim of providing this information in future disclosures.

Usage of plastic

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

504.31

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

Recycling

(10.6.4) % recycling

100

(10.6.12) Please explain

During the fiscal year (FY24), the total waste generated from the use of plastic in the company's operations and products amounted to 504.31 metric tons (MT) of packaging material. In line with the company's efforts towards effective waste management and circularity, it is reported that through dedicated recycling initiatives and compliance with Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) regulations, the company successfully recycled 100% of the plastic waste generated within this period.
[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

- Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

- Law & policy
- Species management
- Education & awareness
- Land/water protection
- Land/water management
- Livelihood, economic & other incentives

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	<p>Select from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we use indicators 	<p>Select all that apply</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State and benefit indicators

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pressure indicators <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Response indicators

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

No

(11.4.2) Comment

No Activities located in Legally Protected Areas

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

No

(11.4.2) Comment

No Activities located in or near UNESCO World Heritage sites

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

No

(11.4.2) Comment

No Activities located in/near UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

No

(11.4.2) Comment

No Activities located in/near Ramsar sites

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

No

(11.4.2) Comment

No Activities located in/near Key Biodiversity Areas

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

The commitment of TVS Motors to biodiversity conservation is exemplified by the company's Hosur site, which is poised to become a recognized Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures (OECM) site. OECMs are areas that are not designated protected areas but are governed and managed over the long term in ways that deliver the effective and enduring conservation of biodiversity. These sites play a crucial role in complementing the network of formal protected areas, such as national parks and wildlife sanctuaries, by conserving habitats and species outside their boundaries. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?vYQ7OF5yDDaU> In India, the recognition of OECM sites is overseen by bodies such as the Biodiversity Authority of India (BAI) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). These organizations evaluate sites based on criteria that include the significance of the area for biodiversity, the effectiveness of management practices, and the sustainability of conservation outcomes. To certify a site as an OECM, these bodies look for evidence of a positive trend in the conservation of biodiversity, including the presence and growth of flora and fauna, use of nature-based solutions, protecting and enhancing ecosystem services, and effective monitoring of key biodiversity metrics, among other factors. At the Hosur site, maintained and managed by TVS Motors, the company is actively preserving the site's natural habitats, resulting in an increasing trend in the diversity and abundance of flora and fauna. This includes not only the proliferation of native species but also the attraction of migratory birds and the presence of endangered species that find refuge within the site's boundaries.

[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- India

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

TVS Motor Company Nature Conservation Reserve, Hosur, Tamil Nadu

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

20.23

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

To maintain and further enhance the potential OECM site at Hosur, TVS Motor Company has actively engaged in biodiversity conservation and restoration through a dedicated team of conservation horticulturists, naturalists, and forest officials. This specialized team's objectives are to promote in-situ conservation, enhance ecosystem health, and conduct awareness programs for a diverse set of stakeholders. Key initiatives undertaken include:

- The "Farming for Wildlife" program, which cultivates various millets and maize to attract seed-eating birds.
- Active removal of invasive species such as *Prosopis Juliflora* and *Lantana camara* since 2007.
- Implementation of rainwater harvesting through percolation tanks, collecting and channeling water to forest ponds.
- Creation of man-made streams and mini ponds to support aquatic species and provide habitats for reptiles and amphibians.
- Installation of artificial nests, nest-boxes, and nesting platforms to encourage bird breeding.
- Development of Brindavan, a 2-acre area within the factory forest, featuring a Butterfly Garden, Botanical Park, Horticultural and Forest nursery, Medicinal plants garden, and composting units.
- Utilization of treated sewage water for irrigation within the campus.
- Prohibition of unauthorized non-forest activities such as deforestation and grazing.
- Commitment to combating climate change with over 76% of power consumption from renewable sources. In addition to the above activities, TVS Motor Company is working to align with the targets set by the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. This includes the ambitious '30x30' target, and the long-term goal of achieving net zero loss of biodiversity. The outcomes of these activities are:
- Effective conservation and improving health of the five different forest types, namely, grassland, tropical dry evergreen, moist mixed deciduous forest, dry deciduous forest, dry forest
- The area harbors over 900 species of rich and diverse Floral & Fauna
- Afforestation has curbed soil erosion, and the use of compost has improved soil health
- Over 95% of invasive species have been eradicated
- Water conservation efforts have cut water usage by 60%, raising nearby water tables
- The construction of

percolation ponds and other structures has bolstered biodiversity, attracting rare, endangered, and migratory species like the Indian Pangolin and Painted Storks. For more details, please refer: <https://online.fliphtml5.com/mdxcz/gjst/#p1>

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

No

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

NA

[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

Fuel consumption

Base year emissions

Emissions breakdown by country/area

Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation

Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

- Emissions breakdown by business division
- Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

TVS Motor Company has undergone a Limited Assurance conducted by a certified assurer for its global energy, emissions, and water footprint data, ensuring accuracy and transparency in its sustainability reporting/disclosures.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

TVSM_Limited Assurance Statement Final_02102024.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

- Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

- Water consumption– total volume
- Water discharges– total volumes
- Water withdrawals– total volumes

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

TVS Motor Company has undergone a Limited Assurance conducted by a certified assurer for its global energy, emissions, and water footprint data, ensuring accuracy and transparency in its sustainability reporting/disclosures.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

TVSM_Limited Assurance Statement Final_02102024.pdf
[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

(13.2.1) Additional information

TVSM envisions 'To transform the quality of life of people across the world by providing mobility solutions that are exciting, responsible, sustainable and safe'. At TVS Motor Company, our ambition to be a pioneer in Sustainability within the Transport OEM industry has driven us to undertake a series of impactful initiatives throughout the year. Our approach has been methodical, prioritizing those plants and facilities that are pivotal to our operational framework and revenue generation. This focus has set a benchmark for excellence that we strive to replicate across all our facilities, prioritizing those segments of our business that are most significant. In line with this strategy, we are proud to announce that our Hosur Facility, which accounts for over 60% of our consolidated revenue and represents a substantial portion of our operational footprint, has achieved two remarkable certifications: - We have earned a Water Positive Certification, which is a testament to our commitment to water conservation and our efforts to contribute more to the environment than we consume. - We have also been awarded the Zero Waste to Landfill Certification, demonstrating our successful waste management practices that ensure no waste from our operations is sent to landfills. These milestones reflect our environmental stewardship and resolve to set industry standards in sustainable practices. To share our progress and maintain transparency with our stakeholders, we will be uploading the certificates onto our website by November 2024, via the following link: <https://www.tvsmotor.com/investors/sebi-disclosure>
[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Thakur Pherwani Chief Sustainability Officer - TVS Motor Company

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute

