

STATUTORY AUDIT POLICY

(Approved by the Board of Directors on 19th October 2021 and last amended on 5th May 2026)

Introduction:

RBI vide its Circular Ref. No. DoS.CO.ARG/SEC.01/08.91.001/2021-22 dated April 27, 2021 (“RBI Circular”) issued Guidelines for Appointment of Statutory Auditors (“SAs”) As RBI guidelines regarding appointment of SAs shall be implemented for the first time for NBFCs from FY 2021-22, they shall have the flexibility to adopt these guidelines from H2 (second half) of FY 2021-22 in order to ensure that there is no disruption. The RBI guideline mandates the Company to formulate ‘**Statutory Audit Policy and Appointment Procedure of Statutory Auditors**’ to be hosted on official website of the Company and to formulate necessary procedure thereunder to be followed for appointment of SAs.

Definitions

- a) “Company”: here means TVS Credit Services Limited (TVSCS)
- b) “Group entities”: For the purpose, Group entities shall mean two or more entities related to each other through any of the following relationships, viz. Subsidiary – parent (defined in terms of AS 21), Joint venture (defined in terms of AS 27), Associate (defined in terms of AS 23), Promoter-promotee [as provided in the SEBI (Acquisition of Shares and Takeover) Regulations, 1997] for listed companies, a related party (defined in terms of AS 18), Common brand name, and investment in equity shares of 20% and above.

Part – A: Statutory Audit Policy

I. Eligibility Criteria of SAs:

A. Minimum Number of Full-Time Partners (FTPs):

Asset Size of Company as on 31st March of Previous Year	Minimum No. of Full- Time partners (FTPs) associated with the firm for a period of atleast three(3) years.	Out of total FTPs, Minimum No. of Fellow Chartered Accountant (FCA) Partners associated with the firm for three (3) years	Minimum No. of Full Time Partners/ Paid CAs with CISA/ISA Qualification	Minimum No. of years of Audit Experience of the firm	Minimum No. of Professional staff
Above ₹15,000 Cr	5	4	2	15	18
Above ₹ 1,000 Cr and Up to ₹15,000 Cr	3	2	1	8	12

There should be at least one-year continuous association of partners with the firm as on the date of empanelment for considering them as full time partners. Further, for appointment as SAs of the Company at least two partners of the firm shall have continuous association with the firm for at least 10 years. The joint auditors of the Company shall not have any common partners and shall not be under the same network of audit firms.

The 'full-time partner's association with the firm' means exclusive association. The definition of 'exclusive association' will be based on the following criteria:

- (a) The full-time partner should not be a partner in other firm/s.
- (b) She/ He should not be employed full time / part time elsewhere.
- (c) She/ He should not be practicing in her/ his own name or engaged in practice otherwise or engaged in other activity which would be deemed to be in practice under Section 2(2) of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949.
- (d) The Audit Committee shall examine and ensure that the income of the partner from the firm/LLP is adequate for considering them as full-time exclusively associated partners, which will ensure the capability of the firm for the purpose.

B. CISA/ISA Qualification:

The Company shall give priority to firms with full time partners or full time Chartered Accountants ("CAs") having CISA/ISA qualification. There should be at least one-year continuous association of Paid CAs with CISA/ISA qualification with the firm as on the date of shortlisting for considering them as Paid CAs with CISA/ISA qualification for the purpose.

C. Professional Staff:

Professional staff includes audit and article clerks with knowledge of book-keeping and accountancy and who are engaged in on-site audits but excludes typists/stenos/computer operators/ secretaries/subordinate staff, etc. There should be at least one-year continuous association of professional staff with the firm as on the date of shortlisting for considering them as professional staff for the purpose.

D. Additional Criteria / Considerations:

- i. The audit firm, proposed to be appointed as SAs for the Company, should be duly qualified for appointment as auditor of a company in terms of Section 141 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- ii. The audit firm should not be under debarment by any Government Agency, National Financial Reporting Authority (NFRA), the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), RBI or Other Financial Regulators.
- iii. The appointment of SAs shall be in line with the ICAI's Code of Ethics/any other such standards adopted and does not give rise to any conflict of interest.
- iv. If any partner of a Chartered Accountant firm is a director of the Company or its Subsidiaries, the said firm shall not be appointed as SAs of the Company or any of the group entities of that Entity.
- v. The auditors should preferably have capability and experience in deploying Computer Assisted Audit Tools and Techniques (CAATTs) and Generalized Audit Software (GAS), commensurate with the degree/ complexity of computer environment of the Company where the accounting and business data reside in order to achieve audit objectives.

II. Continued Compliance with basic eligibility criteria:

In case the audit firm, after appointment as SAs of the Company, does not comply with any of the eligibility norms on account of resignation, death etc. of any of the partners, employees, action by Government Agencies, NFRA, ICAI, RBI, other Financial Regulators, etc., it shall promptly approach the Company with full details. Further, the audit firm shall take all necessary steps to become eligible within a reasonable time (i.e. 6 months) and in any case, the audit firm should be complying with the above norms before commencement of Annual Statutory Audit for Financial Year ending 31st March and till the completion of annual audit.

In case of any extraordinary circumstance after the commencement of audit, like death of one or more partners, employees, etc., which makes the firm ineligible with respect to any of the eligibility norms, the Company will approach RBI to consider allowing the concerned audit firm to complete the audit, as a special case.

III. Number of SAs:

The Company may decide the number of auditors to be appointed considering factors such as the size and spread of assets, accounting and administrative units, complexity of transactions, level of computerization, availability of other independent audit inputs, identified risks in financial reporting, etc. In line with the regulatory requirement, the Company shall appoint a minimum of two audit firms (Partnership firm/LLP) for jointly conducting statutory audit.

IV. Compliance of RBI Circular:

The Company shall inform the appointment of SAs in each year by way of a certificate in Form A as prescribed under RBI Circular as amended, to RBI Regional Office, having jurisdiction over the Company, within one month of such appointment.

The SAs shall, in compliance with RBI Circular and any amendments thereto issued from time to time, visit and audit such number of the branches of the Company, as prescribed therein. The branches shall be selected in order of the level of outstanding advances, in such a manner as to cover the minimum prescribed percentage of total gross advances of the Company. Further, the work allocation among SAs shall be fixed, before the commencement of the statutory audit, in consultation with the SAs.

V. Independence of Auditors:

- i. The Audit Committee of the Board shall monitor and assess the independence of the SAs and conflict of interest position in terms of relevant regulatory provisions, standards and best practices. Any concerns in this regard shall be flagged by the Audit Committee to the Board of Directors of the Company and applicable RBI Regional Office having jurisdiction over the Company. The Board of Directors shall monitor and assess the independence of the auditors. Any concerns in this regard may be flagged by the Board of Directors to concerned RBI Regional Office.

- ii. In case of any concern with the Management of the Entities such as non-availability of information/non-cooperation by the Management, which may hamper the audit process, the SAs shall approach the Audit Committee under intimation to RBI Regional Office, having jurisdiction over the Company.
- iii. Concurrent auditors of the Company, if any, should not be considered for appointment as SAs of the Company or its Subsidiaries. The audit of the Company and any other Companies with large exposure to the Company for the same reference year should also be explicitly factored in while assessing independence of the SAs.
- iv. The time gap between any non-audit works (services mentioned at Section 144 of Companies Act, 2013, Internal assignments, special assignments, etc.) by the SAs for the Company or any audit/non-audit works for its group Companies should be at least one year, before or after its appointment as SAs. However, during the tenure as SAs, an audit firm may provide such services to the Companies or its group Companies which may not normally result in a conflict of interest and the Company shall take prior approval of the Audit Committee.
- v. The restrictions as detailed in para iii and iv above, should also apply to an audit firm under the same network of audit firms or any other audit firm having common partners.

VI. Professional Standards of SAs:

- i. SAs shall be strictly guided by the relevant professional standards in discharge of their audit responsibilities with highest diligence.
- ii. The Audit Committee of the Company shall review the performance of SAs on an annual basis. Any serious lapses/negligence in audit responsibilities or conduct issues on part of the SAs or any other matter considered as relevant shall be reported to RBI within two months from completion of the annual audit. Such reports should be sent with the approval of the Board of Directors of the Company, with the full details of the audit firm.
- iii. In the event of lapses in carrying out audit assignments resulting in misstatement of the Company's financial statements, and any violations/lapses vis-à-vis the RBI's directions/guidelines regarding the role and responsibilities of the SAs in relation to the Company, the SAs would be liable to be dealt with suitably under the relevant statutory/regulatory framework.

VII. Tenure and Rotation:

- a. In order to protect the independence of the auditors/audit firms, the Company shall appoint the SAs for a continuous period of three years, subject to the firms satisfying the eligibility norms each year. If the Company removes the SAs before completion of three years tenure, it shall inform the RBI Regional Office, having jurisdiction over the Company about it, along with reasons/justification for the same, within a month of such a decision being taken.
- b. An audit firm would not be eligible for reappointment in the Company for six years (two tenures) after completion of full or part of one term of the audit tenure. However, audit firms can continue

to undertake statutory audit of other group Companies.

- c. The SAs of the Company shall take up statutory audit of a maximum of eight NBFCs including the Company during a particular year. A group of audit firms having common partners and/or under the same network will be considered as one entity and they will be considered for allotment of SAs accordingly. Shared/Sub-contracted audit by any other/associate audit firm under the same network of audit firms is not permissible. The incoming audit firm shall not be eligible if such audit firm is associated with the outgoing auditor or audit firm under the same network of audit firms.

VIII. Audit Fees and Expenses:

The audit fees for SAs of the Company shall be decided in terms of the relevant statutory/regulatory provisions. The audit fees shall be reasonable and commensurate with the scope and coverage of audit, size and spread of assets, accounting and administrative units, complexity of transactions, level of computerization, identified risks in financial reporting, etc. The Audit Committee of the Company shall make recommendation to the Board of Directors as per the relevant statutory/regulatory instructions for fixing audit fees of SAs.

Part - B: Procedure for Appointment of SAs:

The Company shall obtain a certificate, along with relevant information as per Form B as prescribed under RBI Circular as amended, from the audit firm(s) proposed to be appointed as SAs by the Company to the effect that the audit firm(s) complies with all the eligibility norms prescribed by RBI for the purpose. Such certificate should be signed by the main partner/s of the audit firm proposed for appointment of SAs of the Company, under the seal of the said audit firm.
