

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Hyundai Motor India Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Hyundai Motor India Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "Holding Company") and its subsidiaries (Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 March 2026, and the consolidated statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at 31 March 2026, of its consolidated profit and other comprehensive loss, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in terms of the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the relevant provisions of the Act, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

Key Audit Matter

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Revenue Recognition	
Refer note 2.8 and 29 to consolidated financial statements	
The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
The Holding Company recognises revenue from sale of vehicles on satisfaction of performance obligations as per terms of sale/ understanding with the customers. The Holding Company focuses on sale of vehicles as a key performance measure, which could create an incentive for management to recognise revenue before satisfaction of performance obligations as per terms of sale/ understanding with the customers. Further, sale of vehicles is a key performance indicator, hence there could be pressure on management to meet expectation of external stakeholders, leading to an increased risk of overstatement of revenue. Accordingly, revenue recognition from sale of vehicles is identified as a key audit matter as there is a risk of revenue being overstated on account of recognition before satisfaction of performance obligations as per terms of sale/ understanding with the customers.	Our audit procedures included the following: - Assessed the Holding Company's accounting policies in respect of revenue recognition by comparing with applicable accounting standards; - Evaluated the design and implementation and tested the operating effectiveness of the key internal controls including general information and technology (IT) controls and key IT application controls over recognition of revenue; - Performed substantive testing by selecting samples using statistical sampling method for revenue transactions recorded during the year. For samples selected, examined the underlying documents to test that revenue recorded is in the correct accounting period; - Tested samples of revenue transactions recorded closer to the year end and after the year end selected using statistical sampling. For samples selected, we verified the underlying documents to examine the revenue recognition is in the correct accounting period; - Performed analytical procedures on revenue recognised during the year basis historical trends to identify unusual variances; - Examined journal entries posted to revenue using specified risk-based criteria to identify unusual items; - Evaluated adequacy of disclosures given in Note 29 to consolidated financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the applicable accounting standards.

Other Information

The Holding Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and auditor's report thereon. The annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the Holding Company's annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take necessary actions, as applicable under the relevant laws and regulations.

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Holding Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements in term of the requirements of the Act that give a true and fair view of the consolidated state of affairs, consolidated profit/ loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act. The respective Management and Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of each company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; the selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Management and Board of Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Management and Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability

of each company to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the respective Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of each company.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- ◆ Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- ◆ Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3) (i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- ◆ Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management and Board of Directors.
- ◆ Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of consolidated financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the appropriateness of this assumption. If we conclude that

Independent Auditor's Report (Contd.)

a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- ♦ Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company and such other entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
- 2 A. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report, to the extent applicable, that:
 - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements.
 - b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept by

the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, so far as it appears from our examination of those books, except

- ♦ in case of one subsidiary company, the back-up of the books of account and other relevant books and papers in electronic mode has not been kept on servers physically located in India on a daily basis and
- ♦ for the matters stated in the paragraph 2B(f) below on reporting under Rule 11 (g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

- c. The consolidated balance sheet, the consolidated statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.
- d. In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on 1 April 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies incorporated in India, none of the directors of the Group companies incorporated in India is disqualified as on 31 March 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
- f. the modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph 2A(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph 2B(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.
- g. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

- B. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

- a. The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2026 on the consolidated financial position of the Group. Refer Note 35.1 to the consolidated financial statements.

- b. The Group did not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contracts including derivative contracts during the year ended 31 March 2026.
- c. There are no amounts which are required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company or its subsidiary companies incorporated in India during the year ended 31 March 2026.
- d. (i) The respective management of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 47 to the consolidated financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Holding Company or any of such subsidiary companies to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Holding Company or any of such subsidiary companies ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (ii) The respective management of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 47 to the consolidated financial statements, no funds have been received by the Holding Company or any of such subsidiary companies from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Holding Company or any of such subsidiary companies shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (iii) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (i) and (ii) above, contain any material misstatement.
- e. The final dividend paid by the Holding Company and its subsidiary company incorporated in India during the year, in respect of the same declared for the previous year, is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to payment of dividend.
- As stated in Note 17 to the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the Holding Company and its subsidiary company incorporated in India have proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the respective members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The dividend declared is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to declaration of dividend.
- f. Based on our examination which included test checks, except for the instances mentioned below, the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies have used accounting software for maintaining its books of account, which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the respective softwares:
- In case of the Holding Company, the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes for the accounting software;
- In case of the Holding Company, the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled at the application level of the accounting software for certain fields relating to payroll, inventory, purchases to payables, revenue to receivables, property, plant and equipment, management financial reporting process and production records;
- In case of Holding Company, the audit trail was not enabled for certain changes which were performed by users having privilege access rights related to debug access, for the accounting software used for maintaining the books of accounts.
- In case of a subsidiary company, the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled for the accounting software;
- Further, in case of Holding Company and a subsidiary, where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated throughout the year, we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. In case of another subsidiary company, we are unable to comment whether there were any instance of the audit trail feature

Independent Auditor's Report (Contd.)

been tampered with as the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled for the accounting software.

Additionally in case of Holding Company, except where audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled in the previous years, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention. Furthermore, in respect of one subsidiary company, other than the period where audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled in the previous years, the audit trail has been preserved by the subsidiary company as per the statutory requirements for record retention. Also, in respect of other subsidiary, the audit trail has not been preserved as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

- C. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid during the current year by the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies to its directors is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director by the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

For **BSR & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Harsh Vardhan Lakhotia
Partner

Place: Gurugram
Date: 08 May 2026

Membership No.: 222432
ICAI UDIN:26222432XKQOFK6070

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report

on the Consolidated Financial Statements of Hyundai Motor India Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

(xxi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no qualifications or adverse remarks by the respective auditors in the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 reports of the companies incorporated in India and included in the consolidated financial statements.

For **BSR & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Harsh Vardhan Lakhotia

Partner

Membership No.: 222432

ICAI UDIN:26222432XKQOFK6070

Place: Gurugram

Date: 08 May 2026

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report

on the consolidated financial statements of Hyundai Motor India Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid consolidated financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

(Referred to in paragraph 2(A)(g) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Opinion

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of Hyundai Motor India Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company") as of and for the year ended 31 March 2026, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company and such companies incorporated in India under the Act which are its subsidiary companies, as of that date.

In our opinion, the Holding Company and such companies incorporated in India which are its subsidiary companies, have, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2026, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by such companies considering the essential components of such internal controls stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Company's Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the respective company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to

financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in

conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

For **BSR & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Harsh Vardhan Lakhotia

Partner

Place: Gurugram

Date: 08 May 2026

Membership No.: 222432

ICAI UDIN:26222432XKQOFK6070

Consolidated Balance Sheet

as at March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	122,907.21	62,907.54
Capital work-in-progress	4.1	7,253.04	47,183.61
Right-of-use assets	5	6,510.10	6,192.50
Intangible assets	6	1,281.79	1,951.01
Financial assets			
Investments	7	73.59	-
Other financial assets	8	919.57	774.01
Deferred tax assets (net)	43.4	9,851.41	10,320.99
Non-current tax assets (net)	9	5,458.82	6,465.27
Other non-current assets	10	5,019.97	4,855.25
Total non-current assets		159,275.50	140,650.18
Current assets			
Inventories	11	35,935.14	34,043.57
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	12	21,936.95	23,891.23
Cash and cash equivalents	13	87,116.73	48,457.17
Bank balance other than above	13	18,403.05	37,334.53
Other financial assets	14	6,631.53	4,572.66
Other current assets	15	14,743.68	12,024.25
Total current assets		184,767.08	160,323.41
Total assets		344,042.58	300,973.59
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	16	8,125.41	8,125.41
Other equity			
Reserves and surplus	17	192,024.77	154,839.24
Total equity		200,150.18	162,964.65
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	18	4,549.65	5,359.88
Lease liabilities	19	796.33	474.38
Provisions	20	10,040.51	8,736.37
Other non-current liabilities	21	9,749.07	10,775.08
Total non-current liabilities		25,135.56	25,345.71
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	22	5,415.39	2,558.37
Lease liabilities	23	214.25	109.67
Trade payables			
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and	24	1,801.39	1,834.21
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		70,204.67	69,027.87
Other financial liabilities	25	14,634.88	15,767.52
Other current liabilities	26	14,903.68	14,281.65
Provisions	27	5,968.76	4,974.42
Current tax liabilities (net)	28	5,613.82	4,109.52
Total current liabilities		118,756.84	112,663.23
Total liabilities		143,892.40	138,008.94
Total equity and liabilities		344,042.58	300,973.59
Material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

for **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration No. 101248W/W-10002

Harsh Vardhan Lakhotia
Partner
Membership Number: 222432

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 8, 2026

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Hyundai Motor India Limited
CIN: L29309TN1996PLC035377

Tarun Garg
Managing Director and CEO
DIN: 00045669
Place: Gurugram

Wangdo Hur
Whole-time Director and CFO
DIN: 10039866
Place: Gurugram

Pradeep Chugh
Company Secretary
Membership Number: A18711
Place: Gurugram
Date: May 8, 2026

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Income			
Revenue from operations	29	707,633.34	691,928.88
Other income	30	9,490.35	8,700.49
Total income		717,123.69	700,629.37
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	31(a)	501,813.61	493,978.87
Purchases of stock-in-trade	31(b)	3,957.98	7,497.41
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	31(c)	(566.46)	(1,772.37)
Employee benefits expense	32	27,474.38	23,112.09
Finance costs	33	1,064.68	1,272.00
Depreciation and amortisation expense	6.1	21,979.96	21,052.58
Other expenses	34	89,366.57	79,989.80
Cost of materials consumed for own use		(397.60)	(414.50)
Total expenses		644,693.12	624,715.88
Profit before tax		72,430.57	75,913.49
Tax expense			
Current tax	43.1	17,623.49	20,322.83
Deferred tax (net)	43.1	491.88	(811.48)
Total tax expense		18,115.37	19,511.35
Profit for the year		54,315.20	56,402.14
Other comprehensive income ("OCI") for the year			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</i>			
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liability/(asset)	36.2	(88.61)	(125.69)
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	43.3	22.30	31.63
Total other comprehensive loss for the year		(66.31)	(94.06)
Total comprehensive income for the year		54,248.89	56,308.08
Earnings per equity share (equity share of ₹ 10 paid up)	40		
- Basic earnings per share (₹)		66.85	69.41
- Diluted earnings per share (₹)		66.85	69.41
Material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

for **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration No. 101248W/W-10002

Harsh Vardhan Lakhotia
Partner
Membership Number: 222432

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 8, 2026

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Hyundai Motor India Limited
CIN: L29309TN1996PLC035377

Tarun Garg
Managing Director and CEO
DIN: 00045669
Place: Gurugram

Wangdo Hur
Whole-time Director and CFO
DIN: 10039866
Place: Gurugram

Pradeep Chugh
Company Secretary
Membership Number: A18711
Place: Gurugram
Date: May 8, 2026

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

A. Equity share capital (refer note 16 and 17)

	No. of shares	₹ in million
Balance as at April 1, 2024	8,125,411	8,125.41
Add: Increase in equity shares on sub division of 1 equity share of face value of INR 1,000 each into 100 equity shares of face value of INR 10 each	804,415,689	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	812,541,100	8,125.41
Balance as at April 1, 2025	812,541,100	8,125.41
Balance as at March 31, 2026	812,541,100	8,125.41

B. Other equity (refer note 17)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus		Total
	General Reserve	Retained earnings	
Balance as at April 1, 2024	4,963.91	93,567.25	98,531.16
Total comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2025			
Profit for the year	-	56,402.14	56,402.14
Other comprehensive loss (net of tax) - Transferred to retained earnings	-	(94.06)	(94.06)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	56,308.08	56,308.08
Transactions with owners of the Company			
Contributions and distributions			
Dividend paid (including withholding tax)	-	-	-
Total contributions and distributions	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	4,963.91	149,875.33	154,839.24
Balance as at April 1, 2025	4,963.91	149,875.33	154,839.24
Total comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2026			
Profit for the year	-	54,315.20	54,315.20
Other comprehensive loss (net of tax) - Transferred to retained earnings	-	(66.31)	(66.31)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	54,248.89	54,248.89
Transactions with owners of the Company			
Contributions and distributions			
Dividend paid (including withholding tax)	-	(17,063.36)	(17,063.36)
Total contributions and distributions	-	(17,063.36)	(17,063.36)
Balance as at March 31, 2026	4,963.91	187,060.86	192,024.77

Material accounting policies (refer note 2)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

for **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration No. 101248W/W-10002

Harsh Vardhan Lakhotia
Partner
Membership Number: 222432

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 8, 2026

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Hyundai Motor India Limited
CIN: L29309TN1996PLC035377

Tarun Garg
Managing Director and CEO
DIN: 00045669
Place: Gurugram

Wangdo Hur
Whole-time Director and CFO
DIN: 10039866
Place: Gurugram

Pradeep Chugh
Company Secretary
Membership Number: A18711
Place: Gurugram
Date: May 8, 2026

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the year	54,315.20	56,402.14
Adjustments for		
Tax expense	18,115.37	19,511.35
Depreciation and amortisation expense	21,752.27	20,922.01
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	227.69	130.57
Finance costs	1,064.68	1,272.00
Gain on PPE sold/scrapped/written off (net)	(65.87)	(20.04)
Interest income from bank deposits	(4,551.25)	(5,683.89)
Interest income - Others	(22.20)	(13.14)
Income from government grant	(369.13)	(546.92)
Unrealised foreign exchange loss/(gain) {net}	(824.48)	7.88
Operating profit before working capital/other changes	89,642.28	91,981.96
Working capital adjustments		
(Increase) in inventories	(1,891.57)	(887.28)
Decrease in trade receivables	2,247.98	1,082.29
(Increase) in other financial assets (current and non-current)	(2,196.02)	(1,274.24)
(Increase) in other assets (current and non-current)	(2,600.74)	(3,537.70)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables	1,026.51	(3,945.32)
Increase in other financial liabilities (current)	356.68	4,851.13
(Decrease) in other liabilities (current and non-current)	(36.83)	(25,258.84)
Increase in provisions (current and non-current)	1,773.39	110.01
Cash generated from operating activities	88,321.68	63,122.01
Income taxes paid (net of refunds)	(15,110.37)	(19,672.78)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	73,211.31	43,449.23
Cash flows from investing activities		
Deposits with banks with original maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months	(41,576.93)	(88,395.09)
Maturity of deposits with banks with original maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months	60,067.22	128,885.96
Payment for acquisition of property plant and equipment and intangible assets (including Right-of-use assets)	(42,663.93)	(53,068.39)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	147.69	139.41
Interest received on bank deposits	4,993.77	8,299.80
Acquisition of other investment	(380.51)	-
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(19,412.69)	(4,138.31)
Cash flows from financing activities (refer note below)		
Repayment of sales tax/VAT deferral loan	(1,390.86)	(1,451.19)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(207.40)	(151.08)
Proceeds from short term borrowings	7,025.75	6,569.70
Repayment of short term borrowings	(4,077.27)	(5,401.84)
Finance costs paid	(194.05)	(194.13)
Dividend paid (including withholding Tax)	(17,063.36)	-
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	(15,907.19)	(628.54)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	37,891.43	38,682.38
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	48,457.17	9,732.15
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents held	768.13	42.64
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 13)	87,116.73	48,457.17
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	87,116.73	48,457.17
Bank balances other than above at the end of the year	18,403.05	37,334.53
Total cash and bank balances at the end of the year	105,519.78	85,791.70

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

Notes:

- The above Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared using indirect method as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) - Statement of Cash Flows.
- Reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the Balance Sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes.

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026			For the year ended March 31, 2025		
	Borrowings	Lease liabilities	Total	Borrowings	Lease liabilities	Total
Balance as at beginning of the year	7,918.25	584.05	8,502.30	7,679.15	653.26	8,332.41
Changes from financing activities						
Repayment of sales tax/VAT deferral loan (refer note 18 and note 22)	(1,390.86)	-	(1,390.86)	(1,451.18)	-	(1,451.18)
Proceeds from short term borrowings (refer note 22)	7,025.75	-	7,025.75	6,569.70	-	6,569.70
Repayment of short term borrowings (refer note 22)	(4,077.27)	-	(4,077.27)	(5,401.84)	-	(5,401.84)
Repayment of lease liabilities (refer note 19 and note 23)	-	(207.39)	(207.39)	-	(151.08)	(151.08)
Interest expense (refer note 33)	77.54	67.38	144.92	79.67	51.45	131.12
Finance costs paid (refer note 33)	(77.54)	-	(77.54)	(79.67)	-	(79.67)
Total changes from financing cash flows	1,557.62	(140.01)	1,417.61	(283.32)	(99.63)	(382.95)
The effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	120.05		120.05	(24.50)	-	(24.50)
Other changes						
Liability-related						
New leases (refer note 39)	-	561.68	561.68	-	30.42	30.42
Unwinding of discounting impact (refer note 18)	369.12	-	369.12	546.92	-	546.92
Interest expense (refer note 33)	116.59	-	116.59	114.45	-	114.45
Adjustments (refer note 39)	-	4.86	4.86	-	-	-
Finance costs paid (refer note 33)	(116.59)	-	(116.59)	(114.45)	-	(114.45)
Total liability related other changes	369.12	566.54	935.66	546.92	30.42	577.33
Balance as at end of the year	9,965.04	1,010.58	10,975.62	7,918.25	584.05	8,502.30

Material accounting policies (refer note 2)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

for **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration No. 101248W/W-10002

Harsh Vardhan Lakhotia
Partner
Membership Number: 222432

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 8, 2026

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Hyundai Motor India Limited
CIN: L29309TN1996PLC035377

Tarun Garg
Managing Director and CEO
DIN: 00045669
Place: Gurugram

Wangdo Hur
Whole-time Director and CFO
DIN: 10039866
Place: Gurugram

Pradeep Chugh
Company Secretary
Membership Number: A18711
Place: Gurugram
Date: May 8, 2026

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

1. Corporate information

Hyundai Motor India Limited (HMIL or the Company or the Parent) was incorporated on May 06, 1996 as a public limited company, under the Companies Act, 1956. HMIL is a subsidiary of Hyundai Motor Company (HMC or the ultimate parent company), South Korea, domiciled and having its registered office at Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu, India. HMIL together with its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as "Group") is in the business of manufacturing and supply of motor vehicles, engine, transmission and other parts, provide related after-sales activities, related engineering services and rendering of brokerage services.

Disclosure related to entities considered in the Consolidated Financial Information

Name of the entity	Nature of interest	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Hyundai Motor India Engineering Private Limited	Indian wholly owned subsidiary	100%	100%
Hyundai India Insurance and Broking Private Limited	Indian wholly owned subsidiary	100%	100%

2. Material accounting policies

2.1 Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared and presented in accordance with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). GAAP comprises of Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as specified in Sec 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read together with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and the relevant amendment rules issued thereafter, pronouncements of regulatory bodies applicable to the Group and other provisions of the Act.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian ₹ (INR), the functional currency of the Group. Items included in the consolidated financial statements of the Group are recorded using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates (the 'functional currency').

The consolidated financial statements has been prepared as a going concern on the basis of relevant Ind AS that are effective at the reporting date, March 31, 2026.

Transactions and balances with values below the rounding off norm adopted by the Group have been

reflected as "0" in the relevant notes in these consolidated financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended March 31, 2026 were approved and authorised for issue in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors on May 08, 2026

2.2 Basis of consolidation

(i) Subsidiaries

The Consolidated financial statements includes the financial statements of Hyundai Motor India Limited, its wholly owned subsidiaries namely, Hyundai Motor India Engineering Private Limited ('subsidiary company') and Hyundai India Insurance Broking Private Limited ('Other subsidiary').

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to effect those returns through its power over the entity.

The financial statement of subsidiaries are included in the Consolidated Financial Statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies.

(ii) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with equity accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

2.3 Basis of measurement

These consolidated financial information have been prepared under the historical cost basis, except for defined benefit obligation which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- (i) Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- (ii) Level 2 inputs are other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- (iii) Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

2.4 Use of judgements and estimates

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, the management of the Group is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the reported amounts of assets and liabilities incomes and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if revision affects both current and future periods.

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial information is included in the following notes:

(i) Judgements

- ♦ Lease term: whether the Group is reasonably certain to exercise extension options. (Refer Note 2.16)

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties at the reporting date that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year is included in the following notes:

(ii) Estimates

- ♦ Useful lives of Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (Refer Note 2.10 and Note 2.11)
- ♦ Measurement of defined benefit obligation; key actuarial assumptions (Refer Note 2.15)
- ♦ Provision for warranty (Refer Note 2.21)
- ♦ Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood

and magnitude of an outflow of resources. (Refer Note 2.21)

2.5 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

The cost of raw materials, components, consumable stores and spare parts and stock-in-trade are determined on a weighted average basis. Cost includes freight, taxes and duties and other charges incurred for bringing the goods to the present location and condition and is net of credit under the Goods and Services Tax ('GST') where applicable.

The valuation of manufactured finished goods and work-in-progress includes the combined cost of material, labour and manufacturing overheads incurred in bringing the goods to the present location and condition.

Due allowance is estimated and made by the management for slow moving/non-moving items of inventory, wherever necessary, based on the past experience and such allowances are adjusted against the carrying inventory value.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

The net realisable value of work-in-progress is determined with reference to the selling prices of related finished goods. Raw materials, components and other supplies held for use in the production of finished products are not written down below cost except in cases when a decline in the price of materials indicates that the cost of the finished products shall exceed the net realisable value.

The comparison of cost and net realisable value is made on an item-by-item basis.

Sale of raw materials

Sale of raw materials are considered as a recovery of cost of materials and adjusted against cost of materials consumed.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

The Group's cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and in banks and demand deposits with banks, which can be withdrawn at any point of time, without prior notice or penalty on the principal and without any significant risk of change in value.

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, in banks and deposits with banks, net of outstanding bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and are considered part of the Group's cash management system.

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

2.7 Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/(loss) after tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Group are segregated based on the available information.

2.8 Revenue recognition

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the Group and any taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. Revenue is recognised when recovery of consideration is probable.

Sale of products

Revenues from domestic sale is recognized on unconditional appropriation of goods from factory/ stockyard on transfer of goods to common carrier and there are no unfulfilled obligations to the customer as per the terms of sale/understanding with the customers. Further revenues from export sale is recognized when goods are shipped on board or delivery of goods at the destination port as per the terms of sale/understanding with the customers.

Sale of services

Income from sale of maintenance services and extended warranties are recognised as income over the relevant period of service or extended warranty. When the Group sells products that are bundled with additional service or extended period of warranty, such services are treated as a separate performance obligation only if the service or warranty is optional to the customer or includes an additional service component. In such cases, the transaction price allocated towards such additional service or extended period of warranty is recognised as a contract liability until the service obligation has been met.

The Group earns brokerage from insurance companies on placement of insurance policies and revenue is recognised at the date of commencement of risk undertaken by the insurance companies and the ultimate collection thereof is reasonably certain.

Income from service activities such as transportation income and engineering services are recognized at the time of satisfaction of performance obligation towards rendering of such services in accordance with the terms of arrangement.

The consideration received in respect of transport arrangements made for delivery of vehicles to the dealers are shown as revenue and the corresponding cost is shown separately as part of expenses.

The contract liabilities primarily relate to the advance consideration received from customers towards services, for which revenue is recognised over the relevant period of service.

2.9 Recognition of dividend income and interest income

Dividend income on investments is recognised when the right to receive dividend is established.

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest rate method.

- ♦ the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- ♦ the amortised cost of the financial liability.

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

2.10 Property, plant and equipment ('PPE')

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Property, plant and equipment held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Freehold land is measured at cost and is not depreciated.

Cost includes purchase price, taxes and duties, labour cost and direct overheads for self-constructed assets and other direct costs incurred up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use and for qualifying assets, borrowing costs are capitalised in accordance with the Group's accounting policy.

Any part or components of PPE which are separately identifiable and expected to have a useful life which is different from that of the main assets are capitalised separately, based on the technical assessment of the management.

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Internally manufactured vehicles are capitalized at cost including an appropriate share of relevant overheads.

Capital work-in-progress:

Properties in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss.

Depreciation:

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided using the straight-line method, pro-rata from the month of capitalisation over the useful lives of the assets, assessed as below:

Particulars	Management's estimate of useful lives	Useful life as per schedule II
Buildings	5 - 30 years	30 - 60 years
Plant and equipment		
- Molds and dies	4 years	8 - 20 years
- Others	4 - 20 years	8 - 20 years
Furniture and fittings	3 - 5 years	10 years
Office and other equipment	3 - 5 years	5 years
Data processing equipment	3 - 5 years	3 - 6 years
Test vehicles	3 years	6 years
Other vehicles	5 years	6 years
Leasehold improvement	Amortised over the lease period or 5 years whichever is less	Not applicable

Individual PPE costing less than ₹ 5,000 each are depreciated in the year of purchase considering the type and usage pattern of these assets.

The useful lives mentioned above are different from the useful lives specified for these assets as per Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable. The useful lives followed in respect of these assets are based on management's assessment, based on technical advice, taking into account factors such as the nature of the assets, the estimated usage pattern of the assets, the operating conditions, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers' warranties and maintenance support etc. Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate

Depreciation is accelerated on PPE, based on their condition, usability, etc. as per the technical estimates of the management, wherever necessary.

Derecognition of property, plant and equipment:

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss on disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

2.11 Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of an intangible asset comprises its purchase price, including any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the taxing authorities) and any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use. An intangible asset is recognised only if it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Group and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

The intangible assets are amortised over their respective individual estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis, commencing from the date, the asset is available to the Group for its use. The amortisation period are reviewed at the end of each financial year and the amortisation method is revised to reflect the change. The amortisation period are reviewed at the end of each financial year and the amortisation method is revised to reflect the change." with "Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

The useful lives considered for the intangible assets are as under:

Particulars	Management's estimate of useful lives
Computer software	3 - 5 years
Technical knowhow	Amortised over the agreement period or 10 years whichever is less

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from continued use of the asset. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

2.12 Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised in the consolidated financial information using exchange rates prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the relevant functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing on the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction or an average rate if the average rate approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise, except for exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest cost on those foreign currency borrowings.

2.13 Government grants and export benefits

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Group recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Group should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred income in the balance sheet and transferred to the statement of profit and loss on a systematic and rational basis.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Group with no future related costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they became receivable.

The benefit of a government loan at a below-market rate interest is treated as a government grant, measured as the difference between the proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates has been disclosed as "Other non-operating income" under "Other income".

Export benefits in the nature of duty drawback are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the

year of exports based on eligibility/expected eligibility duly considering the entitlements as per the policy, industry specific developments, interpretations arising out of judicial/regulatory proceedings where applicable, management assessment etc. and when there is no uncertainty in receiving the same.

Export benefits in the nature of RoDTEP & Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) under Foreign Trade Policy are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when there is no uncertainty in receiving/utilizing the same, taking into consideration the prevailing regulations.

Adjustments, if any, to the amounts recognised in accordance with the accounting policy, based on final determination by the authorities, are dealt with appropriately in the year of final determination and acceptance.

2.14 Financial instruments

Classification, initial recognition and measurement

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial assets other than equity instruments are classified into categories: financial assets at fair value through profit and loss and at amortised cost. Financial assets that are equity instruments are classified as fair value through profit and loss or fair value through other comprehensive income. Financial liabilities are classified into financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss and other financial liabilities.

Financial instruments are recognised on the balance sheet when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Initially, a financial instrument is recognised at its fair value. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial instruments are recognised in determining the carrying amount, if it is not classified as at fair value through profit and loss. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price. Subsequently, financial instruments are measured according to the category in which they are classified.

Determination of fair value:

The fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price (fair value of the consideration given or received). Subsequent to initial recognition, the Group determines the fair value of financial instruments that are quoted in active markets using the quoted bid prices (financial assets held) or quoted ask prices (financial liabilities held) and using valuation techniques for other instruments. Valuation techniques include discounted cash flow method and other valuation models.

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

2.14 Financial assets and Liabilities - Classification

Financial assets at amortised cost:

Financial assets having contractual terms that give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding and that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold such assets in order to collect such contractual cash flows are classified in this category. Subsequently, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment losses. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss:

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit and loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are immediately recognised in profit and loss.

Impairment of financial assets:

The Group recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses ('ECL') on financial assets measured at amortised cost, if any.

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. Loss allowances for trade and finance lease receivables, loans and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

In all cases, the maximum period considered when estimating expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECLs

Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive). Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets, if any.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case

when the Group determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Groups's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Financial liabilities:

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Equity Instruments:

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Group after deducting all its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Group are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities:

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expires or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when these are extinguished, that is when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or has expired. Any gain or loss on derecognition of financial asset or financial liabilities (whether classified at amortized costs or at fair value through P&L) is recognised in profit or loss.

The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset that is at amortised cost.

Offsetting:

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

2.15 Employee benefits

Employee benefits include provident fund, superannuation, gratuity, National Pension Scheme ('NPS') and compensated absences.

Defined contribution plans:

Provident fund:

Contributions towards Employees' Provident Fund are made to the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme maintained by the Central Government and the Group's contribution to the fund are recognized as an expense in the year in which the services are rendered by the employees.

Superannuation fund:

The Group contributes a specified percentage of eligible employees' salary to a superannuation fund administered by trustees and managed by the insurer. The Group has no liability for future superannuation benefits other than its annual contribution and recognizes such contributions as an expense in the year in which the services are rendered by the employees.

National pension scheme:

The Group contributes a specified percentage of the eligible employees' salary to the National Pension Scheme of the Central Government. The Group has no liability for future pension benefits and the Group's contribution to the scheme are recognized as an expense in the year in which the services are rendered by the employees. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plan are expensed as an employee benefits expense in the statement of profit and loss in period in which the related service is provided by the employee

Defined benefit plans:

Gratuity:

The Group contributes to a gratuity fund administered by trustees and managed by the Insurer. The Group accounts its liability for future gratuity benefits based on actuarial valuation, as at the balance sheet date, determined every year by an independent actuarial using the projected unit credit method. Obligation under the defined benefit plan is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows using a discount rate that is determined by reference to the prevailing market yields at the balance sheet date on government bonds.

For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), is

reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognised in the Statement of profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

- ♦ Service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- ♦ Net interest expense or income; and
- ♦ Remeasurement

The Group presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expense'. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Group's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

A liability for a termination benefit is recognised at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the entity recognises any related restructuring costs.

Compensated absences:

Accumulated absences expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months is treated as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. The Group accounts for its liability towards compensated absences based on actuarial valuation done as at the balance sheet date by an independent actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method. The liability includes the long term component accounted on a discounted basis and the short term component which is accounted for on an undiscounted basis.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured on an undiscounted basis and expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term employee benefits,

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably

2.16 Leases

As a Lessee

The Group's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land and buildings. The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Group has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Group evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116 and this may require significant judgment. The Group also uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Group recognises a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and leases of low value assets. For these short-term and leases of low value assets, the Group recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend or terminate the lease if the Group is reasonably certain based on relevant facts and circumstances that the option to extend will be exercised/ the option to terminate will not be exercised. If there is a change in facts and circumstances, the expected lease term is revised accordingly.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognised at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the future lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date. The lease payments are discounted

using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates. The Group determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased. The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

Lease liability and right-of-use assets have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

As a lessor

At inception or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices.

When the Group acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

To classify each lease, the Group makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Group considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

When the Group is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short-term lease to which the Group applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, then the Group applies Ind AS 115 to allocate the consideration in the contract.

The Group applies the derecognition and impairment requirements in Ind AS 109 to the net investment in the lease. The Group recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of 'other income'.

2.17 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/(loss) after tax (including the post tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) attributable to the equity

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

shareholder's of the group by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share has been computed using the weighted average number of shares and dilutive potential shares, except where the result would be anti-dilutive.

2.18 Taxation

Current tax:

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any.

Deferred tax:

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial information and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits.

Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- (i) temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that: is not a business combination; and at the time of transaction (a) affects neither the accounting nor taxable profit or loss and (b) does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.
- (ii) temporary differences related to investment in subsidiaries to the extent the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Offsetting:

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

Current and deferred tax for the year:

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

2.19 Research and development expenditure

Expenditure on research activities are recognised as expense in the period in which it is incurred.

An internally generated intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised if, and only if, all the following have been demonstrated:

- ♦ the technical feasibility of completing the intangible assets so that it will be available for use or sale;
- ♦ the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- ♦ the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- ♦ how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- ♦ the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- ♦ the ability to reliably measure the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

The amount initially recognised for internally-generated intangible assets is the sum of the expenditure incurred

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria listed above. Where no internally-generated asset can be recognised, development expenditure is recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which it is incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, internally-generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

2.20 Impairment of 'PPE' and intangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its PPE and intangible assets or cash generating units to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest company of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, or whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable

amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

2.21 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal/constructive) as a result of past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of receivable can be measured reliably.

Product warranty cost:

The estimated liability for product warranties is recorded when products are sold. These estimates are established using historical information on the nature, frequency and average cost of warranty claims and management estimates regarding possible future incidence based on corrective actions on product failures. The timing of outflows will vary as and when warranty claim will arise, being typically upto three years.

The Group also has back-to-back contractual arrangement with its suppliers in the event that a vehicle fault is proven to be a supplier's fault. Estimates are made of the expected reimbursement claim based upon historical levels of recoveries from supplier, adjusted for inflation and applied to the population of vehicles under warranty as on Balance Sheet date. Expected recoveries towards warranty cost from the vendors are estimated and accounted for as receivable when it is certain that such recoveries will be received if the Group incurs the warranty cost. Supplier reimbursements are recognised as separate asset.

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

Contingent liability:

Contingent liability is disclosed for:

- ♦ Possible obligations which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Group or
- ♦ Present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made.

Contingent assets:

Contingent assets are not recognized in the Consolidated Financial Information since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realized. Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

2.22 Segment reporting

Operating segment reflect the Group's management structure and the way the financial information is regularly reviewed by the Board of Directors (the Group's Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM)). The CODM considers the business from both business and product perspective based on the dominant source, nature of risks and returns and the internal organisation and management structure. The operating segments are the segments for which separate financial information is available and for which operating profit/(loss) amounts are evaluated regularly by the Board of Directors in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance.

Segment revenue, segment expenses, segment assets and segment liabilities have been identified to the segment on the basis of their relationship to the operating activities of the segment.

Revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities which relate to the Group as a whole and are not allocable to segments on reasonable basis have been included under unallocated revenue/expenses/assets/liabilities.

2.23 Insurance claims

Insurance claims are recognized for on the basis of claims admitted/expected to be admitted and to the extent there is no uncertainty in receiving the claims.

2.24 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are

assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.25 Current/Non-current classification

The Group classifies an asset as current asset when:

- ♦ it expects to realise the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle;
- ♦ it holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading;
- ♦ it expects to realise the asset within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- ♦ the asset is cash or a cash equivalent unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when –

- ♦ it expects to realise the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle;
- ♦ it holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading;
- ♦ the liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- ♦ it does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Based on the nature of products/activities of the Group and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Group has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

3 Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time.

In May 2025, MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025. The Group has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

In August 2025, MCA notified the following amendments to:

1. Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025 - The amendment relates to classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants. A liability was earlier classified as current if the entity did not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Under the amendment, the requirement for the right to be unconditional has been removed. Instead, the entity must show that a substantive right to defer settlement exists at the reporting date.

If a breach of a material covenant occurs on or before the reporting date but the lender agrees after the reporting date and before approval of the financial statements not to demand repayment, the liability

is not classified as current, but the entity must provide Ind AS 107 breach disclosures. Companies must also disclose information about non-current liabilities subject to future covenants in the notes to the financial statements. The Group has no impact on account of these amendments in classification criteria of current and non-current liabilities.

2. Ind AS 7, Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107, Financial Instruments: Disclosures, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025 - The amendment in Ind AS 7 requires informing users of financial statements of the existence of supplier finance arrangements and explain the nature of the arrangements, the carrying amount of liabilities and the range of payment due dates. Ind AS 107 has been amended to add supplier finance arrangements as a factor that may cause concentration of liquidity risk. The Group has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it has adequately disclosed the impact of the amendment in its financial statements.
3. Ind AS 12, International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules applicable immediately - The amendments provide a temporary mandatory relief from deferred tax accounting for top-up tax and disclose that they have applied the relief. This relief is immediate and applies retrospectively. The Group has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

4 Property, plant and equipment

(See accounting policy in note 2.10)

Particulars	Freehold land	Buildings	Moulds and dies	Other plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Office and other equipment	Data processing equipment	Test vehicles	Other vehicles	Leasehold improvements	Total	Capital work-in-progress
Cost												
Balance at April 1, 2024	5,309.24	19,925.27	103,727.51	72,541.08	3,335.44	1,599.00	2,480.52	775.55	1,791.69	501.40	211,986.70	6,528.42
Additions	-	2,881.52	6,931.89	4,242.02	251.34	238.83	392.69	234.69	476.30	10.04	15,659.32	56,269.83
Disposals/capitalisation	-	4.68	22.74	934.56	178.96	93.62	82.08	92.18	229.76	-	1,638.58	15,614.64
Balance at March 31, 2025	5,309.24	22,802.11	110,636.66	75,848.54	3,407.82	1,744.21	2,791.13	918.06	2,038.23	511.44	226,007.44	47,183.61
Balance at April 1, 2025	5,309.24	22,802.11	110,636.66	75,848.54	3,407.82	1,744.21	2,791.13	918.06	2,038.23	511.44	226,007.44	47,183.61
Additions	-	22,505.17	14,827.64	40,098.62	412.66	345.69	2,241.81	122.48	399.34	5.59	80,959.00	40,489.56
Disposals/capitalisation	-	4.06	123.03	811.20	53.56	79.11	179.40	182.58	310.27	14.52	1,757.73	80,420.13
Balance at March 31, 2026	5,309.24	45,303.22	125,341.27	115,135.96	3,766.92	2,010.79	4,853.54	857.96	2,127.30	502.51	305,208.71	7,253.04
Accumulated depreciation												
Balance at April 1, 2024	-	6,312.96	81,037.65	51,251.32	1,736.30	1,116.40	1,851.80	561.87	769.57	213.24	144,851.11	-
Depreciation for the year	-	915.96	11,351.56	6,000.10	510.08	160.42	351.41	133.71	335.12	9.63	19,767.99	-
Disposals	-	3.04	22.74	915.08	178.96	93.12	81.98	73.22	151.06	-	1,519.20	-
Balance at March 31, 2025	-	7,225.88	92,366.47	56,336.34	2,067.42	1,183.70	2,121.23	622.36	953.63	222.87	163,099.90	-
Balance at April 1, 2025	-	7,225.88	92,366.47	56,336.34	2,067.42	1,183.70	2,121.23	622.36	953.63	222.87	163,099.90	-
Depreciation for the year	-	1,333.90	10,747.68	6,955.28	557.94	191.10	514.61	157.61	411.19	8.20	20,877.51	-
Disposals	-	1.75	123.03	807.98	53.07	78.11	179.33	158.34	259.78	14.52	1,675.91	-
Balance at March 31, 2026	-	8,558.03	102,991.12	62,483.64	2,572.29	1,296.69	2,456.51	621.63	1,105.04	216.55	182,301.50	-
Carrying amount (net)												
As at March 31, 2025	5,309.24	15,576.23	18,270.19	19,512.20	1,340.40	560.51	669.90	295.70	1,084.60	288.57	62,907.54	47,183.61
As at March 31, 2026	5,309.24	36,745.19	22,350.15	52,652.32	1,194.63	714.10	2,397.03	236.33	1,022.26	285.96	122,907.21	7,253.04

Notes:

- Gross block as at March 31, 2026 includes ₹ 1,10,672.05 million (March 31, 2025: ₹ 96,619.55 million) of assets situated at third party locations.
- Includes assets whose gross block is ₹ 5,398.29 million as at March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: ₹ 5,201.06 million), hypothecated in favour of SIPCOT in respect of the soft loan taken by the Group. Also refer note 18(ii).
- The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Group is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), as disclosed above are held in the name of the Group.
- Depreciation expense for the year includes depreciation on research and development assets amounting to ₹ 79.46 million (March 31, 2025: ₹ 68.29 million).

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

4.1 Capital work-in-progress ('CWIP') ageing schedule (PPE Continued)

As at March 31, 2026

	Amount in capital work-in-progress for				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Projects in progress	3,945.11	2,943.44	321.89	42.60	7,253.04
(ii) Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,945.11	2,943.44	321.89	42.60	7,253.04

As at March 31, 2025

	Amount in capital work-in-progress for				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Projects in progress	44,039.77	3,101.24	42.60	-	47,183.61
(ii) Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	44,039.77	3,101.24	42.60	-	47,183.61

Capital work-in-progress whose completion is overdue compared to its original plan:

As at March 31, 2026

	Amount in CWIP to be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Projects in progress	-	147.60	-	-	147.60
(ii) Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	147.60	-	-	147.60

The Group does not have any capital-work-in-progress which is overdue compared to its original plan as at March 31, 2025.

The Group does not have any capital-work-in-progress which has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025

5 Right-of-use assets

(See accounting policy in note 2.16)

Particulars	Land	Building	Total
Cost			
Balance at April 1, 2024	5,593.63	1,229.49	6,823.12
Additions	176.44	32.37	208.81
Derecognition	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2025	5,770.07	1,261.86	7,031.93
Balance at April 1, 2025	5,770.07	1,261.86	7,031.93
Additions	-	575.16	575.16
Derecognition	-	-	-
Adjustments	-	4.86	4.86
Balance at March 31, 2026	5,770.07	1,841.88	7,611.95
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance at April 1, 2024	33.15	606.55	639.70
Depreciation for the year (refer note (i) below)	72.68	127.05	199.73
Derecognition	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2025	105.83	733.60	839.43
Balance at April 1, 2025	105.83	733.60	839.43
Depreciation for the year (refer note (i) below)	74.05	188.37	262.42
Derecognition	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2026	179.88	921.97	1,101.85
Carrying amount (net)			
As at March 31, 2025	5,664.24	528.26	6,192.50
As at March 31, 2026	5,590.19	919.91	6,510.10

(i) Note:

The above depreciation for the year ended March 31, 2026 includes amount transfer to Capital work-in-progress of ₹ 34.73 million (March 31, 2025: ₹ 69.16 Million)

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

6 Intangible assets

(See accounting policy in note 2.11)

The changes in carrying value of the intangible asset for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 is as below

Particulars	Computer software	Technical knowhow	Total
Cost			
Balance at April 1, 2024	2,192.65	11,555.55	13,748.20
Additions	279.76	-	279.76
Disposals	135.19	-	135.19
Balance at March 31, 2025	2,337.22	11,555.55	13,892.77
Balance at April 1, 2025	2,337.22	11,555.55	13,892.77
Additions	205.54	-	205.54
Disposals	15.51	-	15.51
Balance at March 31, 2026	2,527.25	11,555.55	14,082.80
Accumulated amortisation			
Balance at April 1, 2024	1,890.84	9,032.10	10,922.94
Amortisation for the year	166.41	987.60	1,154.01
Disposals	135.19	-	135.19
Balance at March 31, 2025	1,922.06	10,019.70	11,941.76
Balance at April 1, 2025	1,922.06	10,019.70	11,941.76
Amortisation for the year	124.01	750.75	874.76
Disposals	15.51	-	15.51
Balance at March 31, 2026	2,030.56	10,770.45	12,801.01
Carrying amount (net)			
As at March 31, 2025	415.16	1,535.85	1,951.01
As at March 31, 2026	496.69	785.10	1,281.79

6.1 Depreciation and amortisation expense

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
a) Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 4)	20,877.51	19,767.99
b) Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 6)	874.76	1,154.02
c) Depreciation of right-of-use assets (refer note 5)	227.69	130.57
	21,979.96	21,052.58

7 Investments - financial assets (non-current)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Investment in other company - unquoted - carried at amortized cost		
FPEL TN Wind Farm Private Limited (49,21,043 [As at March 31, 2025: NIL] equity shares of ₹ 10 each, fully paid up)	73.59	-
	73.59	-
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

8 Other financial assets - non-current (unsecured, considered good) (at amortised cost)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
a) Security deposits	917.17	773.68
b) Deposits with banks having maturity period of more than 12 months	2.40	0.33
	919.57	774.01

9 Non-current tax assets (net)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
a) Advance income tax/tax deducted at source (net of provisions of tax for respective assessment years)	1,208.87	2,166.49
b) Income tax paid under protest	4,249.95	4,298.78
	5,458.82	6,465.27

10 Other non-current assets (unsecured, considered good)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
a) Capital advances*	2,529.57	2,553.10
b) Balance receivable from government authorities		
- Extra duty deposit receivable (refer note(i) below)	1,087.07	1,087.07
c) Contractually reimbursable expenses-warranty recoveries (refer note 20(b)(i))	641.08	602.30
d) Prepaid expenses	337.46	9.17
e) Other loans and advances	424.79	603.61
	5,019.97	4,855.25

Notes:

- (i) Extra Duty Deposit (EDD) receivable represents amount of duty paid by the Company in connection with the import of materials/goods during the period from June 2011 to August 2013 pending receipt of the order from the Special Valuation Bench (SVB) towards valuation of such imports. The Company is in the process of obtaining the final order and the refund of EDD.
- (ii) * Refer note no 37.3 for capital advances to related parties.

11 Inventories

(See accounting policy in note 2.5)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
a) Raw Materials		
Raw materials and components	14,590.55	13,373.62
Materials-in-transit	4,655.56	4,733.07
b) Work-in-progress - Motor vehicles, engines, transmission and parts	6,853.69	2,826.42
c) Finished goods (other than those acquired for trading)		
Motor vehicles	8,344.20	11,745.49
Engines, transmission and parts	26.64	82.89
d) Stock-in-trade - service parts (acquired for trading)	28.80	32.07
e) Stores and spare parts	1,435.70	1,250.01
	35,935.14	34,043.57

Notes:

- (i) The cost of inventories (including cost of traded goods) recognised as expense during the period is ₹ 553,977.11 million (March 31, 2025: ₹ 543,331.24 million).
- (ii) The cost of inventories recognised as an expense includes adjustments towards write-down of inventories to the extent of ₹ 111.40 million (March 31, 2025: ₹ 57.08 million).

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

12 Trade receivables

(See accounting policy in note 2.14)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Secured, considered good	10,901.49	12,105.18
Unsecured, considered good	11,035.46	11,786.05
	21,936.95	23,891.23
Also refer note 37.3 for trade receivables from related parties.	9,754.21	10,394.40

Notes:

- (i) Transferred trade receivables that are not derecognized

The Group had discounted trade receivables on a "With recourse" basis in the previous year and in respect of which the risks existed with the Group. As at the Balance Sheet date, the carrying amount of the trade receivables that have been transferred but have not been derecognised amounts to Nil (March 31, 2025: Nil) (refer note 22(a)).

- (ii) No trade or other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Group either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, director or member.

- (iii) Expected credit loss (Refer note 2.14 Impairment of financial assets)

The Group has assessed the trade receivables for impairment on a collective basis. Based on the analysis of objective evidences, the Group expects that the evidences do not warrant any expected credit loss to be provided for.

Ageing of trade receivables:

Balance as at March 31, 2026	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1- 2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables considered good	389.58	10,601.00	10,941.24	2.90	2.19	0.04	-	21,936.95

Balance as at March 31, 2025	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1- 2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables considered good	341.55	14,611.95	8,935.57	1.76	0.40	-	-	23,891.23

There are no disputed trade receivables as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025

13 Cash and bank balances (at amortised cost)

A Cash and cash equivalents

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Balances with banks		
(i) In current accounts *	575.77	1,025.52
(ii) In EEFC accounts	10,307.03	438.53
(iii) Deposit with original maturity of less than 3 months	76,232.98	46,992.19
Cash on hand	0.95	0.93
	87,116.73	48,457.17

* Balance in current accounts as at March 31, 2026 includes ₹ 193.71 million pertaining to CSR unspent account (March 31, 2025: ₹ 67.64 million)

The deposits maintained by the Group with banks and financial institutions comprise time deposits, which can be withdrawn by the Group at any point without prior notice or penalty on the principal and without any significant risk of change in value.

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

B Bank balance other than above

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Earmarked balances with banks		
(i) Unpaid dividend	1.34	-
(ii) Deposits with banks with original maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months	18,401.71	37,334.53
	18,403.05	37,334.53

14 Other financial assets (current) (unsecured, considered good)

(At amortised cost)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Security Deposits	145.37	139.44
MoU benefit receivable from Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN)	6,441.62	4,372.58
Other receivables*	44.54	56.07
Deposits with banks with original maturity of more than twelve months	-	1.14
Derivatives	-	3.43
	6,631.53	4,572.66

*Refer note 37.3 for Other receivables from related parties

15 Other current assets

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
a) Receivable from government authorities (unsecured, considered good)		
(i) GST credit receivable	9,430.63	6,955.50
(ii) Balance receivable from GST authorities	875.03	609.36
(iii) Balance receivable from customs authorities	540.06	943.43
(iv) VAT credit/refund receivable	0.54	0.62
(v) Export benefit receivables (refer note (i) below)	112.85	137.23
(vi) Other balances receivable from government authorities	186.45	507.57
	11,145.56	9,153.71
b) Advance to suppliers - unsecured, considered good	1,185.07	1,165.27
c) Advance custom duties paid - unsecured, considered good	71.68	60.82
d) Advance to CSR Activities - unsecured, considered good	174.19	-
e) Prepaid expenses - considered good	1,032.79	756.76
f) Other loans and advances	1,249.75	1,026.16
Less: Provision for doubtful other loans and advances	(280.19)	(280.19)
	969.56	745.97
g) Contractually reimbursable expenses - warranty recoveries (refer note 20(b)(i) - unsecured considered good)	164.83	141.57
h) Others (Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) pre-spent)	-	0.15
	14,743.68	12,024.25

Notes:

- (i) The Group has estimated and accrued as income an amount of ₹ 1,515.30 million (March 31, 2025: 1,306.93 million) under Remissions of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) Scheme as export in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.
- (ii) Also refer note 37.3 for other loans and advances to related parties.

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

16 Equity share capital

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	₹ in million	No. of shares	₹ in million
a) Authorised				
Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	1,400,000,000	14,000.00	1,400,000,000	14,000.00
	1,400,000,000	14,000.00	1,400,000,000	14,000.00
b) Issued, subscribed and fully paid up				
81,25,41,100 equity shares of ₹ 10 each	812,541,100	8,125.41	812,541,100	8,125.41
	812,541,100	8,125.41	812,541,100	8,125.41

Notes:

(i) Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount authorised at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	₹ in million	No. of shares	₹ in million
Shares outstanding as at the beginning of the year	1,400,000,000	14,000.00	14,000,000	14,000.00
Increase in equity shares on sub division of 1 equity share of face value of ₹1000 each into 100 equity shares of face value of ₹ 10 each *	-	-	1,386,000,000	-
Balance outstanding as at the end of the year	1,400,000,000	14,000.00	1,400,000,000	14,000.00

(ii) Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	₹ in million	No. of shares	₹ in million
Shares outstanding as at the beginning of the year	812,541,100	8,125.41	8,125,411	8,125.41
Increase in equity shares on sub division of 1 equity share of face value of ₹1000 each into 100 equity shares of face value of ₹ 10 each *	-	-	804,415,689	-
Balance outstanding as at the end of the year	812,541,100	8,125.41	812,541,100	8,125.41

(iii) Details of shares held by holding company

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Hyundai Motor Company, South Korea	670,346,400	670,346,400

(iv) Particulars of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

Class of shares/Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	% Holding	No. of shares	% Holding
Equity shares				
Hyundai Motor Company, South Korea	670,346,400	82.50%	670,346,400	82.50%

(v) The group has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 each. Each holder is entitled to one vote per equity share. Dividends are paid in Indian Rupees. Dividend proposed by the Board of Directors, if any, is subject to the approval of the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting, except in the case of interim dividend.

(vi) Details of shareholding of promoters:

As at March 31, 2026

Name of the promoter	Number of equity shares	% of total number of shares	% of change during the year
Hyundai Motor Company, South Korea	670,346,400	82.50%	0.00%
Total	670,346,400	82.50%	0.00%

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

As at March 31, 2025

Name of the promoter	Number of equity shares	% of total number of shares	% of change during the year
Hyundai Motor Company, South Korea	670,346,400	82.50%	-17.50%
Total	670,346,400	82.50%	-17.50%

* Refer note 17 D to the consolidated financial statements.

(vii) Shares reserved for issue under options and contracts/commitments for sale of shares/disinvestment

There are no shares reserved for issue under options and contracts/commitments for sale of shares/disinvestment as at March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: Nil)

(viii) Aggregate number of bonus shares issued, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date:

No bonus shares have been issued during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date

No shares have been issued for consideration other than cash during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.

No shares have been bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.

17 Other equity

A. Movement in reserves and surplus

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
a) General reserve		
Opening balance	4,963.91	4,963.91
Add: Transferred from surplus in statement of profit and loss	-	-
Closing balance (a)	4,963.91	4,963.91
b) Retained earnings		
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss		
Opening balance	149,875.33	93,567.25
Add: profit for the year	54,315.20	56,402.14
Add: remeasurements of defined benefit liability/(asset) for the year	(66.31)	(94.06)
Less: dividend paid (including withholding tax) (refer note C)	(17,063.36)	-
Closing balance	187,060.86	149,875.33
Total retained earnings (b)	187,060.86	149,875.33
Total equity (a+b)	192,024.77	154,839.24

B. Nature and purpose of reserves

(i) General reserve

The Group has transferred a portion of the net profit of the Group before declaring dividend to general reserve pursuant to the earlier provisions of the Companies Act 1956. Mandatory transfer to general reserve is not required under the Companies Act 2013.

(ii) Retained earnings

Retained earnings represents comprises of Group's undistributed earnings after taxes.

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

C. Dividends

The following dividends were declared by the Group during the year:

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
March 31, 2026: ₹ 21 per equity share (final dividend for financial year 2024-2025), March 31, 2025: Nil	17,063.36	-

The amount disclosed above includes withholding taxes amounting to ₹ 2,328.26 Million for March 31, 2026, Nil for March 31, 2025.

The Board of Directors in their meeting held on May 08, 2026 have proposed a final dividend of ₹ 21 per share (nominal value of ₹ 10 per share) for the financial year 2025-2026. The dividend is subject to the approval of shareholders at the annual general meeting. The total expected cash outflow is ₹ 17,063.36 million including withholding tax.

D. Changes to share capital

The Board of Directors of the Company, at its meeting held on May 17, 2024 had approved the sub division of the existing authorised share capital of the Company from 14,000,000 equity shares of ₹ 1000 each into 1,400,000,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each and also approved the sub division of the existing paid up shares of the Company from 8,125,411 equity shares of ₹ 1000 each into 812,541,100 equity shares of ₹ 10 each, which was approved by the shareholders in Extra-ordinary General Meeting held on May 17, 2024. The record date for the share split was May 17, 2024.

Also refer note 40 to the consolidated financial statements.

18 Financial liabilities - non-current

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Long-term borrowings - measured at amortised cost		
a) Deferred payment liabilities		
- VAT/CST deferral loan (unsecured) (refer note (i) and (ii) below)	1,305.45	2,142.15
b) Term loans		
- CST soft loan (secured) (refer note (i) and (ii) below)	3,244.20	3,217.73
	4,549.65	5,359.88

Notes:

(i) VAT/CST deferral loan (unsecured)

As per the Memorandum of Understanding ('the MoU'), dated July 18, 1996, between the Group and the Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN) read along with the deed of agreement dated September 23, 2005, the Group is eligible for and has opted for sales tax (including VAT and CST) deferral on sale of vehicles. Each tranche of the loan is an interest free loan and is repayable in equal quarterly instalments over a period of 5 years after the deferment period of 14 years. The number of instalments outstanding as at March 31, 2026 are 16 (March 31, 2025 are 20). Refer table below for gross amount outstanding.

(ii) CST soft loan (secured)

As per the MOU dated January 22, 2008 entered into between the Group and the GoTN, the Group is eligible for infrastructure, labour and other support in the form of fiscal incentives on meeting certain specified milestones. The amounts of such incentives have been determined and accounted for by the management based on the terms specified in the MoU. Each tranche of the loan carries 0.1% interest and is repayable in equal quarterly instalments over a period of 5 years after 14 years. The number of instalments outstanding as at March 31, 2026 are 48 (March 31, 2025 are 52). Refer table below for gross amount outstanding.

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

The loan is secured by a charge against specified Property Plant and Equipment of the Group to the extent of ₹ 6,000 million (March 31, 2025: ₹ 6,000 million). Also refer note 4(ii).

Particulars	VAT/CST deferral loan	CST soft loan
As at March 31, 2026		
Gross amount outstanding	2,592.05	5,767.73
Less: Present value discounts (treated as government grant (deferred revenue))	236.15	2,370.48
Fair value of borrowing measured at amortised cost	2,355.90	3,397.25
Less: Current maturities (refer note 22(b))	1,050.46	153.05
Financial liabilities - non-current	1,305.44	3,244.20
Government grant - deferred revenue	236.15	2,370.48
(i) Government grant - current (refer note 26(c)(iv))	137.42	260.37
(ii) Government grant - non-current (refer note 21(b))	98.73	2,110.11

Particulars	VAT/CST deferral loan	CST soft loan
As at March 31, 2025		
Gross amount outstanding	3,910.51	5,840.14
Less: Present value discounts (treated as government grant (deferred revenue))	449.89	2,525.87
Fair value of borrowing measured at amortised cost	3,460.62	3,314.27
Less: Current maturities (refer note 22(b))	1,318.47	96.54
Financial liabilities - non-current	2,142.15	3,217.73
Government grant - deferred revenue	449.89	2,525.86
(i) Government grant - current (refer note 26(c)(iv))	213.73	257.17
(ii) Government grant - non-current (refer note 21(b))	236.16	2,268.69

19 Lease liabilities - non-current

(See accounting policy in note 2.16)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Long-term lease liabilities	796.33	474.38
	796.33	474.38

20 Provisions - non-current

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
a) Provision for employee benefits (refer note 2.15 & 36)		
- Provision for compensated absences	86.29	103.48
- Provision for gratuity	2,601.88	1,171.08
b) Provision - Others		
- Provision for warranty (refer note (i) and (ii) below)	7,318.61	7,428.08
- Provision for disputed matters (refer note (iii) below)	33.73	33.73
	10,040.51	8,736.37

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

Notes:

- (i) The Group has made provision for contractual warranty obligations based on the assessment of the amount it expects to incur to meet such obligations. The details of the same are given below:

	Provision for warranty	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Beginning of the period	9,611.08	9,255.84
Provision made during the period	4,895.59	4,447.22
Discounting impact on account of time value of money	(508.99)	(381.76)
Utilisation/reversal	(4,745.83)	(4,341.33)
Unwinding of discount	434.12	479.50
Others (movement in vendor recovery receivable amount)	62.04	151.61
End of the period	9,748.03	9,611.08
Less: Current portion (refer note 27(b))	2,429.42	2,183.00
Non-current portion	7,318.61	7,428.08

- (ii) As against the provision for warranty, the Group also carries an amount of ₹ 805.91 million (March 31, 2025: ₹ 743.87 million) as recoverable from vendors based on the terms of arrangement/understanding with the vendors.

Out of ₹ 805.91 million (March 31, 2024: ₹ 743.87 million), ₹ 164.83 million (March 31, 2025: ₹ 141.57 million) is current portion disclosed under "Other current assets" (refer note 15(f)) and balance ₹ 641.08 million (March 31, 2024: ₹ 602.30 million) is non-current portion disclosed under "Other non-current assets" (refer note 10(c)) based on management's assessment.

(iii) Provision for disputed matters

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening balance	33.73	33.73
Provision made during the year	-	-
Reversals during the year	-	-
Closing balance	33.73	33.73

21 Other non-current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
a) Contract liabilities (refer note (i) below)	6,923.41	7,600.26
b) Deferred revenue - government grant (refer note 18 (iii))	2,208.84	2,504.85
c) Liability towards skill development project	616.82	669.97
	9,749.07	10,775.08

Note:

- (i) Contract liabilities represents the amount collected/apportioned towards additional services provided to customers that are satisfied over a period of time in line with requirements under Ind AS 115. These amounts are recognized on a straight line basis over the respective contractual period. The related expenses are charged off to the statement of profit and loss on an actual basis.

As at March 31, 2026, the Group carries ₹ 12,219.55 million (March 31, 2025: ₹ 12,028.15) as income received in advance. The amount that will be recognised as revenue during the next reporting period has been disclosed in Note 26(a) and balance would be recognized in subsequent period post that.

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

22 Borrowings - financial liabilities (current)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
a) Pre-shipment packing credit loan - unsecured	4,211.89	1,143.36
b) Current maturities of long-term borrowings (refer note 18 (iii))	1,203.50	1,415.01
	5,415.39	2,558.37

23 Lease liabilities - current

(See accounting policy in note 2.16)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current maturities of lease liabilities	214.25	109.67
	214.25	109.67

24 Trade payables - (current)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (refer note below)	1,801.39	1,834.21
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	70,204.67	69,027.87
	72,006.06	70,862.08
Of the above, trade payables due to related parties	21,499.30	24,195.86

Also refer note 37.3 for trade payables due to related parties

Disclosure required under Clause 22 of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development ('MSMED') Act, 2006

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Principal amount due to the suppliers registered under MSMED Act and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting period.	1,801.39	1,834.21
Interest due to suppliers registered under MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at the end of each accounting period ;	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the period		
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting period; and	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006 Further due and remaining for the earlier period.	-	-

The above disclosures are provided by the Group based on the information available with the Group in respect of the registration status of its vendors/suppliers.

Ageing of trade payables:

Balance as at March 31, 2026	Unbilled dues	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1 -2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	1,583.65	217.74	-	-	-	1,801.39
(ii) Others	7,414.24	54,740.30	7,994.27	20.79	4.50	30.57	70,204.67
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7,414.24	56,323.95	8,212.01	20.79	4.50	30.57	72,006.06

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

Balance as at March 31, 2025	Unbilled dues	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1 -2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	1,593.48	240.73	-	-	-	1,834.21
(ii) Others	6,566.85	54,193.73	8,221.83	11.39	7.15	26.92	69,027.87
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6,566.85	55,787.21	8,462.56	11.39	7.15	26.92	70,862.08

25 Other financial liabilities (current)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
a) Payable on purchase of property, plant and equipment	4,649.87	6,138.56
b) Deposits received from customers	1,608.51	1,545.76
c) Employee Benefit Payable	3,604.62	3,621.92
d) Unpaid dividends	1.34	-
e) Other payables	4,770.54	4,461.28
	14,634.88	15,767.52

* Refer note 37.3 for Payable on purchase of Property, plant and equipment from related parties.

26 Other current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
a) Contract liabilities (refer note 21 (a))	5,296.14	4,427.89
b) Usance interest received in advance	53.63	62.01
c) Other liabilities		
(i) Advance from customers	2,479.29	2,096.59
(ii) Statutory dues	1,709.17	1,820.48
(iii) GST Payable (including compensation cess)	4,211.53	4,782.40
(iv) Deferred income - government grant (refer note 18 (iii))	397.79	470.90
d) Liability towards Corporate Social Responsibility	756.13	621.38
	14,903.68	14,281.65

27 Provisions - current

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
a) Provision for employee benefits: (refer note 36)		
(i) Provision for compensated absences	2,792.52	1,942.81
(ii) Provision for gratuity	76.82	178.61
b) Provision - Others		
(i) Provision for warranty (refer note 20 (i))	2,429.42	2,183.00
(ii) Provision for disputed matters (refer note below)	670.00	670.00
	5,968.76	4,974.42

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

Note:

The Group carries provision for disputed matters towards certain claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts (refer note 35.1). Whilst the provision is considered as short term in nature, the actual outflow with regard to said matters depends on the exhaustion of remedies available under the law based on various developments. No recoveries are expected against the provision. The details of the same are given below:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Beginning of the period	670.00	670.00
Provision made during the period	-	-
Utilisation/reversal	-	-
End of the period	670.00	670.00

28 Current tax liabilities (net)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Provision for tax (net of advance tax paid for respective assessment years)	5,613.82	4,109.52
	5,613.82	4,109.52

29 Revenue from operations

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
a) Sale of products (refer note (i) below)	641,404.24	630,827.86
b) Sale of services (refer note (ii) below)	52,507.38	48,595.92
c) Other operating revenues (refer note (v) below)	13,721.72	12,505.10
	707,633.34	691,928.88

Note:

(i) Sale of products

- Vehicles	607,488.37	587,771.41
- Parts	33,915.87	43,056.45
Total	641,404.24	630,827.86

(a) Sale of products (net of returns, rebates and discounts) comprise:

Manufactured goods - Motor vehicles		
- Domestic	451,504.73	459,314.42
- Exports	155,983.64	128,456.99
Manufactured goods - Engines, transmission and other parts		
- Domestic	27,091.86	29,916.79
- Exports	1,797.00	3,418.08
	636,377.23	621,106.28
Traded goods - Vehicles & Service parts		
- Domestic	5,027.01	9,721.58
	5,027.01	9,721.58
Total	641,404.24	630,827.86

(ii) Sale of services

- Income from engineering services - Export	6,703.63	5,459.22
- Income from engineering services - Domestic	278.21	207.44
- Brokerage fee	10,746.12	9,524.78
- Transportation income	29,147.53	28,390.30
- Others	5,631.89	5,014.18
Total	52,507.38	48,595.92

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
(iii) Changes in contract liabilities is as follows:		
- Balance at the beginning of the year	12,028.15	11,044.41
- Revenue recognised during the year	(5,366.78)	(4,796.34)
- Increase in advances received during the year and appropriations	5,558.18	5,780.08
- Balance at the end of the year	12,219.55	12,028.15
(iv) Reconciliation of revenue recognised with the contracted price is as follows		
- Contracted price	721,393.88	702,493.50
- Reduction towards variable consideration components	(13,760.54)	(10,564.62)
- Revenue from operations	707,633.34	691,928.88
(v) Other operating revenues		
Sale of scrap	2,031.75	2,246.12
Duty drawback (refer note 2.13)	5,911.38	5,003.84
Remissions of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP)/Merchandise Exports from India Scheme income (refer note 15(a)(v) and 2.13)	1,515.30	1,306.93
Other incentives from government	4,263.29	3,948.21
Total	13,721.72	12,505.10

For disaggregation of revenue refer note no: 38

30 Other income

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Interest income (refer note below)	5,466.25	6,161.40
Royalty income	1,204.06	1,020.33
Profit on sale of fixed assets (net)	65.87	20.04
Gain on foreign currency transactions and translation (net)	1,332.12	133.74
Liabilities no longer required written back (net)	16.75	-
Rental Income	487.15	296.32
Other non-operating income	918.15	1,068.66
	9,490.35	8,700.49
Note:		
(i) Interest income earned on financial assets that are measured at amortised cost		
- from banks - fixed deposits	4,551.25	5,683.89
- on lease deposits	6.31	4.73
(ii) Others		
- on refund of taxes	144.77	12.65
- others	763.92	460.13
	5,466.25	6,161.40

31 (a) Cost of materials consumed

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
a) Opening stock	18,106.69	19,070.12
b) Add: Purchases	530,717.26	521,164.69
	548,823.95	540,234.81
c) Less: Sale of raw materials	27,764.23	28,149.25
d) Less: Closing stock (refer note 11(a))	19,246.11	18,106.69
Total - Cost of material consumed	501,813.61	493,978.87

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

(b) Purchases of stock-in-trade

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Vehicles & Parts	3,957.98	7,497.41
Total	3,957.98	7,497.41

(c) Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade (refer note 11)

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
a) Inventories at the end of the year:		
Finished goods	8,370.84	11,828.38
Work-in-progress	6,853.69	2,826.42
Stock-in-trade	28.80	32.07
	15,253.33	14,686.87
b) Inventories at the beginning of the year:		
Finished goods	11,828.38	10,981.81
Work-in-progress	2,826.42	1,905.33
Stock-in-trade	32.07	27.36
	14,686.87	12,914.50
Net (increase) for the year	(566.46)	(1,772.37)

32 Employee benefits expense

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Salaries, wages and bonus	21,699.54	19,380.73
Contributions to provident and other funds (refer note 36)	2,788.64	1,314.06
Staff welfare expenses	2,986.20	2,417.30
	27,474.38	23,112.09

Notes:

- (i) Employee cost/benefits expense includes research and development expenses amounting to ₹ 0.61 million (March 31, 2025: ₹ 0.55 million), as identified by the management.
- (ii) The remeasurement of the net defined benefit asset amounting to ₹ 88.61 million (March 31, 2025: ₹ 125.69 million) is included in other comprehensive income.
- (iii) Also refer note 48

33 Finance costs

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
(i) Working capital facilities from banks	71.64	73.77
(ii) VAT/CST deferral and soft loan (refer note below)	374.95	552.83
(iii) Sincerity deposits/dealer down payments	115.33	114.13
(iv) Others	1.26	0.32
Unwinding of discounts on warranty provisions (refer note 20(i))	434.12	479.50
Interest on lease liabilities	67.38	51.45
	1,064.68	1,272.00

Note:

Interest on VAT/CST deferral & soft loan include actual interest paid of ₹ 5.82 million (March 31, 2025: ₹ 5.90 million) at 0.1% interest rate and notional interest cost of ₹ 369.13 million (March 31, 2025: ₹ 546.92 million)

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

34 Other expenses (refer note (i) below)

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Consumption of stores and spare parts	1,536.16	1,294.39
Clearing and forwarding charges	172.21	141.14
Power and fuel	3,928.86	3,436.80
Rent including lease rentals	578.61	423.22
Repairs and maintenance		
(i) Buildings	155.63	120.40
(ii) Machineries	1,345.88	1,037.45
(iii) Others	3,281.24	2,390.20
Service contract expenses	2,389.73	1,907.10
Insurance	175.93	129.84
Freight	26,434.24	24,883.89
Rates and taxes	111.24	88.44
Communication	99.59	88.54
Travelling and conveyance	429.64	355.47
Printing and stationery	104.82	113.96
Royalty	19,754.31	18,776.33
Advertisement and sales promotion expenses	7,736.79	6,873.01
Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility ('CSR')	1,478.21	1,224.08
Donations - Other than CSR	10.00	10.00
Legal and professional charges	342.97	280.20
Payments to auditors	49.16	36.48
Loss on PPE sold/scrapped/written off (net)	-	-
Technical assistance fee/training	174.73	179.07
Loss on foreign currency transactions and translation (net)	-	-
Loss on hedging transactions (net)	27.59	31.50
Provision for warranty (net)	4,386.60	4,065.46
Extended warranty/Service expenses	2,184.97	1,392.68
Distribution fees	9,584.72	8,480.72
Training expenses	6.77	60.98
Testing expenses	1,120.10	748.48
Software subscription	965.40	797.00
Miscellaneous expenses	800.47	622.97
	89,366.57	79,989.80

Note:

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
(i) Expenses towards research and development included in the above amounts	529.06	357.83

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

35.1 Contingent liabilities (to the extent not specifically provided for)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debt		
(i) Customs duty (paid under protest: As at March 31, 2026 - ₹ 12.99 million and as at March 31, 2025 - ₹ 12.99 million) (refer note A below)	7,483.07	6,585.34
(ii) Anti dumping duty (refer note B below)	154.74	154.74
(iii) Excise duty and service tax (Paid under protest: As at March 31, 2026 - ₹ 116.70 million and as at March 31, 2025 - ₹ 189.65 million) (refer note C below)	7,336.04	7,336.04
(iv) Tamil Nadu VAT (Paid under protest as at March 31, 2026 - Nil and as at March 31, 2025 - Nil)	6.88	6.88
(v) GST (Paid under protest as at March 31, 2025 - ₹ 361.90 million and as at March 31, 2025 - ₹ 344.12 million) (refer note C below)	8,920.49	8,929.44
(vi) Income tax (Paid under protest: As at March 31, 2026 - ₹ 925.64 million and as at March 31, 2025 - ₹ 1,555.19 million)	984.15	2,077.07
(vii) Penalty levied by Competition Commission of India (refer note D below)	4,202.61	4,202.61
(viii) Others	65.73	70.53
(b) Decided in favour of the Group against which department/Statutory body has gone on appeal		
(i) Income Tax (Paid under protest: As at March 31, 2026 - ₹ 152.86 million and as at March 31, 2025 - ₹ 109.13 million)	5,413.16	5,495.79
(ii) Competition Commission of India (refer note D below)	870.00	870.00
(iii) Duty under Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme (refer note E below)	-	872.70
(iv) Customs duty (paid under protest: As at March 31, 2026- NIL and at March 31, 2025- ₹ 313.32)	1,598.82	313.32
(c) Guarantees	Refer note G below	

Notes:

A Customs duty:

- (i) The Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) had initiated certain inspections/inquiries in connection with customs compliances. During the year ended March 31, 2012, the Company had received a notice from the DRI alleging mis-declaration of the transaction value of goods imported by the Company. The Company had challenged the said notice and also the inquiries/investigations and filed writ petitions before the Honourable High Court of Madras seeking a stay on the proceedings, which had been granted. Subsequently the stay was vacated. The Company received a demand of ₹ 5,777.77 million (including penalties of ₹ 3,018.89 million) during the year ended March 31, 2016, (of which ₹ 88.62 Million was appropriated by the Customs Authorities and charged off to the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year ended March 31, 2012). The department had also mentioned that the goods which are a subject matter of the demand of customs duty, is also liable for confiscation under Section 111 of the Customs Act, 1962. The Company had filed stay of operation of order and appeal against the order with the Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT) which is pending for disposal as at March 31, 2026. The next hearing is scheduled on June 01, 2026.

Since Fiscal 2011, all bill of entries declared by the Company have been subject to a provisional assessment by the Office of the Commissioner of Customs (Sea Port). However, Company has continued to pay the customs duty applicable on such bill of entries under provisional assessment in accordance with the applicable rate prescribed by Central Board of Indirect Tax and Customs. Further, the Company is not subject to any ongoing investigation in this regard. The Company has executed provisional duty bonds at reporting period representing the assessable value of the goods imported under the bill of entries submitted, in favour of the Deputy Commissioner of Customs, under the terms of which, the Deputy Commissioner of Customs has agreed to make provisional assessment of certain goods, as prescribed under the Bonds, until the finalization of the bill of entries.

During the year 2023, the Company received investigation report from Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Special Valuation Branch rejecting the transaction value made by Company from 2011 onwards stating the related overseas supplies may be assessed at invoice value adjusted in accordance with Rule 10 of the Customs Valuation (Determination of Value of Imported Goods) Rules, 2007 read with section 14 (1) of the Customs Act, 1962 including principle envisaged in case stated above. Investigation report also stated that if any contemporary imports at higher prices are noticed or there exists reasons other than the influence of relationship to doubt the value, assessing groups may evaluate the value of imported goods under appropriate provisions of the Customs Valuation (Determination of Value of Imported Goods) Rules, 2007. The Company had filed an appeal against the investigation report, however the same was rejected by the CESTAT stating that investigation is not an appealable order. Subsequently, the Company has filed letter with Customs authorities requesting for finalization of bill of entries through their communication dated February 18, 2025. Pursuant to legal advice received

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

along with management evaluation performed, management believes that any liability for the aggregate amount of duty payable, if any, on the bill of entries under provisional assessment for the period since Fiscal 2011, in the future, will not be material basis evaluation performed by the Company.

- (ii) During the year ended March 31, 2013, the Company received a demand notice for recovery of Extra Duty Deposit refunded by the department during the prior years amounting to ₹ 91.31 million from the Deputy Commissioner of Customs on account of issue of the above notice by DRI. The Company challenged the demand and obtained stay of demand filing a writ petition before the Honourable High Court of Madras which is pending for disposal.
- (iii) During the year ended March 31, 2016, the Company also received certain other adjudication orders rejecting the classification of certain goods imported by the Company and reclassifying the same under different heading of the customs tariff amounting to ₹ 551.13 million. The Company had filed appeals against these orders with Commissioner of Customs (Appeals). Subsequently, the Commissioner of Customs (Appeals) upheld the adjudication order classifying the goods imported by the Company under a different heading of the customs tariff. The Company has paid the differential duty under protest and filed appeals with CESTAT challenging the Appellate Order and the hearings at CESTAT is pending disposal as at March 31, 2026.
- (iv) During the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company had received an order rejecting the classification of "Cover Assembly Front door Quadrant" imported by the Company and reclassifying the same under different heading of the customs tariff. The said order has imposed an additional duty of ₹ 64.94 million and an Penalty amount ₹ 65.59 million for the imports made during the period from June 2016 to Mar 2018. The Company has filed appeals with CESTAT challenging the Appellate Order and the hearings at CESTAT is pending for disposal as at March 31, 2026.

Further, the Company received an order during the year 2010, stating the company has not fulfilled Export Obligation for Capital items valuing ₹ 479.52 million imported during the period from Nov 2010 to Feb 2011. The said order has imposed an additional duty of ₹ 126.09 million and a penalty of ₹ 11 million. Further it has also levied interest in terms of Notification No 102/2009 dated September 11, 2009. The Company has filed appeals with CESTAT and CESTAT Order dated November 03, 2023 set aside the department order.

- (v) In addition to the above, the outstanding demand under dispute towards various other Customs cases in respect of which the hearings are in progress at various levels at Customs Authorities/Appeals as at March 31, 2026 amounts to ₹ 12.99 million (March 31, 2025: ₹ 12.99 million)
- (vi) The Company paid an amount of ₹ 313.32 million under protest to Directorate of Revenue Intelligence towards investigation proceedings commenced against the Company for incorrect classification of Electronic Control Unit for certain goods imported during the period (from March 4, 2020 - March 11, 2022). The Company received a refund of the same, however Department gone for an appeal.

B Anti-dumping duty

During the year ended March 31, 2015, the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties initiated an investigation on import of cast and aluminium alloy wheels exported from China, Korea and Thailand and levied anti dumping duty on cast aluminium alloy wheels which have been imported into India allegedly at less than its normal value and passed a provisional order for a period of six months from April 11, 2014. The Company had filed four writ petitions before the Honourable High Court of Madras in this connection challenging the provisional order passed by the department and paid ₹ 165.66 million under protest, as against the Anti Dumping Duty payable of ₹ 320.40 million and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss Account. Consequent to the legal suit filed, the Company also carries the amount paid as receivable and on grounds of prudence, provided for the same. However, in December 2014, the Honourable High Court of Madras had dismissed the writ petitions. The Company had filed writ appeal with the division bench of the Honourable High Court of Madras against the said order of the single member bench. During the year ended March 31, 2016, the Company received a transfer petition transferring the appeal to the Honourable Supreme Court of India and the Company has filed required counter petitions with the Honourable Supreme Court of India and the same is pending disposal as at March 31 2026.

In the meanwhile, the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties had issued final order on May 22, 2015 levying Anti-Dumping duty for a period of five years commencing April 11, 2014. The Company is of the opinion that Anti-Dumping Duty shall not be levied with retrospective effect, based on the precedent judgement of the Honourable Supreme Court of India in a similar case and has not provided for/paid Anti-Dumping duty for the period from October 2014 to May 2015.

Further, the Company has paid Anti-dumping duty commencing from the period May 22, 2015 (date of notification of Final Order) till financial year ended March 31, 2024 under protest, total outstanding balance as at March 31, 2026 amounting to ₹ 6,976.53 million (March 31, 2025: ₹ 6,976.53 million) which has been charged off to the Statement of Profit and Loss Account.

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

C Excise duty, Service tax and GST

- (i) During October 2021, the Company had received order from the Additional Director General demanding payment of Differential Central excise duty amounting to ₹ 3,574.10 million and penalty amounting to ₹ 3,574.10 million. The Company has filed a writ petition with the Honourable Madras High court, and the Company deposited minimum amount required under section 35F of the Central excise Act, 1944. The Company has paid ₹ 100 million pre-deposit as at March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: ₹ 100 million). The Hon'ble Madras High Court informed the company to file appeal before Tribunal (CESTAT) and accordingly the company had filed appeal before CESTAT in Oct 2024. Further there are pending litigations for various other matters relating to Service Tax involving demands, for which the Company has filed appeals against the orders received which are pending at various forums as at March 31, 2026.
- (ii) The Company received orders from Commissioner (Appeals) rejecting the appeal for refund of input tax credit on account of zero-rated supply and confirming the GST demand amounting to INR 820.98 million up to March 31, 2023, and received order from Additional Commissioner for the matters relating TRAN 1 credit ₹ 711.99 million as at the year ended March 31, 2024. The Company has filed Writ Petitions before the Hon'ble Madras High court and has obtained stay of the operation and all further proceedings pursuant to the demand order received by the Company. The Company had paid ₹ 82.10 million as pre-deposit as at March 31, 2026 (as at March 31, 2025: ₹ 82.10 million).
- (iii) The Company has filed a writ petition in March, 2024 before the Hon'ble Madras High Court against an order dated December 23, 2023 passed by the Additional Commissioner, Office of Commissioner of GST & Central Excise (Chennai - Outer) ("Order") in relation to a show-cause cum demand notice dated September 28, 2023 ("SCN") issued by the Directorate General of GST, Intelligence, Gurugram Zonal Unit, in connection with an investigation conducted for demand of integrated goods and services tax of ₹1,666.77 million under the reverse charge mechanism on secondment/deployment of employees by the Company. It was alleged that the secondment of employees to our Company is a form of supply of manpower service from an overseas supplier and thus constitutes a "supply" in terms of Section 7 of the Central Goods and Services Act, 2017. While the matter is currently pending, the Hon'ble Madras High Court has issued an interim stay on the Order.
- (iv) During October 2023, the Company received an order from the Additional Commissioner of Central tax demanding payment of differential Goods and Services tax (Compensation Cess) amounting to ₹ 2,586.76 million and penalty amounting to ₹ 2,586.76 million towards certain SUV cars sold. The Company's appeals before Commissioner (Appeals) was rejected and the Company had preferred Writ Petition before Hon'ble Madras High Court which was admitted and the Company has obtained stay of operation and all further proceedings pursuant to the demand Order. The Company has paid an amount of ₹ 258.60 million pre-deposit as at March 31, 2026 (as at March 31, 2025: 258.60)

D Investigation by the Competition Commission of India

- (i) In 2012, the Directorate General of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) had submitted its final investigation report to the CCI regarding violations of the provisions of Competition Act, 2002.

In the meanwhile, the Company filed a writ petition before the Honourable High Court of Madras challenging the jurisdiction of the CCI to expand the investigation in respect of the above matter and requesting for a stay which was granted initially. During the year ended March 31, 2015, the Honourable High Court of Madras dismissed the Company's petition challenging the jurisdiction of the CCI stating that CCI has powers to expand the investigation. The Company had filed a writ appeal before the Divisional Bench of the Honourable High Court of Madras, and obtained Interim order that CCI should not pass final order till disposal of writ appeal. Meanwhile, CCI had issued final order imposing a penalty of ₹ 4,202.61 million violating Division Bench Order. However CCI has clarified that the order shall be enforceable based on and subject to the direction of the Honourable High Court of Madras in connection with the writ appeal filed by the Company.

The writ appeal was subsequently dismissed by the High Court of Judicature at Madras on July 23, 2018. The Company filed an appeal before the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT) against the CCI Order. On October 29, 2018, the NCLAT heard the matter for admission and directed the Company to deposit 10% of ₹ 4,202.61 million within three weeks. The Company filed an appeal before the Supreme Court of India (SC) against the NCLAT Interim Order. On November 16, 2018, the SC granted a interim stay on the operation of the CCI Order. Further in January 20, 2020, the Supreme Court granted Permanent Stay on of NCLAT order for deposit of ₹ 420.00 million and directed NCLAT to decide HMIL's Appeal on Merits. Consequently, the Company is not required to deposit 10% of ₹ 4,202.61 million with the NCLAT till the SC Order is operational. The pleadings in the NCLAT appeal are complete and the appeal is now listed on July 24, 2026 for final arguments.

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

- (ii) Further, the CCI had directed the Director General for an investigation to be made in respect of the complaints made by two terminated dealers against the Company. The Company received notices seeking certain information for the purpose of investigation and the Company had furnished the required details. During the year ended March 31, 2018, CCI passed an order imposing a penalty of ₹ 870.00 million on the Company. The Company filed an appeal before NCLAT against the order and received an order in favour of the Company during the year ended March 31, 2019 by setting aside the CCI Order. CCI has further filed an appeal before Supreme Court in November 2018 against our favourable order. This case is now pending before Supreme Court and it is yet to be listed for hearing.

The Company believes that it has a good case to obtain a favourable judgement in respect of the above matters and there is no additional financial exposure in respect of the same.

E Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme (“EPCG Scheme”)

The Director General of Foreign Trade (“DGFT”) under the Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme (“EPCG Scheme”) (“EPCG Authorisations”) had issued a show-cause notice dated June 6, 2015 (“SCN”) that our Company had not installed the capital goods imported under the EPCG Scheme at the locations approved under the EPCG Authorisations and subsequently ordered our Company to pay the duty amount of ₹872.70 million. Further, pursuant to an order dated October 28, 2016 (“Order”), the Commissioner of Customs, Chennai - IV had issued an order to our Company, wherein a duty of ₹0.29 million, a redemption fine of ₹1.00 million and a penalty of ₹0.40 million were levied against our Company. However, the duty demand of ₹872.70 million issued by the DRI in the SCN had been dismissed under the Order. Aggrieved by the Order, the DRI has filed an appeal before the CESTAT (“Appeal”) challenging the dismissal of the duty demand by the DRI, and the matter is currently pending. These pertain to 53 EPCG Authorizations, for which believes that it has fulfilled 100% of the required export obligations. However, the department appeal has been dismissed and set aside vide final order dated December 16, 2025.

F Show cause notices/draft assessment orders

The details of the show cause notices/draft assessment orders received by the Company from various government agencies pending formal orders/demand notices, which are not considered as claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts, are given below:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Customs duty (refer note below)	364.81	369.47
Excise duty	82.48	82.48
Service tax	188.13	190.24
Goods & Services Tax	1,796.70	1,077.85
Income tax draft assessment orders received and pending disposal with DRP	1,728.57	-

Note:

The Company had received show cause notices from the Department demanding an amount of ₹ 364.81 million (March 31, 2025: ₹ 369.47 million) in connection with various customs matters. The Company has filed/is in the process of filings replies for the same and expects a favorable outcome in respect of the same.

G Guarantees

The Company had executed a Deed of Corporate Guarantee in favour of SIPCOT for CST Soft Loan of ₹ 6,000.00 million.

H Provident Fund

Supreme Court vide their judgement dated February 28, 2019 clarified that Provident fund deduction is to be made on basic salary and on other salary components which are universally made available to all employees. The Group based on internal evaluation, believes that there are interpretative challenges and significant uncertainties surrounding the determination of liability including the period of assessment, application for present and past employees, Group's liability towards employees' contribution and assessment of interest and penalties. The amount of obligation, therefore, cannot be measured with sufficient reliability for past periods, and hence, disclosed as contingent liability.

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

I Management's assessment

The amounts shown under contingent liabilities and disputed claims represent the best possible estimates arrived at on the basis of the available information. The Company's tax jurisdiction is in India. Significant judgements are involved in determining the provision for income taxes including judgement on whether tax positions are probable of being sustained in tax assessments. A tax assessment can involve complex issues, which can only be resolved over extended time periods.

Further, various government authorities raise issues/clarifications in the normal course of business and the Company has provided its responses to the same and no formal demands/claims has been made by the authorities in respect of the same other than those pending before various judicial/regulatory forums as disclosed above. The uncertainties and possible reimbursement in respect of the above are dependent on the outcome of the various legal proceedings which have been initiated by the Company or the claimants, as the case may be and, therefore, cannot be predicted accurately or relate to a present obligations that arise from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate cannot be made. Consequential impact of interest, if any, in case of adverse ruling of above litigations have not considered in above disclosure. However, the Company expects a favorable decision with respect to the above disputed demands/claims based on professional advice, as applicable and, hence, no specific provision for the same has been made. Any subsequent interest or penalty arising on final settlement of the above matters cannot be determined with qualitative or quantitative certainty at this stage. Accordingly, such amounts have not been included above. Also refer note 27(b).

35.2 Compliance with Corporate Average Fuel Efficiency Norms ('CAFE')

The management has performed an evaluation of the Corporate Average Fuel Efficiency Norms and confirmed that it is in compliance with the necessary norms. The Company also confirms that the amendments pursuant to the Energy Conservation (Amendment) Bill, 2022 read with The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019 norms is effective from April 1, 2023.

As at the reporting date, in determining the compliance for the financial year 2025-26, the Company has satisfied the applicable technical requirements and has maintained adequate documentation in support of its evaluation. Accordingly, the Company believes that computation of average fuel efficiency based on sales recorded is in compliance with the prevalent norms as at the reporting period end. It may be noted in this context that such compliance will be subject to scrutiny by the regulatory authorities on the basis of the filings made by the Company.

Based on their assessment, management has confirmed that they do not expect any material impact on the financial position for the year ended March 31, 2026 post such scrutiny by the regulatory authorities.

35.3 Commitments

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	11,210.47	12,114.28
(b) Other commitments for service contracts	-	781.81

36 Employee benefit plans

36.1 Defined contribution plan

Group's (employer's) contribution to defined contribution plans recognised as expenses in the statement of profit and loss are:

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
(a) Employer's contribution to Provident fund	781.06	639.82
(b) Employer's contribution to National pension fund	207.63	148.69
(c) Employer's contribution to Superannuation fund	248.56	243.06
	1,237.25	1,031.57

Note: The expenses are included in note 32 - Employee benefit expenses under "Contribution to provident and other funds"

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

36.2 Defined benefit plan

- (i) Refer note 2.15 for the accounting policy of the defined benefit plan
- (ii) The defined benefit plan typically exposes the Group to actuarial risks such as investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

Investment risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. If the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit. Currently, for these plans, investments are made in government securities, debt instruments, short term debt instruments, equity instruments and asset backed, trust structured securities as per notification of Ministry of Finance.

Interest risk

Decrease in the Interest rate will increase the cost of providing the above benefit and thus increase in the value of liability

Longevity risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

Salary risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

- (iii) The principal assumptions used for the purpose of the actuarial valuations for the funded plan were as follows.

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Discount rate	7.15% - 7.51%	6.57% - 6.95%
Future salary increase	7% - 10.00%	7% - 12.00%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	7.51%	7.25%
Attrition rate	2.50% - 10.00%	2.50% - 9.00%
Mortality - Indian Assured Lives Mortality	2012-14	2012-14

- (iv) The principal assumptions used for the purpose of the actuarial valuations for the unfunded plan were as follows.

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Discount rate	NA	6.78%
Future salary increase	NA	10.00%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	NA	NA
Attrition rate	NA	10.00%
Mortality - Indian Assured Lives Mortality	NA	2012-14

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

- (v) Amounts recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in respect of the defined benefit plan are as follows (also refer note 48):

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Components of defined benefit cost recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current service cost	291.22	205.94
Past service cost	1,132.46	-
Interest cost	290.55	229.68
Interest income on plan assets	(162.84)	(153.13)
Total (Refer note below)	1,551.39	282.49
Components of defined benefit cost recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income		
Actuarial (gains)/losses		
- Changes in demographic assumptions	(49.78)	9.32
- Changes in financial assumptions	(356.00)	132.82
- Experience variance	502.54	(28.72)
Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest expense)	(8.15)	12.27
	88.61	125.69

Note: The expenses are included in Note 32 - Employee benefit expenses under "Contribution to provident and other funds"

- (vi) The amount included in the Consolidated Balance Sheet arising from the entity's obligation in respect of the its defined benefit plan is as follows.

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the end of the year	5,373.23	3,689.52
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the year	(2,694.53)	(2,339.83)
Net liability recognised in the balance sheet	2,678.70	1,349.69
Current liability	76.82	178.61
Non-current liability	2,601.88	1,171.08

- (vii) Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets are as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Change in defined benefit obligation during the year		
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the beginning of the year	3,689.52	3,234.60
Current service cost	291.22	205.94
Past service cost	1,132.46	-
Interest cost	290.55	229.68
Benefits paid	(127.29)	(94.11)
Actuarial loss/(gain)	96.77	113.41
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	5,373.23	3,689.52

- (viii) Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets are as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Change in fair value of assets during the year		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of the year	2,339.83	2,038.43
Expected return on plan assets	162.84	153.13
Employer's contribution	311.01	254.63
Benefits paid	(127.30)	(94.09)
Actuarial gains/(loss)	8.15	(12.27)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	2,694.53	2,339.83
Net liability	2,678.70	1,349.69

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

- (ix) The entire plan assets are managed by the insurer. None of the assets carry a quoted market price in active market or represent the entity's own transferable financial instruments or property occupied by the entity.
- (x) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Time Periods		
Within 1 year	278.42	142.80
2 to 5 years	1,247.27	657.32
6 to 10 years	2,266.96	1,304.54
More than 10 years	7,608.79	5,221.15

- (xi) The Group expects to contribute ₹ 465.72 million to its gratuity fund during the year ending March 31, 2027
- (xii) The Average future service for the defined benefit obligation is 14.30 years as on March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: 18.34 years)
- (xiii) Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined obligation are discount rate and expected salary increase. The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period while holding all other assumptions constant (funded plan).

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Discount rate:		
Decrease in defined benefit obligation if discount rate increases by 1%	481.36	340.46
Increase in defined benefit obligation if discount rate decreases by 1%	553.06	391.73
Attrition rate:		
Increase in defined benefit obligation if attrition rate increases by 1%	25.59	23.88
Decrease in defined benefit obligation if attrition rate decreases by 1%	29.96	26.59
Expected rate of salary increase:		
Increase in defined benefit obligation if salary increases by 1%	538.93	146.25
Decrease in defined benefit obligation if salary decreases by 1%	479.64	183.43

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

37 Related Party Disclosures

37.1 Names of Related Parties and Nature of Relationship

Description of Relationship	Name of Related Party
Holding Company	Hyundai Motor Company, South Korea
Fellow Subsidiaries	Hyundai Motor Deutschland GmbH
	Hyundai Motor Turkiye Otomotiv A.S (Formerly known as "Hyundai Assan Otomotiv Sanayi Ve Ticaret A.S.")
	Hyundai Motor Poland Sp. Zo.o
	Hyundai Motor UK Limited
	Hyundai Motor Company Australia Pty Limited
	Hyundai Motor Company Italy S.R.L,
	Hyundai Motor Czech s.r.o.
	Hyundai Motor CIS LLC Russia
	Hyundai Motor Espana S.L.U
	Hyundai Motor Netherlands B.V.
	Hyundai Motor France SAS
	Hyundai Capital India Private Limited
	Hyundai Motor De Mexico S DE RL DE CV

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

Description of Relationship	Name of Related Party
	Hyundai Rotem Company
	Hyundai KEFICO Corporation
	Hyundai Thanh Cong Viet Nam Auto Manufacturing Corporation
	Hyundai Motor Brasil Montadora de Automoveis LTDA
	PT Hyundai Motors Indonesia
	PT Hyundai Motor Manufacturing Indonesia
	Hyundai Motor Middle East and Africa LLC
	Bluewalnut Co. Ltd
	Hyundai Motor Business Service Company
Associate of Holding Company (in respect of which the Company has had transactions during the year)	Hyundai Autoever Corp
	Hyundai Motor Group (China) Ltd.
	Hyundai Wia Corporation
	Kia Corporation
	Hyundai Wia Automotive Engine (shandong) Company
	Hyundai Transys Inc.
	Haevichi Hotel & Resort co. Ltd.
Entities with significant influence over the Holding Company	Hyundai Mobis Company Limited
Subsidiary of entities with significant influence over the Holding Company	Mobis India Ltd.
Entities which are Subsidiary of Associate of Holding Company (in respect of which the Company has had transactions during the year)	Hyundai Autoever India Private limited
	Hyundai Wia India Pvt. Ltd.
	Hyundai Engineering India Pvt. Ltd.
	Hyundai Transys Lear Automotive India Private Limited
	Hyundai Transys India Private Ltd.
	Kia India Private Limited
	Kia Mexico, S.A. de C.V.
	HEC India Private Limited (Formerly known as "HEC India LLP")
Post Retirement Benefit Plans	Hyundai Motor India Limited Group Gratuity Scheme
	Hyundai Motor India Limited Executive Superannuation Scheme
Key Management Personnel	Mr. Unsoo Kim - Managing Director (Upto December 31, 2025)
	Mr. Tarun Garg - Managing Director and CEO (w.e.f. January 01, 2026) Whole-time Director (Upto December 31, 2025)
	Mr. Gopala Krishnan C S - Whole-time Director
	Mr. Wangdo Hur - Whole-time Director and CFO
	Mr. Dong Huwy Park - Whole-time Director (w.e.f. February 02, 2026)
	Mr. Jong Hoon Lee - Whole-time Director (upto June 07, 2024)
	Mr. Jae Wan Ryu - Whole-time Director (Upto June 07, 2024)
	Ms. Hyunju Kim - Director (Upto June 07, 2024)
	Mr. Kuen Han Yi - Director (upto June 07, 2024)
	Mr. John Martin Thompson - Independent Director (w.e.f September 10, 2024)
	Ms. Shalini Puchalapalli - Independent Director (w.e.f. June 07, 2024)
	Ms. Sree Kirat Patel - Independent Director (w.e.f. June 07, 2024)
	Mr. Ajay Tyagi - Independent Director (w.e.f. June 07, 2024)
	Ms. Divya Venkat - Company Secretary (Upto December 19, 2024)
	Mr. Pradeep Chugh - Company Secretary (w.e.f. December 20, 2024)

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

37.2 Transactions with the related parties

Particulars	Name of the Related party	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Income			
Sale of Motor Vehicles, Parts and Raw Materials	Hyundai Motor De Mexico S DE RL DE CV	17,305.98	15,584.40
	Hyundai Motor Company, South Korea	35.22	103.35
	Kia India Private Limited	23,470.66	25,917.19
	Mobis India Ltd.	2,463.81	2,346.02
	Hyundai Transys Lear Automotive India Private Limited	1,157.85	1,165.79
	Hyundai Motor Türkiye Otomotiv A.S (Formerly known as "Hyundai Assan Otomotiv Sanayi Ve Ticaret A.S.")	1,761.77	3,265.77
	Hyundai Transys India Private Ltd.	34.73	3.02
	PT Hyundai Motor Manufacturing Indonesia	-	48.95
	PT Hyundai Motors Indonesia	-	60.68
	Kia Mexico, S.A. de C.V.	542.67	-
Sale of Services	Hyundai Motor Company, South Korea	3,711.56	3,095.39
	Kia Corporation	2,992.07	2,363.83
	Kia India Private Limited	278.22	207.44
Interest Income	Hyundai Motor De Mexico S DE RL DE CV	377.25	386.92
	Kia Mexico, S.A. de C.V.	5.39	-
Transportation Income	Hyundai Motor De Mexico S DE RL DE CV	1,737.12	1,657.27
	PT Hyundai Motors Indonesia	-	3.44
	Kia Mexico, S.A. de C.V.	35.98	-
Rental Income	Hyundai Capital India Private Limited	3.25	5.49
	Mobis India Ltd.	365.60	176.99
	Hyundai Autoever India Private limited	34.20	39.32
Other Income	Hyundai Motor Company, South Korea	49.29	21.86
	Kia India Private Limited	83.33	71.51
	PT Hyundai Motor Manufacturing Indonesia	12.83	-
Scrap Sales	Hyundai Wia India Pvt. Ltd.	4.05	5.34
Expenses (gross of withholding tax wherever applicable)			
Purchase of Raw Materials, Components and Spare Parts	Hyundai Motor Company, South Korea	14,785.74	24,992.95
	Hyundai Motor Group (China) Ltd.	-	0.36
	Hyundai KEFICO Corporation	2,448.54	1,881.50
	Hyundai Transys Lear Automotive India Private Limited	19,433.30	19,838.11
	Hyundai Transys India Private Ltd.	3,119.98	3,259.28
	Hyundai Wia India Pvt. Ltd.	685.46	346.68
	Hyundai Wia Automotive Engine (shandong) Company	1,395.34	1,329.26
	Kia India Private Limited	17,355.04	19,792.56
	Mobis India Ltd.	87,332.81	92,431.84
	PT Hyundai Motor Manufacturing Indonesia	10,847.32	8,797.86
	Hyundai Autoever India Private limited	417.62	1.56
	Hyundai Rotem Company	-	0.08
Royalty	Hyundai Motor Company, South Korea	19,754.31	18,776.33
Technical Assistance Fee (refer note i)	Hyundai Autoever India Private limited	6.81	-
	Hyundai Motor Company, South Korea	55.79	188.25

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

Particulars	Name of the Related party	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Advertisement and Sales Promotion Expenses	Hyundai Capital India Private Limited	71.90	78.05
	Hyundai Autoever India private limited	223.63	138.17
	Hyundai Motor Brasil Montadora de Automoveis LTDA	233.77	106.23
	Hyundai Autoever Corp	2.64	4.86
	PT Hyundai Motors Indonesia	130.12	26.62
	Hyundai Motor Middle East and Africa LLC	697.10	536.45
	Hyundai Engineering India Pvt. Ltd.	0.43	0.12
	Hyundai Motor Business Service Company	107.99	78.86
Warranty Expenses	Hyundai Motor Deutschland GmbH	0.79	0.51
	Hyundai Motor Company Italy S.R.L.	0.30	0.19
	Hyundai Motor Poland Sp. Zo.o	0.04	0.03
	Hyundai Motor Czech s.r.o.	0.04	0.02
	Hyundai Motor UK Limited	0.59	2.09
	Hyundai Motor Turkiye Otomotiv A.S (Formerly known as "Hyundai Assan Otomotiv Sanayi Ve Ticaret A.S.")	0.39	0.02
	Hyundai Motor France SAS	0.20	0.20
	Hyundai Motor Espana S.L.U	0.19	0.45
	Hyundai Motor Company Australia Pty Limited	3.26	5.64
	Hyundai Motor Netherlands B.V.	0.19	0.18
	Hyundai Motor De Mexico S DE RL DE CV	254.72	204.08
	PT Hyundai Motors Indonesia	0.02	0.01
	Haevichi Hotel & Resort Co. Ltd.	34.45	22.52
	Hyundai Wia India Pvt. Limited	0.47	1.41
Testing Expenses	Hyundai Autoever Corp	7.65	24.08
	Hyundai Transys India Private Ltd.	0.69	0.30
	Hyundai Mobis Company Limited	16.60	-
	Hyundai Transys Lear Automotive India Private Limited	1.93	-
	Hyundai Engineering India Pvt. Ltd.	1.89	-
	Hyundai Autoever India Private Limited	2.19	19.47
	Hyundai Motor Company, South Korea	-	0.05
	Mobis India Ltd.	0.53	4.26
	Hyundai Autoever Corp	232.50	168.38
	Hyundai Autoever India private limited	37.02	44.12
Rent	KIA India Private Limited	3.17	3.13
	Hyundai Autoever Corp	22.26	16.95
	Hyundai Autoever India private limited	1,232.78	903.30
Maintenance Charges	Hyundai Engineering India Pvt. Ltd.	760.63	645.17
	Bluewalnut Co. Ltd	26.10	-
	Mobis India Ltd.	3.90	2.97
	Hyundai Motor Company, South Korea	87.81	92.89
	Hyundai Motor Turkiye Otomotiv A.S (Formerly known as "Hyundai Assan Otomotiv Sanayi Ve Ticaret A.S.")	-	10.29
Other Expenses	Hyundai Engineering India Pvt. Ltd.	53.00	41.83
	Mobis India Ltd.	6.11	9.71
	Hyundai Transys Lear Automotive India Private Limited	3.01	5.23
	Hyundai Autoever India private limited	253.41	93.41
	Haevichi Hotel & Resort co. Ltd.	4.51	5.36
	Hyundai Autoever Corp	195.75	153.84
	Hyundai Kefico Corporation	0.01	-
	Hyundai Transys India Private Ltd.	0.04	-
	Hyundai Wia India Pvt. Ltd.	0.14	-
	Hyundai Motor France SAS	-	1.74

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

Particulars	Name of the Related party	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Short-term Employee Benefits	Mr. Unsoo Kim	42.51	70.66
	Mr. Jong Hoon Lee	-	6.42
	Mr. Wangdo Hur	49.41	45.17
	Mr. Jae Wan Ryu	-	7.56
	Mr. Dong Huwy Park	20.53	-
	Mr. Tarun Garg	71.09	49.75
	Mr. Gopala Krishnan C S	36.74	29.39
	Mr. Pradeep Chugh	10.08	2.44
	Ms. Divya Venkat	-	1.45
Post Employment Benefits	Mr. Wangdo Hur	0.02	-
	Mr. Dong Huwy Park	0.01	-
	Mr. Tarun Garg	3.47	1.78
	Mr. Gopala Krishnan C S	1.90	1.13
	Mr. Pradeep Chugh	0.73	0.13
	Ms. Divya Venkat	-	0.10
Other Long term Benefits	Mr. Tarun Garg	4.69	3.46
	Mr. Gopala Krishnan C S	2.27	2.06
	Mr. Pradeep Chugh	0.39	0.06
Remuneration to Independent Directors	Ms. Shalini Puchalapalli	6.00	5.00
	Ms. Sree Kirat Patel	6.00	5.00
	Mr. John Martin Thompson	6.00	3.50
	Mr. Ajay Tyagi	6.00	5.00
Sitting Fees	Ms. Shalini Puchalapalli	1.44	2.02
	Ms. Sree Kirat Patel	1.26	2.02
	Mr. John Martin Thompson	0.96	1.04
	Mr. Ajay Tyagi	1.26	1.66
Others			
Purchase of Capital Goods	Hyundai Motor Company, South Korea	3,167.19	4,549.40
	Hyundai Rotem Company	1,355.72	1,682.65
	Hyundai Transys Lear Automotive India Private Limited	174.34	522.67
	Hyundai Autoever Corp	734.51	414.19
	Mobis India Ltd.	606.29	850.16
	Hyundai Wia Corporation	194.21	2,209.82
	Hyundai Autoever India private limited	1,410.71	680.59
	HEC India Private Limited (Formerly known as "HEC India LLP")	11,645.19	20,350.66
	Hyundai Engineering India Pvt. Ltd.	482.79	240.72
	Hyundai Transys Inc.	237.10	-
	Bluewalnut Co. Ltd	-	42.62
	Hyundai Transys India Private Ltd.	0.06	-
Insurance Reimbursement	Hyundai Motor De Mexico S DE RL DE CV	56.63	51.27
	Kia Mexico, S.A. de C.V.	1.72	-
	PT Hyundai Motors Indonesia	-	0.12
Other Reimbursement	Hyundai Motor Company, South Korea	50.53	6.30
Warranty Claim Recovered	Hyundai Motor Company, South Korea	20.11	19.93
	Hyundai Wia India Pvt. Ltd.	0.00	-
	Mobis India Ltd.	86.23	102.45
	Kia India Private Limited	0.96	1.00
	Hyundai Transys Lear Automotive India Private Limited	1.02	1.00
	Hyundai Transys India Private Ltd.	0.13	0.26
	Hyundai Kefico Corporation	0.42	0.87

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

Particulars	Name of the Related party	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Dealer Reimbursement	Hyundai Autoever India Private limited	15.10	5.34
	Hyundai Motor Company, South Korea	0.04	-
Maintenance Charges recovered	Hyundai Transys Lear Automotive India Private Limited	2.47	2.05
	Mobis India Ltd.	101.32	107.09
Discount Received	Mobis India Ltd.	1.20	2.57
Dividend Paid	Hyundai Motor Company, South Korea	14,077.27	-
Employee advances	Mr. Tarun Garg	-	0.20
	Mr. Gopala Krishnan C S	-	3.40

37.3 Related Party balances as at the year end

Particulars	Related party	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Receivables as at year end			
Receivables (including contractually reimbursable expenses)	Hyundai Motor Company, South Korea	406.53	323.31
	Hyundai Motor Türkiye Otomotiv A.S (Formerly known as "Hyundai Assan Otomotiv Sanayi Ve Ticaret A.S.")	72.83	381.80
	Hyundai Motor De Mexico S DE RL DE CV	4,936.47	5,351.92
	Hyundai Transys Lear Automotive India Private Limited	0.00	-
	Kia India Private Limited	3,409.80	4,104.75
	Mobis India Ltd.	1.28	-
	Hyundai Wia India Pvt. Ltd.	0.07	-
	Kia Mexico, S.A. de C.V.	591.81	-
	Kia Corporation	335.42	232.62
Other Receivables	Hyundai Capital India Private Limited	-	0.00
	Mobis India Ltd.	35.93	38.53
Advances to suppliers	Hyundai Engineering India Pvt. Ltd.	3.67	-
	Hyundai Rotem Company	-	340.71
Liabilities as at year end			
Payables (net of Tax deducted at source wherever applicable)	Hyundai Motor Company, South Korea	616.60	1,109.96
	Hyundai Motor Company Australia Pty Limited	-	0.38
	Hyundai Motor Türkiye Otomotiv A.S (Formerly known as "Hyundai Assan Otomotiv Sanayi Ve Ticaret A.S.")	0.02	-
	Hyundai Thanh Cong Viet Nam Auto Manufacturing Corporation	0.39	0.36
	Hyundai Motor Espana S.L.U	-	0.01
	Hyundai Motor Deutschland GmbH	-	0.01
	Hyundai Motor De Mexico S DE RL DE CV	-	6.58
	Hyundai Motor UK Limited	-	0.29
	Hyundai KEFICO Corporation	465.56	181.89
	Hyundai Autoever Corp	19.14	7.59
	Hyundai Wia Corporation	37.84	-
	Hyundai Autoever India private limited	245.81	46.51
	Hyundai Transys Lear Automotive India Private Limited	2,038.10	2,512.92
	Hyundai Capital India Private Limited	-	4.34
	Hyundai Motor CIS LLC Russia	0.00	0.00
	Hyundai Motor Czech s.r.o.	-	0.01
	Hyundai Engineering India Pvt. Ltd.	58.11	47.45
	Hyundai Transys India Private Ltd.	497.72	375.32
	Hyundai Wia India Pvt. Ltd.	133.16	40.22
	Kia India Private Limited	2,192.91	2,561.79
	Mobis India Ltd.	9,106.44	11,968.16
	Hyundai Rotem Company	37.21	-
	PT Hyundai Motor Manufacturing Indonesia	1,140.61	798.74
	Hyundai Wia Automotive Engine (shandong) Company	69.83	84.38
	Haevichi Hotel & Resort Co. Ltd.	3.82	0.47

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

Particulars	Related party	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Payable on purchase of property, plant and equipment (net of Tax deducted at source wherever applicable)	HEC India Private Limited (Formerly known as "HEC India LLP")	-	26.79
	Hyundai Autoever Corp	9.80	214.88
	Hyundai Autoever India Private limited	23.44	22.78
	Hyundai Engineering India Pvt. Ltd.	58.51	23.60
	Hyundai Motor Company, South Korea	106.02	294.39
	Hyundai Rotem Company	1,043.52	1,692.52
	Hyundai Transys Lear Automotive India Private Limited	39.85	7.68
	Hyundai Wia Corporation	221.71	449.19
	Mobis India Ltd.	82.06	228.87
Royalty Payable (net of Tax deducted at source)	Hyundai Motor Company, South Korea	4,836.02	4,441.89
Salary Payable (net of Tax deducted at source)	Mr. Unsoo Kim	-	2.92
	Mr. Wangdo Hur	2.36	2.50
	Mr. Dong Huwy Park	2.96	-
	Mr. Tarun Garg	1.20	0.64
	Mr. Gopala Krishnan C S	0.61	0.16
	Mr. Pradeep Chugh	0.38	0.53
Post employment benefits payable	Mr. Tarun Garg	1.33	0.14
	Mr. Gopala Krishnan C S	0.28	0.09
	Mr. Pradeep Chugh	0.07	0.04
Remuneration Payable to Independent Directors	Ms. Shalini Puchalapalli	0.45	0.50
	Ms. Sree Kirat Patel	0.45	0.50
	Mr. John Martin Thompson	0.29	0.50
	Mr. Ajay Tyagi	0.45	0.50
Sitting Fees Payable	Ms. Shalini Puchalapalli	0.11	0.34
	Ms. Sree Kirat Patel	0.05	0.34
	Mr. John Martin Thompson	0.07	0.16
	Mr. Ajay Tyagi	0.16	0.34
Outstanding employee advances	Mr. Tarun Garg	0.12	0.18

Notes:

- The Holding Company/certain other Group Companies (together referred to as "Group Companies"), incur certain common costs on behalf of the Company/other entities in the Group. These costs primarily relate to certain world-wide marketing, infrastructure and other costs incurred at an overall Group Level. Such costs have been accounted for in the financial statements of the Company based on and to the extent of actual debits received from the Group Companies. The Group Companies have confirmed to the Management that, as at March 31, 2026, there are no further amounts payable to them by the Company, on this account other than the amounts disclosed in these consolidated financial statements.
- The Company incurs certain costs on behalf of other Companies in the Group. These costs have been allocated/ recovered from the Group Companies on a basis mutually agreed to with the Group Companies.
- Refer note 36 for information on transactions with post employment benefit plans.
- All related party transactions entered during the year were in ordinary course of the business and on arm's length basis. Outstanding balances at the year-end are settled in cash or credit as per the terms of the arrangement. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables other than those disclosed.

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

38 Segment reporting

- (a) The Group has one operating segment, namely “manufacture and sale of motor vehicles, engine, transmission and other parts, related after-sales activities, related engineering and broking services” and the information reported to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of performance focuses on these operating segment. Accordingly, the amounts appearing in these Consolidated Financial Statements relate to these operating segment.
- (b) The details in respect of the key geographical areas in which the Group has operations determined based on the location of the customers are given below:

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
India	526,738.81	539,959.75
Africa	33,504.59	28,820.59
Latin America	56,146.48	48,675.22
Middle East & Europe	81,303.11	66,481.83
Others	9,940.35	7,991.49
	707,633.34	691,928.88

Note: Information about revenue are as given in Note 29.

- (c) Non-current assets by geographic market (excludes financial assets and deferred tax asset)

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
India	142,972.11	123,089.91
Unallocated	5,458.82	6,465.27
	148,430.93	129,555.18

- (d) There were no single individual customers who contributed more than 10% to the group’s revenue from external customer for the years ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

39 Leases

(see accounting policy in note 2.16)

A. Leases as a lessee

The Group has entered into various lease agreements in respect of land/certain offices/showroom spaces at various places. These arrangements are non-cancellable in nature and the lease period varies from 1 year to 88 years.

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Lease Liabilities:		
(i) Reconciliation of carrying amount		
Opening Balance	584.05	653.26
Additions	561.68	30.42
Interest on lease liabilities	67.38	51.45
Adjustments	4.86	-
Payment of lease liabilities	(207.39)	(151.08)
Closing Balance	1,010.58	584.05
Current	214.25	109.67
Non-Current	796.33	474.38
(ii) Weighted average incremental borrowing rate (% p.a.)	6.74% ~ 11.00%	8.75% ~ 12.00%
(iii) The future expected minimum lease payments under leases (undiscounted) are as follows:		
Payable in less than one year	239.79	154.72
Payable between one and five years	626.83	468.61
Payable after five years	213.15	100.22
	1,079.77	723.55

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
(iv) Amounts recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss		
Depreciation of right-of-use assets		
Land	39.31	3.52
Buildings	188.37	127.05
	227.68	130.57
Expenses recognized in relation to leases:		
Interest on lease liabilities	67.38	51.45
Expenses relating to short-term leases	123.91	144.81
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets	2.70	2.60
Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities		
a) Included in Rent including lease rentals	452.00	318.09
b) Included in various expenses	406.71	284.35
Income from sub-leasing right-of-use asset	-	(42.28)
(v) Amounts recognised in Restated Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows		
Total cash outflow for leases	(207.40)	(151.08)

B. Leases as a lessor

Operating lease

The Group has leased certain of its office premises to various parties. These arrangements are non-cancellable in nature and the lease period varies from 1 year to 3 years. Rental income recognised by the Group during the year ended March 31, 2026 is ₹ 487.15 million (March 31, 2025: ₹ 294.83 million).

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Less than one year	96.76	77.65
One to two years	23.92	70.06
Two to three years	5.48	2.00
Three to four years	-	-
	126.16	149.71

40 Earnings per share

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Profit for the year, attributable to the owners of the Group - ₹ in million	54,315.20	56,402.14
Weighted average number of equity shares	812,541,100	812,541,100
Earnings per share		
- Basic earnings per share (₹)	66.85	69.41
- Diluted earnings per share (₹)	66.85	69.41
Face value per share - in ₹	10.00	10.00

Pursuant to resolutions passed by the Board of Directors and the Shareholders in their respective meeting held on May 17, 2024, the face value of the equity shares of the Company was sub-divided from ₹1,000 each to ₹10 each. In compliance with IND AS - 33, Earnings Per Share, the disclosure of basic and diluted earnings per share for all the years presented has been arrived at after giving effect to the above sub-division. Also refer note 16D to the Consolidated financial statements.

41 Financial instruments

41.1 Capital management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that it is able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to the stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The Group determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual budgeting exercise, future capital projects outlay etc. The funding requirements are met through equity, internal accruals and borrowings (short term/long term).

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

41.2 Financial instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by each category as at March 31, 2026 were as follows:

Particulars	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Assets (refer note 7, 8 and 12 to 15)				
Investments	73.59	-	73.59	73.59
Trade receivables (including unbilled revenue, if any)	21,936.95	-	21,936.95	21,936.95
Cash and cash equivalents	87,116.73	-	87,116.73	87,116.73
Bank balance other than above	18,403.05	-	18,403.05	18,403.05
Deposits	1,062.54	-	1,062.54	1,062.54
MOU benefit receivable from GOTN	6,441.62	-	6,441.62	6,441.62
Other receivables	46.94	-	46.94	46.94
Derivative financial assets	-	-	-	-
Liabilities (refer note 18 to 19 and 22 to 25)				
VAT/CST deferral loan and CST soft loan	5,753.15	-	5,753.15	5,753.15
Working capital facilities from banks	4,211.89	-	4,211.89	4,211.89
Trade payables	72,006.06	-	72,006.06	72,006.06
Lease liabilities	1,010.58	-	1,010.58	1,010.58
Payable on purchase of PPE	4,649.87	-	4,649.87	4,649.87
Deposits received from customers	1,608.51	-	1,608.51	1,608.51
Others	8,376.50	-	8,376.50	8,376.50

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by each category as at March 31, 2025 were as follows:

Particulars	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Assets (refer note 7, 8 and 12 to 15)				
Trade receivables (including unbilled revenue, if any)	23,891.23	-	23,891.23	23,891.23
Cash and cash equivalents	48,457.17	-	48,457.17	48,457.17
Bank balance other than above	37,334.53	-	37,334.53	37,334.53
Deposits	886.82	-	886.82	886.82
MOU benefit receivable from GOTN	4,372.58	-	4,372.58	4,372.58
Other receivables	83.83	-	83.83	83.83
Derivative financial assets	-	3.43	3.43	3.43
Liabilities (refer note 18 to 19 and 22 to 25)				
VAT/CST deferral loan and CST soft loan	6,774.89	-	6,774.89	6,774.89
Working capital facilities from banks	1,143.36	-	1,143.36	1,143.36
Trade payables	70,862.08	-	70,862.08	70,862.08
Lease liabilities	584.05	-	584.05	584.05
Payable on purchase of PPE	6,138.56	-	6,138.56	6,138.56
Deposits received from customers	1,545.76	-	1,545.76	1,545.76
Others	8,083.20	-	8,083.20	8,083.20

Note: The Group has not disclosed the fair values of financial instruments such as trade receivables, loans, cash and cash equivalents, bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents, bank overdrafts and trade payables, because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

41.3 Financial risk management

The Group has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- ♦ Credit risk
- ♦ Liquidity risk
- ♦ Market risk

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

The Group's treasury function provides services to the business, co-ordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Group through internal risk reports which analyse the exposure by degree and magnitude of risks. The treasury function reports periodically to the Board of Directors of the Group. The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. The Board of Directors has established a risk management policy to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risk and adherence to limits. Risk management systems are reviewed periodically to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities.

Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Group's trade receivables, treasury operations and Government receivables.

Trade and other receivables

The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. Management considers that the demographics of the Group's customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country in which customers operate, has less of an influence on credit risk. The Group is not exposed to concentration of credit risk to any one single customer since the products are sold to and services are provided to customers who are spread over a vast spectrum and hence, the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables is low.

The credit worthiness of the customers are assessed through a strong credit risk assessment policy of the Group. The Group's domestic sales operates primarily on a cash and carry/advance model and do not carry significant credit risk. The Group's credit period on export sales varies on case to case basis based on market conditions and are normally backed by a letter of credit to cover the risk. "

Cash and cash equivalents and other investments

In the area of treasury operations, the Group is presently exposed to counter-party risks relating to liquid funds and short term and medium term deposits placed with public/private sector banks. The credit risk is limited considering that the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings and repute.

Government receivables

The credit risk on receivables from government agencies/authorities is nil considering the sovereign nature of the receivables.

Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation. Typically the Group ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses, servicing of financial obligations. In addition, the Group has concluded arrangements with well reputed banks, and has unused lines of credit that could be drawn upon, should there be a need. The Group invests its surplus funds in bank fixed deposits.

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

The following tables detail the Group's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include contractual interest payments. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Group may be required to pay.

As at March 31, 2026	Undiscounted contractual cash flows	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	> 5 years
Non-interest bearing					
VAT/CST deferral loan	2,592.66	1,050.46	1,324.99	217.21	-
Trade payables	72,006.06	72,006.06	-	-	-
Lease Liabilities	1,247.94	296.66	588.27	149.87	213.14
Other financial liabilities	13,026.37	13,026.37	-	-	-
Variable interest rate instruments					
Deposits received from customers	1,608.51	1,608.51	-	-	-
Fixed interest rate instruments					
CST soft loan	5,812.61	158.82	404.01	477.54	4,772.24
Working capital facilities from banks	4,266.18	4,266.18	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	Undiscounted contractual cash flows	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	> 5 years
Non-interest bearing					
VAT/CST deferral loan	3,910.51	1,318.47	1,848.26	744.45	-
Trade payables	70,862.08	70,862.08	-	-	-
Lease Liabilities	740.20	163.04	314.54	162.40	100.22
Other financial liabilities	14,221.76	14,221.76	-	-	-
Variable interest rate instruments					
Deposits received from customers	1,545.76	1,545.76	-	-	-
Fixed interest rate instruments					
CST soft loan	5,888.43	102.38	383.20	414.00	4,988.85
Working capital facilities from banks	1,148.17	1,148.17	-	-	-

Market risk:

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings or fair values or future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign exchange rates and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including foreign currency receivables and payables. The Group is exposed to market risk primarily related to foreign exchange rate risk (currency risk), interest rate risk and the market value of its investments. Thus the Group's exposure to market risk is a function of investing and borrowing activities and revenue generating and operating activities in foreign currencies.

Currency risk - Exposure to foreign currency

The Group's exposure in USD, Korean Won and other foreign currency denominated transactions mainly on import of components, royalty payments and export of vehicles gives rise to exchange rate fluctuation risk. The Group adopts natural hedge strategy and discounting of export bills to minimize currency fluctuation risk. The appropriateness/adequacy of the natural hedging principle is reviewed periodically with reference to the approved foreign currency risk management policy followed by the Group.

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk as at March 31, 2026 was as follows:

All amounts in respective currencies as mentioned (in million)

	Cash and cash equivalents	Trade receivables	Borrowing	Trade payables	Capital goods payables	Net Balance Sheet exposure	Net Balance Sheet exposure (In INR)
USD	110.13	181.91	(45.00)	(67.81)	(26.39)	152.84	14,304.35
EUR	-	0.68	-	(1.73)	(1.52)	(2.57)	(277.58)
KRW	-	-	-	(65,301.15)	(4,143.35)	(69,444.50)	(4,298.61)
JPY	-	-	-	(21.09)	(30.04)	(51.13)	(29.96)
GBP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk as at March 31, 2025 was as follows:

All amounts in respective currencies as mentioned (in million)

	Cash and cash equivalents	Trade receivables	Borrowing	Trade payables	Capital goods payables	Net Balance Sheet exposure	Net Balance Sheet exposure (In INR)
USD	4.62	208.32	(13.35)	(64.69)	(63.89)	71.01	6,080.79
EUR	0.47	4.13	-	(0.80)	(0.21)	3.58	330.95
KRW	-	-	-	(31,347.94)	(4,058.48)	(35,406.42)	(2,067.03)
JPY	-	-	-	(8.59)	(10.78)	(19.37)	(11.00)
GBP	-	-	-	-	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.23)

Currency risk - Sensitivity analysis

The Group is mainly exposed to the currencies of USD, EUR and KRW.

The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 5% increase in the INR against the relevant foreign currencies. 5% is the rate used in order to determine the sensitivity analysis considering the past trends and expectation of the management for changes in the foreign currency exchange rate. The sensitivity analysis includes the outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 5% change in foreign currency rates. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit or equity where the INR increases 5% against the relevant currency.

This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2025.

	Year ended March 31, 2026		Year ended March 31, 2025	
	Profit or loss	Equity, net of tax	Profit or loss	Equity, net of tax
USD	715.17	535.18	303.97	227.47
EUR	(13.89)	(10.39)	16.55	12.38
KRW	(214.93)	(160.84)	(103.35)	(77.34)
JPY	(1.50)	(1.12)	(0.55)	(0.41)
GBP	-	-	(0.01)	(0.01)

A 5% decrease in the rupee against the above currencies as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 would have had the equal but opposite effect on the above currencies to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that an upward movement in interest rates would adversely affect the borrowing costs of the Group.

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

Profile

At the reporting date the interest rate profile of the Group's interest bearing financial instruments were as follows:

	Carrying amount	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial assets		
- Details of bank deposits		
Deposits with original maturity of three months or less	76,232.98	46,992.19
Deposits with banks with original maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months	18,401.71	37,334.53
Deposits with banks with maturity of more than twelve months	2.40	1.47
Total balances with banks in deposit accounts	94,637.09	84,328.19
Financial liabilities		
- Borrowing from others (CST Soft loan @ 0.01%)	3,397.25	3,314.27
- Working capital facilities from banks	4,211.89	1,143.36

Fair value sensitivity for fixed rate instruments

The Group does not account for any fixed rate financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

42 Fair value measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value:

The management considers that the carrying amount of all the financial asset and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value in the consolidated financial statements approximate the fair values and, accordingly, no disclosures of the fair value hierarchy is required to be made in respect of these assets/liabilities.

43 Income taxes (see accounting policy 2.18)

43.1 Income tax recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Current tax		
- In respect of current year	18,293.04	20,508.41
- In respect of previous years	(669.55)	(185.58)
Deferred tax		
- In respect of current year	491.88	(811.48)
Total income tax expense recognised in the current year	18,115.37	19,511.35

43.2 Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	Year ended March 31, 2026		Year ended March 31, 2025	
	Gross amount	Tax amount	Gross amount	Tax amount
Profit before tax	72,430.57		75,913.49	
Income tax rate		25.168%		25.168%
Income tax expense		18,229.33		19,105.91
Tax effect of:				
(a) Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	1,923.02	483.99	1,588.72	399.85
(b) Effect of net additional/(reversal) of provision in respect of prior years	-	(669.55)	-	(185.58)
(c) Others	284.49	71.60	759.58	191.17
Income tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss		18,115.37		19,511.35

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

43.3 Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)		
Arising on income and expenses recognised in other comprehensive income		
- Remeasurement of net defined benefit obligation liability/asset	22.30	31.63
	22.30	31.63

43.4 Following is the analysis of the deferred tax (asset)/liabilities presented in the balance sheet

As at March 31, 2026	Opening balance	Recognised in profit and loss	Recognised in OCI	Closing balance
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities:				
Balances with government authorities	6.32	(7.13)	-	(0.81)
Provision for warranty	217.55	18.84	-	236.39
Deferred tax liabilities	223.87	11.71	-	235.58
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets:				
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	9,392.25	(1,023.70)	-	8,368.55
Provision for doubtful advances	70.51	0.01	-	70.52
Employee benefits	887.50	522.51	22.30	1,432.31
Provision for disputed matters	168.60	-	-	168.60
Tax losses carried forward	3.18	-	-	3.18
Other items	22.82	21.01	-	43.83
Deferred tax assets	10,544.86	(480.17)	22.30	10,086.99
Net deferred tax liabilities/(assets)	(10,320.99)	491.88	(22.30)	(9,851.41)

As at March 31, 2025	Opening balance	Recognised in profit and loss	Recognised in OCI	Closing balance
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities:				
Balances with government authorities	18.35	(12.03)	-	6.32
Provision for warranty	242.15	(24.60)	-	217.55
Deferred tax liabilities	260.50	(36.63)	-	223.87
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets:				
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	8,692.30	699.97	-	9,392.25
Provision for doubtful advances	81.89	(11.38)	-	70.51
Employee benefits	777.48	78.39	31.63	887.50
Provision for disputed matters	168.60	-	-	168.60
Tax losses carried forward	3.18	-	-	3.18
Other items	14.95	7.87	-	22.82
Deferred tax assets	9,738.40	774.85	31.63	10,544.86
Net deferred tax liabilities/(assets)	(9,477.90)	(811.48)	(31.63)	(10,320.99)

43.5 Transfer pricing - International transactions

The Holding Company and one of its subsidiary has entered into international transactions with associated enterprises. For the financial year ended March 31, 2025, the Holding Company and one of its subsidiary has obtained the Accountant's report from a Chartered Accountant as required by the relevant provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and has filed the same with the tax authorities. For the year ended March 31, 2026, the Group maintains documents as prescribed by the Income-tax Act to prove that these transactions are at arm's length and believes that the aforesaid legislation will not have any impact on the consolidated financial statements, particularly on the amount of tax expense and that of provision for taxation.

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

44 Information as required by Part III of General instructions for the preparation of consolidated financial statements to Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013

Name of the entity	Net assets (i.e. total assets minus total liabilities)	Share in profit and loss	Share in other comprehensive income	Share in total comprehensive income
A Parent Company				
As at March 31, 2026				
As a % of consolidated	96.77%	97.99%	192.29%	97.87%
Amount	193,701.46	53,224.53	(127.51)	53,097.02
As at March 31, 2025				
As a % of consolidated	96.75%	97.38%	109.94%	97.36%
Amount	157,667.80	54,922.47	(103.41)	54,819.06
B Subsidiary - Indian				
Hyundai Motor India Engineering Private Limited				
As at March 31, 2026				
As a % of consolidated	3.12%	1.36%	-89.62%	1.47%
Amount	6,240.88	736.02	59.43	795.45
As at March 31, 2025				
As a % of consolidated	3.34%	1.46%	-10.10%	1.48%
Amount	5,445.43	822.12	9.50	831.62
C Subsidiary - Indian				
Hyundai India Insurance Broking Private Limited				
As at March 31, 2026				
As a % of consolidated	0.84%	1.19%	-2.67%	1.20%
Amount	1,674.98	648.56	1.77	650.33
As at March 31, 2025				
As a % of consolidated	0.81%	1.16%	0.16%	1.16%
Amount	1,318.65	652.09	(0.15)	651.94
D Inter-company eliminations				
As at March 31, 2026				
As a % of consolidated	-0.73%	-0.54%	0.00%	-0.54%
Amount	(1,467.14)	(293.91)	-	(293.91)
As at March 31, 2025				
As a % of consolidated	-0.90%	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%
Amount	(1,467.23)	5.46	-	5.46
E Total				
As at March 31, 2026				
As a % of consolidated	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Amount	200,150.18	54,315.20	(66.31)	54,248.89
As at March 31, 2025				
As a % of consolidated	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Amount	162,964.65	56,402.14	(94.06)	56,308.08

45 Initial Public Offering - Offer for sale (OFS)

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company had completed initial public offer (IPO) of 142,194,700 equity shares of face value of INR 10 each at an issue price of INR 1,960 per share, comprising offer for sale of shares by Hyundai Motor Company, South Korea (Holding Company). Pursuant to the IPO, the equity shares of the Company were listed on National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) and BSE Limited (BSE) on October 22, 2024. The Company has not received any proceeds from the offer and all such proceeds (net of any offer related expenses which are borne by Holding Company) have gone to the Holding Company. The offer has been authorised by resolution of Board of Directors at their meeting held on May 17, 2024.

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

46 Details on relationships with struck off companies

Name of the Group entity that has a relationship with struck off company	Name of the struck off company	Nature of transactions with struck off company	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
			Balance outstanding	Relationship with struck off company	Balance outstanding	Relationship with struck off company
Hyundai Motor India Limited	Aquatech Systems(Asia) Pvt. Ltd.	Payables	-	External vendor	1.82	External vendor
Hyundai Motor India Limited	Concord Automotives Pvt. Ltd.	Payables	0.95	External vendor	0.88	External vendor
Hyundai Motor India Limited	Kamla Landmarc Cars Pvt. Ltd.	Payables	1.03	External vendor	1.03	External vendor
Hyundai Motor India Limited	Miheer'S Motor Pvt. Ltd.	Payables	0.68	External vendor	0.67	External vendor
Hyundai Motor India Limited	Opel Energy Systems Pvt. Ltd.	Payables	-	External vendor	6.11	External vendor
Hyundai Motor India Limited	Pyrotek India Pvt. Ltd.	Payables	-	External vendor	-	External vendor
Hyundai Motor India Limited	Sonebhadra Automobiles Pvt. Ltd.	Payables	1.99	External vendor	1.47	External vendor
Hyundai Motor India Limited	All Like Marketing Pvt. Ltd.	Payables	-	External vendor	0.34	External vendor
Hyundai Motor India Limited	Chaudhary Motors Pvt. Ltd.	Payables	-	External vendor	2.43	External vendor
Hyundai Motor India Limited	Dhoot Motors (Jalgaon) P Ltd.	Payables	0.01	External vendor	0.01	External vendor
Hyundai Motor India Limited	Durga Automobiles (P) Ltd.	Payables	1.35	External vendor	2.63	External vendor
Hyundai Motor India Limited	Sew Euro Drive India Pvt. Ltd.	Payables/ (Advances)	-	External vendor	(0.00)	External vendor
Hyundai Motor India Limited	Sundharams Pvt. Ltd.	Payables/ (Advances)	6.60	External vendor	(0.19)	External vendor
Hyundai Motor India Limited	My Fuels India Pvt. Ltd.	Payables	-	External vendor	0.05	External vendor
Hyundai Motor India Limited	Spraying systems India Pvt. Ltd.	Payables	-	External vendor	0.09	External vendor
Hyundai Motor India Limited	Scanstar Inspection Technology Pvt. Ltd.	Payables	-	External vendor	0.01	External vendor
Hyundai Motor India Limited	Khanna Agencies Pvt. Ltd.	Payables	0.02	External vendor	-	External vendor
Hyundai Motor India Limited	Royal Motors Pvt. Ltd.	Payables	2.81	External vendor	-	External vendor
Hyundai Motor India Limited	Samir Motors Pvt. Ltd.	Payables	0.53	External vendor	-	External vendor

47 Additional regulatory information pursuant to the requirement in Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act 2013

Regulatory information	Particulars
Details of benami property held	The Group does not hold any benami property
Borrowings secured against current assets	The Group has not been sanctioned any working capital limits from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time of the year.
Wilful defaulter	The Group has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
Registration of charges or satisfaction with RoC	There are no charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.
Compliance with number of layers of companies	The Group has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Companies Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017
Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements	The Group does not have any transaction/scheme of arrangements which requires approval from the Competent Authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

Regulatory information	Particulars
Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium	The Group has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (intermediaries) with the understanding that the same shall be (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (ii) provided as any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries. Further, the Group has not received any funds from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (funding party) with the understanding that the Group shall be (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the funding party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (ii) provided as any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
Undisclosed income	The Group does not have any transaction not recorded in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
Loans or advances to specified persons	The Group has not provided any loans or advances in the nature of loans are granted to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013,) either severally or jointly with any other person, that are: (a) repayable on demand or (b) without specifying any terms or period of repayment
Details of crypto currency or virtual currency	The Group has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the financial year.
Valuation of PP&E, intangible asset and investment property	The Group has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets), intangible asset and investment property during the year.
Utilisation of borrowings taken from banks and financial institutions for specific purpose	During the year, the Group had the below borrowings (refer Note 18 and 22), a) Pre-shipment packing credit loans for the purpose of working capital

48 The Government of India has notified the four Labour Codes — the Code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Code on Social Security, 2020, and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 on November 21, 2025, consolidating 29 existing labour laws. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has also published draft Central Rules and FAQs to facilitate assessment of the financial impact arising from changes in regulations.

Over the past few years, the Group has proactively undertaken initiatives in its systems, processes, and work force policies in accordance with the emerging requirement of labour codes. The associated costs have been recognized in the Group's consolidated financial statements as and when such measures were implemented. Based on the steps taken to date and the latest available guidance, the Group has recognized the estimated impact of the Labour Codes in these consolidated financial statements under employee benefits expense. The Group will continue to monitor the finalization of the Central and State Rules and make further policy alignments as necessary. Additional impact, if any, arising from such developments will be assessed and recognized in the financial statements appropriately.

49 As per the notification issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change on the Environment Protection (End-of-Life Vehicles) Rules, 2025 (EPR rules), which is effective from April 1, 2025, the Company has an obligation to scrap the End of Life Vehicles as per the table mentioned therein for vehicles sold in domestic market and including put to self-use from April 1, 2005 till March 31, 2026.

The obligation mentioned in this rule has to be met by way of obtaining extended producer responsibility ("EPR") Certificates, the pricing mechanism for which is yet to be notified. Further, the implementation details and operational procedures of the EPR rules including the modalities of the pricing mechanism for the EPR certificates are yet to be developed.

Due to the absence of information regarding the pricing mechanism and pending approval of registration on the centralized online portal for EPR certificates, there is currently insufficient data to reliably arrive at a range of possible outcomes or estimate the financial impact of this obligation. Consequently, the recognition criteria under the applicable accounting standards are not met. Accordingly, no provision has been recognized. The Company will continue to assess the ability to measure its obligations pursuant to the EPR Rules, as and when the aforesaid details of implementation framework are available.

Notes

Forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian ₹ Million except share data and as stated)

50 Subsequent events

The Group evaluates events or transactions that occur after the consolidated balance sheet date but prior to the issuance of consolidated financial statements and concluded that no material subsequent events have occurred through May 8, 2026 that require adjustment to or disclosure in the consolidated financial statements.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

for **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration No. 101248W/W-10002

Harsh Vardhan Lakhotia
Partner
Membership Number: 222432

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 8, 2026

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Hyundai Motor India Limited
CIN: L29309TN1996PLC035377

Tarun Garg
Managing Director and CEO
DIN: 00045669
Place: Gurugram

Wangdo Hur
Whole-time Director and CFO
DIN: 10039866
Place: Gurugram

Pradeep Chugh
Company Secretary
Membership Number: A18711
Place: Gurugram
Date: May 8, 2026

FORM AOC-1

(Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of Section 129 read with Rule 5 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Statement containing salient features of the financial statements of subsidiaries/ associate companies/ joint ventures as included in the consolidated financial statements

Part “A” Details of Subsidiaries [as per section 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013]

Amount in ₹ Million			
1	Name of the subsidiary	Hyundai Motor India Engineering Private Ltd	Hyundai India Insurance Broking Private Ltd
2	Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding company's reporting period	Same as that of Holding Company	Same as that of Holding Company
3	Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant Financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries	Not applicable	Not applicable
4	Share capital	1,370.00	98.00
5	Reserves and Surplus	4,870.88	1,576.98
6	Total Assets	7,302.55	3,035.38
7	Total Liabilities	1,061.67	1,360.40
8	Investments	-	-
9	Turnover	7,409.86	10,746.12
10	Profit/(Loss) before taxation	1,030.86	869.98
11	Provision for taxation	294.84	221.42
12	Profit/ (Loss) after taxation	736.02	648.56
13	Other Comprehensive Income/ (loss)	59.43	1.77
14	Total Comprehensive Income	795.45	650.33
15	Proposed Dividend	NIL	39.71
16	% of shareholding	100%	100%
Notes: The following information shall be furnished at the end of the statement			
1	Names of subsidiaries which are yet to commence operations	None	
2	Names of subsidiaries which have been liquidated or sold during the year	None	

Part “B” Details of Associates and Joint Ventures [as per Section 2(6) of the Companies Act, 2013]

Statement pursuant to Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 related to Associate Companies, Joint Ventures

The Company holds 26.4% of the equity share capital of FPEL Wind Farm Private Limited. Based on the assessment carried out in accordance with IND AS 28, the Company does not have significant influence over the investee and, accordingly, the investment has not been accounted for as an investment in an associate. Consequently, the financial statements of FPEL TN Wind Farm Private Limited have not been consolidated with the financial statements of the Company.

There are no other Companies where Hyundai Motor India Limited has invested to form an Associate Company or Joint Venture

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Place: Gurugram Date: 08 th May 2026	Tarun Garg DIN: 00045669 Managing Director & CEO	Wangdo Hur DIN: 10039866 Whole-time Director & CFO	Pradeep Chugh Company Secretary Membership No. A18711
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