

JAGUAR LAND ROVER TAIWAN COMPANY LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**With Independent Auditor's Report
For the Years Ended March 31, 2026 and 2025**



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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of
Jaguar Land Rover Taiwan Company Limited:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Jaguar Land Rover Taiwan Company Limited (the “Company”), which comprise the balance sheets as of March 31, 2026 and 2025, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of March 31, 2026 and 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the related financial accounting standards of the Business Entity Accounting Act and of the Regulation on Business Entity Accounting Handling, as well as Enterprise Accounting Standards and their related Interpretations announced by the Accounting Research and Development Foundation of the Republic of China.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, 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 of our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the related financial accounting standards of the Business Entity Accounting Act and of the Regulation on Business Entity Accounting Handling, as well as Enterprise Accounting Standards and their related Interpretations announced by the Accounting Research and Development Foundation of the Republic of China, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.



Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China 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 financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China, we exercise professional judgment and professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance 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.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors report is Chen, Chung-Che.

KPMG
Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)
May 14, 2026

Notes to Readers

The accompanying financial statements are intended only to present the statement of financial position, financial performance and cash flows in accordance with the accounting principles and practices generally accepted in the Republic of China and not those of any other jurisdictions. The standards, procedures and practices to audit such financial statements are those generally accepted and applied in the Republic of China.

JAGUAR LAND ROVER TAIWAN COMPANY LIMITED

Balance Sheets

March 31, 2026 and 2025

(Amounts Expressed in New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025		Liabilities and Equity	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Amount	%	Amount	%		Amount	%	Amount	%
Current assets:					Current liabilities:				
Cash and cash equivalents (note 5(a))	\$ 196,269,690	9	321,140,269	12	Accounts payable (note 5(d))	\$ 53,119,410	2	69,197,323	2
Accounts receivable (note 5(b))	61,099,613	3	91,904,244	3	Accounts payable-related parties (note 5(d) and 6)	233,430,694	10	921,915,562	33
Other receivables-related parties (note 5(b) and 6)	1,123,868,158	50	715,398,968	25	Other payables (note 5(d))	798,849,926	36	644,171,013	23
Inventories (note 5(c))	670,832,195	30	1,501,121,581	53	Other payables-related parties (note 5(d) and 6)	889,215	-	127,349,032	5
Prepayments	6,622,429	-	2,755,609	-	Current tax liabilities (note 5(g))	20,651,200	1	1,364,575	-
Current tax assets	3,563,993	-	-	-	Current deferred revenue (note 5(i))	189,822,318	9	162,445,210	6
Other current assets	4,299,839	-	-	-	Current provision (note 5(e))	97,773,625	4	96,767,311	3
Total current assets	<u>2,066,555,917</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>2,632,320,671</u>	<u>93</u>	Other current liabilities	1,817,143	-	1,845,495	-
Non-current assets:					Total current liabilities	<u>1,396,353,531</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>2,025,055,521</u>	<u>72</u>
Property, plant and equipment	317,405	-	741,545	-	Non-current liabilities:				
Deferred tax assets (note 5(g))	185,543,881	8	190,043,136	7	Non-current deferred revenue (note 5(i))	522,104,251	23	523,330,873	18
Non-current financial assets	2,285,576	-	2,285,576	-	Non-current provisions (note 5(e))	94,108,874	4	135,627,258	5
Total non-current assets	<u>188,146,862</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>193,070,257</u>	<u>7</u>	Total non-current liabilities	<u>616,213,125</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>658,958,131</u>	<u>23</u>
					Total liabilities	<u>2,012,566,656</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>2,684,013,652</u>	<u>95</u>
					Equity (note 5(h)):				
					Ordinary shares	38,500,000	2	38,500,000	1
					Legal reserve	38,500,000	2	38,500,000	1
					Unappropriated retained earnings	165,136,123	7	64,377,276	3
					Total equity	<u>242,136,123</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>141,377,276</u>	<u>5</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 2,254,702,779</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>2,825,390,928</u>	<u>100</u>	Total liabilities and equity	<u>\$ 2,254,702,779</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>2,825,390,928</u>	<u>100</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

JAGUAR LAND ROVER TAIWAN COMPANY LIMITED

Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025

(Amounts Expressed in New Taiwan Dollars)

	2026		2025	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>%</u>
Operating revenue (note 5(i))	\$ 6,145,157,692	100	8,140,539,373	100
Operating cost (note 5(c) and 6)	<u>(5,344,209,707)</u>	<u>(87)</u>	<u>(7,207,422,462)</u>	<u>(89)</u>
Gross profit from operations	800,947,985	13	933,116,911	11
Operating expenses (note 5(f), (j) and 6)	<u>(628,629,793)</u>	<u>(10)</u>	<u>(884,323,819)</u>	<u>(10)</u>
Net operating income	<u>172,318,192</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>48,793,092</u>	<u>1</u>
Non-operating income and expenses:				
Other income	13,013,855	-	18,473,995	-
Interest income (note 6)	<u>22,917,814</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14,811,766</u>	<u>-</u>
Total non-operating income and expenses	<u>35,931,669</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>33,285,761</u>	<u>-</u>
Profit before income tax	208,249,861	3	82,078,853	1
Less : Income tax expense (note 5(g))	<u>(43,113,738)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(17,701,577)</u>	<u>-</u>
Profit	<u>165,136,123</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>64,377,276</u>	<u>1</u>
Other comprehensive income, net	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income, net	<u><u>\$ 165,136,123</u></u>	<u><u>3</u></u>	<u><u>64,377,276</u></u>	<u><u>1</u></u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

JAGUAR LAND ROVER TAIWAN COMPANY LIMITED

Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025

(Amounts Expressed in New Taiwan Dollars)

	<u>Ordinary shares</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>		<u>Total equity</u>
		<u>Legal reserve</u>	<u>Unappropriated retained earnings</u>	
Balance on April 1, 2024	\$ 38,500,000	38,500,000	173,117,270	250,117,270
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:				
Cash dividends	-	-	(173,117,270)	(173,117,270)
Profit	-	-	64,377,276	64,377,276
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>64,377,276</u>	<u>64,377,276</u>
Balance on March 31, 2025	38,500,000	38,500,000	64,377,276	141,377,276
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:				
Cash dividends	-	-	(64,377,276)	(64,377,276)
Profit	-	-	165,136,123	165,136,123
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>165,136,123</u>	<u>165,136,123</u>
Balance on March 31, 2026	<u>\$ 38,500,000</u>	<u>38,500,000</u>	<u>165,136,123</u>	<u>242,136,123</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

JAGUAR LAND ROVER TAIWAN COMPANY LIMITED

Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025

(Amounts Expressed in New Taiwan Dollars)

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities:		
Profit before income tax	\$ 208,249,861	82,078,853
Adjustments:		
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss):		
Interest income	(22,917,814)	(14,811,766)
Depreciation expense	424,140	494,476
Amortization expense	-	33,344
Amortization on deferred revenue	(585,600,222)	(423,291,409)
Provisions	<u>97,805,400</u>	<u>176,274,686</u>
	<u>(302,038,635)</u>	<u>(179,221,816)</u>
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	30,804,631	(37,912,644)
Other receivables - related parties	(6,174,979)	1,442,674
Inventories	830,289,386	19,073,370
Prepayments	(3,866,820)	(1,872,318)
Other current assets	(4,299,839)	-
Accounts payable (including related parties)	(704,562,781)	(12,736,584)
Other payables (including related parties)	28,219,096	(129,905,720)
Recognized on deferred revenue	611,750,708	516,331,257
Utilization of provisions	(138,317,470)	(146,895,836)
Other current liabilities	<u>(28,352)</u>	<u>323,696</u>
Cash inflow generated from operations	341,774,945	28,626,079
Interest received	24,481,126	11,623,373
Income taxes paid	<u>(22,891,851)</u>	<u>(66,278,436)</u>
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities	<u>343,364,220</u>	<u>(26,028,984)</u>
Cash flows used in investing activities:		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	-	(168,000)
Other receivables - related parties	<u>(403,857,523)</u>	<u>(1,006,207)</u>
Net cash flows used in investing activities	<u>(403,857,523)</u>	<u>(1,174,207)</u>
Cash flows used in financing activities:		
Cash dividends paid	<u>(64,377,276)</u>	<u>(173,117,270)</u>
Net cash flows used in financing activities	<u>(64,377,276)</u>	<u>(173,117,270)</u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(124,870,579)	(200,320,461)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	<u>321,140,269</u>	<u>521,460,730</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u>\$ <u>196,269,690</u></u>	<u>321,140,269</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

JAGUAR LAND ROVER TAIWAN COMPANY LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025

(1) Company history

Jaguar Land Rover Taiwan Company Limited (the “Company”), was incorporated with the approval of the Ministry of Economic Affairs in December 2017, under the laws of the Republic of China (ROC), with its registered address at 7F, No. 1, Songgau Road, Xinyi District, Taipei City. The Company’s main business is the sale of passenger cars 、 sports utility vehicles 、 parts and accessories and the provision of after sales business.

(2) Approval date and procedures of the financial statements

These financial statements were authorized for issue by the board of directors on May 14, 2026.

(3) Summary of material accounting policies

The material accounting policies presented in the financial statements are summarized below. The following accounting policies were applied consistently throughout the periods presented in the financial statements.

(a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Business Entity Accounting Act and the Regulation on Business Entity Accounting Handling, as well as Enterprise Accounting Standards and their related Interpretations announced by the Accounting Research and Development Foundation of the Republic of China. (hereinafter referred to as “EAS”).

(b) Basis of preparation

(i) The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

(ii) Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of the Company is determined based on the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. The financial statements are presented in New Taiwan dollars (NTD), which is the Company’s functional currency.

(c) Foreign currencies

(i) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currencies of the Company at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each subsequent reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate at that date; foreign currency exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rate at the date when the fair value was measured. When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in other comprehensive income, the related exchange gain or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income. Conversely, when a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in profit or loss, the related exchange gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. Non-monetary items in a foreign currencies that are measured based on historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

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JAGUAR LAND ROVER TAIWAN COMPANY LIMITED**Notes to the Financial Statements****(d) Classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities**

An asset is classified as current under one of the following criteria, and all other assets are classified as non-current.

- (i) It is expected to be realized, or intended to be sold or consumed, in the normal operating cycle;
- (ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- (iii) It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting date; or
- (iv) 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 date.

A liability is classified as current under one of the following criteria, and all other liabilities are classified as non-current.

- (i) It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- (ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- (iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date; or
- (iv) The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

The Company classifies its financial liabilities as current when they are due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date, even if the original term was for a period longer than twelve months, and an agreement to refinance, or to reschedule payments on a long-term basis is completed after the reporting date, and before the financial statements are authorized for issue.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash are demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(f) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

(i) Financial assets

Financial assets are classified into amortized cost.

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JAGUAR LAND ROVER TAIWAN COMPANY LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case, all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

1) Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

These assets are recognized initially at fair value, plus any directly attributable transaction costs, then subsequently measured at amortized cost, which is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition, plus/minus, the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method, adjusted for any loss allowance. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses, as well as impairment, are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

2) Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets at amortized cost is assessed for impairment at each reporting date. A financial asset is impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired includes:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or debtor;
- a breach of contract (such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments);
- it becoming probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

For certain categories of financial assets, such as trade receivables, assets are assessed for impairment on a collective basis even if they were assessed not to be impaired individually. Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables could include the Company's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments in the portfolio past the average credit period, as well as the observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults or delinquencies.

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JAGUAR LAND ROVER TAIWAN COMPANY LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced by the use of an allowance account, and the amount of impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

If, in subsequent periods, the amount of loss allowance for impairment decreases and the decrease is objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment is recognized, then the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss, to the extent that, the carrying amount of the investment on the reversal date does not exceed the amortized cost before recognizing the impairment.

3) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred.

When derecognizing a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the considerations received is recognized in profit or loss under non-operating income and expenses.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety, the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognizes on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognized and the consideration received for the part no longer recognized is recognized in profit or loss.

(ii) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

1) Classification of debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as financial liabilities or equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued are recognized as the amount of consideration received, less the direct cost of issuing.

2) Other financial liabilities

Financial liabilities not classified as held for trading or designated as at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, plus any directly attributable transaction costs on initial recognition. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortized cost calculated using the effective interest method. Interest expense not capitalized as capitalized cost is recognized in profit or loss, and is included in non-operating income and expenses.

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JAGUAR LAND ROVER TAIWAN COMPANY LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

3) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligation has been discharged or cancelled, or has expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss, and included in non-operating income or expenses.

(g) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is based on the specific cost identification and weighted-average method and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, and other costs incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of selling expenses.

(h) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on the cost of an asset, less its residual value, and is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods of significant items of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| 1) Office equipment | 5 years |
| 2) Computer equipment | 3 years |
| 3) Leasehold improvement | 2~5 years |

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JAGUAR LAND ROVER TAIWAN COMPANY LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

(i) Lease

Lessee

Leases other than finance leases are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (excluding insurance and maintenance expenses) are recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Contingency rents are recognized as expense in the periods in which they are incurred.

(j) Intangible assets

(i) Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets, including computer software, that are acquired by the Company and have finite useful lives are measured at cost, less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) Amortization

Amortization is calculated over the cost of the asset, less its residual value, and is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets from the date that they are available-for-use.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------|
| 1) Computer software | 3 years |
|----------------------|---------|

(k) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than inventories and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value-in-use and its fair value, less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, 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 or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. They are allocated to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

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JAGUAR LAND ROVER TAIWAN COMPANY LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

(l) Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as interest expense.

The Company's provision for warranties is recognized when the underlying products or services are sold, based on historical warranty data and a weighting of all possible outcomes against their associated probabilities.

(m) Revenue

(i) Goods sold

Revenue from the sale of goods in the course of ordinary activities is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns, trade discounts, and volume rebates. Revenue is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the customer, the company retains neither continuing management involvement with the goods nor effective control over the goods, the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the company, and the cost incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably. If it is probable that a discount will be granted and the amount can be measured reliably, then the discount is recognized as a reduction of revenue as the sales are recognized.

Revenue is derived from sale of vehicle and recognized at the timing of delivery of goods and the transfers of risks and rewards.

(n) Employee benefits-Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to the defined contribution pension plans are recognized as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which services are provided by employees.

(o) Income taxes

Income taxes include both current taxes and deferred taxes. Except for items related to business combinations or recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, all current and deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss.

Current taxes include (i) tax payables and tax deduction receivables on taxable profits (losses) for the year calculated using the statutory tax rate on the reporting date, (ii) tax payables that are calculated based on the part of the prior-year's earnings that have been decided during the shareholders' meeting in the current year which have not been distributed to the shareholders using the statutory tax rate, as well as (iii) the tax adjustments related to prior years.

(Continued)

JAGUAR LAND ROVER TAIWAN COMPANY LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

Deferred taxes will be recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial purposes and their tax base, and will not be recognized for:

- (i) temporary differences on the initial recognized of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or losses and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences;
- (ii) temporary differences related the investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangement to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reverse of the temporary differences and its probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- (iii) taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets will be recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which they can be used. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that the future profits will allow the deferred tax assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, which is the tax rate that had been enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The Company shall offset any current tax assets and current tax liabilities or deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if, and only if, the Company:

- (i) has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts; and
- (ii) intends either to settle the liability on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(4) Significant accounting assumptions and judgments and major sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with EAS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The management continues to monitor the accounting estimates and assumptions. The management recognizes any changes in accounting estimates during the period and the impact of those changes in accounting estimates in the next period.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year is included in note 5(e) - Provisions.

(Continued)

JAGUAR LAND ROVER TAIWAN COMPANY LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

(5) Explanation of significant accounts

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Demand deposits	\$ <u>196,269,690</u>	<u>321,140,269</u>

(b) Accounts receivable and Other receivables

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Accounts receivables	\$ 61,099,613	91,904,244
Other receivables-related parties	1,123,868,158	715,398,968
Less: Allowance for impairment	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	\$ <u>1,184,967,771</u>	<u>807,303,212</u>

(c) Inventories

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Goods in transit-vehicles	\$ 284,601,380	924,564,053
Goods in transit-spare parts	27,532,401	72,140,315
Vehicles	193,905,155	351,164,554
Spare parts	<u>164,793,259</u>	<u>153,252,659</u>
	\$ <u>670,832,195</u>	<u>1,501,121,581</u>

Costs of goods sold as below:

	2026	2025
Costs of inventories sold	\$ 5,339,857,311	7,201,909,144
Provision on inventory market price decline	<u>4,352,396</u>	<u>5,513,318</u>
	\$ <u>5,344,209,707</u>	<u>7,207,422,462</u>

As of March 31, 2026 and 2025, the inventories of the Company had not been pledged as collateral for borrowings.

(Continued)

JAGUAR LAND ROVER TAIWAN COMPANY LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

(d) Payables

	<u>March 31, 2026</u>	<u>March 31, 2025</u>
Accounts payable-payment, tax and examination cost	\$ 53,119,410	69,197,323
Accounts payable-related parties-payment	<u>233,430,694</u>	<u>921,915,562</u>
	<u>\$ 286,550,104</u>	<u>991,112,885</u>
Other payables-variable dealer incentives	\$ 263,935,459	281,844,954
Other payables-promotion and subsidy bonus	358,103,009	191,934,606
Other payables-warranty maintenance	31,639,247	29,405,429
Other payables-advertising and freight expenses, etc.	145,172,211	140,986,024
Other payables-related parties advertising expenses etc.	<u>889,215</u>	<u>127,349,032</u>
	<u>\$ 799,739,141</u>	<u>771,520,045</u>

(e) Provisions

Warranties

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
At beginning of the year	\$ 232,394,569	203,015,719
Provisions made during the year	97,805,400	176,274,686
Provisions used during the year	<u>(138,317,470)</u>	<u>(146,895,836)</u>
At end of the year	<u>\$ 191,882,499</u>	<u>232,394,569</u>
Current	\$ 97,773,625	96,767,311
Non-current	<u>94,108,874</u>	<u>135,627,258</u>
	<u>\$ 191,882,499</u>	<u>232,394,569</u>

The provision for warranties relates mainly to vehicles sold during the years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025. The provision is estimated based on estimates made from historical warranty data.

(f) Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

The Company allocates 6% of each employee's monthly wages to the labor pension personal account at the Bureau of Labor Insurance in accordance with the provisions of the Labor Pension Act. Under this defined contribution plans, the Company allocates a fixed amount to the Bureau of Labor Insurance without additional legal or constructive obligation.

The pension costs incurred from the contributions to the to the Bureau of the Labor Insurance amounted to \$2,668,954 and \$2,396,890 for the years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

(Continued)

JAGUAR LAND ROVER TAIWAN COMPANY LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

(g) Income taxes

(i) Income tax expense

The components of income tax for the years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 were as follows:

	2026	2025
Current tax expense:		
Current period	\$ 42,823,051	44,993,220
Adjustment for prior periods	(4,208,568)	3,730,053
	38,614,483	48,723,273
Deferred tax (income) expense:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	4,499,255	(31,021,696)
Income tax expense	\$ 43,113,738	17,701,577

There were no tax expenses recognized under equity or other comprehensive income in both years 2026 and 2025.

(ii) Reconciliation of income tax and profit before tax for 2026 and 2025 is as follows:

	2026	2025
Profit excluding income tax	\$ 208,249,861	82,078,853
Income tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	\$ 41,649,972	16,415,771
Non-deductible expenses	438,082	429,573
Change in temporary differences	5,234,252	(2,873,820)
Adjustment for prior periods	(4,208,568)	3,730,053
Tax expense	\$ 43,113,738	17,701,577

(iii) Recognized deferred tax assets

Changes in the amount of deferred tax assets for 2026 and 2025 were as follows:

	Warranties	Deferred Revenue	Dealer incentives etc.	Total
Deferred Tax Assets:				
Balance at April 1, 2025	\$ 19,231,896	137,155,217	33,656,023	190,043,136
Recognized in income statement	(13,531,248)	5,230,097	3,801,896	(4,499,255)
Balance at March 31, 2026	\$ 5,700,648	142,385,314	37,457,919	185,543,881
Balance at April 1, 2024	\$ 16,711,229	118,547,247	23,762,964	159,021,440
Recognized in income statement	2,520,667	18,607,970	9,893,059	31,021,696
Balance at March 31, 2025	\$ 19,231,896	137,155,217	33,656,023	190,043,136

(Continued)

JAGUAR LAND ROVER TAIWAN COMPANY LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

(iv) Assessment of Tax

The Company's tax returns for the year up to 2024 have been assessed by the tax authorities.

(h) Share capital and other equity

(i) Share capital

As of March 31, 2026 and 2025, the authorized capital of the Company was both \$38,500,000, consisting of 385,000 shares and with a par value of \$100 per share, and all 385,000 shares were issued. All issued shares have been paid for.

(ii) Retained earnings

According to the Company's Articles, if the Company makes a profit in a fiscal year, the profit shall first be utilized for paying taxes, offsetting losses of previous years, and setting aside as legal reserve 10% of the remaining profit as legal reserve, and then any remaining profit, together with any undistributed retained earnings, shall be distributed according to the distribution plan to be submitted during the stockholders' meeting for approval.

1) Legal reserve

When a company incurs no loss, it may, pursuant to a resolution by a shareholders' meeting, distribute its legal reserve by issuing new shares or by distributing cash, and only the portion of legal reserve which exceeds 25% of capital may be distributed.

2) Earnings distribution

On May 16, 2025, the earnings distribution of \$64,377,276 for the year ended March 31, 2025 resolved by the Board of Directors on behalf of the shareholders' meeting.

On May 16, 2024, the earnings distribution of \$173,117,270 for the year ended March 31, 2024 resolved by the Board of Directors on behalf of the shareholders' meeting.

(i) Revenue

The details of revenue for the years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, were as follows:

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
Sale of goods	<u>\$ 6,145,157,692</u>	<u>8,140,539,373</u>

The sales of vehicles includes an obligation of subsequent service for maintenance, and a portion of the revenue is deferred based on the relative fair value of such service and recognized until the settlement of an obligation. As of March 31, 2026, and 2025 the balances of deferred revenue are \$711,926,569 and \$685,776,083, respectively.

(Continued)

JAGUAR LAND ROVER TAIWAN COMPANY LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

(j) Remuneration for employees

In accordance with the Company's Articles, the earnings shall first be offset against any accumulated deficit, then, 0.01% will be distributed as employee remuneration.

The Company distributed \$20,827 and \$8,209 as employee remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively. The estimated amounts mentioned above are calculated as net profit before tax, excluding remuneration to employees of each period multiplied by the percentage of remuneration to employees as specified in the Company's Articles. These remunerations were expensed under operating costs or expenses during 2026 and 2025.

There were no differences between the actual amounts of remuneration to employees distributed for the years 2026 and 2025, and the estimated amounts in the financial statements.

(k) Financial assets and financial liabilities

(i) Financial assets

	<u>March 31, 2026</u>	<u>March 31, 2025</u>
Financial assets at amortized cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 196,269,690	321,140,269
Accounts receivable	61,099,613	91,904,244
Other receivables-related parties	1,123,868,158	715,398,968
Non-current financial assets	<u>2,285,576</u>	<u>2,285,576</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,383,523,037</u>	<u>1,130,729,057</u>

(ii) Financial liabilities

	<u>March 31, 2026</u>	<u>March 31, 2025</u>
Financial liabilities at amortized cost		
Accounts payable	\$ 53,119,410	69,197,323
Accounts payable-related parties	233,430,694	921,915,562
Other payables	798,849,926	644,171,013
Other payables-related parties	<u>889,215</u>	<u>127,349,032</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,086,289,245</u>	<u>1,762,632,930</u>

(Continued)

JAGUAR LAND ROVER TAIWAN COMPANY LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

(6) Related-party transactions

(a) Parent company and ultimate controlling company

Jaguar Land Rover Limited is the parent company of the Company and owns 100 percent of all shares outstanding of the Company. Tata Motors Limited is the ultimate controlling party of the Company.

(b) Name and nature of relationship with related parties

A detailed list of the Company's related parties is as follows:

<u>Related Parties</u>	<u>Nature of Relationship</u>
Jaguar Land Rover Limited	Parent company
Jaguar Land Rover Korea Co.,Ltd	The same ultimate controlling company (Other related parties)

(c) Significant transactions with related parties

(i) Purchases and accounts payable

The amounts of significant purchases and outstanding balance by the Company from related parties were as follows:

	<u>Purchases</u>		<u>Accounts payable-related parties</u>	
	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>March 31, 2026</u>	<u>March 31, 2025</u>
Parent company	\$ 2,451,740,532	4,433,675,527	233,430,694	921,915,562
Other related parties	-	2,587,245	-	-
	<u>\$ 2,451,740,532</u>	<u>4,436,262,772</u>	<u>233,430,694</u>	<u>921,915,562</u>

The terms and pricing of purchase from aforementioned related parties were incomparable to ordinary transaction, due to the parent company being the only supplier. Such transactions are priced at arm's length. The payment terms are 60~120 days after billing at the end of each month.

(ii) Other receivables due from and payables due to related parties by the Company

<u>Accounts</u>	<u>Related parties</u>	<u>March 31, 2026</u>	<u>March 31, 2025</u>
Other receivables	Parent company	\$ <u>8,279,430</u>	<u>2,104,451</u>
Other payables	Parent company	\$ <u>889,215</u>	<u>127,349,032</u>

(Continued)

JAGUAR LAND ROVER TAIWAN COMPANY LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

(iii) Loans to related parties

The Company's actual loan (interest included) to related parties was as follow:

	March 31,2026	March 31,2025
Parent company	\$ 1,115,588,728	713,294,517

For the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company's loans to related parties were determined in accordance with the contractual agreements between the parties. For the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company's loans to related parties were based on the average interest rate of the 5 leading banks' new lending commitments. For the years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, the interest revenue was \$22,876,364 and \$14,771,686, respectively. The loans mentioned above were not secured, therefore, no bad debts were recognized after the evaluation made by the Company.

(iv) Others

Due to the related parties assist the Company's business development, the Company recognized its personnel expense and marketing expense were as follows:

	2026	2025
Parent company	\$ 250,000,000	500,000,000

(d) Key management personnel transaction

	2026	2025
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 17,441,219	19,491,159

(7) Other

A summary of current-period employee benefits, depreciation and amortization ,by function, is as follows:

By item	2026			2025		
	By function Cost of sales	Operating expenses	Total	Cost of sales	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefits						
Salaries	-	60,946,376	60,946,376	-	60,429,390	60,429,390
Labor and health insurance	-	4,540,268	4,540,268	-	4,125,786	4,125,786
Pension	-	2,668,954	2,668,954	-	2,396,890	2,396,890
Others	-	2,170,287	2,170,287	-	2,634,910	2,634,910
Depreciation	-	424,140	424,140	-	494,476	494,476
Amortization	-	-	-	-	33,344	33,344