

# *Navigating ESG – from Concept to Opportunity*

Session 1 : Full Day Seminar - 'Beyond Compliance – building future-ready CA practices

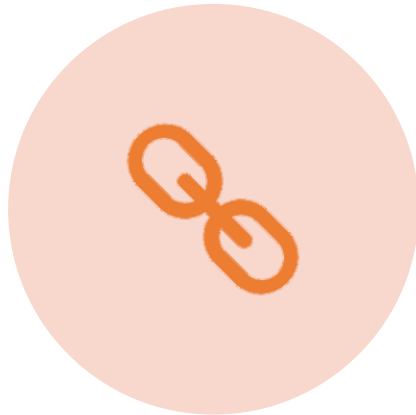
**CA Prathamesh Parashar**

*FCA | EMFin (INSEAD) | Cert. ESG investing (CFA Inst.) | Cert. BRSR (ICAI) | NISM Crisil ESG Risk Analyst | Dip.IFRS (ACCA) | DISA*

*Friday 24<sup>th</sup> April 26*

*Pune Branch of WIRC of ICAI*

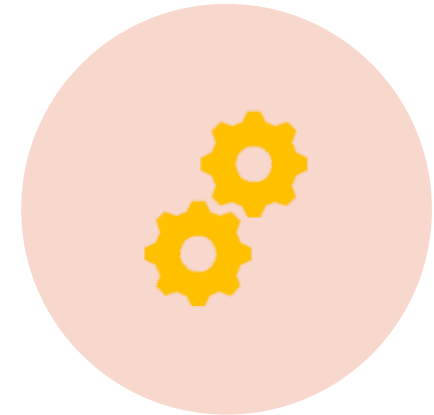
# Agenda



A : - THE STORY OF ESG



B : - THE BUSINESS CASE  
OF ESG



C : OPPORTUNITIES IN ESG

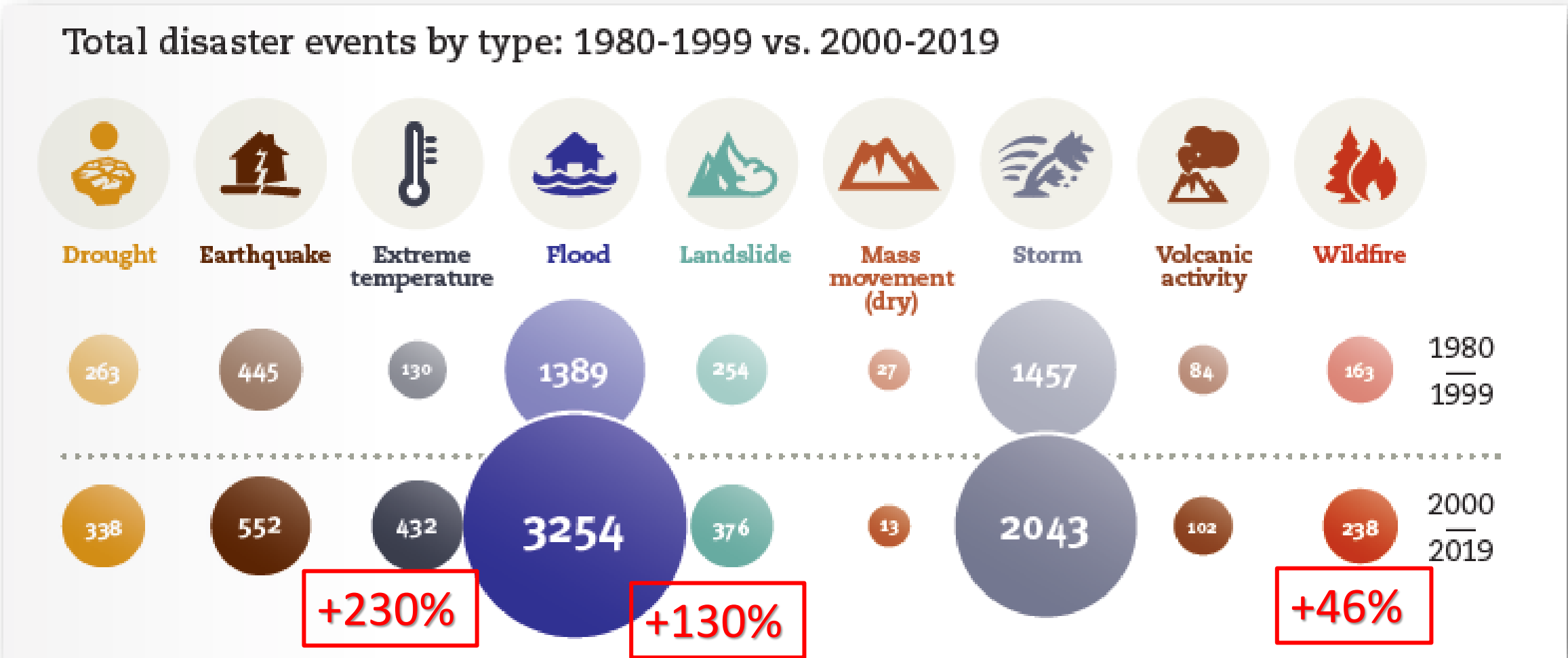
Section A

# The Story of ESG



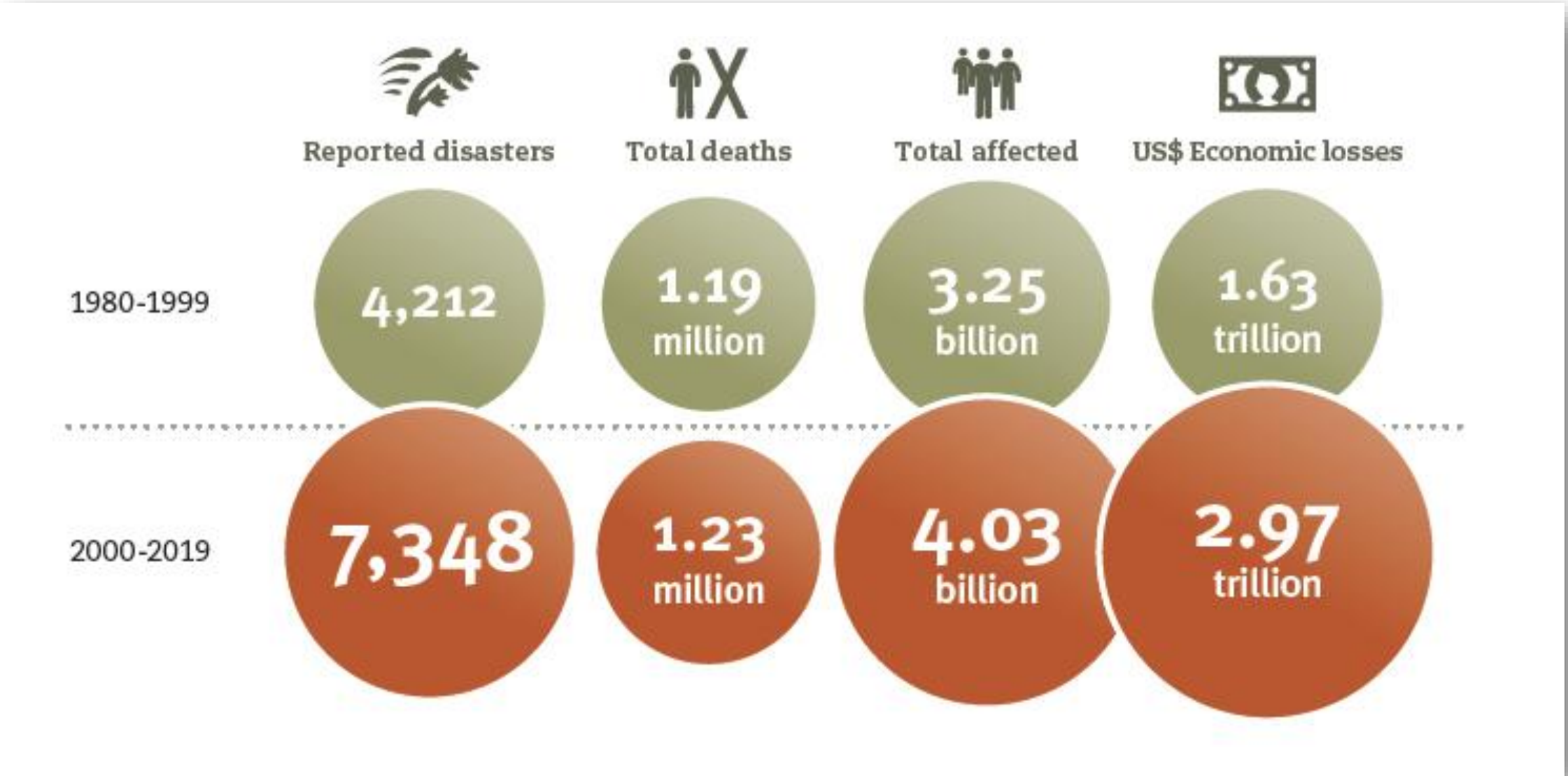
Source: <https://roopco.com/>

# The human cost of disasters...



Source: The human cost of disasters: an overview of the last 20 years (2000-2019) \_ UN office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)

# The human cost of disasters...



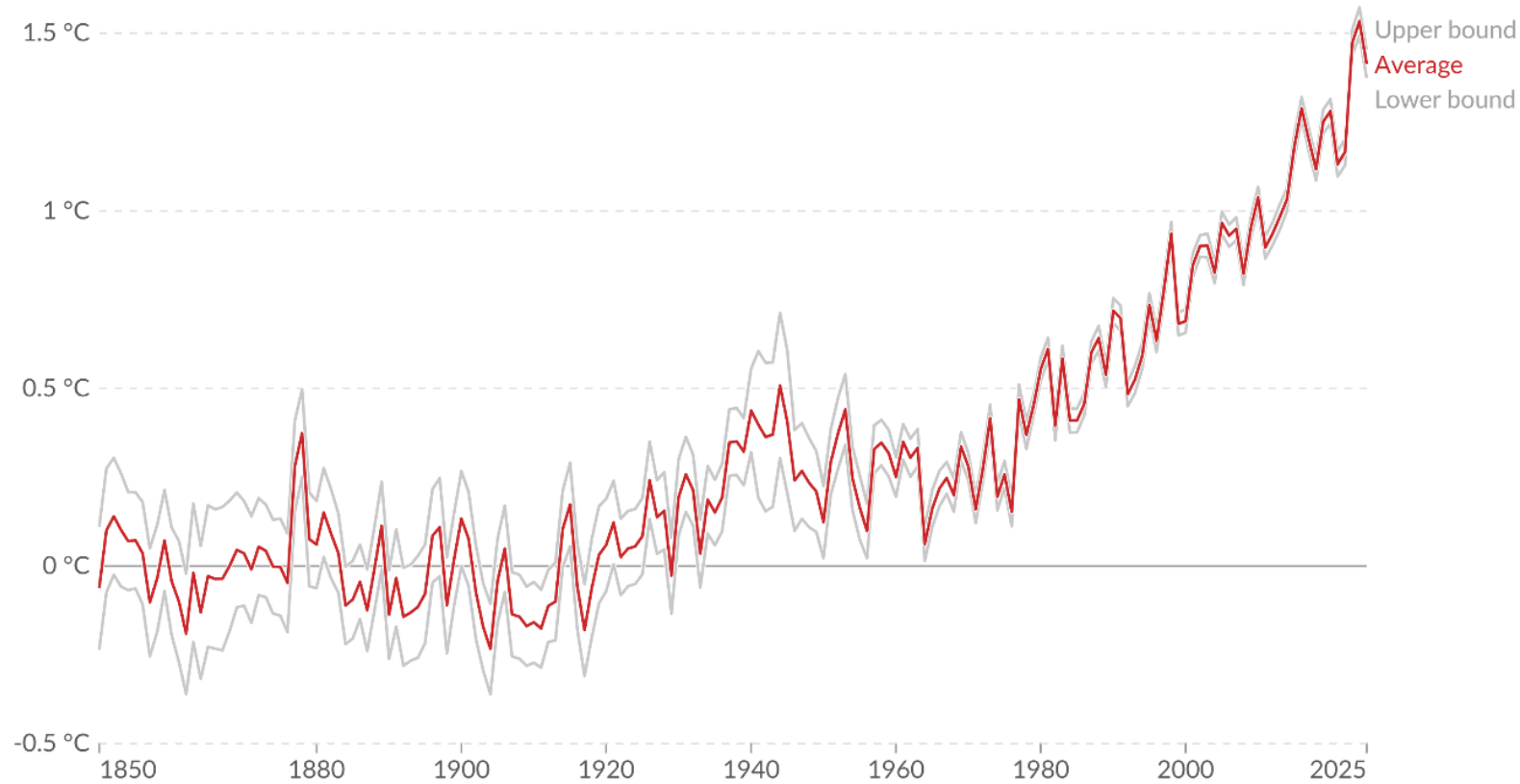
Source: The human cost of disasters: an overview of the last 20 years (2000-2019) \_ UN office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)

# What has changed since pre-industrial era

## Temperature change relative to the pre-industrial period, World

Our World  
in Data

Temperature anomaly, measured as the difference between the average land-sea surface temperature in a given year and the 1861-1890 mean, in degrees Celsius.

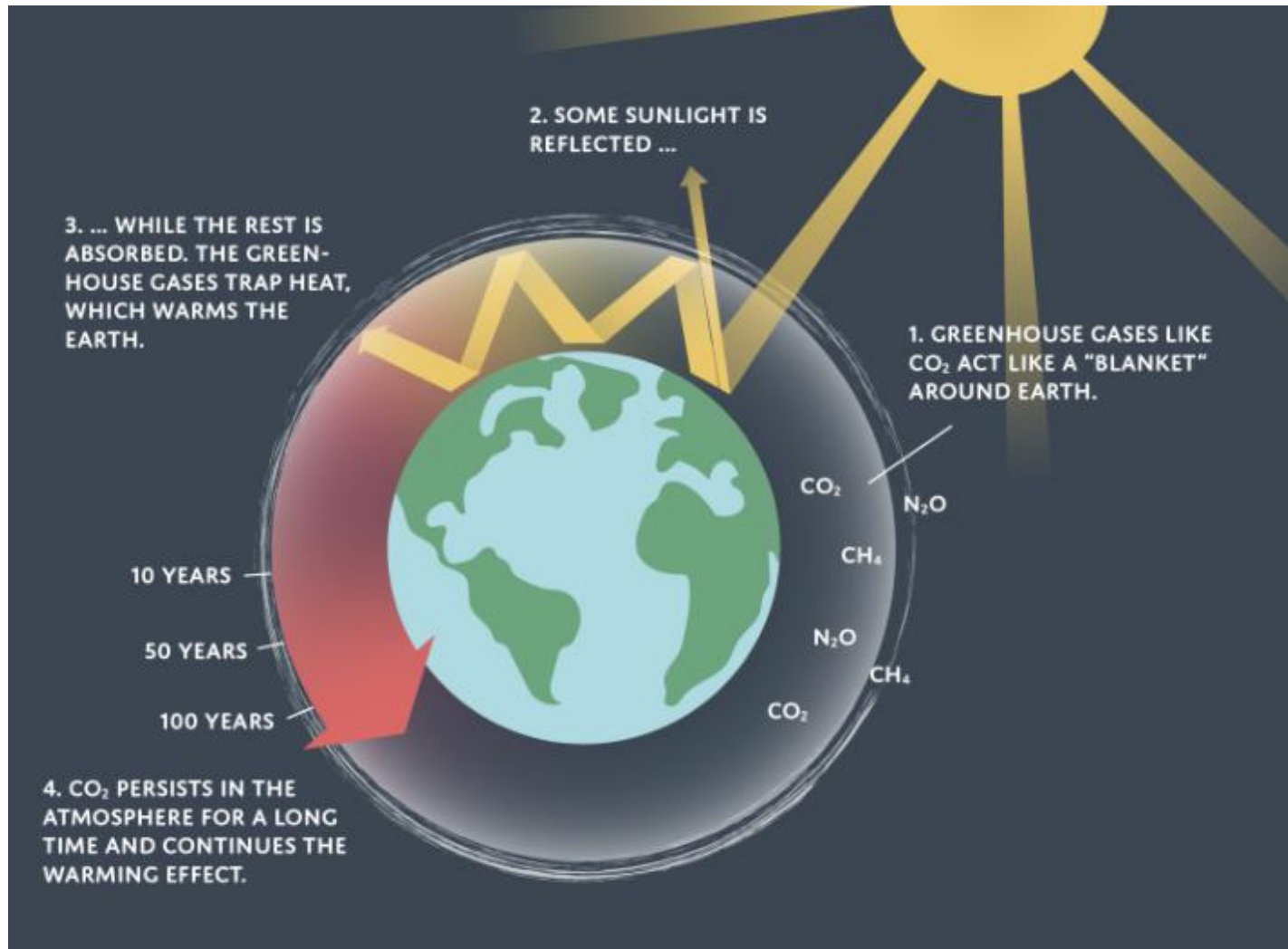


Data source: Met Office Hadley Centre - HadCRUT5 (2026)

OurWorldinData.org/co2-and-greenhouse-gas-emissions | CC BY

Note: The period 1861-1890 is used as the baseline to measure temperature changes relative to pre-industrial times, [as recommended by the source](#).

# The Greenhouse Gas Effect



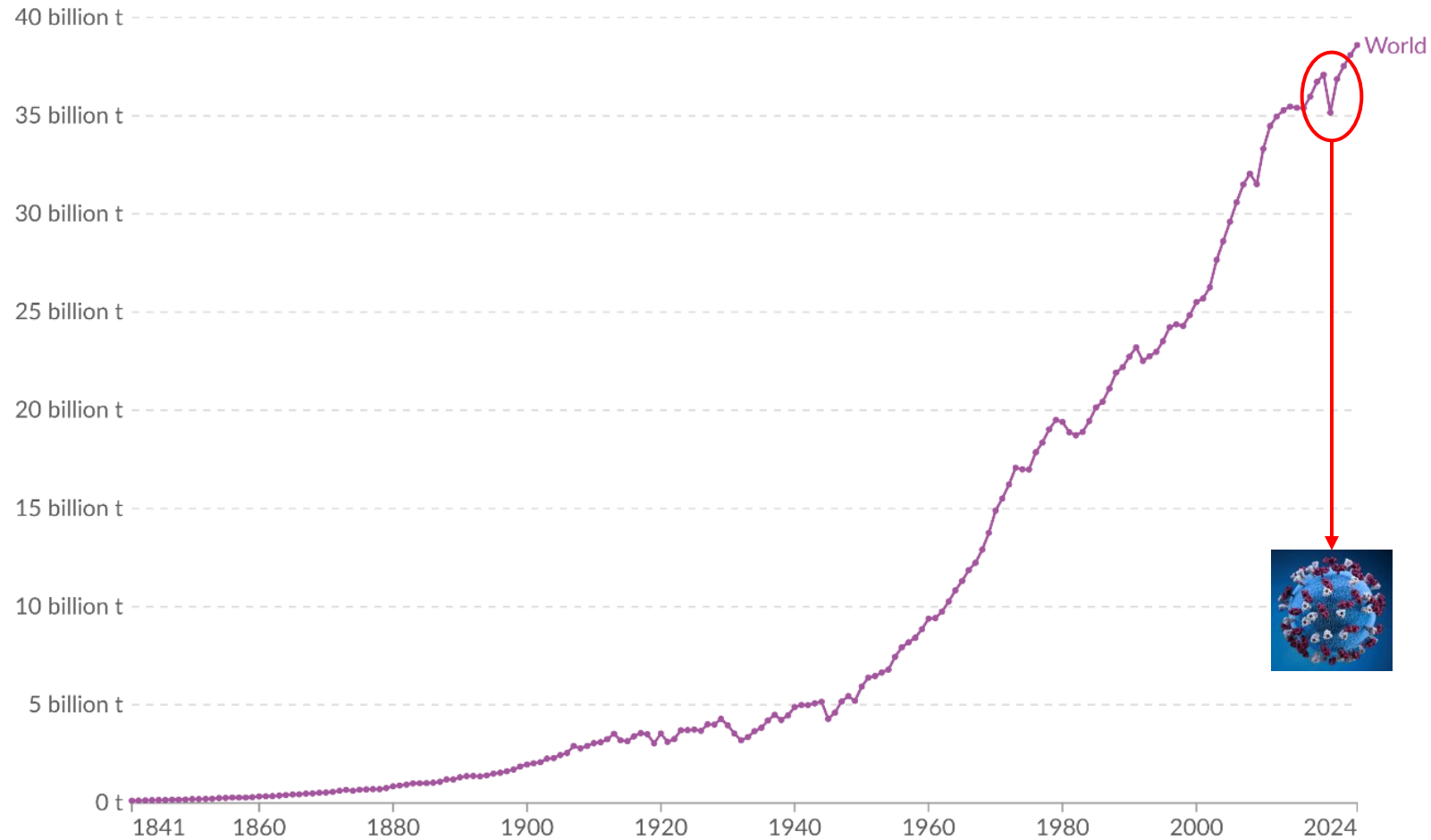
- 1856 [Eunice Newton Foote](#) : the warming effect of the sun is greater for air with water vapour than for dry air, and the effect is even greater with carbon dioxide.
- [1859 - John Tyndall](#) was the first to measure the infrared absorption and emission of various gases and vapors.
- 1896 - [Svante Arrhenius](#) : the first quantitative prediction of global warming due to a hypothetical doubling of atmospheric carbon dioxide.

# What has changed since pre-industrial era

## Annual CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

Our World  
in Data

Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions from fossil fuels and industry<sup>1</sup>. Land-use change emissions<sup>2</sup> are not included.



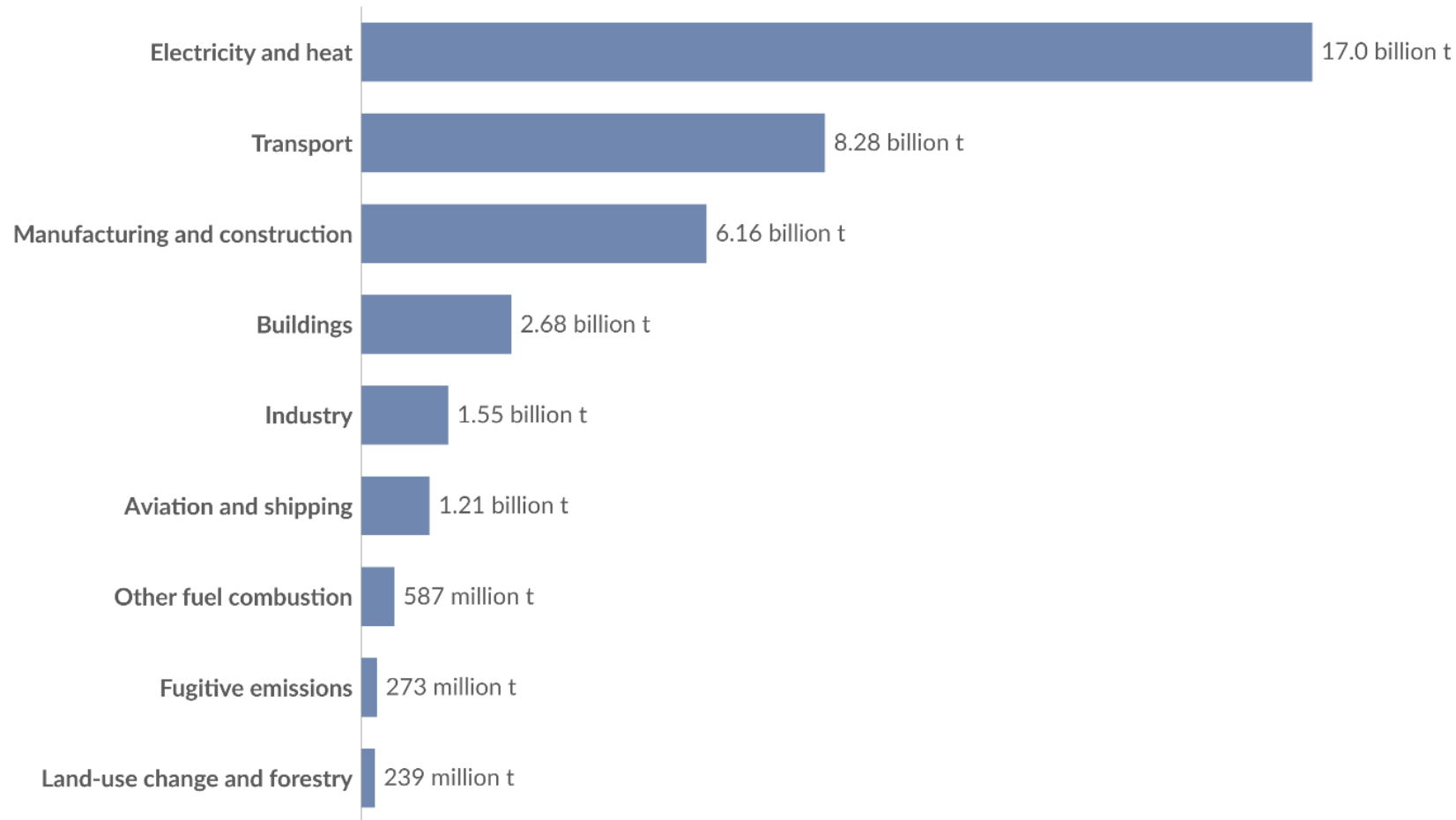
Data source: Global Carbon Budget (2025)

OurWorldinData.org/co2-and-greenhouse-gas-emissions | CC BY

# Where is the source of the problem?

## CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by sector, World, 2023

Our World  
in Data



Data source: Climate Watch (2026)

Note: Land-use change emissions can be negative.

OurWorldinData.org/co2-and-greenhouse-gas-emissions | CC BY

# How do we measure the problem?

- carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)
- methane (CH<sub>4</sub>)
- nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O)
- hydrofluorocarbons
- perfluorocarbons
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>).

Converted to CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents  
Based on their “Global Warming Potential Values”

*For e.g. :-*  
1 unit of Methane = 28 units of CO<sub>2</sub>  
1 unit of Nitrous oxide = 265 units of CO<sub>2</sub>



Scope	Emission Type	Definition
Scope 1	Direct Emissions	GHG emissions directly from operations that are owned or controlled by the reporting company
Scope 2	Indirect Emissions	Indirect GHG emissions from the generation of purchased or acquired electricity, steam, heating, or cooling consumed by the reporting company
Scope 3		All indirect emissions (not included in scope 2) that occur in the value chain of the reporting company, including both upstream and downstream emissions



**BURN**

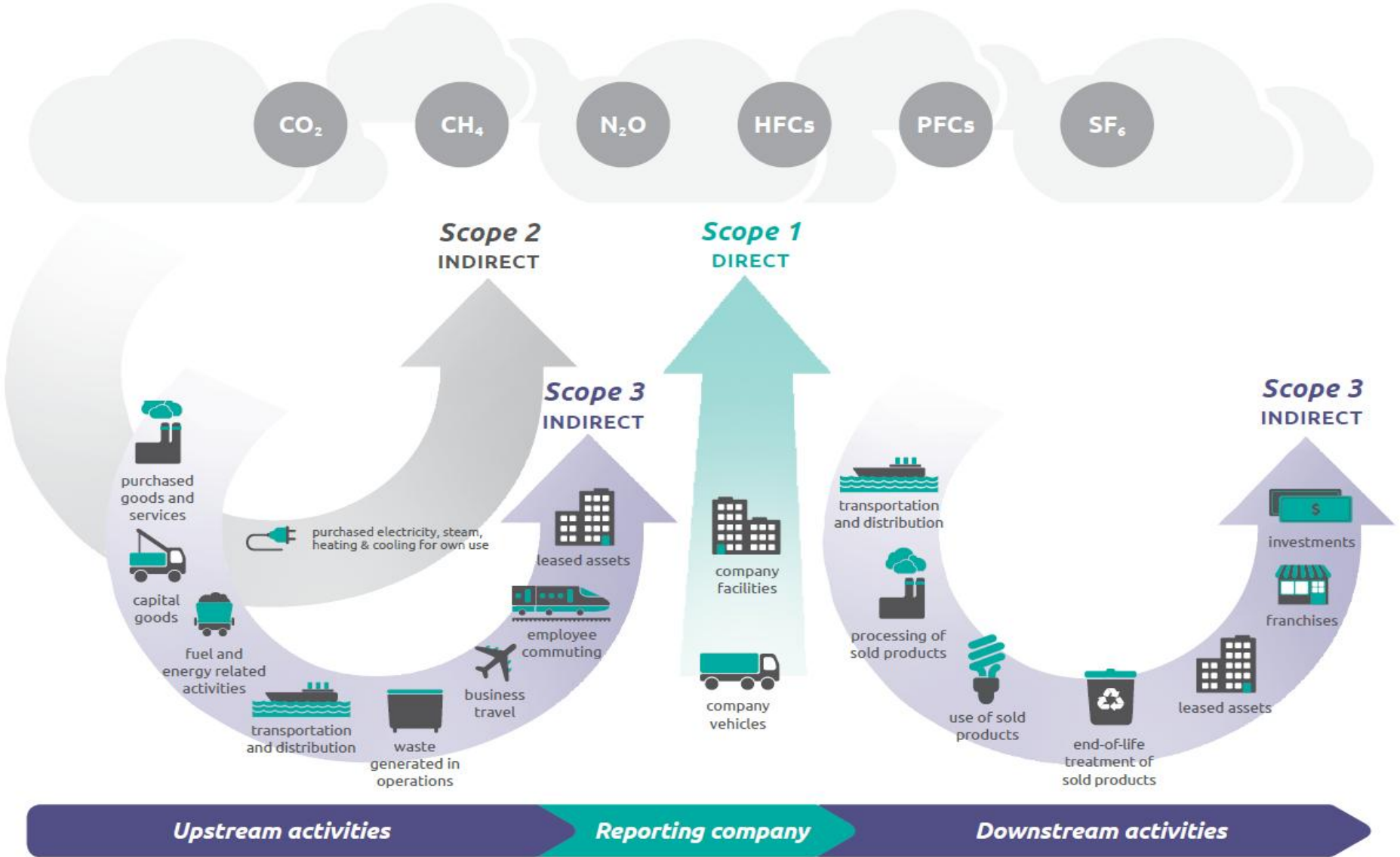


**BUY**



**BEYOND**

# Types of GHG emissions

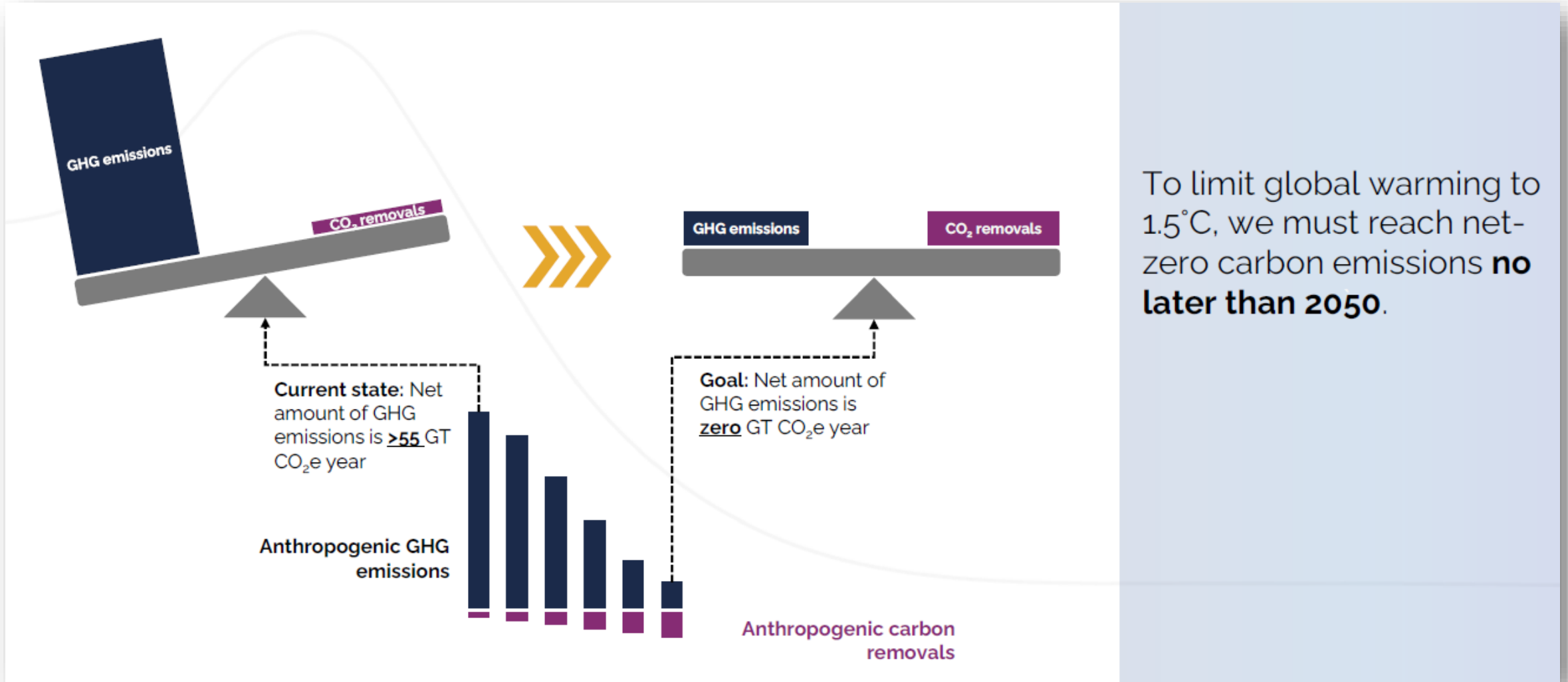


## Implications for Businesses

- Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)**
- Baseline setting**
- GHG reduction targets**

Source: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard, GHG protocol

# What is Net-Zero?



# Top 10 Global Risks

“Global risk” is defined as the possibility of the occurrence of an event or condition which, if it occurs, would **negatively impact a significant proportion** of global GDP, population or natural resources.

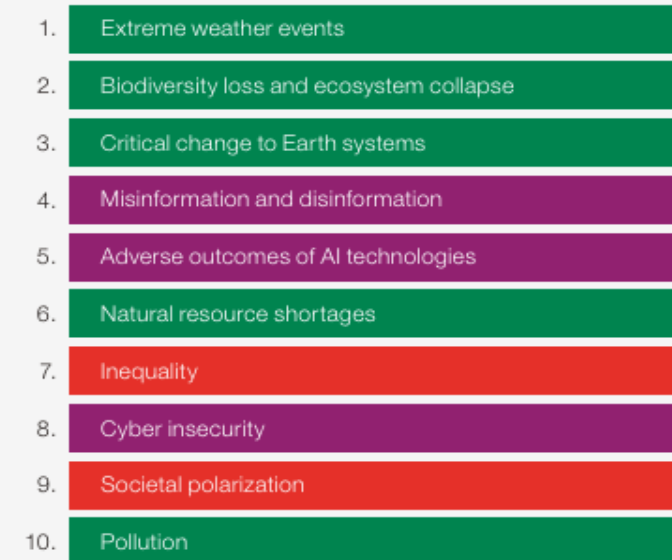
## Global risks ranked by severity, short term (2 years) and long term (10 years)

*\*Please estimate the likely impact (severity) of the following risks over a 2-year and 10-year period.\**

### Short term (2 years)



### Long term (10 years)



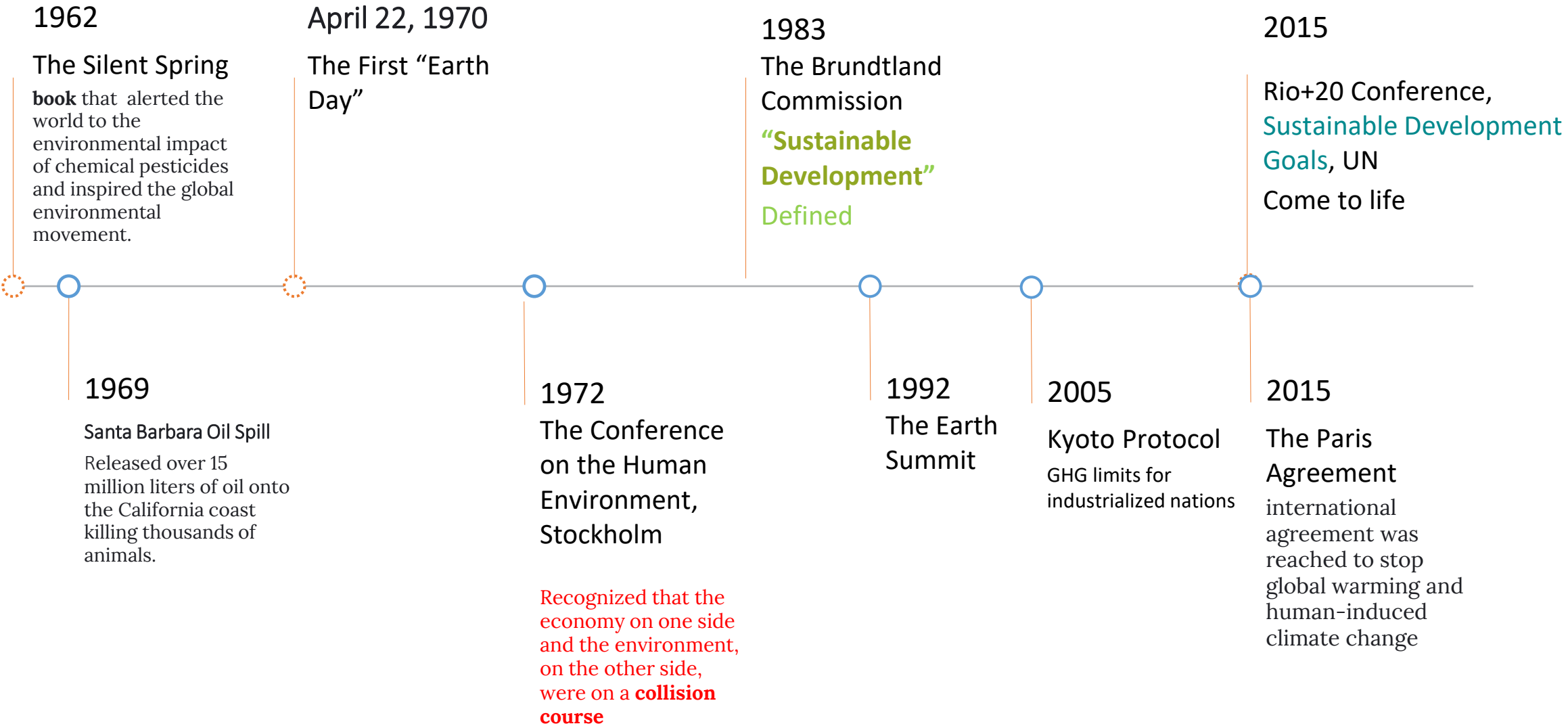
Source

World Economic Forum Global Risks Perception Survey  
2025-2026

Risk categories

 Economic  Environmental  Geopolitical  Societal  Technological

# Things have been changing for the good since...



## Section B

# The Business Case of ESG



# The Brundtland Commission – 1983 -1987

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- The Earth is one but the **world is not**.
- From space, we see a small and fragile ball dominated **not by human activity** and edifice but by a pattern of **clouds, oceans, greenery, and soils**.
- Humanity's **inability to fit its activities into that pattern is changing planetary systems, fundamentally**. **This new reality, from which there is no escape**, must be recognized and managed.
- We all depend on one biosphere for sustaining our lives. Yet each community, each country, strives for survival and prosperity with **little regard for its impact on others**.
- Some consume the Earth's resources at a rate that would leave little for future generations. Others, many more in number, consume far too little and live with the prospect **of hunger, squalor, disease, and early death**.
- Economics and ecology bind us in ever-tightening networks. Today, many regions face **risks of irreversible damage** to the human environment that threaten the basis for human progress
- We see instead the possibility for a **new era of economic growth**, one that must be based on policies that sustain and expand the environmental resource base.



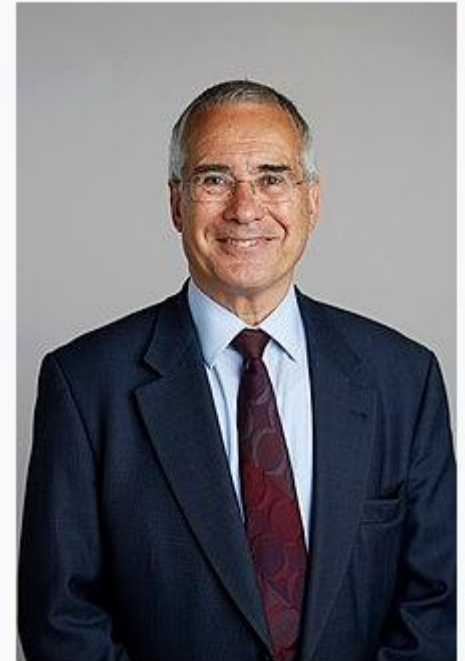
## Gro Harlem Brundtland Biography

- Minister of Environment, Norway (1974)
- Prime minister, Norway
- Director-General, WHO

# The Stern Review - 2006

- Climate change will affect the basic elements of life for people around the world : **access to water, food production, health, and the environment.**
- Hundreds of millions of people could suffer hunger, water shortages and coastal flooding as the world warms.
- We don't act  $\approx$  **lose 5%** global GDP each year, forever
- We act fast  $\approx$  **loss reduces to 1%** global GDP each year
- **Countries that contributed least to the problem suffer most.**
- **Climate change demands an international response**, based on a shared understanding of long-term goals and agreement on frameworks for action.
- **The investment that takes place in the next 10-20 years** will have a profound effect on the climate in the second half of this century and in the next.

The Lord Stern of Brentford  
CH FRS FBA FAcSS



President of the **British Academy**

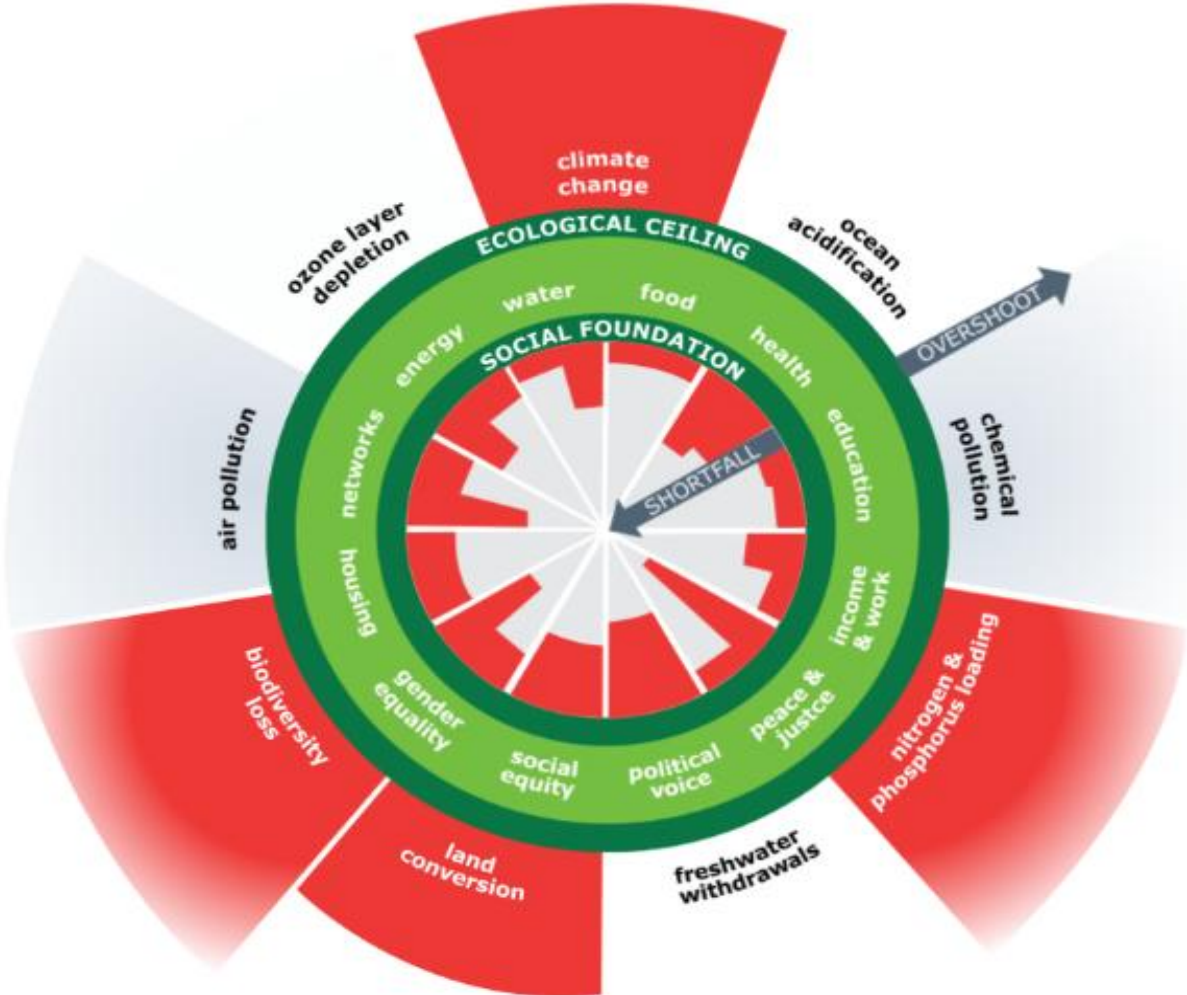
In office  
2013–2017

**Chief Economist of the World Bank**

In office  
2000–2003

# The Doughnut Economics

The Doughnut of social and planetary boundaries (2017)



## Kate Raworth

Economist

Kate Raworth is an English economist known for 'doughnut economics', which she understands as an economic model that balances between essential human needs and planetary boundaries. She is Senior Asso...



[A healthy economy should be designed to thrive, not grow | Kate Raworth - YouTube](#)

[Why it's time for 'Doughnut Economics' | Kate Raworth | TEDxAthens - YouTube](#)

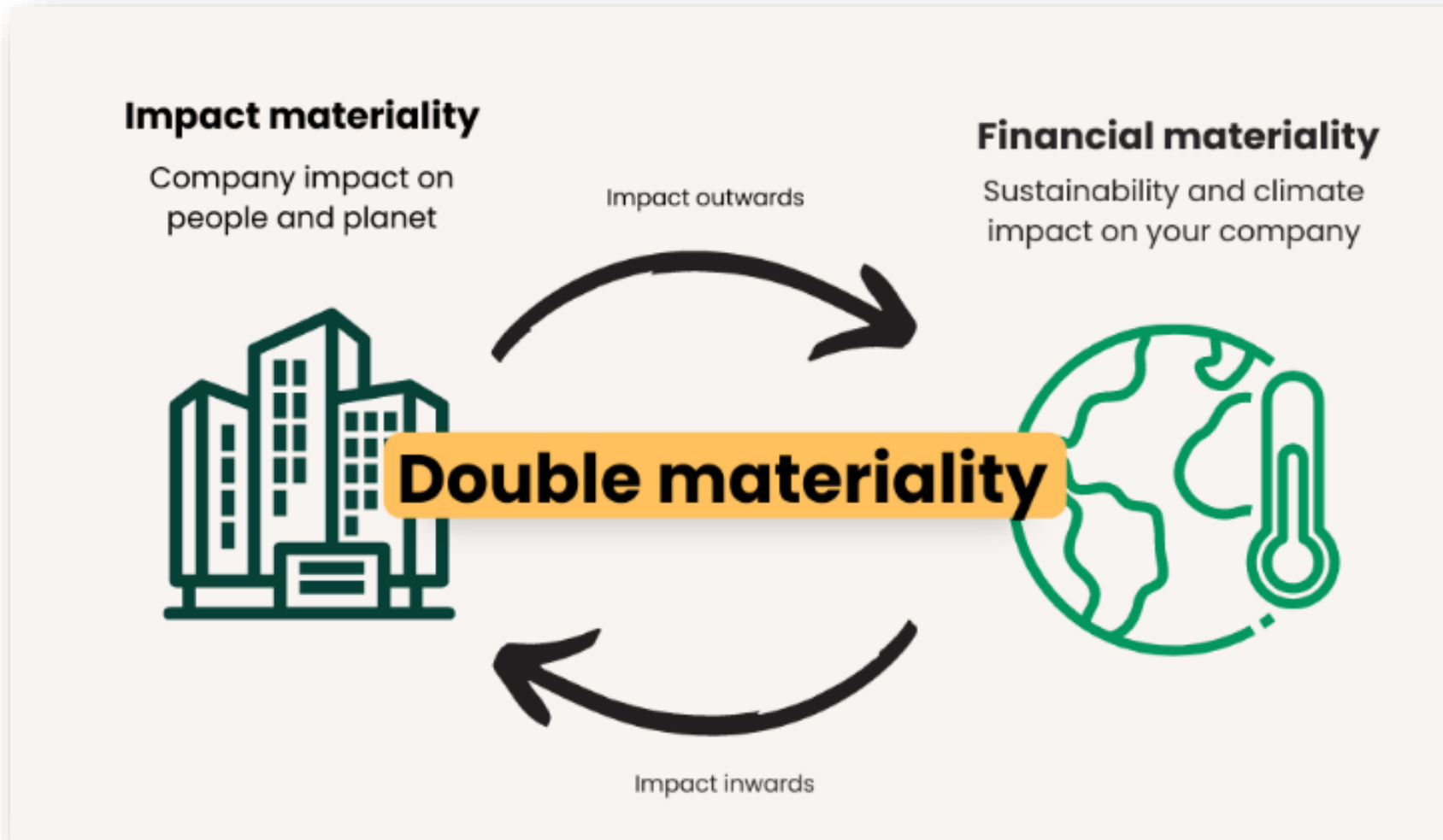
# Definition : Sustainable Development & “SDGs”

‘Sustainable development’ is development that meets the needs of the present **without compromising** the ability of future generations to meet their own needs

## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



# Double Materiality



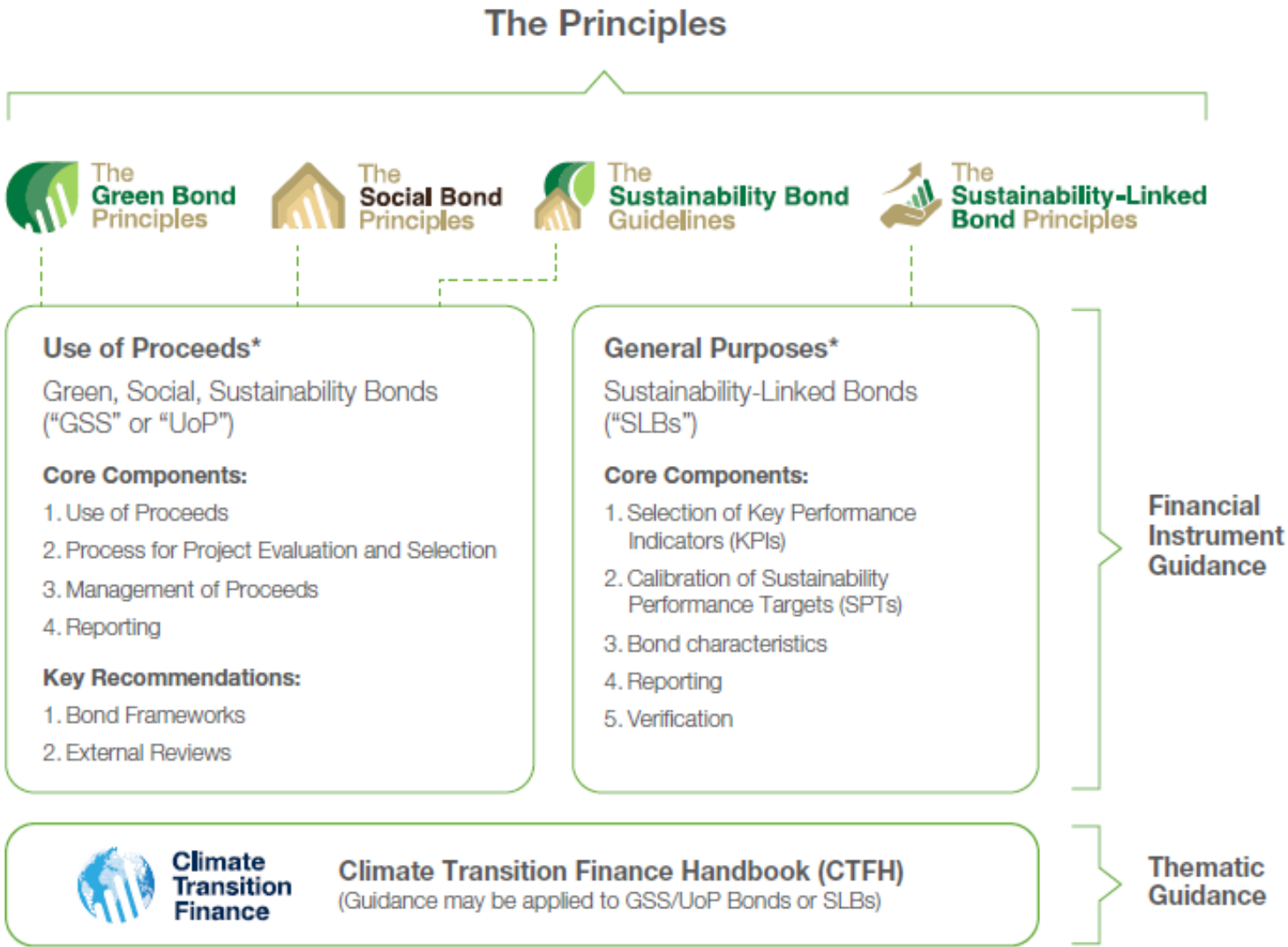
## 1. Impact materiality

- How your company's actions impact people and the planet
- in the short, medium, and long term.
- own operations + entire value chain.

## 2. Financial materiality

- how sustainability and climate impact your business
- Impact on company's growth, performance, and cost of capital

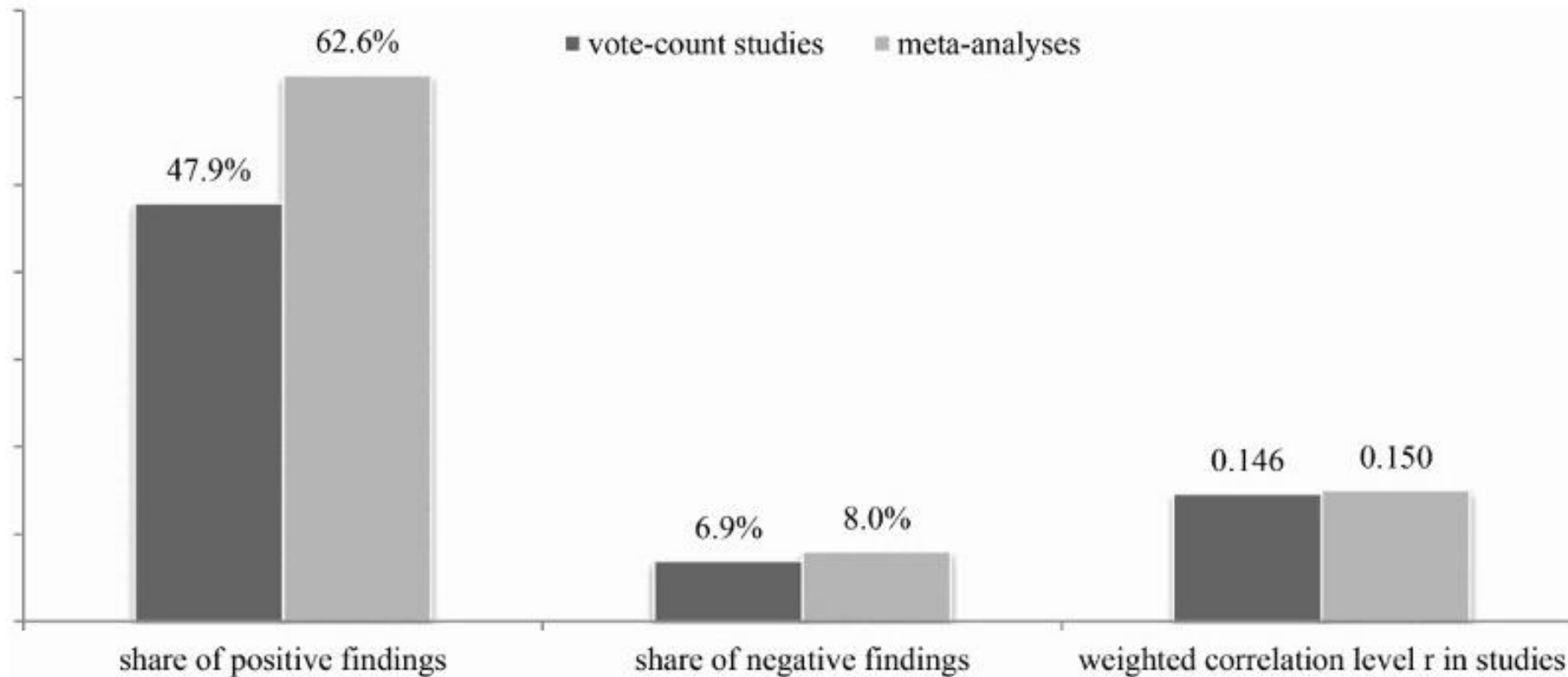
# Types of sustainability related financial instruments



Source: International Capital Markets Association (ICMA)

# ESG & Financial performance – study

ESG and financial performance: aggregated evidence from more than 2000 empirical studies  
[Gunnar Friede, Timo Busch & Alexander Bassen](#)



Section C

# Global ESG reporting frameworks



Source: <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/history-esg-5-cartoons-what-next-duncan-austin/>

# ESG Regulations – overview - TCFD



# Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) standards





## GRI Standards

### Universal Standards

-  Requirements and principles for using the GRI Standards
-  Disclosures about the reporting organization
-  Disclosures and guidance about the organization's material topics



Apply all three Universal Standards to your reporting

### Sector Standards

-   
-   
-   

Use the Sector Standards that apply to your sectors

### Topic Standards

-   
-   
-   

Select Topic Standards to report specific information on your material topics

## GRI 1 : Foundations

- Purpose : Transparency
- Key concepts
  - 'impacts' : +vs/-ve
  - 'material'
  - Due diligence / prioritise
- 9 Requirements
- Reporting Principles

## GRI 2 : General Disclosures

- Organisational details
- Governance
- Strategy
- Stakeholder engagement
- Remuneration policies

## GRI 3 : Material topics

- Organization's context
- Identify actual / potential impacts
- significance of the impacts
- Prioritize the most significant impacts for reporting

# List of GRI Topic Standards

## Economic

- GRI 201\_ Economic Performance
- GRI 202\_ Market Presence
- GRI 203\_ Indirect Economic Impacts
- GRI 204\_ Procurement Practices
- GRI 205\_ Anti-corruption
- GRI 206\_ Anti-competitive Behavior
- GRI 207\_ Tax

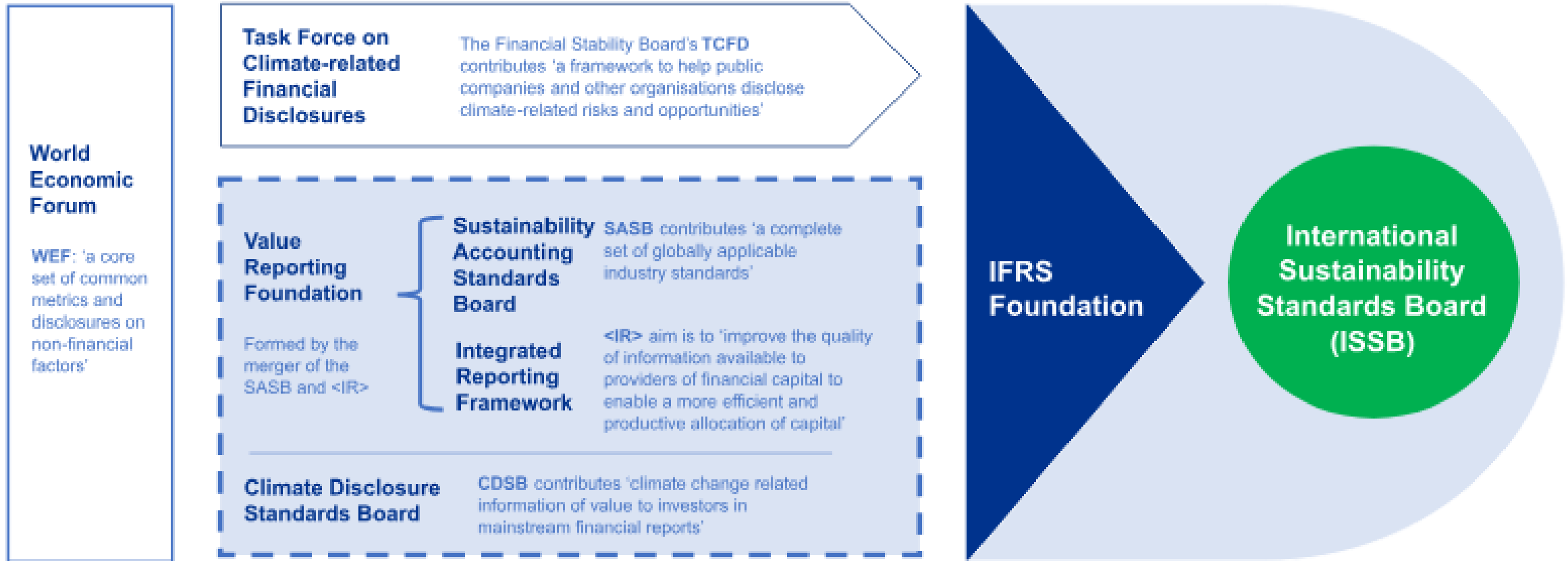
## Environmental

- GRI 301\_ Materials
- GRI 302\_ Energy
- GRI 303\_ Water and Effluents
- GRI 304\_ Biodiversity
- GRI 305\_ Emissions
- GRI 306\_ Effluents and Waste
- GRI 306\_ Waste \_New
- GRI 308\_ Supplier Environmental Assessment

## Social

- GRI 401\_ Employment
- GRI 402\_ Labor\_Management Relations
- GRI 403\_ Occupational Health and Safety
- GRI 404\_ Training and Education
- GRI 405\_ Diversity and Equal Opportunity
- GRI 406\_ Non-discrimination
- GRI 407\_ Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining
- GRI 408\_ Child Labor
- GRI 409\_ Forced or Compulsory Labor
- GRI 410\_ Security Practices
- GRI 411\_ Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- GRI 413\_ Local Communities
- GRI 414\_ Supplier Social Assessment
- GRI 415\_ Public Policy
- GRI 416\_ Customer Health and Safety
- GRI 417\_ Marketing and Labeling
- GRI 418\_ Customer Privacy

# ESG regulations – The way forward



Section D

# ESG regulations in INDIA



# Evolution of BRSR

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**2011** - National  
Voluntary  
Guidelines  
[Min.Corp  
Affairs]

**Revised** based  
on International  
developments

**2018** – National  
Guidelines on  
Responsible  
Business  
Conduct  
(**NGRBC**)

- The **UN Guiding Principles** for Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) 2011
- **Section 135** of Companies Act, 2013
- UNSDGs: 2015
- **Paris Agreement** on Climate Change (2015)
- Core Conventions 138 and 182 on Child Labour by the International Labour Organization (ILO)

- SEBI circular 2021 – BRSR
- SEBI updates 2023
- SEBI Circular 2025

# SEBI Circulars on BRSR Adoption

## Overview of BRSR applicability from 2021 up to Feb'25

#	Requirement	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
1	Disclosure & Filing of BRSR	Top 1000 Listed (V)	Top 1000 Listed (M)	Top 1000 Listed (M)	Top 1000 Listed (M)	Top 1000 Listed (M)	Top 1000 Listed (M)
2	Disclosure & BRSR Core (Subset - KPIs under 9 attributes)	-	-	Top 1000 Listed (M)	Top 1000 Listed (M)	Top 1000 Listed (M)	Top 1000 Listed (M)
3	Reasonable Assurance on BRSR Core	-	-	Top 150 listed (M)	Top 250 listed (M)	Top 500 listed (M)	Top 1000 listed (M)
4	ESG Disclosures for VALUE CHAIN	-	-	-	Top 250 listed (C/E)	Top 250 listed (C/E)	Top 250 listed (C/E)
5	Limited Assurance on VALUE CHAIN disclosures	-	-	-	-	Top 250 listed (M)	Top 250 listed (M)

V = Voluntary

M = Mandatory

C/E = Comply or Explain why can't comply

# SEBI Circulars on BRSR Adoption

## Overview of BRSR applicability after the March'25 Circular

#	Requirement	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
1	Disclosure and Filing of BRSR	Top 1000 Listed (V)	Top 1000 Listed (M)	Top 1000 Listed (M)	Top 1000 Listed (M)	Top 1000 Listed (M)	Top 1000 Listed (M)
2	Disclosure of BRSR Core (Subset - KPIs under 9 attributes)	-	-	Top 1000 Listed (M)	Top 1000 Listed (M)	Top 1000 Listed (M)	Top 1000 Listed (M)
3	Assessment or Assurance on BRSR Core	-	-	Top 150 listed (M)	Top 250 listed (M)	Top 500 listed (M)	Top 1000 listed (M)
4	ESG Disclosures for VALUE CHAIN	-	-	-	-	Top 250 listed (V)	Top 250 listed (V)
5	Assessment or Assurance on VALUE CHAIN disclosures	-	-	-	-	-	Top 250 listed (V)

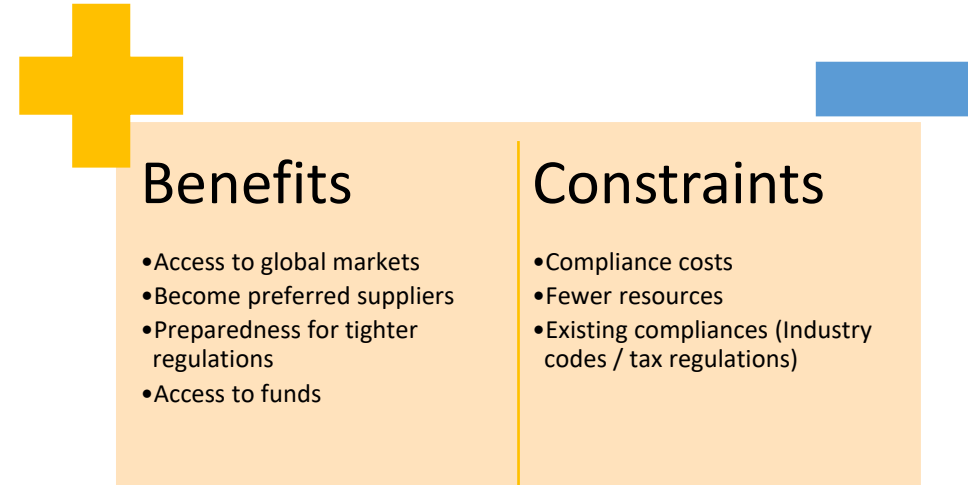
V = Voluntary

M = Mandatory

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# Business Case for MSMEs

- **Why** are MSMEs important for National ESG goals ?



- **Where** to focus ?

## Prioritize 'Core' Elements

- Follow buyer/customer codes

## Embed in business model

- Focus on essential indicators

## Leaders & partners – Lead role

- Map to mission
- Train employees & partners

# Standard on Sustainability Assurance Engagements: **SSAE 3000**

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- **Mandatory** : - periods ending on or after March 31, 2024

## Limited

- Lesser depth of scrutiny
- Identify areas of material misstatement likely
- Suggest procedures to mitigate risk

## Reasonable

- More detailed than limited assurance
- Identify Areas & Assess risk of material misstatement
- Understand and Evaluate Internal controls

- **Practitioner** : A **professional accountant in public practice** conducting the engagement
- **Practitioner's expert** : An individual or organization **possessing expertise in a field other than assurance**, whose work in that field is used by the practitioner to assist the practitioner in obtaining sufficient appropriate evidence.

# The **Nine** Principles

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## P1: Governing with integrity, Ethics, Transparency & Accountability

- Board/Owners to put in place **structures, policies and procedures**
- Transparent **communication of decisions** impacting marginalized
- Timely payment of **Taxes** & regulatory **compliances**

## P2: Sustainable and Safe Goods and Services

- safety and resource-efficiency in the design and manufacture – introduce **low-carbon technologies**
- minimizing and mitigating **adverse impacts** throughout life cycle
- **Safe collection, reuse and recycling** of their products – EPR

## P3: Well-being of employees + value-chain

- Equal opportunities without discrimination
- Respect the **right to** freedom of association, participation and collective bargaining
- **Fair wages / work life balance / opportunities to develop**

# Example - Tata Motors Limited

**Principle 1** Businesses should conduct and govern themselves with integrity, and in a manner that is Ethical, Transparent and Accountable.

## 9. Open-ness of business:

Provide details of concentration of purchases and sales with trading houses, dealers, and related parties along-with loans and advances & investments, with related parties, in the following format:

TML

Parameter	Metrics	FY 25	FY 24
<b>Concentration of Purchases</b>	a. Purchases from trading houses as % of total purchases*	0	0
	b. Number of trading houses where purchases are made from*	0	0
	c. Purchases from top 10 trading houses as % of total purchases from trading houses*	0	0
<b>Concentration of Sales</b>	a. Sales to dealers / distributors as % of total sales	75%	76%
	b. Number of dealers / distributors to whom sales are made	328	326
	c. Sales to top 10 dealers / distributors as % of total sales to dealers / distributors	21%	20.8%
<b>Share of RPTs in</b>	a. Purchases (Purchases with related parties / Total Purchases)	17%	20%**
	b. Sales (Sales to related parties / Total Sales)	8%	10%**

# Example - Tata Motors Limited

## Principle 1 -Leadership Indicators

### 1. Awareness programmes conducted for value chain partners on any of the principles during the financial year:

TML

	Total number of awareness programmes held	Topics / principles covered under the training	% of value chain partners covered (by value of business done with such partners) under the awareness programs
1	Sessions on Sustainability for Supply Chain Partners – 7	Principle 2: Circularity Principle 3,5: Human Rights, Safety Principle 6: Net zero, Water Management, Waste Management, Biodiversity	87*
2	Sessions on Sustainability for Dealer Partners – 19	Virtual and onsite training programs were conducted focusing on Sustainability awareness. These programs covered topics such as Sustainability & ESG, Net Zero, Water Management, Waste Management, Human Rights, Diversity & Inclusion, Labour Management, Community Relations & CSR, and Corporate Governance.	75**

\*As a percentage of Purchase Value from Supply Chain partners

\*\*As a percentage of Sales Revenue from Channel Partners

# Example: Tata Motors Limited

**Return to work and Retention rates of permanent employees and workers that took parental leave.**

## TMPVL and TPEML

Gender	Permanent Employees		Permanent Workers	
	Return to Work Rate (%)	Retention Rate (%)	Return to Work Rate (%)	Retention Rate (%)
Male	100	97	100	99
Female	100	100	-	-
Total	100	98.5	100	99

## TML, TMPVL and TPEML

Gender	Permanent Employees		Permanent Workers	
	Return to Work Rate (%)	Retention Rate (%)	Return to Work Rate (%)	Retention Rate (%)
Male	100	97	100	99
Female	95	91	100	100
Total	97.5	94	100	99.5

# Example: - Tata Motors Limited

## 8. Details of training given to employees and workers:

TML:

	FY 25					FY 24				
	Total (A)	Health and safety measures		Skill upgradation		Total (D)	Health and safety measures		Skill upgradation	
		No. (B)	% (B / A)	No. (C)	% (C / A)		No. (E)	% (E/D)	No. (F)	% (F / D)
<b>Employees</b>										
<b>Male</b>	7,901	4,164	53	7,901	100	8,388	3,046	36	2,501	30
<b>Female</b>	826	298	36	767	93	784	146	19	217	28
<b>Total</b>	8,727	4,462	51	8,668	99	9,172	3192	35	2,718	30
<b>Workers</b>										
<b>Male</b>	25,136	17,540	70	14,487	58	25,202	25,202	100	5,973	24
<b>Female</b>	3,121	1560	50	1,597	51	3,195	3,195	100	426	13
<b>Total</b>	28,257	19,100	68	16,084	57	28,397	28,397	100	6,399	23

# Example: - Tata Motors Limited

## 11. Details of safety related incidents:

### TML

Safety Incident / Number	Category*	FY 25	FY 24
Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) (per one million-person hours worked)	Employees	0.12**	0.27
	Workers	0.18	0.16
Total recordable work-related injuries	Employees	54	79
	Workers	17	21
No. of fatalities	Employees	Nil	1
	Workers	1	Nil
High consequence work-related injury or ill-health (excluding fatalities)	Employees	Nil	Nil
	Workers	Nil	Nil

*\*For safety metrics employees include both white collar employees & blue-collar workers on roll with Tata Motors while workers consist of the third-party contractual workforce and business partners.*

*\*\*Initiatives detailed in Q.10 above has led to an improvement in LTIFR*

# The **Nine** Principles

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## P4: Respect interests of & be responsive to all stakeholders

- Ensure interests of **marginalized /vulnerable** are protected
- **Maximise the positive** impact and **minimize the negative** impact of products, operations, practices
- Understand stakeholder expectations, concerns & **resolve differences** in a fair constructive manner.

## P5: Respect and promote human rights

- Create **awareness** of human rights – Constitution of India, UN
- Processes and structure to carry out **human rights due diligence** – address adverse impact
- Promote Human rights awareness across **Value Chain**
- Effective **Grievance and redressal mechanisms**

## P6: Protect and Restore the Environment

- Policies and structures to **assess, measure and address its adverse impacts** on the environment at all its locations, at all stages of its life cycle
- Measureable KPIs and Targets – monitor performance on **water, air, land use, forest, energy**, materials, waste, biodiversity
- Align to **India's Nationally Determined Contributions** to the Paris Climate change agreement

# Example: - Tata Motors Limited

## Principle 5 : Businesses should respect and promote human rights

### 3. Details of remuneration / salary / wages:

#### a. Median remuneration / wages:

TML

	Male		Female	
	Number	Median remuneration / salary / wages of respective category (in lacs INR)	Number	Median remuneration / salary / wages of respective category (in lacs INR)
Board of Directors (BoD)	6	125.4	3	125.8
Key Managerial Personnel*	2	867.56	-	-
Employees other than BoD and KMP	7835	17.07	778	12.48
Workers	11864	10.48	339	6.69

\*excludes Executive Director who is also a KMP and included under BoD

# Example: - Tata Motors Limited

## Principle 5 : Businesses should respect and promote human rights

### 6. Number of Complaints on the following made by employees and workers:

TML:

	FY 25			FY 24		
	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year	Remarks	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year	Remarks
Sexual Harassment	21	1	The enquiry is in progress for the pending case	11	4	All FY24 pending cases have been resolved as of FY25.
Discrimination at workplace	1	0	NA	Nil	Nil	NA
Child Labour	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	Nil	NA
Forced Labour / Involuntary Labour	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	Nil	NA
Wages	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	Nil	NA
Other human rights related issues	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	Nil	NA

# Example: - Tata Motors Limited

## Principle 6 : Businesses should respect and make efforts to protect and restore the environment

### Provide details of the following disclosures related to water:

TMPVL and TPEML

Parameter	FY 25	FY 24
<b>Water withdrawal by source (in kilolitres)</b>		
(i) Surface water	56,101	79,531
(ii) Groundwater	-	0
(iii) Third party water	17,74,365	18,70,990
(iv) Seawater / desalinated water	-	0
(v) Others	-	0
<b>Total volume of water withdrawal (in kilolitres) (i + ii + iii + iv + v)</b>	18,30,466	19,50,521
<b>Total volume of water consumption (in kilolitres)</b>	18,30,466	19,50,521
<b>Water intensity per rupee of turnover (Kilolitres/ ₹)</b> (Water consumed / Revenue from operations**)	0.00000289	0.00000321
<b>Water intensity per rupee of turnover adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) * (Kilolitres/ \$)</b> (Total water consumption / Revenue from operations adjusted for PPP**)	0.00005965	<b>0.00006554*</b>
<b>Water intensity in terms of physical output (Kilolitres/ Vehicles Produced)</b>	3.29	3.40
<b>Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency?) If yes, name of the external agency.</b>	Yes, KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP has provided limited assurance on data reported under this indicator.	

\* The intensity adjusted for PPP has been restated following the guidelines set forth in SEBI's circular dated December 20, 2024, which outlines Industry Standards Forum guidance for BRSR Core. The PPP factor has been sourced from IMF database.

TML, TMPVL and TPEML

	FY 25	FY 24
<b>Water discharge by destination and level of treatment (in kilolitres)</b>		
<b>(i) To surface water</b>		
- No treatment	0	0
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment (TDS 478 mg/L)	1,85,565	1,04,126 (TDS 602 mg/L)
<b>(ii) To groundwater</b>		
- No treatment	0	0
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment	0	0
<b>(iii) To seawater</b>		
- No treatment	0	0
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment	0	0
<b>(iv) Sent to third-parties</b>		
- No treatment	0	0
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment	0	0
<b>(v) Others</b>		
- No treatment	0	0

# Example: - Tata Motors Limited

**Provide details of greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions) and its intensity:**

## TMPVL and TPEML

Parameter	Unit	FY 25	FY 24
Total Scope 1 emissions <sup>#</sup>	tCO <sub>2</sub> e	26,992	22,542*
Total Scope 2 emissions <sup>##</sup>	tCO <sub>2</sub>	82,882	65,609*
Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions per rupee of turnover (Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions / Revenue from operations <sup>**</sup> )	tCO <sub>2</sub> / ₹	0.000000173	0.000000145

# Example: - Tata Motors Limited

## Leadership Indicators

2. Please provide details of total Scope 3 emissions and its intensity:

TML

Parameter	Unit	FY 25	FY 24
Category 1 : Purchased goods and services <sup>1</sup>	tCO <sub>2</sub> e	5,228,249	6,109,148*
Category 3 : Fuel- and energy-related activities	tCO <sub>2</sub>	40,853	50,134
Category 5 : Waste generated in operations	tCO <sub>2</sub> e	5201	4669
Category 6 : Business travel	tCO <sub>2</sub>	6755	7006
Category 7 : Employee commuting <sup>2</sup>	tCO <sub>2</sub> e	8,777	8950
Category 8 : Upstream leased assets <sup>3</sup>	tCO <sub>2</sub>	1,074	1490
Category 11 : Use of sold products	tCO <sub>2</sub>	139,571,557	158,621,101
Category 14 : Franchises <sup>4</sup>	tCO <sub>2</sub>	82,335	82,854
Total Scope 3 emissions	tCO <sub>2</sub>	144,944,801	164,885,353*
Total Scope 3 emissions per rupee of turnover	tCO <sub>2</sub> /₹	0.00021	0.00023*
Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? If yes, name of the external agency.	Yes, KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP has provided limited assurance on data reported under this indicator in voluntary BRSR		

<sup>1</sup> Spend based method

# Example: - Tata Motors Limited

## 9. Provide details related to waste management by the entity:

### TMPVL and TPEML

	FY 25	FY 24
<b>Total waste generated (in metric tonnes)</b>		
<i>Plastic waste (A)</i>	971	1051 <sup>5</sup>
<i>E-waste (B)</i>	58	35
<i>Bio-medical waste (C)</i>	0.9	0.8
<i>Construction and demolition waste (D)</i>	16,821	8,256*
<i>Battery waste (E)</i>	150	72
<i>Radioactive waste (F)</i>		0
<i>Other hazardous waste. Please specify, if any. (G)</i>	4,295	2,507
<i>Other non-hazardous waste generated (H). Please specify, if any. (Break-up by composition i.e. by materials relevant to the sector)</i>	72,409**	64,870 <sup>5</sup>
<b>Total (A+B + C + D + E + F + G + H)</b>	<b>94,704</b>	<b>76,792*</b>

### For each category of waste generated, total waste recovered through recycling, re-using or other recovery operations (in metric tonnes)

Category of waste		
<i>(i) Recycled</i>	91,737*	66,138*
<i>(ii) Re-used</i>		0
<i>(iii) Other recovery operations</i>	2,775	1866
<b>Total</b>	<b>94,512</b>	<b>68,004</b>

### For each category of waste generated, total waste disposed by nature of disposal method (in metric tonnes)

Category of waste		
<i>(i) Incineration</i>	14	132
<i>(ii) Landfilling</i>	55	136
<i>(iii) Other disposal operations</i>	123	264
<b>Total</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>532</b>

# The **Nine** Principles

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## P7: Influence Public and Regulatory policy

- undertake policy advocacy through **trade and industry chambers** and associations
- policy advocacy positions **promote fair competition** and respect for human rights.

## P8: Inclusive growth and equitable development

- **Minimize adverse effects** on social, cultural and economic aspects of society due to – land acquisition, construction of facilities
- Design **CSR as per needs and concerns** of local – marginalized communities and vulnerable groups
- Minimize negative impacts of **displacement of people & livelihood destruction** – just and fair compensation

## P9: Engage with and promote value to consumers

- Do **not restrict the freedom of choice** and free competition
- **Disclose all information** accurately, through labelling and other means, including the risks to the individual, to society, and to the planet, from the use of the products
- Guidance to consumers on, **safe and responsible usage and disposal** of their products (including reuse and recycling) and to eliminate over-consumption.

# Example: - Tata Motors Limited

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## Principle 8 : Businesses should promote inclusive growth and equitable development

### 4. Percentage of input material (inputs to total inputs by value) sourced from suppliers:

TML

	FY 25(%)	FY 24 (%)
Directly sourced from MSMEs/ small producers	18.6%	15.9%
Directly from within India	99.5%	99.2%

### 5. Job creation in smaller towns – Disclose wages paid to persons employed (including employees or workers employed on a permanent or non-permanent / on contract basis) in the following locations, as % of total wage cost.

TML

Location	FY 25	FY 24
Rural	0.0%	0.0%
Semi-urban	0.0%	0.0%
Urban	35%	39.4%
Metropolitan	65%	60.6%

# Example: - Tata Motors Limited

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## Leadership Indicators

### 6. Details of beneficiaries of CSR Projects:

TML

CSR Project	No. of persons benefitted from CSR Projects	% of beneficiaries from vulnerable and marginalized groups
Education	1,46,210	100%
Employability	32,523	100%
Environment	1,63,696	100%
Health	6,40,301	100%
Rural Development	3,54,334	100%
Total	13,37,064	100%

# Social Audit Standards for Chartered Accountants

## ELIGIBILITY OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

### ● Registration

Must be registered with the Self-Regulatory Organisation (SRO) under ICAI or any other agency specified by SEBI.

### ● Certification

Must have qualified the certification programme conducted by the **National Institute of Securities Market (NISM)**.

### ● Valid Certificate

Must hold a current, valid NISM certificate at the time of conducting the social audit engagement.

### ● Ethical Compliance

Must adhere to the SRO Code of Conduct: integrity, objectivity, confidentiality, professional competence & due care.

## AREAS OF ASSESSMENT (PROJECT MONITORING FRAMEWORK)

### ● Inclusiveness

Access to project benefits by the poorest & most marginalised stakeholders, including shared community institutions.

### ● Relevance

Whether services/inputs meet community priorities through participatory planning and co-developed success indicators.

### ● Effectiveness & Efficiency

Degree to which activities meet expectations, resources are optimally utilised, and the solution can be replicated.

### ● Convergence

Integration with government programmes and strength of relationships between individuals, institutions & stakeholders.

### ● Sustainability

Community ownership of assets, institutional capacity post-project, and a documented exit strategy by the social enterprise.

# Alignment to BRSR & UN SDGs | Social Audit Opinion

## BRSR ALIGNMENT

### Social Capital

Inclusiveness & community access assessments align with Principle 8 (Inclusive Growth & Equitable Development).

### Human Rights

Beneficiary interviews & FGDs align with Principle 5 (Respect and Promote Human Rights).

### Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder identification & priority mapping align with Principle 4 (Stakeholder Responsiveness).

### Environment & Sustainability

Convergence & sustainability parameters align with Principle 6 (Environment).

### Governance & Ethics

Internal control review & quality management align with Principle 1 (Ethics & Transparency).

## UN SDG ALIGNMENT

### SDG 1 – No Poverty

Inclusiveness criterion assesses benefit access for the poorest & most marginalised segments.

### SDG 3 – Good Health

Health-sector SAS & field data collection assess healthcare delivery & outcomes.

### SDG 4 – Quality Education

Education thematic SAS audits track enrolment, retention & learning outcomes.

### SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities

Relevance & inclusiveness frameworks capture marginalisation metrics and equity gaps.

### SDG 13 – Climate Action

Environmental thematic SAS audits convergence with climate and sustainability initiatives.

### SDG 17 – Partnerships

Convergence parameter evaluates government & multi-stakeholder collaborative partnerships.

## TYPE OF OPINION

### Written Report (Mandatory)

Social auditors must issue a written audit report — oral conclusions are explicitly not permitted.

### Impact Findings

Reports state the extent of social impact created vis-à-vis the program's stated objectives.

### Gap Identification

Material gaps in implementation, internal controls or impact measurement must be clearly reported.

### Balanced & Objective

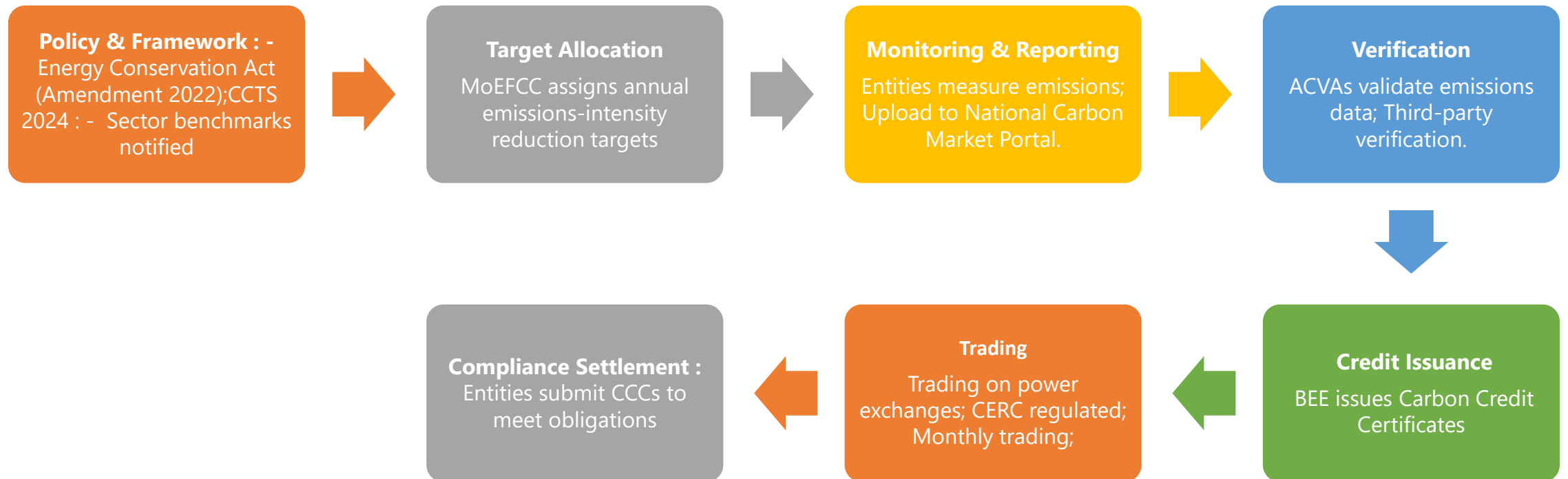
Findings are presented impartially, incorporating positive outcomes alongside challenges.

### Management Letter

Suggestions for improving impact measurement and performance are communicated via a management letter.

# India's Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS)

- **Principle** : Those who reduced more GHG than their targets → Get Carbon Credits → Sell to those who emitted more GHG than their targets
- **Carbon pricing instruments**
  - Compliance mechanisms → Government driven
  - Voluntary mechanisms → privately driven
- **Indian Carbon Market Framework**



# Re-cap

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1. Greenhouse Gas Effect & Climate change
2. Measuring GHGs : Scope 1 , Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions
3. Net - Zero
4. Brundtland / Freshfields Reports on why ESG will affect businesses
5. Global ESG reporting – TCFD & GRI
6. BRSR – Deep dive & Assurance opportunities - including MSMEs
7. Social Impact Assessor
8. Carbon Credit Scheme basics

# Thank you : Stay Connected & Share your Feedback

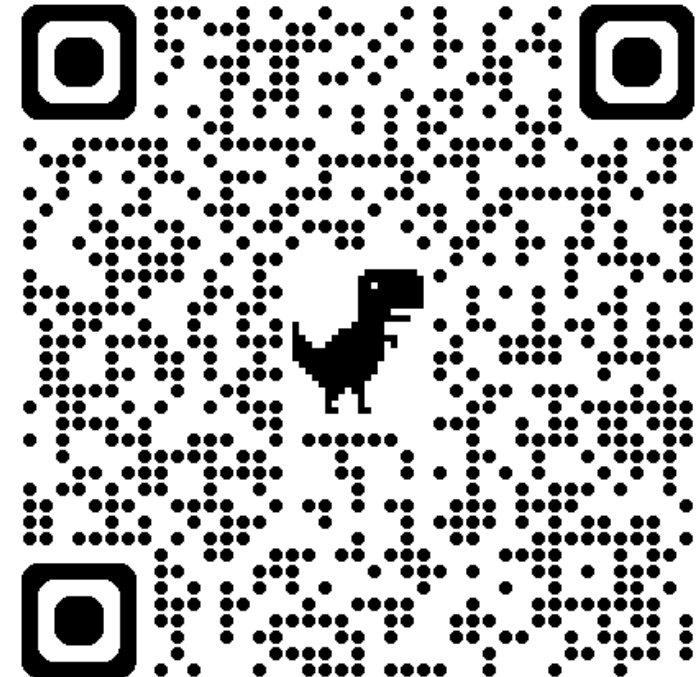


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Investing | Sustainability and Cli...



## Session Feedback



Thank you for your time and participation!!