

BSR & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of Tata Motors Limited (formerly TML Commercial Vehicles Limited)

Report on the Audit of the Condensed Standalone Interim Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the condensed standalone interim financial statements of Tata Motors Limited (formerly TML Commercial Vehicles Limited) (“the Company”), which comprise the condensed standalone balance sheet as at 31 December 2025, the condensed standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income) for the quarter then ended, condensed standalone statement of changes in equity and condensed standalone statement of cash flows for the year-to-date period then ended, and notes to the condensed standalone interim financial statements, including material accounting policies and other explanatory information, (hereinafter referred to as “condensed standalone interim financial statements”) (in which are included consolidated interim financial statements of its joint operation (including its subsidiary company)) as required by Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 34 “Interim Financial Reporting” and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid condensed standalone interim financial statements are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with Ind AS 34 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013 (“Act”). Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Condensed Standalone Interim Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the condensed standalone interim financial statements under the provisions of the Act, and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the condensed standalone interim financial statements.

Registered Office:

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 41 to the condensed standalone interim financial statements which describes the accounting for the composite scheme of arrangement ('the Scheme') amongst Tata Motors Passenger Vehicles Ltd (Formerly Tata Motors Ltd) ("TMPVL"), the Company and Tata Motors Passenger Vehicles Ltd for demerger of commercial vehicles business of TMPVL into the Company and amalgamation of Tata Motors Passenger Vehicles Ltd with TMPVL. The Scheme has been approved by the National Company Law Tribunal ('NCLT') vide its order dated 25 August 2025 and a certified copy has been filed by the Company with the Registrar of Companies, Maharashtra, on 1 October 2025. Though the appointed date as per the NCLT approved Scheme is 1 July 2025, as per the requirements of Appendix C to Ind AS 103 "Business Combinations", the business combination has been accounted for as if it had occurred from the date of incorporation of the Company i.e. 23 June 2024. Accordingly, the amounts relating to the year-to-date period ended 31 December 2025 include the impact of the business combination and the corresponding amounts as at 31 March 2025 and for the previous quarter and period ended 31 December 2024 have been restated by the Company after recognizing the effect of the above business combination.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Condensed Standalone Interim Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of these condensed standalone interim financial statements in accordance with Ind AS 34 prescribed under section 133 of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. The respective Management and Board of Directors of the Company and its joint operation (including its subsidiary company), are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act, for safeguarding of the assets of each company, and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and 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 condensed standalone interim financial statements which are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the condensed standalone interim financial statements, the Management and Board of Directors of each company 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 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 are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of each company.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Condensed Standalone Interim Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the condensed standalone interim 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 condensed standalone interim 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 condensed standalone interim 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, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.
- 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 the preparation of condensed standalone interim 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 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 condensed standalone interim financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our opinion is 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.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the condensed standalone interim financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the condensed standalone interim financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that is in accordance with Ind AS 34.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Company and such other entity included in the condensed standalone interim 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 of the Company 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.

Other Matter

Corresponding figures (which includes financial position and financial performance of commercial vehicles business transferred to the Company pursuant to the Scheme) for the quarter and period ended 31 December 2024 and as at 31 March 2025 and figures for the year-to-date period ended 31 December 2025 included in these condensed standalone interim financial statements have not been audited.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 101248W/W-100022)

Place: Mumbai
Date: 29 January 2026

Vijay Mathur
Partner
(Membership No. 046476)
UDIN: 26046476CVFKWG4932

TATA MOTORS LIMITED (Formerly TML COMMERCIAL VEHICLES LIMITED)
Standalone Condensed Balance Sheet

Particulars	Notes	(₹ in crores)	
		As at December 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025*
I. ASSETS			
(1) NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3 (b)	9,424	9,466
(b) Capital work-in-progress	3 (c)	601	650
(c) Right of use assets	4 (b)	352	396
(d) Other intangible assets	5 (b)	1,907	1,916
(e) Intangible assets under development	5 (c)	1,330	1,141
(f) Financial assets:			
(i) Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	6 (b)	9,430	6,779
(ii) Other investments	7	309	374
(iii) Loans	9	235	255
(iv) Other financial assets	11	1,168	1,270
(g) Non-current tax assets (net)		364	60
(h) Other non-current assets	13	449	293
		25,569	22,600
(2) CURRENT ASSETS			
(a) Inventories	15 (b)	4,044	3,154
(b) Financial assets:			
(i) Investments	8	1,719	2,857
(ii) Trade receivables	16	2,595	2,278
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	18 (b)	1,746	386
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	19	451	1,193
(v) Loans	10	3,462	3,060
(vi) Other financial assets	12	422	774
(c) Other current assets	14	1,107	911
		15,546	14,613
TOTAL ASSETS		41,115	37,213
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
(a) Equity share capital	20	736	0
(b) Equity share capital to be issued pursuant to the Scheme	41	-	736
(c) Other equity		10,267	7,745
		11,003	8,481
LIABILITIES			
(1) NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
(a) Financial liabilities:			
(i) Borrowings	21	1,644	2,518
(ii) Lease liabilities		225	270
(iii) Other financial liabilities	23	138	145
(b) Provisions	25 (b)	2,744	2,123
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)		1,037	635
(d) Other non-current liabilities	26	1,353	861
		7,141	6,552
(2) CURRENT LIABILITIES			
(a) Financial liabilities:			
(i) Borrowings	22	1,493	2,946
(ii) Lease liabilities		123	121
(iii) Trade payables			
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		245	154
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		12,331	10,448
(c) Acceptances		2,751	2,661
(iv) Other financial liabilities	24	1,013	1,020
(b) Other current liabilities	27	2,794	2,693
(c) Provisions	25 (c)	2,201	2,115
(d) Current tax liabilities (net)		20	22
		22,971	22,180
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		41,115	37,213

*Re-presented refer note 41

See accompanying notes to condensed financial statements
In terms of our report attached

For and on behalf of the Board

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

K V CHOWDARY [DIN: 08485334]
Director

RAMANAN GV
Chief Financial Officer

VJAY MATHUR
Partner
Membership No.: 046476

GIRISH WAGH [DIN: 03119361]
Managing Director and CEO

SUDIPTO KUMAR DAS [ACS: 63781]
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: January 29, 2026

Place: Mumbai
Date: January 29, 2026

TATA MOTORS LIMITED (Formerly TML COMMERCIAL VEHICLES LIMITED)
Standalone Condensed Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	Notes	Three months ended		Nine months ended	(₹ in crores)
		December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024*	December 31, 2025	From June 23, 2024 to December 31, 2024*
Revenue from operations					
(a) Revenue		20,315	16,897	52,665	32,268
(b) Other operating revenue		89	143	282	290
I. Total revenue from operations	28 (b)	20,404	17,040	52,947	32,558
II. Other income	29 (b)	272	306	795	483
III. Total Income (I+II)		20,676	17,346	53,742	33,041
IV. Expenses:					
(a) Cost of materials consumed		12,000	9,741	31,558	18,498
(b) Purchases of products for sale		1,954	1,747	5,461	3,298
(c) Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and products for sale		317	229	(596)	451
(d) Employee benefits expense	30 (c)	1,152	1,112	3,476	2,252
(e) Finance costs	31	143	220	503	431
(f) Foreign exchange loss/(gain) (net)		0	10	(91)	23
(g) Depreciation and amortisation expense		417	488	1,253	972
(h) Product development/engineering expenses	34	159	268	535	542
(i) Other expenses	32	2,443	2,248	6,731	4,468
(j) Amount transferred to capital and other accounts	33	(227)	(320)	(798)	(619)
Total expenses (IV)		18,358	15,743	48,032	30,316
V. Profit before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)		2,318	1,603	5,710	2,725
VI. Exceptional items-loss (net)	35	1,545	24	3,920	57
VII. Profit before tax (V-VI)		773	1,579	1,790	2,668
VIII. Tax expense/(credit) (net):					
(a) Current tax		98	26	398	46
(b) Deferred tax		114	136	436	562
Total tax expense (net)	42(iii)	212	162	834	608
IX. Profit for the period (VII-VIII)		561	1,417	956	2,060
X. Other comprehensive income/(loss):					
(A) (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:					
(a) Remeasurement losses on defined benefit obligations (net)		(23)	(6)	(70)	(14)
(b) Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (net)		7	-	(65)	14
(ii) Income tax credit relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		5	1	28	5
(B) (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss - gains/(loss) in cash flow hedges		(2)	(12)	(23)	(28)
(ii) Income tax credit relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	4	6	8
Total other comprehensive income/(loss) for the period (net of tax)		(13)	(13)	(124)	(15)
XI. Total comprehensive income for the period (IX+X)		548	1,404	832	2,045
XII. Earnings per equity share (EPS)	37 (b)				
Ordinary shares (face value of ₹2 each):					
(i) Basic EPS	₹	1.52	3.85	2.60	5.59
(ii) Diluted EPS	₹	1.52	3.85	2.60	5.59

*Re-presented refer note 41

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For and on behalf of the Board

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

K V CHOWDARY [DIN: 08485334]
Director

RAMANAN GV
Chief Financial Officer

VIJAY MATHUR
Partner
Membership No.: 046476

GIRISH WAGH [DIN: 03119361]
Managing Director and CEO

SUDIPTO KUMAR DAS [ACS: 63781]
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: January 29, 2026

Place: Mumbai
Date: January 29, 2026

TATA MOTORS LIMITED (Formerly TML COMMERCIAL VEHICLES LIMITED)
Standalone Condensed Statement of Cashflows

	(₹ in crores)	
Particulars	Nine months ended December 31, 2025	From June 23, 2024 to December 31, 2024*
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Profit for the period	956	2,060
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	1,253	972
Allowance for trade receivables, loans and other receivables	59	63
Discounting of warranty and other provisions	(4)	14
Inventory write (back)/down (net)	(8)	18
Non cash exceptional items- loss/(gain)	2,380	25
Accrual for share-based payments	8	-
Lease charges (Amortisation considered as employee cost)	54	37
(Profit)/loss on sale of assets (net) (including assets scrapped / written off)	(19)	37
Profit on sale of investments at FVTPL (net)	(75)	(38)
Marked-to-market gain on investments measured at FVTPL	(6)	(2)
Gain on fair value of below market interest loans	(25)	(40)
Tax expense (net)	834	608
Finance costs	503	431
Interest income	(285)	(175)
Dividend income	(170)	(48)
Unrealized foreign exchange loss/(gain) (net)	(34)	(69)
	4,465	1,833
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in following assets and liabilities	5,421	3,893
Trade receivables	(358)	(315)
Loans and other financial assets	220	(201)
Other current and non-current assets	(347)	163
Inventories	(882)	318
Trade payables	2,061	(581)
Other current and non-current liabilities	580	(124)
Other financial liabilities	151	27
Provisions	571	330
Cash generated from operations	7,417	3,510
Income tax paid (net)	(703)	(47)
Net cash generated from operating activities	6,714	3,463
Cash flows used in investing activities:		
Payments for property, plant and equipments	(812)	(376)
Payments for other intangible assets	(688)	(427)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipments	32	96
Investments in Mutual Fund (purchase)/sold (net)	1,213	(2,392)
Redemption of Government securities	-	10
Investments in subsidiary companies	(5,600)	(566)
Investments in joint venture	(5)	-
Investments in an associate company	(133)	-
Redemption of investment in a subsidiary company	700	-
Redemption of investments in joint venture	20	-
Loan given to subsidiary companies	(8)	(195)
Repayment of loan by subsidiary companies	25	-
Increase in short term inter corporate deposit	(398)	(1,234)
Deposits/restricted deposits with banks	(3,705)	(145)
Realisation of deposits/restricted deposits with banks	4,449	825
Interest received	267	151
Dividend received	170	53
Net cash used in investing activities	(4,473)	(4,200)
Cash flows (used in)/from financing activities:		
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	36	847
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(1,463)	(1,658)
Proceeds from option settlement of long term borrowings	257	202
Net change in other short-term borrowings (with maturity up to three months)	(880)	(242)
Repayment of lease liabilities (including interest)	(119)	(66)
Interest paid [including discounting charges paid, ₹129 crores (December 31, 2024 ₹48 crores)]	(390)	(464)
Net cash (used in)/from financing activities	(2,559)	(1,381)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(318)	(2,118)
Cash and cash equivalents as at April 1 / June 23, (opening balance)	386	-
Additions pursuant to the Scheme (Note 41)	-	3,233
Effect of demerger of CV undertaking (Note 41)	1,676	(638)
Effect of foreign exchange on cash and cash equivalents	2	(2)
Cash and cash equivalents as at December 31, (closing balance)	1,746	475
Non-cash transactions:		
Liability towards property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets purchased on credit/deferred credit	200	183
Increase/(decrease) in liabilities arising from financing activities on account of non-cash transactions:		
Exchange differences	2	42
Amortisation/effective interest rate adjustment of borrowings	6	7

*Re-presented refer note 41

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For and on behalf of the Board

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

K V CHOWDARY [DIN: 08485334]
Director

RAMANAN GV
Chief Financial Officer

VIJAY MATHUR
Partner
Membership No.: 046476

GIRISH WAGH [DIN: 03119361]
Managing Director and CEO

SUDIPTO KUMAR DAS [ACS: 63781]
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: January 29, 2026

Place: Mumbai
Date: January 29, 2026

TATA MOTORS LIMITED (Formerly TML COMMERCIAL VEHICLES LIMITED)
Statement of Changes in Equity for the nine months ended December 31, 2025

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	(₹ in crores)
	Nine months ended December 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning	0
Cancellation of shares	(0)
Issue of shares	-
Issue of shares due to merger of CV undertaking	736
Balance at the end	736

B. Other Equity

	(₹ in crores)							Total other equity
	Share-based payments reserve	Capital Reserve	General Reserve	Retained earnings	Other components of equity			
					Equity instruments through OCI	Hedging Reserve	Cost of hedging reserve	
Balance as at April 1, 2025	-	1,161	1,038	5,283	255	(3)	11	7,745
Profit for the period	-	-	-	956	-	-	-	956
Remeasurement loss on defined benefit obligations (net)	-	-	-	(51)	-	-	-	(51)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	(56)	(8)	(9)	(73)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	905	(56)	(8)	(9)	832
Transactions with owners of the Company								
Net Assets changes Recognized pursuant to the Scheme (Note 41)	-	1,676	-	-	-	-	-	1,676
Capital reserve pursuant to demerger of IT workforce	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10
Share-based payments pursuant to the Scheme (Note 41)	29	(25)	-	-	-	-	-	4
Balance as at December 31, 2025	29	2,822	1,038	6,188	199	(11)	2	10,267

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Managing Director and CEO

SUDIPTO KUMAR DAS [ACS: 63781]
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: January 29, 2026

Place: Mumbai
Date: January 29, 2026

TATA MOTORS LIMITED (Formerly TML COMMERCIAL VEHICLES LIMITED)
Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended December 31, 2024

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	(₹ in crores)	
	From June 23, 2024 to December 31, 2024	
Balance at the beginning	-	
Issue of shares	0	
Balance as at December 31, 2024	0	

	(₹ in crores)						
	Capital Reserve	General Reserve	Retained earnings	Other components of equity			Total other equity*
				Equity instruments through OCI	Hedging Reserve	Cost of hedging reserve	
Balance as at June 23, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions pursuant to the Scheme (Note 41)	642	1,038	1,807	141	(1)	9	3,636
Profit for the period	-	-	2,060	-	-	-	2,060
Remeasurement loss on defined benefit obligations (net)	-	-	(11)	-	-	-	(11)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the period	-	-	-	16	(12)	(8)	(4)
Total comprehensive income for the period	642	1,038	3,856	157	(13)	1	5,681
Net Assets changes Recognized pursuant to the Scheme (Note 41)	(638)	-	-	-	-	-	(638)
Balance as at December 31, 2024	4	1,038	3,856	157	(13)	1	5,043

*Re-presented refer note 41

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GIRISH WAGH [DIN: 03119361]
 Managing Director and CEO

SUDIPTO KUMAR DAS [ACS: 63781]
 Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
 Date: January 29, 2026

Place: Mumbai
 Date: January 29, 2026

TATA MOTORS LIMITED (Formerly TML COMMERCIAL VEHICLES LIMITED)
NOTES FORMING PART OF CONDENSED STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 Background and operations

Tata Motors Limited (Formerly known as TML Commercial Vehicles Limited), incorporated on June 23, 2024, referred to as “the Company” or “TML”, designs, manufactures and sells a wide range of automotive vehicles. The Company also manufactures engines for industrial applications.

The Company is a public limited Company incorporated and domiciled in India and has its registered office at Mumbai, India. After issuance of shares as per Scheme of Arrangement approved by NCLT (“Scheme”) (refer Note 41), Tata Sons Private Limited, together with its subsidiaries owns 42.50% of the Ordinary shares of the Company and has the ability to significantly influence the Company’s operations.

The Board of Directors had, at its meeting held on August 1, 2024, approved a Composite Scheme of Arrangement amongst Tata Motors Passenger Vehicles Ltd (Formerly Tata Motors Ltd) (“TMPVL”), Tata Motors Ltd (Formerly TML Commercial Vehicles Ltd) (the “Company”) and Tata Motors Passenger Vehicles Ltd and their respective shareholders under Section 230-232 of the Companies Act, 2013 which inter alia provided for:

- demerger, transfer and vesting of the commercial vehicles business of TMPVL (Formerly Tata Motors Ltd) along with related investments (“demerged undertaking”) to the Company on a going concern basis; and
- amalgamation of Tata Motors Passenger Vehicles Ltd with TMPVL (Formerly Tata Motors Ltd) with an objective of consolidating the passenger vehicles business.

The Scheme has received approval from NCLT and is effective from October 1, 2025, with an appointed date of July 1, 2025. The accounting effects of the Scheme has been disclosed in Note 41.

These condensed standalone financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on January 29, 2026.

2 Material accounting policies

(a) Statement of compliance

These condensed financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”) as amended from time to time.

(b) Basis of preparation

These condensed financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period as explained in the accounting policies below. The condensed standalone financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in Ind AS 34 on Interim Financial Reporting prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with relevant rules issued thereunder and the other accounting principles generally accepted in India. They do not include all the information and disclosures that would otherwise be required in a full set of financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) necessary for a fair presentation have been included.

The Company was incorporated on June 23, 2024 and the Financial Statements of the Company is restated from the date of incorporation to give the effect to the above mentioned Composite Scheme of Arrangement (refer Note 41). Though the Company was incorporated on June 23, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss has been prepared from July 1, 2024 for practical purposes. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest crores, unless otherwise indicated. “0” refers to amounts less than ₹ 0.50 crore.

Joint operations :

Certain of the Company’s activities, are conducted through a joint operation, which is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement. As per Ind AS 111 - Joint arrangements, in its separate financial statements, the Company being a joint operator has recognised its share of the assets, liabilities, income and expenses of these joint operations incurred jointly with the other partners, along with its share of income from the sale of the output and any assets, liabilities and expenses that it has incurred in relation to the joint operation.

Although not required by Ind AS, the Company has provided in Note 40 additional information of Tata Motors Limited (Formerly known as TML Commercial Vehicles Limited) on a standalone basis excluding its interest in its Joint Operation viz. Tata Cummins Private Limited (including its subsidiary company).

(c) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of condensed financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions, that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of these condensed financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the periods presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates and judgements.

Estimates

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed at each balance sheet date. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the condensed financial statements are included in the following notes:

- i) Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets- useful life and impairment (refer Note 3 and Note 5)
- ii) Recoverability/recognition of deferred tax assets
- iii) Provision for product warranty (refer Note 25)
- iv) Assets and obligations relating to employee benefits
- v) Fair valuation of investments
- vi) Allowance for trade and other receivables

Judgements

- i) Revenue recognition: The Company uses judgement to determine when control of its goods, primarily vehicles and parts, pass to the customer. This is assessed with reference to indicators of control, including the risks and rewards of ownership and legal title with reference to the underlying terms of the customer contract. Refer to note 28 for further information.
- ii) Capitalisation of product engineering costs: The Company applies judgement in determining at what point in a vehicle programme’s life cycle the recognition criteria under Ind AS 38 are satisfied, and in determining the nature of the cost capitalised. Refer to note 5 for further information.

(d) Cost recognition

Costs and expenses are recognised when incurred and are classified according to their nature. Expenditure are capitalized where appropriate, in accordance with the policy for internally generated intangible assets and represents employee costs, stores and other manufacturing supplies, and other expenses incurred for construction and product development undertaken by the Company.

Material and other cost of sales as reported in the statement of profit and loss is presented net of the impact of realised foreign exchange relating to derivatives hedging cost exposures.

(e) Foreign currency

These condensed financial statements are presented in Indian rupees, which is the functional currency of Tata Motors Limited.

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are re-measured into the functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing on the balance sheet date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement of transactions and translation of monetary items are recognized in the statement of Profit or Loss except to the extent, exchange differences which are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on foreign currency borrowings, are capitalized as part of borrowing costs.

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(f) Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in the condensed statement of Profit and Loss except when they relate to items that are recognised outside of profit and loss (whether in other comprehensive income or directly in equity), in which case tax is also recognised outside profit and loss. Current income taxes are determined based on respective taxable income of each taxable entity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for the future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, and unutilised business loss and depreciation carry-forwards and tax credits. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are computed separately for each taxable entity. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses, depreciation carry-forwards and unused tax credits could be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date 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 assets and liabilities are measured based on the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis. The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognised is based on an assessment of the probability that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax loss carry-forwards can be utilised.

Deferred tax liabilities on taxable temporary differences arising from interests in joint operation are not recognised if the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

(g) Segments

The Company primarily operates in the automotive business and has a single segment of commercial vehicles. The Company has opted for an exemption as per para 4 of Ind AS 108. Segment information is thus given in the condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company.

(h) Going concern

The Company's condensed financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The Company has performed an assessment of its financial position as at December 31, 2025 based on forecasts of the Company for a period of fifteen months from the date of these condensed financial statements (the 'Going Concern Assessment Period' and the 'Foreseeable Future').

In developing these forecasts, the Company has modelled a base case, which has been further sensitised using severe but plausible downside scenarios. It also accounts for other end-market and operational factors throughout the Going Concern Assessment Period. This has been further sensitized using more severe but plausible scenarios considering external market commentaries and other factors impacting the global economy and automotive industry. Management do not consider more extreme scenarios than the ones assessed to be plausible.

In evaluating the forecasts, the Company has taken into consideration both the sufficiency of liquidity to meet obligations as they fall due as well as potential impact on compliance with financial covenants during the forecast period. These forecasts indicate that, based on cash generated from operations, the existing funding facilities and inter corporate deposits from subsidiaries, the Company will have sufficient liquidity to operate and discharge its liabilities as they become due, without breaching any relevant covenants and the need for any mitigating actions.

Based on the evaluation described above, management believes that the Company has sufficient financial resources available to it at the date of approval of these condensed financial statements and that it will be able to continue as a 'going concern' in the foreseeable future and for a period up to March 31, 2027.

(i) Impairment

At each balance sheet date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that any property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite lives may be impaired. If any such impairment exists the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to determine the extent of impairment, if any. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Intangible assets not yet available for use, are tested for impairment annually at each balance sheet date, or earlier, if there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell 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.

An asset or cash-generating unit impaired in prior years is reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of a reversal of impairment loss recognized in prior years.

(j) Recent accounting pronouncements

On August 13, 2025, Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notified the amendments to the following standards:

Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements – Distinction between current and non-current liability. These amendments provide clearer guidance on classification of the liabilities as current and non-current liability by including the additional definition and considerations for classification of the liability. The amendments also provide additional disclosure requirements relating to material breach of long-term loan arrangement.

The amendment relates to classification of the non-current and current bifurcation of long-term loan arrangement due to breach of covenants on or before the end of reporting period. Due to this, the loan is considered to be payable on demand and is classified as current liability, unless the lender agrees, by the end of the reporting period to provide a period of grace of at least twelve months after the reporting period within which the entity can rectify the breach and during which the lender cannot demand immediate repayment. The amendment is applicable from April 1, 2026.

These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Ind AS 7 – Cash flow statement – Supplier Financing Arrangement. These amendments include additional disclosure requirements for supplier financing arrangement relating to cash and non-cash changes (i.e. the effect of business combinations, exchange differences or other transactions that do not require the use of cash or cash equivalents) and disclosure relating to the terms and condition related to the arrangement including disclosure of dissimilar terms separately along with carrying amounts in line items disclosed for which suppliers have received payments from financial institution and range of due dates. The amendment is applicable from April 1, 2025 with exemption to comparative period and interim periods in which entity first applies the amendments. These amendments are effective from April 1, 2025.

Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments Disclosure – Additional disclosure relating to Supplier Financing Arrangement - The liquidity risk disclosure will also include the disclosure for supplier financing arrangement which includes maturity analysis for supplier financing arrangement and a description of how the entity manages the liquidity risk inherent in Supplier Financing Arrangement.

Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes – Pillar Two - The amendment includes in the scope of the Ind AS 12 the income tax paid on pillar two model rules and disclosure for application of the exception. Additional disclosure relating to current income taxes related to Pillar Two income taxes and disclosure of known or reasonably estimable information that helps users of financial statements understand the entity's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes arising from that legislation when Pillar two legislation is enacted but not yet effective. These disclosure shall be supported by qualitative and quantitative information. These amendments are effective from April 1, 2025 but to be disclosed in annual financial statements.

The Company is currently assessing the probable impact of amendments which are applicable in its annual financial statements.

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3. Property, plant and equipment

(a) Accounting policy

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any.

Freehold land is measured at cost and is not depreciated.

Cost includes purchase price, non-recoverable 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.

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when incurred.

Interest cost incurred is capitalised up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use for qualifying assets, based on borrowings incurred specifically for financing the asset or the weighted average rate of all other borrowings, if no specific borrowings have been incurred for the asset.

Depreciation is provided on the Straight Line Method (SLM) over the estimated useful lives of the assets considering the nature, estimated usage, operating conditions, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers' warranties and maintenance support. Taking into account these factors, the Company has decided to retain the useful life hitherto adopted for various categories of property, plant and equipments, which are different from those prescribed in Schedule II of the Act.

Estimated useful lives of assets are as follows:

Type of Asset	Estimated useful life (years)
Buildings, Roads, Bridge and culverts	4 to 60 years
Plant, machinery and equipment	8 to 20 years
Computers and other IT assets	4 to 6 years
Vehicles	4 to 10 years
Furniture, fixtures and office appliances	5 to 15 years

The useful lives is reviewed at each year end. Changes in expected useful lives are treated as change in accounting estimates.

Depreciation is not recorded on capital work-in-progress until construction and installation are complete and the asset is ready for its intended use.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized on disposal. Any gain or loss arising from derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in the statement of profit and loss.

(b) Property, plant and equipment

	Owned assets						Given on lease		Total	₹ In crores
	Land	Buildings	Plant, machinery and equipments	Furnitures, Fixtures and Office Equipment	Vehicles	Computers & other IT assets	Plant, machinery and equipments	Vehicles		
Cost as at April 1, 2025	2,063	2,708	18,724	139	120	578	46	27	24,405	
Additions	-	25	596	2	3	56	-	-	682	
Disposal/Adjustments	-	(2)	(161)	(1)	(8)	(63)	-	-	(235)	
Cost as at December 31, 2025	2,063	2,731	19,159	140	115	571	46	27	24,852	
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2025	-	(1,237)	(13,040)	(113)	(75)	(439)	(30)	(5)	(14,939)	
Depreciation for the period	-	(59)	(598)	(4)	(6)	(33)	(1)	(4)	(705)	
Disposal/Adjustments	-	0	146	1	7	62	-	-	216	
Accumulated depreciation as at December 31, 2025	-	(1,296)	(13,492)	(116)	(74)	(410)	(31)	(9)	(15,428)	
Net carrying amount as at December 31, 2025	2,063	1,435	5,667	24	41	161	15	18	9,424	
Cost as at June 23, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Additions pursuant to the Scheme (Note 41)	2,156	2,678	18,210	142	102	544	35	22	23,889	
Additions	-	56	697	6	25	39	3	5	831	
Disposal/Adjustments	(93)	(26)	(183)	(9)	(7)	(5)	8	-	(315)	
Cost as at March 31, 2025	2,063	2,708	18,724	139	120	578	46	27	24,405	
Accumulated depreciation as at June 23, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Additions pursuant to the Scheme (Note 41)	-	(1,188)	(12,612)	(118)	(76)	(413)	(29)	(1)	(14,437)	
Depreciation for the period	-	(69)	(594)	(4)	(6)	(31)	(1)	(4)	(709)	
Disposal/Adjustments	-	20	166	9	7	5	-	-	207	
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2025	-	(1,237)	(13,040)	(113)	(75)	(439)	(30)	(5)	(14,939)	
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2025	2,063	1,471	5,684	26	45	139	16	22	9,466	

Note : As per the Scheme, all immovable property (including but not limited to capital work in progress, land, buildings and any other rights of ways and easements in relation there to) shall be vested in the Company or deemed to have been so, automatically without any further act or deed with effect from Appointed Date. Accordingly, all the immovable properties of the Demerged Company, forming part of Demerged Undertaking has vested in the Company with effect from July 1, 2025.

(c) Capital Work-in-Progress

	Nine months ended, December 31, 2025	From June 23, 2024 to March 31, 2025	₹ In crores
Balance at the beginning	650	-	-
Additions pursuant to the Scheme (Note 41)	-	-	585
Additions	633	-	896
Capitalised during the period	(682)	-	(831)
Balance at the end	601	650	650

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4. Leases

(a) Accounting policy

Lessee:

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains a lease. 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 Company assesses whether:

- The contract involves the use of an identified asset –this may be specified explicitly or implicitly, and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;
- The Company has the right to substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- The Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Company has this right when it has the decision making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purposes the asset is used. In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:
 - The Company has the right to operate the asset; or
 - The Company designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purposes it will be used.

As a practical expedient, Ind AS 116 permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Company has not used this practical expedient. At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises of the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and estimated dilapidation costs, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is subsequently amortised using the straight-line method over the shorter of the useful life of the leased asset or the period of lease. If ownership of the leased asset is automatically transferred at the end of the lease term or the exercise of a purchase option is reflected in the lease payments, the right-of-use asset is amortised on a straightline basis over the expected useful life of the leased asset.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is re-measured when there is a change in future lease payments.

Lease payments include fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, the exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payment of penalties for terminating the lease if the lease term considered reflects that the Company shall exercise termination option. The Company also recognises a right of use asset which comprises of amount of initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct cost incurred by the Company and estimated dilapidation costs.

Payment made towards short term leases (leases for which non-cancellable term is 12 months or lesser) and low value assets (lease of assets worth less than ₹0.03 crores) are recognised in the statement of Profit and Loss as rental expenses over the tenor of such leases.

Lessor:

At the inception of a lease, the lease arrangement is classified as either a finance lease or an operating lease, based on contractual terms and substance of the lease arrangement. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognised as receivables at the amount of the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Company's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(b) Right of use assets

	Land	Buildings	Plant, machinery and equipments	Vehicles	Computers & other IT assets	Total
Cost as at April 1, 2025	42	215	125	317	12	711
Additions	-	10	-	57	-	67
Disposals/adjustments	-	(22)	-	(49)	(8)	(79)
Cost as at December 31, 2025	42	203	125	325	4	699
Accumulated amortisation as at April 1, 2025	(2)	(98)	(62)	(142)	(11)	(315)
Amortisation for the period	(1)	(28)	(8)	-	(1)	(38)
Amortisation - considered as employee cost	-	-	-	(54)	-	(54)
Disposal/adjustments	-	22	-	30	8	60
Accumulated amortisation as at December 31, 2025	(3)	(104)	(70)	(166)	(4)	(347)
Net carrying amount as at December 31, 2025	39	99	55	159	-	352
Cost as at June 23, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions pursuant to the Scheme (Note 41)	43	240	135	307	12	737
Additions	-	67	1	53	-	121
Disposals/adjustments	(1)	(92)	(11)	(43)	-	(147)
Cost as at March 31, 2025	42	215	125	317	12	711
Accumulated amortisation as at June 23, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions pursuant to the Scheme (Note 41)	(2)	(131)	(61)	(117)	(9)	(320)
Amortisation for the period	(1)	(49)	(8)	-	(2)	(60)
Amortisation - considered as employee cost	-	-	-	(55)	-	(55)
Disposal/adjustments	1	82	7	30	-	120
Accumulated amortisation as at March 31, 2025	(2)	(98)	(62)	(142)	(11)	(315)
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2025	40	117	63	175	1	396

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5. Other Intangible assets

(a) Accounting policy

Intangible assets purchased are measured at cost or fair value as on the date of acquisition less accumulated amortisation and impairment, if any.

Amortisation is provided on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives of the intangible assets as per details below:

	Estimated amortisation period
Technical know-how	8 to 10 years
Software	4 years
Product development cost	2 to 10 years

The amortisation period for intangible assets with finite useful lives is reviewed at each year-end. Changes in expected useful lives are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Internally generated intangible asset

Research costs are charged to the statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they are incurred.

Product development costs incurred on new vehicle platform, engines, transmission and new products are recognised as intangible assets, when feasibility has been established, the Company has committed technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and it is probable that asset will generate future economic benefits.

The cost of an internally generated intangible asset is the sum of directly attributable expenditure incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria to the completion of its development.

Interest cost incurred is capitalised up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use for qualifying assets, based on borrowings incurred specifically for financing the asset or the weighted average rate of all other borrowings if no specific borrowings have been incurred for the asset.

Product development expenditure is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment, if any. Amortisation is not recorded on product engineering in progress until development is complete.

Derecognition of intangible assets

An item of intangible assets is derecognized on disposal or when fully amortized and no longer in use. Any gain or loss arising from derecognition of an item of intangible assets is included in the statement of profit and loss.

(b) Intangible assets consist of the following:

	(₹ in crores)			
	Technical know how	Computer Software	Product development	Total
Cost as at April 1, 2025	446	512	5,893	6,851
Additions	-	30	471	501
Asset fully amortised not in use	-	(1)	-	(1)
Cost as at December 31, 2025	446	541	6,364	7,351
Accumulated amortisation as at April 1, 2025	(246)	(424)	(4,265)	(4,935)
Amortization for the period	(40)	(31)	(439)	(510)
Asset fully amortised not in use	-	1	-	1
Accumulated amortisation as at December 31, 2025	(286)	(454)	(4,704)	(5,444)
Net carrying amount as at December 31, 2025	160	87	1,660	1,907
Cost as at June 23, 2024	-	-	-	-
Additions pursuant to the Scheme (Note 41)	355	537	5,513	6,405
Additions	91	35	380	506
Asset fully amortised not in use	-	(60)	-	(60)
Cost as at March 31, 2025	446	512	5,893	6,851
Accumulated amortisation as at June 23, 2024	-	-	-	-
Additions pursuant to the Scheme (Note 41)	(216)	(461)	(3,583)	(4,260)
Amortization for the period	(30)	(23)	(682)	(735)
Asset fully amortised not in use	-	60	-	60
Accumulated amortisation as at March 31, 2025	(246)	(424)	(4,265)	(4,935)
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2025	200	88	1,628	1,916

(c) Intangible assets under development

	Nine months ended December 31, 2025	(₹ in crores)
		From June 23, 2024 to March 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning	1,141	-
Additions pursuant to the Scheme (Note 41)	-	738
Additions	690	909
Capitalised during the period	(501)	(506)
Balance at the end	1,330	1,141

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6. Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates measured at cost - non-current

(a) Accounting policy

Investments in Subsidiaries, Joint ventures and Associates are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount. On disposal of investments in Subsidiaries, Joint ventures and Associates, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(b) Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates consist of the following:

					(₹ in crores)	
Number		Face value per unit (Fully paid up)	Description	As at December 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025	
(A) Equity shares						
I) Subsidiaries						
Unquoted						
1,501,600,000	INR	10	TML CV Mobility Solutions Limited (71,80,00,000 shares issued during the period)	1,502	784	
2,491,593,442	INR	10	TMF Holdings Limited (75,00,00,000 shares issued during the period) [Note 5 below]	4,759	4,024	
218,387,096	INR	10	Tata Motors Body Solutions Limited	262	262	
1,384,523	EUR	31	Tata Hispano Motors Carrocera S.A.	61	61	
1,220	IDR	8,855	PT Tata Motors Indonesia	0	0	
212,000	MAD	1,000	Tata Hispano Motors Carroceries Maghreb S.A.	57	57	
7,500,000	INR	10	Tata Motors Insurance Broking and Advisory Services Limited	19	19	
300,000,000	GBP	1	TML CV Holdings Pte Limited (30,00,00,000 shares issued during the period)	3,510	-	
687,040,000	INR	10	TML Smart City Mobility Solutions Limited (12,20,00,000 shares issued during the period)	687	565	
				10,857	5,772	
			Less: Provision for impairment of long-term investments [Note 35(a)]	(2,432)	(119)	5,653
II) Associates						
Quoted						
2,982,214	INR	10	Automobile Corporation of Goa Ltd	108	108	
Unquoted						
16,000	TK	1,000	NITA Co. Limited (Bangladesh)	1	1	
45,428,572	INR	10	Tata Hitachi Construction Machinery Company Private Limited	239	239	
45,000	INR	10	Tata Motors Foundation (45,000 shares issued during the period)	0	-	
207,769	INR	10	Freight Commerce Solutions Private Limited (49,500 shares issued during the period)	75	62	
				423	410	
			Less: Provision for impairment of long-term investments [Note 35(a)]	(17)	-	410
(iii) Joint Venture (JV)						
Unquoted						
46,266,071	INR	5	Tata Motors Global Services Limited (67,93,478 shares bought back during the period)	111	128	
5,250,000	INR	10	Tata Motors Digital. AI Labs Limited (52,50,000 shares issued during the period)	5	0	128
(B) Investment in perpetual debentures (unquoted)						
Subsidiary						
3,000	INR	1,000,000	TMF Holdings Limited (5,000 debentures newly acquired and 7,000 debentures bought back during the period)	300	500	
(C) Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares (unquoted)						
Associate						
227,125	INR	100	Freight Commerce Solutions Private Limited	88	88	
1,200,000	INR	1,000	Freight Commerce Solutions Private Limited (12,00,000 shares issued during the period)	120	-	
				208	88	
			Less: Provision for impairment of long-term investments [Note 35(a)]	(25)	-	88
Total				9,430	6,779	

Notes :

1.	Book Value of quoted investments	108	108
2.	Market Value of quoted investments	523	379
3.	Aggregate Value of unquoted investments (gross)	11,796	6,790
4.	Aggregate Value impairment of investments	2,474	119
5.	Includes option pricing value for call/ put option provided by the Company towards perpetual debt issued by TMF Holdings Limited.		

TML COMMERCIAL VEHICLES LIMITED
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7 Investments-non-current

Number	Face value per unit (Fully paid up)	(₹ in crores)	
		As at December 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Investment in equity shares measured at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Quoted			
4,326,651	10Tata Capital Ltd (Listed on October 13, 2025)	148	189
Unquoted			
75,000	1,000 Tata International Ltd	161	185
50,000	10NICCO Jubilee Park Ltd.	0	0
Total		309	374

Note:

Investment in equity shares measured at fair value through other comprehensive income also include:

Number	Face value per unit (Fully paid up)	(₹)	
		As at December 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
50	5 Jamshedpur Co-operative Stores Ltd.	250	250

8 Investments-current

		(₹ in crores)	
		As at December 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Investments measured at Fair value through profit and loss			
Quoted			
Mutual funds		1,719	2,857
Total		1,719	2,857

		(₹ in crores)	
		As at December 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
(1)	Book Value of quoted investments	1,719	2,857
(2)	Market Value of quoted investments	1,719	2,857

9 Loans-Non-current

		(₹ in crores)	
		As at December 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Unsecured:			
(a)	Loans to employees, considered good	23	18
(b)	Loan to subsidiaries		
	Considered good	49	56
	Credit impaired	607	607
		656	663
	Less : Allowances for credit impaired balances	(607)	(607)
		49	56
(c)	Dues from subsidiary company, credit impaired		
	Tata Hispano Motors Carrocera S.A.	54	54
	Less : Allowances for credit impaired balances	(54)	(54)
		-	-
(d)	Others		
	Considered good	7	7
	Credit impaired	21	21
		28	28
	Less : Allowances for credit impaired balances	(21)	(21)
		7	7
Secured:			
	Loan to subsidiary company - Tata Motors Body Solutions Limited	156	174
Total		235	255

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10 Loans-current

	As at December 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
(₹ In crores)		
Secured :		
(a) Finance receivables (net of allowances for credit impaired balances of ₹5 crores and ₹5 crores as at December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025, respectively)	-	-
Unsecured :		
(a) Loans to employees, considered good	14	18
(b) Loan to subsidiary company - TML CV Mobility Solutions Limited	17	9
(c) Intercorporate deposits to subsidiary companies Considered good	3,431	3,033
Total	3,462	3,060

11 Other financial assets - non current

	As at December 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
(₹ In crores)		
(a) Derivative financial instruments	-	13
(b) Restricted deposits	4	6
(c) Finance Lease receivables	271	299
(d) Government Incentives	760	837
(e) Recoverable from suppliers	83	62
(f) Dues from a subsidiary company - Tata Hispano Motors Carrocera Maghreb S.A.	9	9
(g) Security deposits (net of allowances for credit impaired balances of ₹3 crores and ₹2 crores as at December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025, respectively)	40	42
(h) Others	1	2
Total	1,168	1,270

12 Other financial assets - current

	As at December 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
(₹ In crores)		
(a) Derivative financial instruments	47	277
(b) Interest accrued on loans and deposits	21	38
(c) Finance Lease receivables	37	35
(d) Government incentives	93	215
(e) Recoverable from suppliers	104	122
(f) Advances and other receivables (net of allowances for credit impaired balances of ₹27 crores and ₹21 crores as at December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025, respectively)	98	70
(g) Dues from subsidiary companies(refer Note below) Considered good	3	3
(h) Dues from others, considered good	16	12
(i) Security deposits	3	2
Total	422	774
Note: Dues from subsidiary companies		
(a) Tata Hispano Motors Carrocera Maghreb S.A.	-	3
(b) TML Smart City Mobility Solutions Limited	2	-
(c) TML CV Mobility Solutions Limited	1	-
Total	3	3

13 Other non-current assets

	As at December 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
(₹ In crores)		
(a) Capital advances	41	33
(b) Taxes recoverable, statutory deposits and dues from government	225	177
(c) Employee benefits	173	56
(d) Others	10	27
Total	449	293

14 Other current assets

	As at December 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
(₹ In crores)		
(a) Advance to suppliers and contractors (net of allowances for credit impaired balances of ₹40 crores and ₹40 crores as at December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025, respectively)	537	478
(b) Taxes recoverable, statutory deposits and dues from government (net of allowances for credit impaired balances of ₹55 crores and ₹54 crores as at December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025, respectively)	363	254
(c) Prepaid expenses	188	159
(d) Employee benefits	-	2
(e) Others	19	18
Total	1,107	911

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15. Inventories

(a) Accounting policy

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of raw materials, components and consumables are ascertained on a moving weighted average basis. Cost, including fixed and variable production overheads, are allocated to work-in-progress and finished goods determined on a full absorption cost basis. Cost of inventories also include all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated cost of completion and selling expenses.

(b) Inventories consist of the following:

	As at December 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Raw materials and components	1,087	734
(b) Work-in-progress	780	240
(c) Finished goods	1,863	1,807
(d) Stores and spare parts	114	117
(e) Consumable tools	18	18
(f) Goods-in-transit-Raw materials and components	182	238
Total	4,044	3,154

During the nine months ended December 31, 2025 and period from June 23, 2024 to December 31, 2024 the Company recorded inventory write-down (reversal)/expenses of ₹ (8) crores and ₹ 18 crores, in the statement of profit and loss respectively.

16 Trade receivables (Unsecured)

	As at December 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Receivables considered good	2,717	2,375
Credit impaired receivables	516	490
	3,233	2,865
Less : Allowance for receivables considered good	(122)	(97)
Less : Allowance for credit impaired receivables	(516)	(490)
Total	2,595	2,278

17 Allowance for trade receivables, loans and other receivables

	Nine months ended December 31, 2025	From June 23, 2024 to December 31, 2024
Balance at the beginning	1,391	-
Additions pursuant to the Scheme (Note 41)	-	1,392
Allowances made during the period*	59	63
Balance at the end	1,450	1,455

* Includes ₹ 28 crores and ₹ 22 crores netted off in revenue for the nine months ended December 31, 2025 and period from Jun 23, 2024 to December 31, 2024, respectively.

18. Cash and cash equivalents

(a) Accounting policy

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and highly liquid investments with an original maturity of upto three months that are readily convertible into cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(b) Cash and cash equivalents consist of the following:

	As at December 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Cash on hand	0	0
(b) Cheques on hand	79	92
(c) Balances with banks	397	294
(d) Deposits with banks	1,270	-
	1,746	386

19 Other bank balances

	As at December 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
With upto 12 months maturity:		
(a) Earmarked balances with banks	1	2
(b) Bank deposits	450	1,191
Total	451	1,193

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20 Equity Share Capital

	As at December 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
(₹ in crores)		
(a) Authorised*:		
(i) 5,00,00,00,000 Ordinary shares of ₹2 each (as at March 31, 2025: 25,00,000 Ordinary shares of ₹2 each)	1,000	1
(ii) 30,00,00,00,000 Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares of ₹100 each (as at March 31, 2025: Nil Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares of Nil each)	3,000	-
Total	4,000	1
(b) Issued:		
3,68,23,31,373 Ordinary shares of ₹2 each (as at March 31, 2025: 5,00,000 Ordinary shares of ₹2 each)	736	0
Total	736	0
(c) Subscribed and called up:		
3,68,23,31,373 Ordinary shares of ₹2 each (as at March 31, 2025: 5,00,000 Ordinary shares of ₹2 each)	736	0
	736	0
(d) Paid up:		
3,68,23,31,373 Ordinary shares of ₹2 each (as at March 31, 2025: 5,00,000 Ordinary shares of ₹2 each)	736	0
	736	0

*Refer note 41(b) on changes of Equity Share Capital

	(₹ in crores)			
	Nine months ended December 31, 2025		Period ended March 31, 2025	
	(Number of shares)	(₹ in crores)	(Number of shares)	(₹ in crores)
(e) The movement of number of shares and share capital				
(i) Ordinary shares				
Balance as at April 1	500,000	0	-	-
Less: Cancellation of shares	(500,000)	(0)		
Add: Issuance of shares	-	-	500,000	0
Add: Issue of shares due to merger of CV undertaking (Note 41)	3,682,331,373	736	-	-
Balance as at December 31 / March 31	3,682,331,373	736	500,000	0

(f) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares:

- In respect of every Ordinary share of ₹2 each (whether fully or partly paid), voting rights shall be in the same proportion as the capital paid up on such Ordinary share bears to the total paid up Ordinary share capital of the Company.
- The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.
- In the event of liquidation, the shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholdings.

(g) Notes to reserves:

Retained earnings

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, add/(less) any transfers from/(to) general reserve and securities premium, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. Retained earnings includes re-measurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit obligations, net of taxes that will not be reclassified to Profit and Loss.

Capital Reserve pursuant to the scheme

Capital reserve represents the difference between the assets and liabilities transferred to the Company pursuant to the Scheme, after deducting the share capital to be issued pursuant to the scheme, Retained Earnings, General Reserve and Other Comprehensive Income allocated to the Company pursuant to the Scheme. Refer Note 41.

Hedge Reserve

Effective portion of fair value gain/(loss) on all financial instruments designated in cash flow hedge relationship are accumulated in hedge reserve.

Cost of hedge Reserve

Fair value gain/(loss) attributable to cost of hedge on all financial instruments designated in cash flow hedge relationship are accumulated in cost of hedge reserve.

General Reserve

The general reserve represents amounts appropriated out of retained earnings based on the provisions of the Act prior to its amendment, which is allocated to the Company pursuant to the Scheme Refer Note 41.

Equity Instruments through OCI

The Company has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity securities in other comprehensive income. These changes are accumulated within the FVOCI equity investments within equity. The Company transfers amounts therefrom to retained earnings when the relevant equity securities are derecognised.

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21 Long-term borrowings

	As at December 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
(₹ in crores)		
Secured:		
Term loans: others	95	79
	95	79
Unsecured:		
(a) Privately placed Non-Convertible Debentures	1,549	2,299
(b) Term loans from banks:		
Buyer's line of credit (at floating interest rate) (Capex)	-	140
	1,549	2,439
Total	1,644	2,518

22 Short-term borrowings

	As at December 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
(₹ in crores)		
Secured:		
Working capital demand loans from banks	3	1,080
	3	1,080
Unsecured:		
(a) Inter corporate deposits from subsidiaries and associates	198	-
(b) Collateralized debt obligations	212	213
	410	213
Current maturities of long-term borrowings (Unsecured) (refer note below)	1,080	1,653
Total	1,493	2,946

Note:

Details of Current maturities of long-term borrowings (Unsecured):

	As at December 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
(₹ in crores)		
(i) Privately placed Non-Convertible Debentures	750	-
(ii) Senior Notes	-	1,085
(iii) Buyer's line of credit (at floating interest rate) (Capex)	330	568
	1,080	1,653

23 Other financial liabilities – non-current

	As at December 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
(₹ in crores)		
(a) Derivative financial instruments	1	-
(b) Liability towards employee separation scheme	75	84
(c) Others	62	61
Total	138	145

24 Other financial liabilities – current

	As at December 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
(₹ in crores)		
(a) Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	127	55
(b) Liability for capital expenditure (Refer note below)	200	439
(c) Deposits and retention money	633	480
(d) Derivative financial instruments	23	8
(e) Liability towards employee separation scheme	25	27
(f) Option premium payable	-	9
(g) Others	5	2
Total	1,013	1,020

Note :

Includes ₹ 21 crores (₹ 56 crores as at March 31, 2025) outstanding towards principal and interest provision on dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises as per MSMED ACT, 2006.

25. Provisions

(a) Accounting policy

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. When the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

Product warranty expenses

The estimated liability for product warranties is recognised when products are sold or when new warranty programmes are initiated. These estimates are established using historical information on the nature, frequency and average cost of warranty claims and management estimates regarding possible future warranty claims, customer goodwill and recall complaints. The timing of outflows will vary depending on when warranty claim will arise, being typically up to six years. The Company 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. Supplier reimbursements are recognised as separate asset.

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(b) Provisions- non current

	As at December 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Employee benefits obligations	1,216	1,020
(b) Warranty	1,528	1,103
Total	2,744	2,123

(c) Provisions-current

	As at December 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Employee benefit obligations	966	927
(b) Warranty	1,235	1,188
Total	2,201	2,115

Note:

Warranty provision movement

	Nine months ended December 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning	2,291
Provision made during the period	1,519
Provision used during the period	(1,089)
Impact of discounting	42
Balance at the end	2,763
Current	1,235
Non-Current	1,528

26 Other non-current liabilities

	As at December 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Contract liabilities (refer note 27 (a) below)	824	826
(b) Deferred Government incentives	14	17
(c) Employee benefit obligations - Funded	515	18
Total	1,353	861

27 Other current liabilities

	As at December 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Contract liabilities (refer note (a) below)	1,165	1,320
(b) Statutory dues (GST, TDS etc.) (refer note (c) below)	1,475	1,170
(c) Deferred Government incentives (refer note (b) below)	87	155
(d) Others	67	48
Total	2,794	2,693

Notes:

	As at December 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Contract liabilities		
Advances received from customers	621	805
Deferred revenue	544	515
	824	826
	1,989	2,146

(b) Government incentives includes ₹ 80 crores as at December 31, 2025 (₹ 148 crores as at March 31, 2025) grants relating to property, plant and equipment related to duty saved on import of capital goods and spares under the Exports Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) scheme. Under such scheme, the Company is committed to export the amount equivalent to prescribed times of the duty saved on import of capital goods over a specified period of time. In case such commitments are not met, the Company would be required to pay the duty saved along with interest to the regulatory authorities.

(c) This includes Stamp Duty Charges (refer note 35(b)).

28. Revenue recognition

(a) Accounting policy

The Company generates revenue principally from-

i) Sale of products - commercial vehicles and vehicle parts.

The Company recognises revenues from sale of products measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration), when it satisfies its performance obligation at a point in time which is when products are delivered to dealers or when delivered to a carrier for export sales, which is when control including risks and rewards and title of ownership pass to the customer, collectability of the resulting receivables is reasonably assured and when there are no longer any unfulfilled obligation. The transaction price of goods sold is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract. The Company operates predominantly on cash and carry basis.

The Company offers sales incentives in the form of variable marketing expense to customers, which vary depending on the timing and customer of any subsequent sale of the vehicle. This sales incentive is accounted for as a revenue reduction and is constrained to a level that is highly probable not to reverse the amount of revenue recognised when any associated uncertainty is subsequently resolved. The Company estimates the expected sales incentive by market and considers uncertainties including competitor pricing, ageing of retailer stock and local market conditions.

Revenue is recognised on a bill-and-hold basis where vehicles, for example, are sold to the customer but are retained in the Company's possession at a vehicle holding compound on behalf of the customer ahead of being physically transferred to them at a future time. In such arrangements it is ensured that the customer has obtained the ultimate control of the product.

The consideration received in respect of transport arrangements for delivering of vehicles to the customers are recognised net of their costs in the income statement.

ii) Sale of services - maintenance service and extended warranties for commercial vehicles.

Income from sale of maintenance services and extended warranties are recognised as income over the relevant period of service or extended warranty.

When the Company sells products that are bundled with maintenance service or extended period of warranty, such services are treated as a separate performance obligation only if the service or warranty is in excess of the standard offerings to the customer. In such cases, the transaction price is allocated towards such maintenance service or extended period of warranty based on relative standalone selling price and is recognised as a contract liability until the service obligation has been met. The price that is regularly charged for an item when sold separately is the best evidence of its standalone selling price. In the absence

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of such evidence, the primary method used to estimate standalone selling price is the expected cost plus a margin, under which the Company estimates the cost of satisfying the performance obligation and then adds an appropriate margin based on similar services.

The Company operates certain customer loyalty programs under which customer is entitled to reward points on the spend towards Company's products. The reward points earned by customers can be redeemed to claim discounts on future purchase of certain products or services. Transaction price allocated towards reward points granted to customers is recognised as a deferred income liability and transferred to income when customers redeem their reward points.

Sales of services include certain performance obligations that are satisfied over a period of time. Any amount received in advance in respect of such performance obligations that are satisfied over a period of time is recorded as a contract liability and recorded as revenue when service is rendered to customers.

Refund liabilities comprise of obligation towards customers to pay for discounts and sales incentives.

(b) Revenue from operations

	Three months ended		Nine months ended		(₹ in crores)
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	From June 23, 2024 to December 31, 2024
(I) Revenue from contracts with customers					
(a) Sale of products (refer note below)					
(i) Vehicles	17,422	14,141	44,060		26,735
(ii) Spare parts	1,938	1,688	5,613		3,357
(iii) Miscellaneous products	687	653	2,016		1,322
Total Sale of products	20,047	16,482	51,689		31,414
(b) Sale of services	268	415	976		854
Revenue from contract with customers	20,315	16,897	52,665		32,268
(III) Other operating revenues	89	143	282		290
Total	20,404	17,040	52,947		32,558
Note:					
Variable marketing expenses netted off against revenue	(3,892)	(2,962)	(9,685)		(5,545)

29. Other income

(a) Accounting policy

Government Grants and Incentives

Other income includes export and other recurring and non-recurring incentives from Government (referred as "incentives").

Government grants are recognised when there is a reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the relevant conditions and the grant will be received.

Government grants are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, either on a systematic basis when the Company recognises, as expenses, the related costs that the grants are intended to compensate or, immediately if the costs have already been incurred. Government grants related to assets are deferred and amortised over the useful life of the asset. Government grants related to income are presented as an offset against the related expenditure, and government grants that are awarded as incentives with no ongoing performance obligations to the Company are recognised as income in the period in which the grant is received.

(b) Other income

	Three months ended		Nine months ended		(₹ in crores)
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	From June 23, 2024 to December 31, 2024
(a) Interest income on financial assets	122	83	285		175
(b) Dividend income (refer note below)	0	-	170		48
(c) Government incentives	139	201	259		220
(d) Profit on sale of investments measured at FVTPL (net)	8	23	75		38
(e) Marked-to-market gain on investments measured at FVTPL (net)	3	(1)	6		2
Total	272	306	795		483
Note:					
Includes:					
(a) Dividend from subsidiary companies and associates	0	-	169		47
(b) From investment measured at FVTOCI	-	-	1		1

30 Employee benefits

(a) Accounting policy

Share based payments

The Company recognises compensation expense relating to share based payments in accordance with Ind AS 102 Share-based Payment. Stock options granted by the Company to its employees are accounted as equity settled options. Accordingly, the estimated fair value of options granted that is determined on the date of grant, is charged to the condensed consolidated statement of Profit and Loss on a straight line basis over the vesting period of options which is the requisite service period, with a corresponding increase in equity.

(b) Employee Benefits

(i) Gratuity

Tata Motors Limited and its Joint operation have an obligation towards gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees. The plan provides for a lump-sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment of an amount equivalent to 15 to 30 days salary payable for each completed year of service. Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service. Tata Motors Limited makes annual contributions to gratuity funds established as trusts. Tata Motors Limited account for the liability for gratuity benefits payable in the future based on an actuarial valuation.

(ii) Bhavishya kalyan yojana (BKY)

Bhavishya Kalyan Yojana is an unfunded defined benefit plan for employees of Tata Motors Limited. The benefits of the plan include pension in certain cases, payable up to the date of normal superannuation had the employee been in service, to an eligible employee at the time of death or permanent disablement, while in service, either as a result of an injury or as certified by the appropriate authority. The monthly payment to dependents of the deceased/disabled employee under the plan equals 50% of the salary drawn at the time of death or accident or a specified amount, whichever is greater. Tata Motors Limited account for the liability for BKY benefits payable in the future based on an actuarial valuation.

(iii) Provident fund and family pension

In accordance with Indian law, eligible employees of Tata Motors Limited and joint operations are entitled to receive benefits in respect of provident fund, a defined contribution plan, in which both employees and the Company make monthly contributions at a specified percentage of the covered employees' salary (currently 12% of employees' salary). The contributions, as specified under the law, were made to the provident fund and pension fund set up as an irrevocable trust or to respective Regional Provident Fund Commissioner and the Central Provident Fund under the State Pension scheme. The interest rate, payable to the members of the trust, was not to be lower than the statutory rate of interest declared by the Central Government under the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and shortfall, if any, was made good by the Company. The embedded interest rate guarantee is considered to be defined benefit for the joint operation as Provident Fund is managed by Trust.

The provident fund trust and pension trust set up by Tata Motors Limited (the "Company") have lost its exempt status w.e.f. April 1, 2022, due to incurrance of losses for three consecutive years by the Company, as per its standalone financial statements prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards. Accordingly, the Company has surrendered this exemption and transferred the assets and obligations of the trust to the government managed provident fund. With this transfer of assets and obligations, the Company will no longer be obligated to provide any interest rate guarantee and accordingly, the provident fund is considered as a defined contribution scheme from April 1, 2022.

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(iv) Post-retirement medicare scheme

Under this unfunded scheme, employees of Tata Motors Limited receive medical benefits subject to certain limits on amounts of benefits, periods after retirement and types of benefits, depending on their grade and location at the time of retirement. Employees separated from the Company as part of an Early Separation Scheme, on medical grounds or due to permanent disablement are also covered under the scheme. Tata Motors Limited account for the liability for post-retirement medical scheme based on an actuarial valuation. The scheme is applicable to employees existing as at December 31, 2023.

(v) Compensated absences

The Company provides for the encashment of leave or leave with pay subject to certain rules. The employees are entitled to accumulate leave subject to certain limits, for future encashment. The liability is provided based on the number of days of unutilised leave at each balance sheet date on the basis of an independent actuarial valuation.

(vi) Remeasurement gains and losses

Remeasurement comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling and the return on assets (excluding interest) relating to retirement benefit plans, are recognised directly in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Remeasurement recorded in other comprehensive income is not reclassified to statement of Profit and Loss.

Actuarial gains and losses relating to long-term employee benefits are recognised in the statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise.

Past service cost arising from plan amendments or curtailments is recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the amendment or curtailment occurs. The amount is measured as the change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation for employee service rendered in prior periods and is determined based on actuarial valuation. Past service cost is recognized immediately and is not deferred

(vii) Measurement date

The measurement date of retirement plans is March 31.

The present value of the defined benefit liability and the related current service cost and past service cost are measured using projected unit credit method.

The present value of the post-employment benefit obligations depends on a number of factors, it is determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost/(income) for pensions include the discount rate, inflation and mortality assumptions. Any changes in these assumptions will impact upon the carrying amount of post-employment benefit obligations.

(c) Employee benefit expenses

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	(₹ in crores)
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025	From June 23, 2024 to December 31, 2024
(a) Salaries, wages and bonus *	963	942	2,918	1,908
(b) Contribution to provident fund and other funds	72	63	200	125
(c) Staff welfare expenses	117	107	358	219
Total	1,152	1,112	3,476	2,252

*The amount of ₹8 crores (net of recovery from subsidiaries) has accrued for the period from July 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025 towards share based payments.

31 Finance costs

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	(₹ in crores)
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025	From June 23, 2024 to December 31, 2024
(a) Interest on borrowing	97	156	365	287
Interest on lease liabilities	8	11	27	23
Unwinding of discount on provisions/ liabilities	16	19	46	39
	121	186	438	349
Less: Transferred to capital account	(22)	(16)	(65)	(29)
	99	170	373	320
(b) Discounting charges	44	50	130	111
Total	143	220	503	431

32 Other expenses

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	(₹ in crores)
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025	From June 23, 2024 to December 31, 2024
(a) Processing charges	284	273	798	530
(b) Consumption of stores and spare parts	127	100	386	214
(c) Power and fuel	104	101	314	204
(d) Freight, transportation, port charges etc.	294	260	875	503
(e) Publicity	98	106	253	188
(f) Warranty expenses*	645	501	1,497	957
(g) Information Technology/Computer expenses	245	241	744	492
(h) Allowances for trade and other receivables (net)	8	14	31	37
(i) Works operation and other expenses	638	652	1,833	1,343
Total	2,443	2,248	6,731	4,468
* Net of estimated recovery from suppliers	(12)	(15)	(0)	(43)

33 Amount transferred to capital and other accounts

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	(₹ in crores)
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025	From June 23, 2024 to December 31, 2024
(a) Capital work in progress	(21)	(57)	(100)	(94)
(b) Intangible asset under development	(99)	(124)	(364)	(242)
(c) Product development/Engineering expenses	(107)	(139)	(334)	(283)
Total	(227)	(320)	(798)	(619)

34 Product development expenses

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	(₹ in crores)
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025	From June 23, 2024 to December 31, 2024
(a) Product development costs capitalised	189	242	662	436
(b) Product development costs expensed	159	268	535	542
Total Product development costs incurred	348	510	1,197	978

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35 Exceptional items losses/(gains) (net)

Exceptional items are those which are considered for separate disclosure in the condensed financial statements considering their size, nature or incidence. Such items included in the statement of profit and loss are as below.

		Three months ended		Nine months ended	(₹ in crores)
		December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025	From June 23, 2024 to December 31, 2024
(a)	Provision for/(reversal of) impairment of investment in subsidiary and associate companies (refer note (i) below)	-	(1)	2,355	(1)
(b)	Stamp Duty charges (refer note (ii) below)	962	-	962	-
(c)	Statutory impact of new Labour Codes (refer note (iii) below)	574	-	574	-
(d)	Provision for employee pension scheme (refer note (iv) below)	8	22	25	27
(e)	Reversal of impairment of property, plant and equipment and provision for Intangible assets under development (net)	-	(1)	-	(1)
(f)	Employee separation cost	1	4	4	32
	Total	1,545	24	3,920	57

Notes:

- i) Fair value loss on certain quoted investments reduced the net assets value of TMF Holdings Ltd. This has resulted in provision for impairment of investment in subsidiary of ₹2,313 crores for the nine months ended December 31, 2025.
- ii) These are stamp duty amounts estimated to be payable to various local authorities to effect transfer of registration of land acquired under the Scheme (refer note 41)
- iii) On November 21, 2025, the Government of India 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 - consolidating 29 existing labour laws. The Ministry of Labour & Employment published draft Central Rules and FAQs to enable assessment of the financial impact due to changes in regulations. The Company has evaluated and disclosed the incremental impact of these changes using the best information currently available, consistent with the guidance provided by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Considering the materiality and regulatory-driven, non-recurring nature of this impact, the Company has presented such incremental impact as "Statutory impact of new Labour Codes" in the condensed statement of profit and loss for the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2025. The incremental impact consisting of gratuity of ₹482 crores and long-term compensated absences of ₹92 crores primarily arises due to change in wage definition. The Company continues to monitor the finalisation of Central / State Rules and clarifications from the Government on other aspects of the Labour Code and would provide appropriate accounting effect on the basis of such developments as needed.
- iv) As there was no positive movement towards the conclusion of the surrender process of the pension fund, Tata Motors Limited ("the Company" or "TML") filed a Writ Petition with Hon'ble Delhi High Court ("Court") for seeking directions to EPFO to immediately start administering TML's Pension Fund. EPFO in December 2024, sent a recommendation to the Government of India for cancellation of the Company's pension exemption, subject to fulfilment of certain conditions. The parties had series of meetings to channelize the migration of members data to EPFO's unified portal, prominently the joint meetings in April 2025, of which the duly signed minutes ("Minutes") were filed in the Court on May 1, 2025. In compliance with the Minutes, the Company through its Pension Trust has transferred to EPFO the pension fund liability as per valuation done by EPFO as of March 31, 2024, amounting to ₹1,175 crores. The Government of India vide its letter dated June 30, 2025, has conveyed the grant of provisional sanction to the Company to comply as an un-exempted establishment w.e.f. July 1, 2025. The Company has started depositing the monthly pension contributions for the month of July 2025 and onwards in the statutory pension fund EPFO. Further, the facility on the Unified Portal of EPFO shall be provided to the Company for the migration of members' data to EPFO's database. Data required to be updated on the portal has been shared by EPFO in November 2025. On November 4, 2022, the Hon'ble Supreme Court ruled that those who were members of a statutory pension fund as on September 1, 2014, can exercise a joint option with their employer to contribute to their Pension fund beyond the statutory limit and be eligible to draw a higher pension calculated based on last 5 years average salary. The Company accepted and approved the applications filed by its employees for joint option to contribute on higher salary on the EPFO's portal. As per the actuarial valuation, an additional provision of ₹25 crores have been made for pension on higher salary during the nine months ended December 31, 2025 and ₹8 crores during quarter ended December 31, 2025. EPFO, however, redirected a few of such Joint Applications to the Company's Pension Trust. The trade unions have also filed Writ Petition for expediting the transfer of pension fund corpus and accepting the Joint Applications of the employees. An agreement was reached with EPFO in April 2025, and in compliance whereof (i) the Company transferred ₹1,175 crores to EPFO; (ii) Ministry granted provisional sanction to Company to comply as un-exempted establishment w.e.f. July 1, 2025, (iii) the Company submitted the undertaking and Bank guarantee of ₹239 crores with EPFO; and (iv) the Company started data migration to EPFO's portal. EPFO will complete the compliance audit, third party audit and actuarial valuation. Further steps will be taken by the EPFO for publication of the notification for cancellation of exemption.

36 Commitments and contingencies

In the ordinary course of business, the Company faces claims and assertions by various parties. The Company assesses such claims and assertions and monitors the legal environment on an ongoing basis, with the assistance of external legal counsel, wherever necessary. The Company records a liability for any claims where a potential loss is probable and capable of being estimated and discloses such matters in its condensed financial statements, if material. For potential losses that are considered possible, but not probable, the Company provides disclosure in the condensed financial statements but does not record a liability in its accounts unless the loss becomes probable.

The following is a description of claims and assertions where a potential loss is possible, but not probable. The Company believes that none of the contingencies described below would have a material adverse effect on the Company's condensed financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Description of claims and assertions where a potential loss is possible, but not probable is reported under notes (1), (2) and (3) below :

		As at December 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
(1)	Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt		
	(i) Sales tax - Gross	228	244
	- Net of tax	171	182
	(ii) Excise duty - Gross	111	109
	- Net of tax	83	82
	(iii) Others - Gross	617	635
	- Net of tax	461	475
	(iv) Income Tax in respect of matters pending in appeal / others	135	165
(2)	The claims / liabilities in respect of excise duty, sales tax and other matters where the issues were decided in favour of the Company for which department is in further appeal	38	32
(3)	Bonus pertaining to retrospective period to the notification date January 1, 2016	2	2
(4)	Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for		
	(i) Tangible	900	770
	(ii) Intangible	134	128

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37. Earnings per Share ("EPS")

(a) Accounting policy

Basic earnings per share has been computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. Partly paid up shares are included as fully paid equivalents according to the fraction paid up. Diluted earnings per share has been computed using the weighted average number of shares and dilutive potential shares, except where the result would be antidilutive.

(b) Earnings/(loss) per share (EPS)

		Three months ended		Nine months ended	From June 23, 2024 to
		December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
(a) Profit/(loss) after tax	₹ crores	561	1,417	956	2,060
(b) The weighted average number of Ordinary shares for Basic EPS	Nos.	3,682,331,373	3,682,331,373	3,682,331,373	3,682,331,373
(c) The nominal value per share (Ordinary)	₹	2	2	2	2
(d) Share of profit for Ordinary shares for Basic EPS	₹ crores	561	1,417	956	2,060
(e) Earnings/(loss) Per Ordinary share (Basic)	₹	1.52	3.85	2.60	5.59
(f) Profit after tax for Diluted EPS	₹ crores	561	1,417	956	2,060
(g) The weighted average number of Ordinary shares for Basic EPS	Nos.	3,682,331,373	3,682,331,373	3,682,331,373	3,682,331,373
(h) Add: Adjustment for Options relating to ESOPs	Nos.	1,400,368	-	1,400,368	-
(i) The weighted average number of Ordinary shares for Diluted EPS	Nos.	3,683,731,741	3,682,331,373	3,683,731,741	3,682,331,373
(j) Share of profit for Ordinary shares for Diluted EPS	₹ crores	561	1,417	956	2,060
(k) Earnings/(loss) Per Ordinary share (Diluted)	₹	1.52	3.85	2.60	5.59

Note- Earnings per share (Basic & Diluted) for the three months and nine months ended December 31, 2024 are calculated after considering the impact of issuance of equity shares pursuant to the Scheme from the date of incorporation of the Company. (Refer Note 41).

38. Financial Instruments

(a) Accounting policy

i) Recognition:

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.

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial instruments are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Initial measurement

Financial instruments are initially 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 or loss. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price. Transaction costs of financial instruments carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the statement of profit and loss.

Subsequently, financial instruments are measured according to the category in which they are classified.

Classification and measurement – financial assets

Classification of financial assets is based on the business model in which the instruments are held as well as the characteristics of their contractual cash flows. The business model is based on management's intentions and past pattern of transactions. Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest. The Company reclassifies financial assets when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

Financial assets are classified into three categories

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.

Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (Equity instruments): These include financial assets that are equity instruments and are designated as such upon initial recognition irrevocably. Subsequently, these are measured at fair value and changes therein are recognised directly in other comprehensive income, net of applicable income taxes.

Dividends from these equity investments are recognised in the statement of Profit and Loss when the right to receive payment has been established. When the equity investment is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss in equity is transferred to retained earnings.

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss: Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) 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.

Classification and measurement – financial liabilities:

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. 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. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss. Financial guarantee contracts: These are initially measured at their fair values and, are subsequently measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined or the amount initially recognised less, the cumulative amount of income recognised.

Other financial liabilities: These are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Equity instruments:

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

ii) Determination of fair value:

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.

The fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price (fair value of the consideration given or received).

In estimating the fair value of an asset or liability, the Company 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.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the Company 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 methods.

iii) Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities:

The Company 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 Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss. When a financial instrument is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss in equity is transferred to the statement of profit and loss unless it was an equity instrument electively held at fair value through other comprehensive income. In this case, any cumulative gain or loss in equity is transferred to retained earnings. Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. The Company reviews the facts and circumstances around each asset before making a determination. Financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities..

Financial liabilities are derecognised when these are extinguished, that is when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or has expired.

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iv) Impairment of financial assets:

The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset that is at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. Expected credit losses are forward looking and are measured in a way that is unbiased and represents a probability-weighted amount, takes into account the time value of money (values are discounted using the applicable effective interest rate) and uses reasonable and supportable information.

v) Hedge accounting:

The Company uses foreign currency forward contracts to hedge its risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations relating to highly probable forecast transactions. The Company designates these forward contracts in a cash flow hedging relationship by applying the hedge accounting principles. The Company also uses interest rate swaps to hedge its variability in cash flows from interest payments arising from floating rate liabilities i.e. when interests are paid according to benchmark market interest rates.

Derivatives are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are generally recognised in profit or loss.

At inception of the hedge relationship, the Company documents the economic relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, including whether changes in the cash flows of the hedging instrument are expected to offset changes in the cash flows of the hedged item. The Company documents its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking its hedging transactions. The Company designates only the intrinsic value of foreign exchange options in the hedging relationship. The Company designates amounts excluding foreign currency basis spread in the hedging relationship for both foreign exchange forward contracts and cross-currency interest rate swaps. Changes in the fair value of the derivative contracts that are designated and effective as hedges of future cash flows are recognised in the cash flow hedge reserve within other comprehensive income (net of tax), and any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

Amounts accumulated in equity are reclassified to the statement of Profit and Loss or Balance Sheet in the periods in which the forecasted transactions occurs.

For forwards and options, forward premium and the time value are not considered part of the hedge. These are treated as cost of hedge and the changes in fair value attributable to forward premium is recognised in the other comprehensive income along with the changes in fair value determined to be effective portion of the hedge.

Effective portion of fair value changes of interest rate swaps that are designated as hedges against interest rate risk arising from floating rate debt are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Amounts accumulated in equity are reclassified to the statement of profit and loss in the periods in which the forecast transactions affect profit or loss or as an adjustment to a non-financial item (e.g. inventory) when that item is recognised on the balance sheet. These deferred amounts are ultimately recognised in profit or loss as the hedged item affects profit or loss (for example through cost of goods sold). For forecast transactions, any cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognised in equity is retained there until the forecast transaction occurs.

If the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the net cumulative gain or loss recognised in equity is immediately transferred to the statement of Profit and Loss for the year.

vi) Offsetting:

Certain financial assets and financial liabilities are subject to offsetting where there is currently a legally enforceable right to set off recognised amounts and the Company intends to either settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability, simultaneously.

Certain derivative financial assets and financial liabilities are subject to master netting arrangements, whereby in the case of insolvency, derivative financial assets and financial liabilities will be settled on a net basis.

38 (b). Disclosures on financial instruments

This section gives an overview of the significance of financial instruments for the Company and provides additional information on balance sheet items that contain financial instruments.

(a) Financial assets and liabilities

The following table presents the carrying amounts and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at December 31, 2025.

							(₹ in crores)	
Financial assets	Cash and other financial assets at amortised cost	Investments - FVTOCI	Investments - FVTPL	Derivatives other than in hedging relationship at fair value through profit or loss	Derivatives in hedging relationship at fair value through profit or loss	Total carrying value	Total fair value	
(a) Investments-non-current	-	309	-	-	-	309	309	
(b) Investments-current	-	-	1,719	-	-	1,719	1,719	
(c) Trade receivables	2,595	-	-	-	-	2,595	2,595	
(d) Cash and cash equivalents	1,746	-	-	-	-	1,746	1,746	
(e) Other bank balances	451	-	-	-	-	451	451	
(f) Loans	3,697	-	-	-	-	3,697	3,697	
(g) Other financial assets	1,543	-	-	47	0	1,590	1,590	
Total	10,032	309	1,719	47	0	12,107	12,107	

Financial liabilities	Derivatives other than in hedging relationship (at fair value)	Derivatives in hedging relationship at fair value through profit or loss	Other financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
(a) Long-term borrowings (including Current maturities of long-term borrowings)	-	-	2,724	2,724	2,796
(b) Lease liabilities	-	-	348	348	348
(c) Short-term borrowings	-	-	413	413	413
(d) Trade payables	-	-	12,576	12,576	12,576
(e) Acceptances	-	-	2,751	2,751	2,751
(f) Other financial liabilities	12	12	1,127	1,151	1,151
Total	12	12	19,939	19,963	20,035

The following table presents the carrying amounts and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2025.

Financial assets	Cash and other financial assets at amortised cost	Investments - FVTOCI	Investments - FVTPL	Derivatives other than in hedging relationship at fair value through profit or loss	Derivatives in hedging relationship at fair value through profit or loss	Total carrying value	Total fair value
(a) Investments-non-current	-	374	-	-	-	374	374
(b) Investments-current	-	-	2,857	-	-	2,857	2,857
(c) Trade receivables	2,278	-	-	-	-	2,278	2,278
(d) Cash and cash equivalents	386	-	-	-	-	386	386
(e) Other bank balances	1,193	-	-	-	-	1,193	1,193
(f) Loans	3,315	-	-	-	-	3,315	3,315
(g) Other financial assets	1,754	-	-	43	247	2,044	2,044
Total	8,926	374	2,857	43	247	12,447	12,447

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Financial liabilities	Derivatives other than in hedging relationship (at fair value)	Derivatives in hedging relationship at fair value through profit or loss	Other financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
(a) Long-term borrowings (including current maturities of long-term borrowings)	-	-	4,171	4,171	4,244
(b) Lease liabilities	-	-	391	391	391
(c) Short-term borrowings	-	-	1,293	1,293	1,293
(d) Trade payables	-	-	10,602	10,602	10,602
(e) Acceptances	-	-	2,661	2,661	2,661
(f) Other financial liabilities	5	3	1,157	1,165	1,165
Total	5	3	20,275	20,283	20,356

Fair Value Hierarchy

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Level 1 to Level 3, as described below.

Quoted prices in an active market (Level 1): This level of hierarchy includes financial instruments that are measured by reference to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This category consists of quoted equity shares, quoted corporate debt instruments and mutual fund investments.

Valuation techniques with observable inputs (Level 2): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and liabilities, measured using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e; as prices) or indirectly (i.e; derived from prices). This level of hierarchy include Company's over-the-counter (OTC) derivative contracts.

Valuation techniques with significant unobservable inputs (Level 3): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and liabilities measured using inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part, using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

There has been no transfers between level 1, level 2 and level 3 for the period ended December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025.

The investments includes certain unquoted equity instruments which are held for medium or long-term strategic purpose and are not held for trading. Upon the application of Ind AS 109, the Company has chosen to designate these investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI as the management believe that this provides a more meaningful presentation for medium or long-term strategic investments, than reflecting changes in fair value in profit or loss.

Derivatives are fair valued using market observable rates and published prices together with forecast cash flow information where applicable.

	(₹ in crores)			
	As at December 31, 2025			
	Level 1*	Level 2	Level 3*	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value				
(a) Investments	1,867	-	161	2,028
(b) Derivative assets	-	47	-	47
Total	1,867	47	161	2,075
Financial liabilities measured at fair value				
Derivative liabilities	-	24	-	24
Total	-	24	-	24

	(₹ in crores)			
	As at March 31, 2025			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3*	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value				
(a) Investments	2,857	-	374	3,231
(b) Derivative assets	-	290	-	290
Total	2,857	290	374	3,521
Financial liabilities measured at fair value				
Derivative liabilities	-	8	-	8
Total	-	8	-	8

* The Company holds investment in equity shares of Tata Capital Limited (TCL) with the fair value of ₹148 crores. TCL shares listed on October 13, 2025, since the equity shares now have published price, the fair value measurement was transferred from level 3 to level 1. Also, the balance movement is due to change in fair value of unquoted Investment in equity shares measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

There have been no transfers between level 1, level 2 and level 3 for the nine months ended December 31, 2025 and from June 23, 2024 to December 31, 2024 except mentioned above.

The following table provides an analysis of fair value of financial instruments that are not measured at fair value on recurring basis, grouped into Level 1 to Level 3 categories:

	(₹ in crores)			
	As at December 31, 2025			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value				
(a) Long-term borrowings (including current maturities of long term borrowing)	-	2,796	-	2,796
(b) Short-term borrowings	-	413	-	413
Total	-	3,209	-	3,209
	(₹ in crores)			
	As at March 31, 2025			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value				
(a) Long-term borrowings (including current maturities of long term borrowing)	-	4,244	-	4,244
(b) Short-term borrowings	-	1,293	-	1,293
(c) Option premium accrual	-	9	-	9
Total	-	5,546	-	5,546

Other short-term financial assets and liabilities are stated at amortised cost which is approximately equal to their fair value.

The fair value of borrowings which have a quoted market price in an active market is based on its market price and for other borrowings the fair value is estimated by discounting expected future cash flows, using a discount rate equivalent to the risk-free rate of return, adjusted for the credit spread considered by the lenders for instruments of similar maturity.

Management uses its best judgment in estimating the fair value of its financial instruments. However, there are inherent limitations in any estimation technique. Therefore, substantially for all financial instruments, the fair value estimates presented above are not necessarily indicative of all the amounts that the Company could have realised or paid in sale transactions as of respective dates. As such, the fair value of the financial instruments subsequent to the respective reporting dates may be different from the amounts reported at each period end.

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39. Related-party transactions

The Company's related parties principally includes subsidiaries, joint operations, associates and their subsidiaries, Tata Sons Pvt Limited, subsidiaries and joint ventures of Tata Sons Pvt Limited. The Company routinely enters into transactions with these related parties in the ordinary course of business.

All transactions with related parties are conducted at arm's length price under normal terms of business and all amounts outstanding are unsecured and will be settled in cash.

The following table summarises related-party transactions and balances for the period ended / as at December 31, 2025:

	(₹ In crores)				
	Subsidiaries	Joint Arrangements and its subsidiaries	Associates and its subsidiaries	Tata Sons Pvt Limited, its subsidiaries and joint arrangements	Total
(A) Transactions					
Purchase of products	10	2,043	589	1,378	4,020
Sale of products	227	87	468	1,365	2,147
Services received (including reimbursements)	244	199	4	376	823
Services rendered (including reimbursements)	39	5	3	45	92
Bills discounted	-	-	-	994	994
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	-	1	21	22
Sale of property, plant and equipment	0	0	-	-	1
Finance given (including loans and equity)	7,383	5	134	-	7,522
Finance given, taken back (including loans)	2,597	20	-	-	2,617
Finance taken (including loans)	-	165	258	-	423
Finance taken, paid back (including loans)	-	75	150	-	225
Borrowing towards lease liability (net)	-	-	-	(51)	(51)
Interest expense	-	5	6	12	23
Interest income	233	0	-	0	233
Dividend income	75	-	94	1	170
(B) Balances					
Amount receivable in respect of Loans and interest thereon	4,261	-	-	-	4,261
Amounts payable in respect of loans and interest thereon	-	90	108	11	209
Amount payable in respect of Lease Liability	-	-	-	168	168
Trade and other receivables	108	13	53	381	555
Trade payables	28	112	24	326	490
Acceptances	-	-	-	8	8
Provision for amount receivable (including loans)	661	-	-	-	661
Guarantees given on behalf of subsidiaries (Not yet utilised)	978	-	-	-	978

The following table summarises related-party transactions from June 23, 2024 to December 31, 2024:

	(₹ In crores)				
	Subsidiaries	Joint Arrangements and its subsidiaries	Associates and its subsidiaries	Tata Sons Pvt Limited, its subsidiaries and joint arrangements	Total
(A) Transactions					
Purchase of products	86	1,239	217	796	2,338
Sale of products	344	55	203	928	1,530
Services received (including reimbursements)	156	55	-	227	438
Services rendered (including reimbursements)	25	8	2	32	67
Bills discounted	-	-	-	2,205	2,205
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	0	-	2	2
Finance given (including loans and equity)	2,497	-	-	-	2,497
Finance given, taken back (including loans)	970	-	-	-	970
Finance taken (including loans)	-	45	127	-	172
Finance taken, paid back (including loans)	49	5	156	-	210
Borrowing towards lease liability (net of lease repayments)	-	-	-	(77)	(77)
Interest expense	4	3	5	24	36
Interest income	54	-	-	-	54
Dividend income	-	-	47	1	48

The following table summarizes related-party balances as at March 31, 2025.

	(₹ In crores)				
	Subsidiaries	Joint Arrangements and its subsidiaries	Associates and its subsidiaries	Tata Sons Pvt Limited, its subsidiaries and joint arrangements	Total
(B) Balances					
Amount receivable in respect of Loans and interest thereon	3,902	-	-	0	3,902
Amounts payable in respect of loans and interest thereon	-	-	-	15	15
Amount payable in respect of Lease Liability	-	-	-	192	192
Trade and other receivables	161	0	102	350	613
Trade payables	1	43	48	267	359
Acceptances	-	-	-	40	40
Deposit taken as security	-	-	-	0	0
Provision for amount receivable (including loans)	661	-	-	-	661
Guarantees given on behalf of subsidiaries (Not yet utilised)	861	-	-	-	861

Compensation of key management personnel:

As mentioned in the note 41, the CV undertaking was transferred to the Company w.e.f. October 1, 2025 and accordingly Mr. Girish Wagh has been appointed as Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer and Mr. Ramanan GV has been appointed as Chief Financial Officer w.e.f. October 1, 2025.

Compensation of key management personnel:

	(₹ In crores)
	From October 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025
Short-term benefits	2
Post-employment benefits	0
Share based payment accrual	0

The compensation of Chief Executive Officer is ₹ 1 crore from October 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025. The share based payment accrual is ₹ 0 crore from October 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025.

The compensation of CFO is ₹ 1 crore from October 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025. The share based payment accrual is ₹ 0 crore from October 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025.

TATA MOTORS LIMITED (Formerly TML COMMERCIAL VEHICLES LIMITED)
NOTES FORMING PART OF CONDENSED STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

40. Additional information

The condensed financial statements include the Company's proportionate share of assets, liabilities, income and expenditure in its Joint Operation, namely Tata Cummins Private Limited (including its subsidiary company). Below are supplementary details of Tata Motors Limited on standalone basis excluding interest in the aforesaid Joint Operation:

A. Balance Sheet

Particulars	(₹ in crores)	
	As at December 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025*
I. ASSETS		
(1) NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
(a) Property, plant and equipment	8,930	8,961
(b) Capital work-in-progress	527	588
(c) Right of use assets	349	392
(d) Other intangible assets	1,722	1,685
(e) Intangible assets under development	1,307	1,127
(f) Financial assets:		
(i) Investments in subsidiaries, joint arrangements and associates	9,520	6,869
(ii) Other investments	309	374
(iii) Loans	234	255
(iv) Other financial assets	1,192	1,275
(g) Non-current tax assets (net)	295	-
(g) Other non-current assets	431	285
	24,816	21,811
(2) CURRENT ASSETS		
(a) Inventories	3,732	2,842
(b) Financial assets:		
(i) Investments	1,231	2,610
(ii) Trade receivables	2,295	2,149
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	1,719	319
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	451	1,192
(v) Loans	3,461	3,060
(vi) Other financial assets	481	838
(c) Other current assets	1,091	884
	14,461	13,894
TOTAL ASSETS	39,277	35,705
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
EQUITY		
(a) Equity share capital	736	0
(b) Equity share capital to be issued pursuant to the Scheme	-	736
(c) Other equity	9,499	7,113
	10,235	7,849
LIABILITIES		
(1) NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
(a) Financial liabilities:		
(i) Borrowings	1,644	2,518
(ii) Lease liabilities	224	270
(iii) Other financial liabilities	138	145
(b) Provisions	2,665	2,034
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	767	404
(d) Other non-current liabilities	1,326	838
	6,764	6,209
(2) CURRENT LIABILITIES		
(a) Financial liabilities:		
(i) Borrowings	1,281	2,733
(ii) Lease liabilities	123	121
(iii) Trade payables		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	230	149
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	11,934	10,057
(c) Acceptances	2,751	2,874
(iv) Other financial liabilities	962	912
(b) Other current liabilities	2,778	2,652
(c) Provisions	2,219	2,149
	22,278	21,647
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	39,277	35,705

*Re-presented refer note 41

TATA MOTORS LIMITED (Formerly TML COMMERCIAL VEHICLES LIMITED)
NOTES FORMING PART OF CONDENSED STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

B. Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	Three months ended		Nine months ended	(₹ In crores)
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024*	December 31, 2025	From June 23, 2024 to December 31, 2024*
Revenue from operations				
(a) Revenue	20,119	16,690	52,025	31,831
(b) Other operating revenues	86	143	277	292
I. Total revenue from operations	20,205	16,833	52,302	32,123
II. Other income	263	299	769	569
III. Total Income (I+II)	20,468	17,132	53,071	32,692
IV. Expenses:				
(a) Cost of materials consumed	12,060	9,794	31,598	18,525
(b) Purchase of products for sale	1,954	1,747	5,462	3,298
(c) Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and products for sale	333	217	(574)	445
(d) Employee benefits expense	1,102	1,057	3,321	2,150
(e) Finance costs	139	217	494	425
(f) Foreign exchange loss/(gain) (net)	(1)	11	(91)	24
(g) Depreciation and amortisation expense	386	463	1,160	921
(h) Product development/engineering expenses	159	268	535	542
(i) Other expenses	2,365	2,167	6,506	4,311
(j) Amount transferred to capital and other account	(226)	(309)	(791)	(605)
Total expenses (IV)	18,271	15,632	47,620	30,036
V. Profit before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)	2,197	1,500	5,451	2,656
VI. Exceptional items-loss (net) (Refer note 35)	1,530	24	3,905	57
VII. Profit before tax (V-VI)	667	1,476	1,546	2,599
VIII. Tax expense/(credit) (net):				
(a) Current tax	69	-	329	-
(b) Deferred tax	95	116	397	557
Total tax expense (net)	164	116	726	557
IX. Profit for the period (VII-VIII)	503	1,360	820	2,042
X. Other comprehensive Income/(loss):				
(A) (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:				
(a) Remeasurement gain/(losses) on defined benefit obligations (net)	(25)	(6)	(70)	(12)
(b) Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (net)	7	-	(65)	14
(ii) Income tax credit relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	5	2	28	5
(B) (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss - gains/(loss) in cash flow hedges	(2)	(12)	(23)	(27)
(ii) Income tax credit/(expense) relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	(6)	6	7
Total other comprehensive income/(loss) for the period (net of tax)	(15)	(22)	(124)	(13)
XI. Total comprehensive income for the period (IX+X)	488	1,338	696	2,029
XII. Earnings per share (EPS)				
Ordinary shares (face value of ₹2 each):				
(i) Basic EPS	1.37	3.69	2.23	5.55
(ii) Diluted EPS	1.37	3.69	2.23	5.55

*Re-presented refer note 41

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C. Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended December 31, 2025 and period ended December 31, 2024.

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	(₹ in crores)	
	Nine months ended December 31, 2025	From June 23, 2024 to December 31, 2024
Balance at the beginning	0	-
Cancellation of shares	(0)	-
Issue of shares	-	0
Issue of shares due to merger of CV undertaking	736	-
Balance at the end	736	0

B. Other Equity

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	Share-based payments reserve	Capital Reserve	General Reserve	Retained earnings	Other components of equity (OCI)			Total other equity
					Equity instruments through OCI	Hedging Reserve	Cost of hedging reserve	
Balance as at April 1, 2025	-	1,161	1,004	4,685	255	(9)	11	7,113
Profit for the period	-	-	-	820	-	-	-	820
Remeasurement loss on defined benefit obligations (net)	-	-	-	(51)	-	-	-	(51)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	(56)	(8)	(9)	(73)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	769	(56)	(8)	(9)	696
Transactions with owners of the Company								
Net Assets changes Recognized pursuant to the Scheme (Note 41)	-	1,676	-	-	-	-	-	1,676
Capital reserve pursuant to demerger of IT workforce	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10
Share-based payments pursuant to the Scheme (Note 41)	29	(25)	-	-	-	-	-	4
Balance as at December 31, 2025	29	2,822	1,004	5,454	199	(11)	2	9,499

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	Capital Reserve	General Reserve	Retained earnings	Other components of equity (OCI)			Total other equity*
				Equity instruments through OCI	Hedging Reserve	Cost of hedging reserve	
Balance as at June 23, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions pursuant to the Scheme (Note 41)	642	1,004	1,239	141	(1)	9	3,034
Profit for the period	-	-	2,042	-	-	-	2,042
Remeasurement losses on defined benefit obligations (net)	-	-	(10)	-	-	-	(10)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the period	-	-	-	17	(12)	(8)	(3)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period	642	1,004	3,271	158	(13)	1	5,063
Net Assets changes Recognized pursuant to the Scheme (Note 41)	(638)	-	-	-	-	-	(638)
Balance as at December 31, 2024	4	1,004	3,271	158	(13)	1	4,425

*Re-presented refer note 41

TATA MOTORS LIMITED (Formerly TML COMMERCIAL VEHICLES LIMITED)
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41 Composite Scheme of Arrangement :

A) The Board of Directors has, at its meeting held on August 1, 2024, approved a Composite Scheme of Arrangement amongst Tata Motors Passenger Vehicles Ltd (Formerly Tata Motors Ltd) ("TMPVL"), Tata Motors Ltd (Formerly TML Commercial Vehicles Ltd) (the "Company") and Tata Motors Passenger Vehicles Ltd and their respective shareholders under Section 230-232 of the Companies Act, 2013 which inter alia provides for:

- demerger, transfer and vesting of the commercial vehicles business of TMPVL (Formerly Tata Motors Ltd) along with related investments ("demerged undertaking") to the Company on a going concern basis; and
- amalgamation of Tata Motors Passenger Vehicles Ltd with TMPVL (Formerly Tata Motors Ltd) with an objective of consolidating the passenger vehicles business.

The Scheme has received approval from NCLT and is effective from October 1, 2025, with an appointed date of July 1, 2025.

B) The Company has given effect to the Scheme in accordance with the accounting treatment specified in the Scheme and as per applicable accounting standards (Ind AS) as under:

- Recorded the assets, liabilities, general reserve, retained earnings and equity instruments through Other Comprehensive Income, Cost of Hedging Reserve and Hedging Reserve (forming part of "Other components of Equity" in the Statement of Changes in Equity) at their respective carrying values as appearing in the books of the TMPVL,
- Assets and liabilities were determined using the carrying value of specifically identifiable items transferred and an asset ratio for non specifically identifiable items. The ratio equals identifiable assets transferred divided by identifiable assets retained,
- Authorised Share Capital has been increased on October 1, 2025,
- 3,68,23,31,373 Equity shares of face value and paid up value of ₹2/- each amounting to ₹736 crores has been issued to the shareholders of TMPVL on October 15, 2025 and difference between the face value of the Equity shares issued and carrying value of the assets and liabilities and other components of equity of the Demerged Undertaking has been recognised as mentioned in note C) below.

C) Carrying value of net assets of the demerged undertaking as on Appointed Date (i.e. July 01, 2025) is as follows:

Particulars	(₹ in crores)
	As at June 30, 2025
I. ASSETS	
(1) Non-current assets	
(a) Property, plant and equipment	8,923
(b) Capital work-in-progress	534
(c) Right of use assets	374
(d) Other intangible assets	1,703
(e) Intangible assets under development	1,212
(f) Financial assets:	
(i) Investments in subsidiaries, joint arrangements and associates	9,898
(ii) Other investments	374
(iii) Loans	252
(iv) Other non-current financial assets	1,312
(g) Other non-current assets	432
	25,014
(2) Current assets	
(a) Inventories	4,246
(b) Financial assets:	
(i) Trade receivables	2,761
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	710
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	305
(iv) Loans	3,113
(v) Other financial assets	586
(c) Other current assets	1,054
	12,775
TOTAL ASSETS	37,789
II. LIABILITIES	
(1) Non-current liabilities	
(a) Financial liabilities:	
(i) Borrowings	1,879
(ii) Lease liabilities	256
(iii) Other financial liabilities	144
(b) Provisions	2,097
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	573
(d) Other non-current liabilities	821
	5,770
(2) Current liabilities	
(a) Financial liabilities:	
(i) Borrowings	3,461
(ii) Lease liabilities	117
(iii) Trade payables	12,430
(iv) Other financial liabilities	808
(b) Other current liabilities	2,001
(c) Provisions	2,255
	21,072
TOTAL LIABILITIES	26,842
III. Excess of assets over liabilities (I-II)	10,947
Equity share capital to be issued pursuant to the Scheme	736
Other components of equity	256
General Reserve	1,004
Retained Earnings (Distributable)	6,041
Capital Reserve pursuant to the scheme	2,910
TOTAL	10,947

Notes -

- a) Retained earnings is primarily attributable to the profits generated by the Commercial Vehicle business during the period from April 1, 2021 to June 30, 2025 and hence have been considered as part of Retained earnings to be transferred to the Company pursuant to the Scheme.
- b) Deferred tax assets on Unabsorbed Depreciation and Brought Forward Losses, as per the books of accounts of the Demerged entity as at March 31, 2025 have been allocated to the Company in accordance with the asset ratio.
- c) The General Reserve reflected in the financial statements has been allocated based on the assets ratio as defined in the scheme.
- d) Capital reserve is the difference between book value of the assets and liabilities of the Demerged Undertaking after allocating the amount towards the face value of the Equity shares issued and other appropriate reserves.

TATA MOTORS LIMITED (Formerly TML COMMERCIAL VEHICLES LIMITED)
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- D) The Company was incorporated on June 23, 2024 and the Financial Statements of the Company is restated from July 01, 2024 to give the effect to the above-mentioned Composite Scheme of Arrangement. The figures for the comparative period are represented pursuant to scheme and are unaudited. Further, the comparative figures for the period from June 23, 2024 to December 31, 2024 are not comparable to the figures for the nine months ended December 31, 2025.

42. Other notes:

- (i) Current period figures are shown in bold prints.
- (ii) The equity shares of the company got listed and admitted to trading on BSE Limited ("BSE") and National Stock Exchange of India Limited ("NSE") on November 12, 2025.
- (iii) For the purposes of Income-tax, the current tax expense is considered basis nine months period effective tax rate, starting from July 1, 2025 as there was nil operations prior to the demerger. For the nine months ended December 31, 2025, while there is profit before tax of **₹1,790 crores** which is after considering provision for investment in subsidiary and associate companies; there is a tax charge of **₹834 crores** as the above provision is not an allowable expenditure under Income Tax.
- (iv) On July 30, 2025, the Company and Iveco Group N.V. ("Iveco"), announced reaching an agreement to create a commercial vehicles group through all-cash voluntary tender offer for Iveco common shares. The completion of the offer, expected to be completed by April 2026, is conditional, inter alia, on the separation of Iveco's defence business and other regulatory approvals. The offer represents a total consideration of approximately **₹38,200 crores (€3.8 billion)** for Iveco, excluding Iveco's defence business and the net proceeds from the defence business separation. The Company is in process of obtaining the necessary regulatory approvals.
- (v) Extended Producer Responsibility ("EPR") for End of Life of Vehicles for OEMs was notified in January 2025, w.e.f. April 1, 2025. EPR calls for OEMs to buy certificates from Registered Vehicle Scrapping Facility ("RVSFs") equivalent to 8% for the first 5 years and goes up to 18% by 2039 of steel used in its vehicles 15 years back in case of Commercial Vehicles. Central Pollution Control Board ("CPCB") is in the process of giving clarity of the EPR policy including a) Cost of the certificate b) Clear methodology for calculating steel content/liability targets for OEMs c) Process for transaction between OEMs and RVSFs and thus the cost of meeting the obligations under EPR cannot be reliably estimated as at December 31, 2025. Further, Extended Producer Responsibility ("EPR") for waste batteries management was notified in August 2022 as amended from time to time. Said rules call for Producers, as defined under the rules, for environmental sound management of waste batteries. Company shall be able to meet the obligations under the said rules either through its suppliers or through other facilities/arrangements.
- (vi) The Board of Directors has, at its meeting held on January 29, 2026, approved (subject to other requisite approvals) a Composite Scheme of Amalgamation involving the merger of the wholly owned subsidiary TMF Holdings Limited and wholly owned step down subsidiary TMF Business Services Limited with Tata Motors Limited (Formerly TML Commercial Vehicles Limited).

See accompanying notes to condensed financial statements
In terms of our report attached

For and on behalf of the Board

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

K V CHOWDARY [DIN: 08485334]
Director

RAMANAN GV
Chief Financial Officer

VIJAY MATHUR
Partner
Membership No.: 046476

GIRISH WAGH [DIN: 03119361]
Managing Director and CEO

SUDIPTO KUMAR DAS [ACS: 63781]
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: January 29, 2026

Place: Mumbai
Date: January 29, 2026