Social: Independent Assurance Report Governance

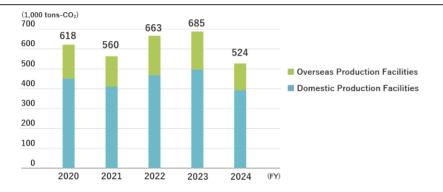
ESG Data (Environment)

Calculation Period

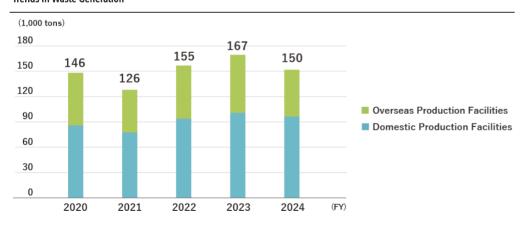
Non-consolidated: ISUZU MOTORS LIMITED Consolidated: ISUZU MOTORS LIMITED and 10 of its domestic and overseas subsidiaries with production sites

Consolidated Data

Trends in CO₂ Emissions



Trends in Waste Generation



Non-consolidated Data

Isuzu's Environmental Management Structures

In the past, Isuzu operated its environmental management structures on a site-by-site basis. With the revision of ISO 14001 in FY2016, the systems were integrated on a Group-wide basis. In December 2016, we expanded ISO 14001 certification to all Isuzu sites, and shifted to ISO 14001:2015. At present, Isuzu is carrying out uniform environmental initiatives across all sites. Moreover, we are undertaking company-wide efforts to reduce the environmental burdens resulting from our business operations and to strengthen our environmental management.

> Isuzu Motors's Environment Management □|

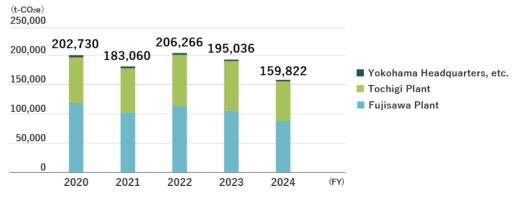
Violations and Accidents Related to Environmental Laws and Regulations in FY2024

Isuzu had no violations or environmental accidents related to environmental laws and regulations during FY2024.

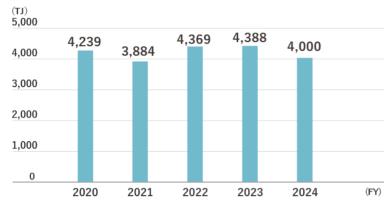
CO₂ Emissions Mitigation Activities

- · Medium- to long-term target Reduce CO₂ emissions from business activities to 205,630 t-CO₂ or less by the end of FY2024
- Targets and results for FY2024 Target: Reduce CO₂ emissions from business activities to 205,630 t-CO₂ or less by the end of FY2024 Result: 179,773 t-CO₂

Trends in CO₂ Emissions from Energy

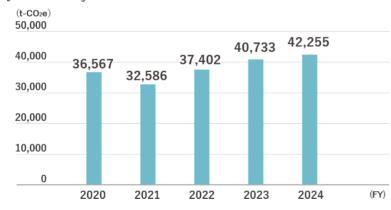


Trends in Energy Consumption



* The energy coefficient has been changed for FY2024.

Trends in CO₂ Emissions from Logistics



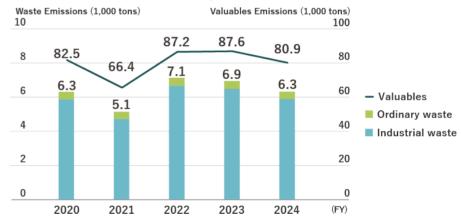
Activities to Reduce Resource Use

Reduce and Control Emissions

- Medium- to long-term target By the end of FY2024, reduce the amount of waste generated by our business activities to 6,290 tons or less, and strive to optimize all emissions
- Targets and results for FY2024 Target: By the end of FY2024, reduce the amount of waste generated by our business activities to 6,290 tons or less, and strive to optimize all emissions Result: 6,202 tons

Trends in Waste Generation

Since FY2012, Isuzu has achieved zero emissions, with no waste being sent to landfills.



Social: Independent Assurance Report Governance

ESG Data (Environment)

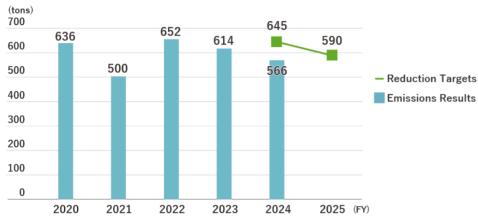
Trends in Plastic Product Industrial Waste Emissions

As Isuzu emits more than 250 tons of plastic product industrial waste annually, the company is classified as a large-volume emitter under the Act on Promotion of Resource Circulation for Plastics*.

In accordance with the law, Isuzu has set goals for reducing and recycling plastic product industrial waste and implemented initiatives to achieve these goals. In FY2024, we successfully met its targets

Isuzu will continue to accelerate its efforts to reduce waste and promote recycling, advancing methodical initiatives to achieve future targets.

* Act on promotion of resource circulation for plastics



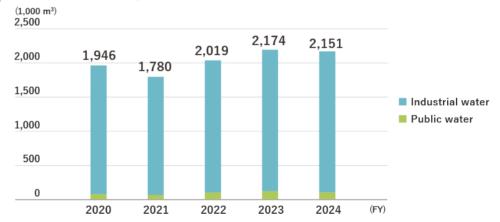
Trends in Recycling Performance Based on Automobile Recycling



Reduction of Water Consumption

- · Medium- to long-term target Reduce water consumption in business activities to 2,330,900 tons or less by the end of FY2024
- Targets and results for FY2024 Target: Reduce water consumption in business activities to 2,330,900 tons or less by the end of FY2024 Result: 2.114.103 tons

Trends in Water Resource Consumption



Environmental Risk Reduction Activities

Control Chlorofluorocarbon Emissions

In response to the Act for Control of Chlorofluorocarbon Emissions (Act on Rational Use and Proper Management of Fluorocarbons) effective from April 2015, Isuzu is promoting proper refrigerant management for business-use refrigeration air conditioning equipment and other equipment using chlorofluorocarbons at all of its bases, and is implementing inspections of all such equipment.

While this act requires business operators to report if their estimated leakage of chlorofluorocarbon exceeds 1,000 tons-CO₂/year, Isuzu has verified that its leakage volume for FY2024 was lower than this level.

Social: Independent Assurance Report Governance

ESG Data (Environment)

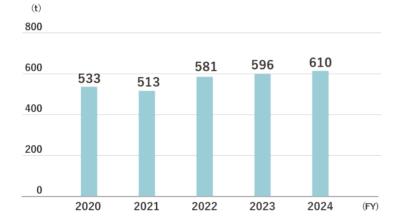
Reduction of VOC Emissions

- . Medium- to long-term target Maintain VOC emissions per painted area of 19.2 g/m² or less in the cab painting process
- Targets and results for FY2024 Target: Maintain VOC emissions per painted area of 19.2 g/m² or less in the cab painting process Result: 18.2 g/m²

Isuzu is reducing emissions through the recovery of volatile organic compounds (VOC), has reduced VOC emissions from its plants and reviewed and improved its painting processes, which entail particularly large VOC emissions.

This activity is promoted through voluntary efforts to reduce VOC emissions by the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association, Inc.

Trend in Total VOC Emissions



Proper Management of Emissions and Wastewater

By properly maintaining boilers and other smoke-generating facilities, we ensure that the amount of air pollutants from emissions such as NOx (nitrogen oxides) and SOx (sulfur oxides) is within regulatory standard values*.

Further, wastewater from our plants is processed in a wastewater treatment facility before being discharged to sewer systems or public water areas. The discharged water is analyzed on a regular basis to ensure that it is within regulatory standard values.

* Regulatory standard values are determined in accordance with laws or ordinances, whichever is stricter.

Fujisawa Plant: 8 Tsuchidana, Fujisawa City, Kanagawa Prefecture

Air

| Normal | F 1 | Regulation | Measur | asured Value | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|------------|---------|--------------|--|
| ltem | Equipment | Value | Maximum | Average | |
| | Boilers | 60 | 33 | 26.7 | |
| NOx (ppm) | Metal melting furnaces | 180 | 41 | 35.8 | |
| | Paint baking furnaces | 230 | 106 | 95.5 | |
| | Boilers | 0.3 | 0.005 | 0.005 | |
| Soot and dust (g/Nm³) | Metal melting furnaces | 0.3 | 0.013 | 0.0051 | |
| | Paint baking furnaces | 0.2 | 0.0018 | 0.0018 | |

^{*} Since all facilities producing soot and smoke use city gas as their fuel, SOx is excluded from the scope of measurement.

Water Quality Discharge Destination: Hikiji River

| tem | Regulation | Measured Value | | | |
|--------------------|------------|----------------|---------|---------|--|
| item | Value | Maximum | Minimum | Average | |
| pH | 5.8-8.6 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 7.8 | |
| COD (mg/L) | 60 | 29.0 | 8.2 | 17.7 | |
| BOD (mg/L) | 60 | 14.0 | 4.2 | 9.8 | |
| SS (mg/L) | 90 | 12.0 | 1.0 | 5.7 | |
| Oil content (mg/L) | 5 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 1.4 | |

Tochigi Plant: 2691 Hakuchu, Ohira-Machi, Tochigi City, Tochigi Prefecture

| ltem | Equipment | Regulation | Measured Value | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------|----------------|---------|
| исш | | Value | Maximum | Average |
| | Boilers | 150 | 65 | 24 |
| NOx (ppm) | Metal heating furnace | 180 | 170 | 90 |
| | Gas engines | 600 | 197 | 189 |
| SOx (Nm³/h) | Total volume regulation | 14.5 | 0.6 | 0.09 |
| | Boilers | 0.1 | 0.001 | 0.001 |
| Soot and dust (g/Nm³) | Metal heating furnace | 0.2 | 0.008 | 0.003 |
| | Gas engines | 0.05 | 0.003 | 0.002 |

Water Quality Discharge Destination: Nagano River

| ltem | Regulation | Measured Value | | | |
|--------------------|------------|----------------|---------|---------|--|
| ueni | Value | Maximum | Minimum | Average | |
| рН | 5.8-8.6 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 7.2 | |
| BOD (mg/L) | 20 | 6.6 | 1.6 | 2.4 | |
| SS (mg/L) | 40 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | |
| Oil content (mg/L) | 5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |

^{*} The COD is excluded from the scope of measurement since plant wastewater is discharged into rivers.

Environmental Accounting

To conduct environmental activities efficiently and continuously, Isuzu has calculated the costs and effects of environmental conservation. We have disclosed information with the aim of helping to make management decisions for carrying out efficient investments in environmental activities, and as an evaluation index for businesses as well.

Environmental Conservation Costs

Total investment was 6,260 million yen, a 1,487 million yen increase YOY. Total expenses were 52,847 million yen, a 4,160 million yen increase YOY. Details are shown in the table below.

(Target Period: April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024)

(Unit: million yen)

| | Classification | Investment | Expenses | Major activities |
|----------------------------|---|------------|----------|--|
| | Pollution prevention costs | 328 | 784 | Prevention of air, water and other kinds of pollution |
| Business area costs | Global environmental conservation costs | 1,945 | 637 | Implementing energy-saving activities, climate change measures, etc. |
| | Resource recycling costs | 164 | 132 | Proper disposal of waste, development and improvement of waste disposal sites, etc. |
| Upstream/downstream | costs | 0 | 3,991 | Encouraging the recycling of used automobiles, 3Rs for waste, etc. |
| Management costs | | 0 | 187 | Promoting environmental management, updating systems for gathering information such as environmental data, etc. |
| R&D costs | | 3,823 | 47,091 | R&D for eco-friendly products compliant with emissions regulations, etc. |
| Social activity costs | | 0 | 20 | Supporting environmental conservation activities such as tree planting, donating to environmental conservation organizations, etc. |
| Environmental damage costs | | 0 | 5 | Pollution load levy, conservation measures against soil and groundwater pollution, etc. |
| Total | | 6,260 | 52,847 | |

Environmental Conservation Effects

(Period: April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024)

| Category | Effect details | Effect |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------|
| Economic effect (millions of yen) | Reduction in energy costs through energy conservation | 155 |
| | Profit on sale of valuables | 3,292 |
| Quantitative effect (tons) | CO ₂ reduction (t-CO ₂) | 4,156 |

Business Activities and Environmental Hazards

have been verified by a third-party for the FY2024 data.

| | | FY2022 | FY2023 | FY2024 |
|--------|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Energy input (GJ) | 4,371,653 | 4,387,635 | 3,999,645 |
| | Power consumption | 1,891,461 | 2,076,515 | 1,682,534 |
| | LPG | 28,905 | 31,812 | 22,019 |
| | LNG | 971,498 | 808,459 | 918,627 |
| | City gas | 1,198,535 | 1,173,833 | 1,125,039 |
| | Other energy | 279,082 | 297,016 | 251,426 |
| INPUT | Raw material input amount (thousand-t) | | | |
| | Iron & steel | 56 | 43 | 33 |
| | Aluminum | 7 | 10 | 15 |
| | Raw materials | 183 | 152 | 125 |
| | Water usage (thousand m³) | 2,019 | 2,174 | 2,151 🗹 |
| | Industrial Water | 1,918 | 2,055 | 2,047 |
| | Public Water | 101 | 119 | 104 |
| | Greenhouse gas (GHG) (t-CO ₂ e) *1 | 206,266 | 195,036 | 159,822 🗹 |
| | Waste generation (thousand-t) | 7.1 | 6.9 | 6.3 ☑ |
| | Final landfill (thousand-t) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Valuables (thousand-t) | 87.2 | 87.6 | 80.9 |
| OUTPUT | Recycling result (%) | | | |
| | ASR | 96.6 | 97.0 | 96.9 |
| | Air bags | 95.3 | 95.0 | 96.7 |
| | VOC emissions (t) | 581 | 596 | 610 |
| | Wastewater (thousand m³) | 2,019 | 2,174 | 2,151 |

^{*1} Sum of Scope 1 and Scope 2

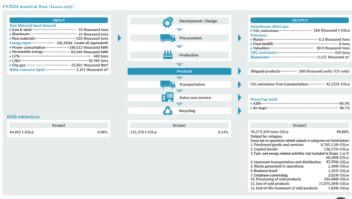
GHG emissions

| | | FY2022 | FY2023 | FY2024 |
|-------------------------|--|------------|-------------|-----------------|
| | Total greenhouse gas emissions (t-CO ₂ e) | 94,683,737 | 102,675,760 | 79,434,151 |
| | Scope1 | 128,074 | 119,189 | 115,370 |
| | Scope2*1 | 78,192 | 75,847 | 44,452 |
| Scope3 Total Category 1 | Scope3 Total | 94,477,471 | 102,480,724 | 79,274,329 🖪 |
| | Category 1 | 4,903,215 | 6,006,103 | 6,765,119 |
| | Category 2*2 | 0 | 21,510 | 130,375 E |
| | Category 3 | 44,081 | 46,263 | 48,266 E |
| | Category 4 | 37,402 | 40,733 | 42,255 C |
| | Category 5 | 5,312 | 1,533 | 1,360 E |
| GHG emissions | Category 6 | 1,050 | 1,050 | 1,107 E |
| | Category 7 | 3,486 | 3,476 | 3,624 E |
| | Category 8 | | | |
| | Category 9 | | | |
| | Category 10 | 166,537 | 184,204 | 205,080 🖪 |
| | Category 11 | 89,314,699 | 96,174,036 | 72,075,304 E |
| | Category 12 | 1,689 | 1,816 | 1,839 🖪 |
| | Category 13 | | | - |
| | Category 14 | | | - |
| | Category 15 | | | - |

^{*1} Due to the expansion of renewable energy adoption.

^{*2} The increase in emissions is due to a revised calculation method for activity volume starting from FY2024.

Material Flow





Calculation Standards

| Calculation Period FY2024 (April 1, 2023 - March 31, 2024) | |
|--|---|
| Metrics Calculation Scope | Non-consolidated: ISUZU MOTORS LIMITED |
| metrics carculation scope | Consolidated: ISUZU MOTORS LIMITED and its domestic and overseas subsidiaries |

| Energy Usage | Scope | Units | Calculation Standards |
|--|----------------------|-------|---|
| Electricity Usage, Fuel Usage, and Heat Usage | Non- consolidated | СJ | Total energy usage of electricity, fuel (city gas, liquefied natural gas, light oil, etc.) and heat (steam, chilled water, etc.) [Calculation Standards] The Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures Act on on the Rationalizing Use of Energy and Shifting to Non-fossil Energy GX League Calculation, Monitoring, and Reporting Guidelines |

| Greenhouse Gas (GHG) | Scope | Units | Calculation Standards |
|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|---|
| Greenhouse Gases (GHG) | Non- consolidated | | Scope 1 emissions (direct emissions), Scope 2 emissions (indirect emissions from energy use), and Scope 3 emissions (other indirect emissions) [Calculation Standards] GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard GX League Calculation, Monitoring, and Reporting Guidelines |
| Scope1 | Non- consolidated | t-CO ₂ | Greenhouse gas emissions from fuel use (direct emissions) [Factor] • Ministry of the Environment: List of Calculation Methods and Emission Factors under the Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures |
| Scope2 | Non- consolidated | t-CO ₂ | Greenhouse gas emissions from the use of externally supplied electricity and heat (indirect emissions) [Factor] • Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry: Emission Factors by Electricity Providers |
| Scope3 | Non- consolidated | t-CO₂e | Other greenhouse gas emissions (Indirect emissions) [Calculation Standards] Category 1 Purchased goods and services Quantity of products purchased by the company × Intensity Category 2: Capital Goods Capital goods increase during the period × Intensity Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities outside of Scope 1 and 2 Energy type consumption × Intensity Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution Greenhouse gas emissions reported based on the Energy Conservation Law (designated shippers) periodic report Category 5: Waste generated in operations Waste disposal amount × Intensity Category 6: Business travel Number of employees × Intensity Category 7: Employee commuting Number of employees × Number of working days × Intensity Category 10: Processing of sold products Intermediate product shipment quantity × Intensity Category 11: Usage of sold products Product sales volume × Annual energy consumption × Usage years × Intensity Category 12: Disposal of sold products Waste product weight × Intensity [Coefficient, Intensity] • Ministry of the Environment: Einsion Factor Database for Calculating Greenhouse Gas Emissions through the Supply Chain • National Research and Development Agency National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology 10EA ¹ |

ESG Data (Environment)

| | Scope | Units | Calculation Standards |
|-------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Water Usage | Non- consolidated | thousand m ³ | Total Water Usage (Public water, groundwater, industrial water) [Calculation Standards] • Isuzu Group Environmental Activity Guidelines |
| | Scope | Units | Calculation Standards |
| | | | Total Emissions of Waste |

Independent Assurance Report (PDF)



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ESG Data (Social)

| Calculation Period | Non-consolidated: ISUZU MOTORS LIMITED Consolidated: ISUZU MOTORS LIMITED and its domestic and overseas subsidiaries Domestic: ISUZU MOTORS LIMITED and domestic consolidated subsidiaries Overseas: Overseas consolidated subsidiaries |
|--------------------|--|
| Coverage | The proportion of employees from companies included within the scope of this indicator relative to the total number of consolidated employees in the Isuzu Group. Coverage marked with "-" or items not listed are standalone data. |

Employee

have been verified by a third-party for the FY2024 data.

| | | Scope | Coverage | Unit | FY2022 | FY2023 | FY2024 |
|--|-------------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------------------|--------|--------|----------|
| | Total | | | | 44,299 | 44,495 | 45,034 🗹 |
| Male The number of employees Total | Male | Consolidated | 100% | The number of | 39,166 | 39,058 | 39,371 🗹 |
| | Female | | | | 5,133 | 5,437 | 5,663 🗹 |
| | Total | | | employees | 8,056 | 8,056 | 8,491 🗹 |
| | Male | Non- consolidated | | | 7,591 | 7,581 | 7,923 🗹 |
| Female | | | | 465 | 475 | 568 ☑ | |
| | Japan | | | | 28,727 | 28,544 | 29,017 |
| Number of Employees | Asia Consolidated | 100% | The number of | 12,475 | 12,684 | 12,814 | |
| by Region Africa | Africa | Consolidated | 100% | employees | 1,676 | 1,781 | 1,883 |
| | Other Areas | | | | 1,421 | 1,486 | 1,320 |
| Outside Number: Average Temporary Employees | Number of | Consolidated | 100% | The number of employees | 14,320 | 15,146 | 14,455 |
| | Total | | | The number of employees | | - | 2,469 |
| | Male | Consolidated | 90.0% | | | | 2,050 |
| Number of New Hires | Female | | | | - | | 419 |
| Nulliber of New Files | Total | | | | 314 | 408 | 553 |
| | Male | Non- consolidated | | | 291 | 364 | 495 |
| | Female | | | | 23 | 44 | 58 |
| | Total | | | | | | 897 |
| | Male | Japan | 63.7% | | | | 806 |
| Number of New | Female | | | The number of | | - | 91 |
| Graduates Hired | Total | | | employees | 256 | 296 | 291 🗹 |
| | Male | Non- consolidated | | | 239 | 270 | 260 ☑ |
| | Female | | | | 17 | 26 | 31 🗹 |

| | Total | | | | - | - | 864 |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-------|--------|--------|
| | Male | Japan | 63.7% | | - | - | 745 |
| Number of Career | Female | | | The number of | - | - | 119 |
| Employees Hired | Total | | | employees | 58 | 112 | 262 |
| | Male | Non- consolidated | - | | 52 | 94 | 235 |
| | Female | consonauca | | | 6 | 18 | 27 |
| Number of Foreign Nation | als Hired | Non- consolidated | - | The number of employees | 7 | 8 | 18 |
| Rehired Retiree Numbers | | Non- consolidated | - | The number of employees | 762 | 813 | 866 |
| | | Consolidated | 100% | | - | 4.14 | 3.81 |
| Voluntary Resignation Rate | | Non- consolidated | - | % | 1.68 | 2.15 | 2.38 |
| Resignation Rate, Includin to Reaching the Retiremen | | Non- consolidated | | % | 5.00 | 4.90 | 6.39 |
| | | Japan | 64.4% | | | | 2.38 |
| Percentage of Employees with Disabilities*1 | Overseas | 34.4% | % | | | 0.21 | |
| | Non- consolidated | - | | 1.97 | 2.16 | 2.25 [| |
| | Total | Consolidated | Consolidated 100% | | | | 6,901 |
| | Male | | | The number of employees | | | 6,237 |
| Female | Female | | | | | | 664 |
| Management*2 | Total | | | The number of employees | 1,417 | 1,433 | 1,552 |
| | Male | Non- | Non- consolidated | | 1,368 | 1,385 | 1,495 |
| | Female | consonauca | | employees | 49 | 48 | 57 |
| | | Consolidated | 100% | | | | 9.62 |
| Ratio of Female Managers | | Non- consolidated | | % | 3.46 | 3.35 | 3.67 E |
| | Total | | | - age | 41.2 | 41.0 | 40.8 |
| Average Age | Male | Non- consolidated | Non- solidated | | | | 41.0 |
| | Female | consonauca | | | | | 38.6 |
| | Total | | | | 18.7 | 18.3 | 17.3 |
| Average Years of Service | Male | Non- consolidated | - | Years | | | 17.7 |
| | Female | consonauca | | | | | 12.4 |
| Average Annual Salary*3 | | Non- consolidated | - | Thousands of yen | 7,534 | 7,770 | 7,886 |
| | All workers | | | | - | 84.8 | 84.7 |
| Gender Wage Gap | Regular employees | Non- | | % | | 81.1 | 81.3 [|
| among Workers*4 | Part-time and fixed-term workers | consolidated | | N | | 105.8 | 109.5 |

^{*1} Figures in Japan are calculated based on the Act to Facilitate the Employment of Persons with Disabilities, with data as of June 1 each year. For overseas, calculations are based on the laws of countries with applicable regulations, counting one person with a disability as one individual, with data as of the end of each fiscal month.

^{*2} Isuzu targets senior positions.

^{*3} Average annual salary includes non-standard salary and bonus.

^{*4} It represents the ratio of women's annual average wage to men's annual average wage.

ESG Data (Social)

Number of Employees Using Childcare/Nursing Care Support Systems

| | Unit | FY2022 | FY2023 | FY2024 |
|--|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Parenting Leave | | 66 | 81 | 128 |
| Male | | 31 | 49 | 94 |
| Female | | 35 | 32 | 34 |
| Rate of male employees taking childcare leave*1 | The number of employees | | 87.7% | 88.0% |
| Nursing Care Leave | | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| Male | | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Female | | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Shortened Working Hours (Nursing Care and Childcare) | | 31 | 33 | 36 |
| Male | | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Female | | 28 | 29 | 33 |

^{*1} This is a calculation of the percentage of employees who have taken childcare leave and childcare purpose leave.

Health and Safety

Total Number of Incidents

| | Unit | FY2022 | FY2023 | FY2024 |
|-------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| All workers | Cases | 23 | 29 | 31 |

Number of Fatal Accidents

| | Unit | FY2022 | FY2023 | FY2024 |
|----------------------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| Regular Employees | Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 ☑ |
| Part-time and fixed-term workers | Cases | 0 | 0 | 1 🗹 |

Lost Time Due to Injury Frequency Rate*1

| | FY2022 | FY2023 | FY2024 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|
| Lost Time Due to Injury Frequency Rate | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.16 ☑ |
| Automobile Manufacturing (Japan)*2 | 0.18 | 0.22 | 0.27 |

^{*1} Number of fatalities and injuries due to industrial accidents per 1 million actual working hours (accident frequency)

Safety Training

| | Unit | FY2022 | FY2023 | FY2024 |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Number of Safety Course Attendees | The number of employees | 5,344 | 2,665 | 2,818 |

Human Resource Development

Training Achievements

| | Unit | FY2022 | FY2023 | FY2024 |
|-------------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total Hours of Training | Hours | 231,993 | 184,079 | 170,633 |
| Hours Per Employee | Tiouis | 29 | 23 | 21 |

Social Contribution Activities

Social Contribution Expenditure in FY2024 (Non-consolidated): 880 Million Yen

| | Unit | Social contribution expenditure | In-kind Donations | Donations |
|--------|---------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| Amount | 1 million yen | 739 | 7 | 130 |

^{*2} Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Survey of Occupational Accident Trends, statistics tables.

Social: Independent Assurance Report Governance

ESG Data (Social)

Product Quality

| | Unit | FY2022 | FY2023 | FY2024 |
|-------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| Number of recalls | Cases | 17 | 12 | 9 |

External Evaluation of Safety

Regional breakdown of vehicle models receiving overall 5-star safety ratings in the NCAP*1 program

| Region | External Assessment | Model | Rating | Ratio |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------|---------|-------|
| Europe | Euro NCAP | D-MAX | 5 Stars | 1/1 |
| Australia | ANCAP | D-MAX, MU-X | 5 Stars | 2/2 |
| Southeast Asia | ASEAN NCAOP | D-MAX, MU-X | 5 Stars | 2/2 |

^{*1} NCAP (New Car Assessment Program): A program that evaluates the safety of new cars, implemented with different standards and methods depending on the country or region.

Calculation Standards

| Calculation Period | FY2024 (April 1, 2023 - March 31, 2024) | |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| Metrics Calculation Scope | Non-consolidated: ISUZU MOTORS LIMITED | |
| | Consolidated: ISUZU MOTORS LIMITED and its domestic and overseas subsidiaries | |

| | Scope | Units | Calculation Standards | |
|---|---|--------|---|--|
| Ratio of Women Management (Senior Level) | Non- consolidated | % | Proportion of Female Managers Among All Managers * Managers refer to employees in positions at the level of section chief or higher, excluding executives [Calculation Method] Calculated as follows, based on the Isuzu Group Social Data Manual • Ratio of Female Managers (Senior Positions) = (Number of Female Managers in Senior Positions / Total Number of Managers in Senior Positions) × 100 [Reference Legislation, etc.] Act on Promotion of Women's Participation and Advancement in the Workplace (Act on Promotion of Female Participation) | |
| Percentage of Employees with Disabilities | Non- consolidated | % | Proportion of Regularly Employed Workers with Disabilities Relative to All Regularly Employed Workers [Calculation Method] Calculated as follows, based on the Isuzu Group Social Data Manual: Disability Employment Ratio — (Number of Regularly Employed Workers with Disabilities / Total Number of Regularly Employed Workers) × 100 *1 Part-time workers (working 20 hours or more but less than 30 hours per week) are counted as 0.5 persons *2 Severely disabled individuals are counted as 2 persons *3 As Isuzu Hospital falls under the category of industries with an exclusion rate setting, the number of regularly employed workers is calculated at 70% of the actual number [Reference Legislation, etc.] Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare 'Act to Facilitate the Employment of Persons with Disabilities' | |
| Number of Employees (By Gender) | Non- consolidated and Consolidated | People | Non-consolidated: Excludes those seconded from Isuzu to external organizations, but includes those seconded to Isuzu from external organizations Consolidated: Excludes those seconded from the Isuzu Group to external organizations, but includes those seconded to the Isuzu Group from external organizations Aggregation Scope: For companies with a fiscal year ending in March, the data is as of March 31; for companies a fiscal year ending in December, the data is as of December 31 | |
| Number of New Graduate Hires (By Gender) | Non- consolidated | People | Full-time employees who have been directly hired without a fixed term of employment, from among students who are job-hunting in anticipation of graduating from various schools and institutions However, individuals who have graduated from school within approximately the last three years and have successfully passed Isuzu's new graduate hiring process are also treated as new graduate hires | |
| Number of Career Employees Hired (By Gender) | Non- consolidated | People | Among full-time employees who have been directly hired without a fixed term of employment, those who are not new graduate hires | |

ESG Data (Social)

| Gender Wage Gap Among Workers | Non- consolidated | % | The ratio of the average annual wage of female workers to the average annual wage of male workers [Calculation Method] Calculated as follows, based on the Isuzu Group Social Data Manual For regular employment, non-regular employment, and all workers, the gender wage gap is calculate follows: Gender Wage Gap = (Average Annual Wage of Women / Average Annual Wage of Men) × 10 [Reference Legislation, etc.] Act on the Promotion of Women's Active Engagement in Professional Life | |
|---|----------------------|--------|---|--|
| Lost Time Due to Injury Frequency Rate | Non- consolidated | - | Number of fatalities and injuries due to industrial accidents per 1 million actual working hours (accident frequency) [Calculation Method] Calculated as follows, based on the Isuzu Group Social Data Manual Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate = (Number of Fatalities and Injuries Due to Occupational Accidents / Total Actual Man-Hours Worked) × 1,000,00 | |
| Number of Fatal Accidents (By regular and part-time and fixed-term workers) | Non- consolidated | People | Those who died due to occupational injuries Accidents that occurred during work and were caused by the work itself Traffic accidents that occurred within business sites or on the premises | |

Independent Assurance Report (PDF)



Building a better working world

Translation

Translation

Translation are between go an English translation of an independent assurance report prepared in Japanese and is for information and reference purposes only. In the event of a discrepancy between the Japanese and English versions, the Japanese version will prevail.

Independent practitioner's assurance report

Mr. Shinsuke Minami President and Representative Director Isuzu Motors Limited

We have been engaged by Isuzu Motors Limited (hereafter the "Company") to perform a 'limited assurance engagement, as defined by International Standards on Assurance Engagements, associated engagement, as cernment of membrane that are in Associated and indicate the here after referred to as the engagement, to report on the Company's society data and indices (the "Subject Matter") contained in the Company's "Sustainability Report 2024_ESG data" (the "Report") for the period from April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024. The scope of our assurance procedures was limited to the indicators marked with the symbol "" in the Report.

Criteria applied by the Company

In preparing the Subject Matter, the Company applied the Criteria, that it determined with consideration of laws and regulations applicable to the Company as presented on the Report.

The Company's responsibilities

The Company's management is responsible for selecting the Criteria, and for presenting the Subject Matter in accordance with that Criteria, in all material respects. This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal controls, maintaining adequate records and making estimates that are relevant to the preparation of the subject matter, such that it is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

EY's responsibilities

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the presentation of the Subject Matter based on the evidence we have obtained.

We conducted our engagement in accordance with the International Standard for Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information ("ISAE 3000 (Revised)') and the terms of reference for this engagement as agreed with the Company on March 29, 2024. Those standards require that we plan and perform our engagement to express a conclusion on whether we are aware of any material modifications that need to be made to the Subject Matter in order for it to be in accordance with the Criteria, and to issue a report. The nature, timing, and extent of the procedures selected depend on our judgment, including an assessment of the risk of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our limited assurance conclusions.

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ESG Data (Governance)

Composition of Officers

| | | Unit | As of June 26, 2024 |
|--|---|---------|---------------------|
| Board of Directors | Directors | Person | 14 |
| | Independent Outside Directors | reisuii | 6 |
| | Proportion of Independent Outside Directors | % | 42.85 |
| | Female Directors | Person | 2 |
| | Proportion of Female Directors | % | 14.28 |
| Audit and Supervisory Committee | Audit and Supervisory Committee Members | | 5 |
| | Independent Outside Directors Person | | 3 |
| Nomination and Remuneration Committee | Nomination and Remuneration Committee Members | | 5 |
| | Independent Outside Directors | | 3 |

Meetings Held

| | | Unit | FY2022 | FY2023 | FY2024 |
|--|---|-------|----------|--------|--------|
| Board of Directors | Number of meetings | Times | 15 | 15 | 14 |
| | Attendance rate among Outside directors | % | 100 | 100 | 98.57 |
| Audit and Supervisory Committee (Board of Corporate Auditors) | Number of meetings | Times | 11 (5)*1 | 15 | 15 |
| | Attendance rate | % | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Nomination and Remuneration Committee | Number of meetings | Times | 8 | 8 | 9 |

^{*1} The Board of Corporate Auditors had held five meetings by June 25, 2021, the date of the Company's transition into a company with an Audit and Supervisory Committee.