

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 MARCH 2026 (Euros)

ASSETS	Notes	31/03/2026	31/03/2025	EQUITY AND LIABILITY	Notes	31/03/2026	31/03/2025
B) CURRENT ASSETS:		1,386,272.81	1,390,273.65	A) EQUITY:		(101,825,325.12)	(100,891,318.57)
I. Long term assets held for sale	N. 8	14,719.49	50,780.22	A.1) Owner's equity	N. 9	(101,825,325.12)	(100,891,318.57)
III. Trade and other receivables-		2,883.38	3,042.60	I. Share capital		5,538,092.00	5,538,092.00
3.Other accounts receivable		2,883.38	3,042.60	III. Other reserves		79,187.00	79,187.00
IV. Current financial assets in Group companies and ass.		0.33	0.33	V. Retained losses		(106,508,597.57)	(105,510,459.03)
V. Current financial assets	N. 6	483,321.19	483,321.19	VII. Profit for the period	N. 3	(934,006.55)	(998,138.54)
VII. Cash and cash equivalents		885,348.42	853,129.31				
				B) NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES:		80,893,856.39	80,893,856.39
				I. Long-term provisions	N. 12	15,682.00	15,682.00
				III. Non-current payables to Group companies and ass.	N. 7, 11	80,878,174.39	80,878,174.39
				C) CURRENT LIABILITIES:		22,317,741.54	21,387,735.83
				IV. Current payables to Group companies and associates	N. 7, 11	17,742,452.71	16,812,519.50
				V. Trade and other payables	N. 7	4,575,288.83	4,575,216.33
				2. Payable to suppliers - Group companies and ass.	N. 11	4,564,517.27	4,564,517.27
				3. Other accounts payable		10,771.56	10,699.06
TOTAL ASSETS (A+B)		1,386,272.81	1,390,273.65	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (A+B+C)		1,386,272.81	1,390,273.65

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INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026 (Euros)

		Notes	Period 2025-2026	Period 2024-2025
	CONTINUING OPERATIONS:			
7.	Other operating expenses		(66,379.52)	(135,214.75)
11	Impairment and gains/losses on disposal of fixed assets	N. 8	66,439.27	(75,792.00)
12.	Other gains or losses	N. 13.3	(3,025.16)	143,922.98
	A) LOSS FROM OPERATIONS		(2,965.41)	(67,083.77)
13.	Finance income-		1,173.12	1,172.85
14.	Finance costs-		-932,214.26	(932,227.62)
	On debts to Group companies and associates	N. 11	-932,214.26	(932,214.26)
	On debts to third parties		0.00	(13.36)
	B) FINANCIAL LOSS		(931,041.14)	(931,054.77)
	C) LOSS BEFORE TAX		(934,006.55)	(998,138.54)
17.	Income tax expense	N. 10	0.00	0.00
	D) LOSS FOR THE PERIOD		(934,006.55)	(998,138.54)

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ABRIDGED REPORT

1. Company line of business

TATA Hispano Motors Carrocera, S.A.U. (hereinafter, the Company) is an enterprise incorporated in Spain in compliance with the Corporate Enterprises Act. In accordance with its bye-laws, the corporate purpose of the company is the manufacture and sale of bus bodyworks for both the domestic and foreign markets. Its registered offices are located at Calle Fray Luis Amigó No. 8, (Edificio Zafiro), Mezzanine, 50006 Zaragoza, Spain.

On 16th March 2005, the corporations Investalia, S.L. and TATA Motors, Ltd., entered into an agreement that offered the latter a purchase option for up to 79% of the shares of Hispano Carrocera, S.A., the terms of implementation of which were subject to the terms governing the agreement that expired in March 2010.

In October 2009, TATA Motors, Ltd. exercised its purchase option set forth in that agreement, thus becoming the sole shareholder of the Company. Since then, the Company has been integrated into the TATA Group, whose parent company is the Indian corporation called TATA Motors, Ltd., with registered offices at Bombay House 24, Homi Mody Street, Mumbai-400 001 and that is the corporation that prepares the Group's consolidated financial statements.

On 3rd February, 2010, the Company changed its name to 'TATA Hispano Motors Carrocera, S.A.U.' as it is currently known.

As explained in Note 11, in the financial year 2015, the Company disposed of its shareholding in TATA Hispano Maghreb, S.A., thus ceasing to act as head of a group of subsidiaries as from 31st March 2015. In consequence, the Company is no longer compelled to separately prepare consolidated annual accounts. In this regard, the annual accounts herein refer exclusively to the specific accounts of TATA Hispano Motors Carrocera, S.A.U.

The financial year for the Company closes on 31st March, which is the close of the corresponding financial year ending 31st March, 2026 (hereinafter, 'financial year 2026'), which refers to the relevant twelve-month period between 1st April 2025 and 31st March, 2026.

2. Basis of presentation of the annual accounts

2.1 Regulatory framework of financial disclosure applicable to the Company

These abridged annual accounts have been prepared by the Company's Board of Directors in accordance with the regulatory framework of financial disclosure applicable to the Company, which is set forth in:

- a) The Commercial Code and other corporate legislation.
- b) The General Chart of Accounts approved by Spanish Royal Decree 1514/2007 and its sector-specific Adaptations.

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- c) Norms of an obligatory nature as approved by the Institute of Accounting and Auditing of Accounts in development of the General Chart of Accounts and its complementary norms.
- d) All other Spanish accounting regulations that may be applicable.

2.2 Faithful image

The accompanying abridged annual accounts have been obtained from the Company's accounting records and are presented in accordance with the regulatory framework of financial disclosure that is applicable to it and, in particular, the accounting principles and criteria contained therein, such that they reflect a true and fair view of the net worth, financial position and year-end results of the Company for the financial year ending 31st March, 2026. These abridged annual accounts, which have been prepared by the Company's Board of Directors, will be submitted for approval by the Sole Shareholder, and it is estimated that they will be approved without any further amendments.

2.3 Non – Mandatory accounting principles applied

No non-mandatory accounting principles have been applied. In addition, the Board of Directors has drawn up these abridged annual accounts taking into account all the accounting principles and standards of mandatory application that have a significant effect on these annual accounts. No accounting principle of a mandatory nature has been failed to be applied.

2.4 Critical aspects of the assessment and estimation of uncertainty

When preparing the abridged annual accounts attached hereto, estimates made by the Company's Board of Directors have been used to value some of the assets, liabilities, income, expenses and commitments recorded therein. Basically, such estimates refer to:

- Estimation of the fair value of non-current assets held for sale (see Note 4).
- The valuation of inventories (see Note 4)
- The calculation of certain provisions (see Note 4)

Although these estimates have been made on the basis of the best information available at the end of the financial year ending 31st March 2026, it is possible that events may occur in the future that call for adjustments (either upwards or downwards) in coming years, which in any case would be made prospectively, if at all.

2.5 Company prospects: going concern principle

On 23rd September, 2013, the members of the Board of Directors approved the cessation of production as from September of that same year. Said production cessation did not comprise winding up the Company, since it maintains part of

its business activity, namely that of selling spare parts and providing warranty services. Likewise, as a consequence of the cessation of bus assembly work, a Regulated Employment Termination scheme was approved in 2014 for practically all the Company's employees.

The attached abbreviated Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2026 shows negative equity for an amount of -101,840 k Euros, so that even after considering the existing participation loans detailed in Notes 9 and 11, the Company is eligible for dissolution, as provided for in Article 363 of the Corporate Enterprises Act. Likewise, at the end of the 2026 financial year, the Company shows negative working capital to the amount of -20,931 k Euros, mainly due to the short-term maturity of an amount of 22,318 k Euros, corresponding to debts with group companies (note 11). These circumstances indicate the existence of a degree of material uncertainty such that significant doubts may arise as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

In this sense, the Company has the financial support of its Sole Shareholder, TATA Motors, Ltd., to ensure its ability to continue operations and with its commitments in regard to the amounts shown in the abbreviated balance sheet attached hereto.

Likewise, the Sole Shareholder will take the necessary measures to restore the equity balance and resolve the cause of dissolution by granting new participation loans for the amounts necessary to rebalance the Company's equity position.

Based on the above, the Board of Directors has drawn up these Abbreviated Financial Statements applying the going concern principle.

2.6 Comparison of information

The information contained in the Abbreviated Notes to the Financial Statements referring to the year ending 31st March, 2026 is presented alongside the same data for the previous financial year – ending 31st March 2025 - for the purpose of comparison. The financial statements for both years were prepared using the abbreviated model, in application of the provisions of Articles 257 and 258 of the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act.

2.7 Grouping of items

Certain items on the abbreviated Balance Sheet and the abbreviated Income Statement are presented in groups to facilitate their comprehension, although, to the extent that it is significant, certain detailed information has been given in the corresponding section of the accompanying Abbreviated Notes.

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2.8 Changes in accounting criteria

No changes in accounting criteria have been made.

2.9 Correction of errors

In the preparation of the accompanying abridged annual accounts, no significant error was detected that would give rise to a restatement of the amounts included in the annual accounts for the financial year ending 31st March, 2026.

3. Application of the result

The Board of Director's proposal as to how the losses for the year ending 31st March 2026 should be applied and which will be submitted to the approval of the Sole Shareholder comprises writing those losses down to "Previous years' losses" to be made good in future financial years.

4. Recording and valuation rules

The main recording and valuation rules used by the Company to prepare its abbreviated financial statements for the year ending 31st March 2026 in accordance with those established by the Spanish General Chart of Accounts were as follows:

4.1 Intangible fixed assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at their acquisition price or production cost. Subsequently, they are valued at cost minus the relevant accumulated depreciation and, as the case may be, any impairment losses that they have undergone. These assets are depreciated on the basis of their service life.

1. Research and development expenses:

The Company follows the criterion of recording the research costs it incurs during the year on the P&L account. However, they are capitalised when the following conditions are met:

- They are specifically broken down into individual projects, the costs of which can be clearly established.
- There is a good reason to have confidence in the technical success and economic and commercial profitability of the project.

With respect to development costs, these are capitalised when the conditions shown above for capitalising research expenses are met.

The assets thus generated are depreciated linearly throughout their useful service life (over a maximum period of 5 years) counting from the date on which the project is concluded.

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Should any doubts exist in regard to the technical success or economic profitability of the project, then the cost amounts recorded on the asset are charged directly to the abbreviated P&L account for the year in hand.

During the 2014 financial year, the Company divested a part of its R&D assets that it kept at that year-end and impaired the rest of its assets, as its expectations of the recoverable amount were lower than the net book value, as is detailed in Note 5, for which no balance under this heading is shown at year-end 2026 and 2025.

2. Industrial Property:

The amounts paid for the expenses incurred as a result of registering the Divo brand name developed by the company under which it operates in some of its commercial transactions are booked to this account.

In the 2014 financial year, the Company impaired the entire balance booked to this account as it considered that the value shown on the books was not recoverable.

3. Software:

The Company books to this account the costs it incurs in the acquisition and development of computer programmes, including the costs of developing websites. IT software maintenance costs are booked to the abbreviated P&L account for the year in which they are incurred. IT software is depreciated by applying the linear method over a period of 5 years.

In the 2014 financial year, the Company impaired the total balance booked to this account, as it considered the net value held on the books not to be recoverable.

Impairment of intangible and tangible assets

At the close of each financial year, the Company carries out the so-called “impairment test” on intangible assets with an indefinite lifespan or whenever there are indications of impairment for other assets in order to ascertain the possible existence of value losses that indicate that those assets have a recoverable value lower than their net book value.

The amount recoverable is taken to be the highest of either its fair value minus selling costs or its in-use value. To estimate the in-use value, the current value of the future cash flows of the asset in question (or of the cash generating unit that it belongs to, where applicable) is worked out using a weighting discount that reflects both the value of money over time and the specific risk associated with the asset. When it is estimated that the recoverable value of an asset is less than its net book value, the difference is recorded as a charge under “Impairments and Losses” on the abbreviated Profit and loss statement. Recognised losses as a result of an asset impairment are reversed by a credit on the afore-mentioned account when estimates of their recoverable amount improve, thus increasing the value of the asset up to the limit of the book value that the asset would have had should such restating not have been carried out, except in the case of goodwill, the impairment of which is irreversible.

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4.2 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially valued at their purchase price or production cost, and are subsequently reduced by the corresponding aggregate depreciation and impairment losses, if any, in accordance with the criteria explained in Note 4.1.

Maintenance costs for the various items that make up the tangible fixed assets are charged to the abbreviated profit and loss statement for the year in which they are incurred. On the other hand, amounts invested in improvements that contribute to increasing the capacity or efficiency or to lengthening the service life of those assets are booked as a higher item cost.

The costs of any work the Company does on its own fixed assets are booked as the sum cost resulting from adding external costs to internal costs, taken to be the consumption of materials, direct labour involved and general manufacturing expenses calculated according to absorption rates similar to those applied for valuing stocks.

As a result of the cessation of production described in Note 2.5, the Company classified the tangible fixed assets, once their recoverable value had been assessed, under the heading "Non-current assets held for sale" on the abbreviated Balance Sheet, as described in Note 8.

4.3 Real estate investments

Land or buildings that the company allocates for income generation through leases, or those it holds with the intention of obtaining capital gains through their sale, are included under the "real estate investments" heading.

Investment property is presented at its acquisition cost, adjusted in some cases in accordance with applicable legislation. For valuation purposes and estimated useful life, the same criteria as those used for items of the same class in tangible fixed assets are applied.

There are no land or buildings classified as real estate investments on the company's balance sheet.

4.4 Exchanges

During the year, there have been no exchanges that, due to their characteristics, should have been classified as commercial or non-commercial.

4.5 Criteria used in value adjustments made

No value adjustments have been made during the year.

4.6 Financial instruments

1. Financial assets

The financial assets held by the Company are classified in the following categories:

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- a) Financial assets at amortized cost: includes financial assets, including those admitted to trading on an organized market, for which the company holds the investment with the objective of receiving the cash flows derived from the execution of the contract, and the contractual conditions of the asset give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely collections of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, in general, are included in this category:
- Trade receivables: arising from the sale of goods or the rendering of services for trade transactions with deferred payment; and
 - Credits for non-trade operations: originate from loan or credit operations granted by the Company whose collections are of a determined or determinable amount.
- b) Financial assets at cost: this category includes the following investments: equity instruments of group, multi-group and associated companies, equity instruments whose fair value cannot be reliably determined, and derivatives underlying these investments, hybrid financial assets whose fair value cannot be reliably estimated, unless the requirements for accounting at amortized cost are met, contributions made in joint venture and similar account contracts, participating loans with contingent interest, financial assets that should be classified in the following category but their fair value cannot be reliably estimated.

Group companies are considered to be those related to the company by a relationship of control, and associated companies are those over which the company exercises significant influence. In addition, the multigroup category includes those companies over which, by virtue of an agreement, joint control.

Initial valuation

Financial assets are, in general terms, initially recorded at the fair value of the consideration given plus directly attributable transaction costs. However, transaction costs directly attributable to the assets recorded at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in the income statement for the year.

In the case of investments in the equity of group companies that grant control over the subsidiary, the fees paid to legal advisors or other professionals related to the acquisition of the investment are charged directly to the profit and loss account.

Subsequent valuation.

Financial assets at amortized cost are recorded by applying this valuation criterion, charging to the income statement the interest accrued by applying the effective interest rate method.

Investments classified in category b) above, i.e. investments in group, associated and multi-group companies, are valued at cost, less, if applicable, the accumulated amount of impairment losses. These corrections are calculated as the difference between their book value and the recoverable amount, understood as the higher of their fair value less costs to sell and the present value of future cash flows derived from the investment. Unless there is better evidence of the recoverable amount, the equity of the investee is taken into consideration, adjusted by the unrealized gains existing at the valuation date (including goodwill, if any).

At least at year-end the company performs an "impairment test" for financial assets that are not recorded at fair value through profit or loss. Objective evidence of impairment is considered to exist if the recoverable amount of the

financial asset is less than its carrying amount. In any case, for equity instruments at fair value with changes in equity, impairment is presumed to exist if their market price has fallen by one and a half years or 40%, without the value having been recovered. Impairment is recorded in the income statement.

In particular, and with respect to the valuation adjustments relating to trade and other receivables, the criterion used by the Company to calculate the corresponding valuation adjustments, if any, is to estimate the fair value of these balances based on estimated future collections.

The Company derecognizes financial assets when they expire or when the rights to the cash flows of the related financial asset have been transferred and the risks and rewards of ownership have been substantially transferred, such as in firm asset sales, assignments of trade receivables in factoring transactions in which the company does not retain any credit or interest rate risk, sales of financial assets with repurchase agreements at fair value or securitizations of financial assets in which the assigning company does not retain subordinated financing or grant any type of guarantee or assume any other type of risk.

On the other hand, the company does not derecognize financial assets, and recognizes a financial liability for an amount equal to the consideration received, in transfers of financial assets in which it substantially retains the risks and rewards of ownership, such as bill discounting, factoring with recourse, sales of financial assets with repurchase agreements at a fixed price or at the sale price plus interest, and securitizations of financial assets in which the transferor retains subordinated financing or other types of guarantees that absorb substantially all the expected losses.

2. Financial liabilities

A financial liability is recorded when it involves a direct or indirect contractual obligation for the company to deliver cash or another financial asset, or to exchange financial assets or liabilities with third parties under potentially unfavorable conditions. They are classified as follows:

a) Financial liabilities at amortized cost: these are debits and payables of the Company arising from the purchase of goods and services in the Company's ordinary course of business, or those which, without having a commercial origin and not being derivative instruments, arise from loan or credit transactions received by the Company.

These liabilities are initially valued at the fair value of the consideration received, adjusted by the directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequently, these liabilities are valued at amortized cost.

b) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:

Derivative financial liability instruments are valued at fair value, following the same criteria as those corresponding to financial assets at fair value through profit and loss described in the previous section.

Assets and liabilities are presented separately in the balance sheet and are only presented at their net amount when the Company has the enforceable right to

offset the recognized amounts and, in addition, intends to settle the amounts on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial Asset and Liability Derecognition

The criteria used to derecognize a financial asset are that its contractual cash flow rights have expired or been transferred, and it is necessary that the inherent risks and rewards of ownership have been substantially transferred.

Once the asset has been derecognized, any gain or loss arising from this operation will be included in the profit or loss of the period in which it occurred.

In the case of financial liabilities, the company derecognizes them when the obligation has been extinguished. A financial liability is also derecognized when there is an exchange of financial instruments with substantially different terms.

The difference between the book value of the financial liability and the consideration paid, including attributable transaction costs, is recognized in the profit and loss account for the period in which the transaction takes place.

3. Investments in Group, Multigroup, and Associated Companies

Investments in group, multigroup, and associated companies are initially valued at cost, which is equivalent to the fair value of the consideration transferred plus transaction costs.

At least at the year-end, the company evaluates whether there has been any impairment of the investments. Impairment adjustments, and their reversal if applicable, are recognized as expenses or income, respectively, in the profit and loss account.

Impairment adjustments will be applied whenever there is objective evidence that the book value of an investment is not recoverable. Recoverable value is defined as the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and the present value of future cash flows derived from the investment, calculated either through the estimation of dividends expected to be received from the investee company and from the sale or derecognition of the investment, or by estimating the share of cash flows expected to be generated by the investee. Unless better evidence of recoverable amount is available, the equity of the investee company, adjusted for any implicit capital gains as of the valuation date, will be considered.

4. Interest and Dividends Received from Financial Assets

Interest and dividends from financial assets accrued after the acquisition date are recognized as income in the profit and loss account. Interest on financial assets measured at amortized cost is recognized using the effective interest rate method, and dividend income from equity investments is recognized when the right to receive payment has arisen.

At the initial recognition of financial assets, interest and dividends are recorded separately based on their maturity, including the amount of any accrued and unpaid interest at that moment, as well as any dividends agreed by the competent body at the time of acquisition.

5. Equity instruments

An equity instrument represents a residual interest in the company's equity, after deducting all of its liabilities.

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded in shareholders' equity at the amount received, net of issuance costs.

Treasury stock acquired by the company during the year is recorded, at the value of the consideration paid in exchange, directly as a reduction in equity. Gains or losses arising from the purchase, sale, issue or redemption of own equity instruments are recognized directly in equity, and in no case is any gain or loss recorded in the income statement.

4.7 Inventories

Inventories are valued at their purchase price, production cost or net realizable value, whichever is lowest. Trade discounts, rebates, and other similar items and interest charged to payable debits are deducted from the calculated purchase price. If they require a period of time longer than one year to be sold, the relevant financial expenses are included in the book value.

When the net realizable value is lower than its purchase price or production cost, the value will be adjusted accordingly to recognise these inventories as an expense in the Profit and Loss statement.

The purchase price includes the amount on the invoice after deducting any sale discount and adding all expenses incurred up until the goods are on sale, such as transportation, customs duties, insurance and other costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the stocks.

The Company undertakes an assessment of the net realizable value of its stocks at year-end and books the relevant loss when they are overvalued.

When the circumstances that previously gave rise to that lower valuation have ceased to exist or when there is clear evidence that the net realizable value has increased as a result of a change in economic circumstances, the amount booked is reversed.

4.8 Foreign currency transactions

The operating currency used by the Company is the Euro. Consequently, transactions in currencies other than Euros are considered to be denominated in foreign currency and are booked at the exchange rates prevailing on the dates transactions take place.

At the close of the financial year, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are converted by applying the exchange rate applicable as at the date

of the abbreviated Balance Sheet. Any profits or losses thus generated are booked directly to the abbreviated P&L account for the year in which they occur.

4.9 Tax on profits

The income tax expense or credit covers both the part related to expenses or income from current tax and the part corresponding to deferred tax expenses or income.

Current tax is the amount that the Company pays as a result of assessing tax on operating profits for any one financial year. Tax deductions and other tax benefits in the taxable base, excluding withholdings and pre-paid instalments, plus any compensable tax losses from previous years that are effectively applied in the current year all lower the final amount of current tax payable.

Deferred tax expense or income refers to the recognition and cancellation of deferred tax assets and liabilities. These include any timing differences, which are identified as those amounts that are expected to be payable or recoverable stemming from the difference between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax value, as well as any negative tax bases to be offset and tax credits for fiscal deductions that have not been taxed. These amounts are booked by applying to the relevant timing difference or credit the tax rate at which they are expected to be recovered or settled.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable timing differences, except those derived from the initial recognition of goodwill or other assets and liabilities in an operation that does not affect either the end tax result or the book result and is not a combination of businesses.

On the other hand, deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is considered likely that the Company will have future taxable profits against which to offset them.

Assets and liabilities for deferred taxes that are based on operations and directly charged or credited to equity accounts are also booked with a counter-entry in net equity.

At the end of each accounting period, all deferred tax assets on the books are revalued and the appropriate corrections made to them to adjust for the extent of doubt existing in regard to their future collection. In addition, deferred tax assets not booked on the balance sheet are valued at each closing date and are recognised to the extent that it is likely they will be recovered with future tax credits.

4.10 Income and expenses

Revenue from ordinary activities is recognised in accordance with the Spanish General Accounting Plan, taking into account the criteria of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union for consolidated financial statements where applicable, and reflecting the requirements of the Spanish accounting standards on the recognition of income from the sale of goods and the rendering of services.

As a general principle, the Company recognises revenue when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer and in an amount that reflects the

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consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and excludes sales-related taxes and discounts.

In accordance with prevailing accounting standards, revenue from contracts with customers is recognised by applying the following five-step approach:

- Identification of the contract with the customer – Contracts are assessed to determine whether enforceable rights and obligations exist.
- Identification of the performance obligations under the contract – Distinct goods or services to be delivered are identified as separate performance obligations.
- Determination of the transaction price – The amount of consideration expected to be received is determined.
- Allocation of the transaction price – The transaction price is allocated to the identified performance obligations based on their relative standalone selling prices.
- Recognition of revenue – Revenue is recognised when (or as) the Company satisfies each performance obligation, either over time or at a point in time, depending on when control of the goods or services passes to the customer.

Principal versus agent considerations

Where the Company acts as an agent or commissionaire on behalf of third parties, gross inflows of economic benefits received are excluded from revenue. Only the amounts that reflect the Company's own activities are recognised as revenue.

Interest income and expenses

Interest income and interest expense are recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest rate method over the period in which they accrue.

Accrual basis for expenses

Expenses are recognised on an accrual basis in the period in which the related economic benefits are consumed or incurred.

4.11 Provisions and contingencies

When preparing the annual accounts, the Board of Directors differentiates between:

1. Provisions: credit balances that cover current obligations derived from past events, whose cancellation is likely to cause an outflow of resources but which cannot be determined in terms of their amount and/or exact time of cancellation.
2. Contingent liabilities: possible obligations arising as a result of past events, whose future materialisation is conditioned by the occurrence, or not, of one or more future events beyond the Company's own control.

The abridged annual accounts include all provisions in regard to which it is estimated that the likelihood of having to meet the obligation is greater than the likelihood of not having to meet them. Except for those that are considered to be remote, contingent

liabilities are not recognised in the annual accounts but are reported in the Notes to the abbreviated annual report. Specifically, the abridged annual accounts include a provision which aim is to meet the costs of post-sale long- and short- term warranties that the Company has committed to with its customers.

Provisions are valued at the present value of the best possible estimate of the amount required to cancel or transfer the obligation on the basis of available information about the event and its consequences, and any adjustments as a result of updating such provisions are booked as a financial expense as it accrues.

Compensation to be received from third parties as and when an obligation is settled, provided that there is no doubt that said reimbursement will be received, is booked as an asset, except when a legal connection exists through which part of the risk has been externalised and as a result, the Company is not obliged to respond; in this situation, such compensation is taken into account when estimating the amount of the relevant provision to be booked, if any.

4.12 Equity items of an environmental nature

Environmental assets are understood to refer to assets that have long-term usage in the Company's business activities and whose main purpose is to minimise the environmental impact and to protect and improve the environment, including reducing or eliminating future pollution.

The Company's business, given its stated nature, produces no significant environmental impacts other than those mentioned in Note 13.7.

4.13 Personnel expenses

Personnel expenses include all wages and mandatory or voluntary social security obligations accrued at each moment, recognizing obligations for bonuses, vacations, or variable compensation and their associated costs.

There are no contributions to defined contribution pension plans for employees as part of their compensation.

4.14 Grants, Donations and Bequests

Non-repayable grants, donations, and bequests are recognized as income directly attributed to equity and are recognized in the profit and loss account as income on a systematic and rational basis, correlated with the expenses arising from the expenditure or investment subject to the grant.

Repayable grants, donations, and bequests are recorded as liabilities until they are classified as non-repayable.

4.15 Business Combinations

There have been no business combinations in which the company is the acquirer of shares in another company.

4.16 Joint Ventures

No transactions have occurred involving joint ventures.

4.17 Transactions with related parties

Transactions between companies within the same group, regardless of the degree of affiliation, are recorded in accordance with general accounting principles. The items subject to commercial or financial transactions are initially recorded at their fair value. No gain or loss is recognized on internal transactions. If the agreed price in a transaction differs from its fair value, the difference must be recognized based on the economic reality of the transaction.

Additionally, transfer pricing is adequately supported, so the company's management considers that there are no significant risks regarding this aspect that could result in potential liabilities in the future.

Subsequent measurement is carried out in accordance with the specific accounting standards for the corresponding accounts.

4.18 Non-current assets and disposable groups of items held for sale

The Company classifies a non-current asset or a disposable group as held for sale when it has taken the decision to sell it and it is estimated that the sale will be carried out within the next twelve months.

These assets or disposable groups are valued at their book value or their fair value minus the costs necessary for the sale, whichever is lower.

Assets classified as non-current held for sale are not depreciated but rather, at the date of each balance sheet, their book value is adjusted accordingly so that it does not exceed the fair value minus costs to sell.

Revenues and expenses generated by non-current assets and disposable groups of items held for sale that do not meet the requirements to qualify as discontinued operations, are recognised on the P&L under the relevant heading according to the nature of each one.

4.19 Discontinued operations

No discontinued operations have occurred during this financial year.

5. Intangible assets, tangible assets and property investments

The Company has not made any changes in this section of the abbreviated Balance Sheet for 2026 and 2025 financial years and all intangible assets are fully impaired. The detail is as follows, in Euros:

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DESCRIPTION	Euros
Research and Development:	
Cost	10,512,698.00
Depreciation	-9,242,182.00
Impairment	-1,270,516.00
	-
Patents:	
Cost	13,278.00
Impairment	-13,278.00
	-
Software:	
Cost	1,807,000.00
Depreciation	-1,270,213.00
Impairment	-536,787.00
	-
Total:	
Cost	12,332,976.00
Depreciation	-10,512,395.00
Impairment	-1,820,581.00
Net Total	-

As at year-end closing on 31st March 2026 and 2025, the Company had no firm commitments for the purchase of fixed assets.

6. Financial assets

6.1 Short-term financial investments

The balance of accounts under the heading “Short-term financial investments” at the close of the years ending 31st March 2025 and 2026 is as follows (in Euros):

Classes Categories	Short-term financial instruments	
	Loans, derivatives & sundries	
	31/03/26	31/03/25
Loans and receivables -		
Financial investments	411,309.19	411,309.19
Bank deposits	411,309.19	411,309.19
Equity instruments -		
Investment in equity instruments	72,012.00	72,012.00
Total	483,321.19	483,321.19

The heading “Bank deposits” includes various deposits with short-term maturity amounting to 210,595.19 Euros as at 31st March, 2026, (210,595.19 Euros in the previous year), part of which are pledged as collateral for certain trade operations (see Note 13.2). In addition, this heading also includes the booking of a loan with a company in the amount of 200,714.00 Euros - the same amount as in the previous year, as a guarantee of compliance with certain trading terms, with the intention that, as soon as the warranty period ends, that amount will be returned to the Company. The Company has itemised it along with bank deposits under the assumption that both amounts are of the same nature.

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The average interest rate for the various deposits does not differ from the standard interest rate payable for such operations on the open market.

6.2 Corrections for impairment due to credit risk

The movements due to impairment adjustments made to short-term financial instruments for the financial years 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

Year 2026:

Description	31/03/2025	Write-offs to impairment	Reversed impairment	31/03/2026
Receivables – Group customers	615,487.47	-	-	615,487.47

Year 2025:

Description	31/03/2024	Impairments recognised during the year	Reversed impairment	31/03/2025
Receivables – Trade customers	1,904,401.00	-1,904,401.00	-	0.00
Receivables – Group customers	615,487.47	-	-	615,487.47

The amount booked as impairment of receivable items is included under the “Trade Losses, Impairment and Changes to Provisions” heading in the accompanying abbreviated Profit and loss statement.

7. Financial liabilities

a. Classification by due dates

Amount of debts falling due in the five years following the end of the current financial year and other debts up to the final due date.

	Year 25-26	Year 26-27	Year 27-28	Year 28-29	Year 29-30	Following years	Total
Payable to group and related entities:							
Participation loans						80,878,174.39	80,878,174.39
Interest payable	17,651,506.49						17,651,506.49
Other Group payables	90,946.22						90,946.22
Trade and sundry accounts payable:							0.00
-Group suppliers	4,564,517.27						4,564,517.27
-Other creditors	6,709.04						6,709.04
Total	22,313,679.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	80,878,174.39	103,191,853.41

The average interest rate for the various types of non-trade debts does not differ from the market standard set for such transactions.

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Long-term payables with Group companies and related parties

In prior financial years, the Company was awarded various participation loans amounting to 7,000 K Euros (in March 2005), 8,000 K Euros (in March 2009), 9,400 K Euros (in May and December 2009 and in March 2010), and 12,900 K Euros (in May 2010 and March 2011). Likewise, in May, June and November 2011, the Company received three new participation loans from its Sole Shareholder for amounts of 5,000 K Euros, 5,200 K Euros and 3,000 K Euros, respectively. During 2012, it received further loans for a total amount of 12,800 K Euros. All the participation loans accrue a fixed interest rate, as well as variable interest depending on how the Company's business evolves.

During 2013, the Company signed a novation agreement with its Sole Shareholder on the aforementioned participation loans amounting to 63,300 K Euros, which set a maturity date for all of them for the year 2018. Additionally, in March 2014, the Company received a new loan for an amount of 15,000 K Euros, for which the contract was formally signed in 2015 and established its termination date within the 2019 financial year. All equity loans have been extended by agreement of the parties.

On 21 May 2019, a new participating loan agreement was signed for EUR 6,185 thousand of which EUR 2,122 thousand was disbursed.

During the 2021-2022 fiscal year, the company has received a total of 5,455,639.00 euros as a participating loan, of which 5,000,000.00 euros have been converted into share capital as indicated in note 9.

In accordance with current legislation, participation loans constitute a liability for the Company but are to be considered as equity for the purpose of reducing capital and liquidating companies as provided for in Article 363 of the Corporate Enterprises Act.

Long term debts

There are no others long-term debts.

- b. There are no debts backed by a real guarantee.
- c. The interest debt corresponds to the outstanding interest on the participation loans explained in Notes 9 and 11.
- d. At financial year-end 2025 and 2024, the Company does not have any lines of discount or credit facilities.

8. Non-current assets held for sale

As a result of the cessation of production described in Note 2.5, in 2014 the Company classed its tangible fixed assets and part of the inventories under the heading "Non-current assets held for sale" on the abbreviated Balance Sheet, once the conditions described in Note 4 had been fulfilled.

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Given that the requirements established in the General Chart of Accounts are met, the following assets detailed below are classified as “Non-current assets held for sale” with the following changes during the financial year:

Description	31/03/2025	ADDITIONS	DISPOSALS	31/03/2026
Tangible fixed assets	126,572.22	-	-36,060.73	90,511.49
Inventories	-	-	-	-
Impairments recognised during the year	-75,792.00	-	-	-75,792.00
Total	50,780.22	0.00	-36,060.73	14,719.49

During the 2026 financial year, an asset classified under this heading was disposed of, resulting in a positive gain on the sale of €66,439.27, which is recorded in the profit and loss account for the year.

During the financial year 2025, no assets classified under this heading have been disposed of, no movement has occurred.

No indications of loss of value on these assets other than those have been identified and the Board of Directors estimates that their recoverable value is greater than their book value.

The Company’s policy is to take out insurance policies to cover the possible risks to which the various items in its tangible fixed assets and inventories may be subjected to. At the close of the financial years ending 31st March 2026 and 2025, there is no deficit in the cover relating to those risks.

9. Net shareholders’ equity

At the close of the financial year ending 31st March 2026, the Company’s share capital amounts to 5,538,092 Euros, spilt into 1,384,523 shares with a nominal value of 4 Euros each, all of the same class, fully subscribed and paid up, and TATA Motors, Ltd is the sole shareholder of the Company.

During the year 2021, TATA MOTORS LIMITED, the sole shareholder of the company, agreed to increase the company's share capital by offsetting credits in the amount of 5,000,000 euros, through the creation of 1,250,000 shares of 4 euros par value each, numbered from 134,524 to 1,384,523 inclusive.

The Company’s shares are not listed on the Stock Exchange.

Legal Reserve

In accordance with the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act, a public limited company must allocate a figure equal to 10% of the annual profits to the legal reserve until the reserve reaches at least 20% of the share capital. The part of the legal reserve that exceeds 10% of the already widened share capital may be used to increase the stock capital. Except for the afore-mentioned purpose and as long as it does not exceed 20%

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of the share capital, this reserve may only be used to offset losses and provided there are no other reserves available for such purpose.

On 28th August 2006, it was used to offset losses from previous years in the amount of 799,388 Euros, so that as at 31st March 2024 and 2023, there is no remaining legal reserve to be used.

Equity matters

In accordance with Article 363 of the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act (CEA), the Company will be liable for dissolution when the losses have reduced its net worth to an amount equalling less than half of the capital stock, unless the stock is increased or reduced sufficiently and whenever it is not appropriate to request the declaration of insolvency.

As at 31st March 2026, the Company has participation loans, granted by its Sole Shareholder for a total amount of 80,878,174.39 euros (80,878,174.39 Euros in the previous year (see Note 11)). According to current legislation participation loans constitute a liability for the Company but shall be considered as equity for the purposes of capital decrease and winding-up of companies established in article 363 of the CEA.

Thus, the computable net equity for the purposes of the afore-mentioned articles of the CEA is as follows:

	Euros
Net equity as at 31/03/2026	-101,825,325.12
Participation loans	80,878,174.39
Net equity as per Art. 363 CEA	-20,947,150.73

The Sole Shareholder will take the necessary measures to restore the equity balance and resolve the cause of dissolution by granting new participation loans in the amount necessary to rebalance the company's equity position.

10. Tax matters

Tax on profits

The breakdown of Corporate Tax expense is as follows (in Euros):

	31/03/2026	31/03/2025
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax:		
For continued trading	-	-
Total tax expense	-	-

The reconciliation between the book result and the Corporate Tax base is as shown below:

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	Euros	
	2026	2025
Pre-tax income for the year per books	(934,006)	(998,138)
Permanent differences -		
<i>Corporate income tax adjustment</i>		
<i>Non-deductible expenses</i>	3,385	149
<i>Sale of shareholding</i>		
Temporary differences -		
<i>Non-deductible financial expenses</i>		
<i>Reversed impairment on balances with related parties</i>		
<i>Application of provisions</i>		
<i>Restriction on financial expense deductions</i>	(68,958)	(68,945)
<i>Effects of the difference between book and tax valuation</i>		
Taxable income	(999,579)	(1,066,934)

Information on temporary differences booked on the Balance Sheet as at year-end

The negative adjustment made to the taxable income reflected under the concept “Restriction on financial expense deductions” refers to the restricted deductibility of those expenses according to the provisions of Royal Decree - Law 12/2012 of 30 March and which remains in full force in Law 27/2014 of 27 November 2014.

Deferred tax assets booked and not booked

As at 31st March 2026 and 2025, the Company has not booked any deferred tax assets on the abbreviated Balance Sheet attached given that it considers that any future offset does not meet with the required degree of likelihood set forth in accounting rules.

At the close of the financial year ending 31st March 2026, the detail of the tax losses generated and non-capitalised deductions awaiting application is as follows:

As at 31st March 2026

Taxable losses	Euros
From the financial year 2005/2006	2,758,494
From the financial year 2006/2007	6,905,304
From the financial year 2007/2008	9,801,118
From the financial year 2008/2009	10,430,129
From the financial year 2009/2010	9,980,023
From the financial year 2010/2011	10,586,354
From the financial year 2011/2012	13,354,962
From the financial year 2012/2013	13,607,374
From the financial year 2014/2015	11,381,323
From the financial year 2015/2016	1,467,146
From the financial year 2016/2017	1,562,824

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Taxable losses	Euros
From the financial year 2017/2018	1,361,105
From the financial year 2018/2019	1,114,795
From the financial year 2019/2020	1,434,657
From the financial year 2020/2021	1,272,616
From the financial year 2021/2022	1,219,472
From the financial year 2022/2023	1,234,884
From the financial year 2023/2024	1,263,036
From the financial year 2024/2025	1,066,934
From the financial year 2025/2026	999,579
Deductible financial expenses	5,715,520
Deductible amortisation	917,717
Outstanding deductions falling due between 2025/26 - 2031/32	1,977,810
Total	111,413,176

Financial years still open to tax authority checks and audits

As is provided for in current legislation, taxes cannot be considered definitive until tax returns have been inspected by the tax authorities or the limitation period of four years has expired. As at 31st March 2026, the Company has the last four years open to inspection by authorities in respect of Corporate Tax, as well as other taxes applicable to it. The Company's Board of Directors considers that the settlements of the afore-mentioned taxes were properly undertaken, so even in the event that discrepancies arise in the interpretation of current regulations in regard to the tax treatment applied to its operations, any resulting liabilities, if they do materialise, would not significantly affect the abridged Annual Accounts attached hereto.

11. Operations and balances with related parties

11.1 Operations with related parties

The table below provides details of the operations carried out with related parties during the financial years ending 31st March 2026 and 2025 (in Euros):

Year 2026

	TATA Motors, Ltd.
Financial expenses	932,416.26

Transactions with the Sole Shareholder, TATA Motors, Ltd., refer basically to the interest accrued on the participation loans as per the terms thereof.

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Year 2025

	TATA Motors, Ltd.
Financial expenses	932,416.26

11.2 Balances with related parties

The amount of the balances with related companies on the abbreviated Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2026 and 31st March 2025 is as follows:

Year 2026

	TATA Motors Ltd. Sucursal	TATA Motors, Ltd	Total
ASSETS			
Short term investments:			
Short term loans			
Current accounts	231,074.70		231,074.70
LIABILITIES			
Long term payables:			
Participation loans received		80,878,174.39	80,878,174.39
Short term payables:			
Unpaid accrued interest		17,651,506.49	17,651,506.49
Trade debts		4,564,517.27	4,564,517.27
Current accounts		322,020.59	322,020.59

Year 2025

	TATA Motors Ltd. Sucursal	TATA Motors, Ltd	Total
ASSETS			
Short term investments:			
Short term loans			
Current accounts	228,793.65		228,793.65
LIABILITIES			
Long term payables:			
Participation loans received		80,878,174.39	80,878,174.39
Short term payables:			
Unpaid accrued interest		16,719,292.23	16,719,292.23
Trade debts		4,564,517.27	4,564,517.27
Current accounts		322,020.59	322,020.59

Up until the 2014 financial year, the Company held debit and credit balances with TATA Hispano Maghreb, S.A., the origin of which lay fundamentally in commercial transactions. As a consequence of the sale of its stake in that company, no commercial transactions were carried out with TATA Hispano Maghreb, S.A., and the balances appear as overdue and totally impaired, given their doubtful recovery. There have been no movements in this financial year.

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The debit balance with TATA Motors, Ltd. booked under “Short-term loans” refers to the loan arising from the sale of the Company’s interest in TATA Hispano Maghreb S.A. to the Sole Shareholder. The payable balances correspond on the one hand to the participation loan and its accrued and unpaid interest and, on the other, to the current balances on the monthly lease payments for the land and buildings where the Company carried on its business, fully subscribed up to the year 2014.

The heading “Participation loans received” includes the participation loans granted by its Sole Shareholder (see Note 9).

Additional Information:

Board of Directors’ and Senior Management Remuneration

During the years 2026 and 2025, the members of the Company’s Board of Directors and Senior Management have not received any remuneration of any type. Similarly, the Company has not allowed credit balances for salaries, allowances or other forms of remuneration, nor has any advance or loan been granted.

Senior Management duties have been carried out during 2026 and 2025 by the members of the Board of Directors.

Information in regard to situations of conflict of interests involving members of the Board of Directors

The members of the Board of Directors and the persons related to them, as defined in Article 231 of the Consolidated Text of the Corporate Enterprises Act (CTCEA), have not been found to be involved in situations of conflict of interest, as provided for in Article 229 of the aforementioned Act, nor has any notice of the type described in Section 3 of the afore-mentioned article been delivered to the Board of Directors or the rest the Management, which is why these abridged annual accounts do not include any further detail in this regard.

12. Provisions and contingencies

The following tables provide details of the provisions booked on the abbreviated Balance Sheet as at the close of the relevant financial years on 31st March 2025 and 2024, as well as the main movements booked during the year (in Euros):

Year 2026 Long-term provisions	Balance as at 31/03/2025	Additions	Consumed or applied	Balance as at 31/03/2026
Warranties	15,682.00			15,682.00
Total long term	15,682.00			15,682.00

Year 2025 Short term provisions	Balance as at 31/03/2025	Additions	Consumed or applied	Balance as at 31/03/2026
Warranties	-			-
Total short term	-			-

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Year 2024 Long-term provisions	Balance as at 31/03/2024	Additions	Consumed or applied	Balance as at 31/03/2025
Warranties	15,682.00			15,682.00
Total long term	15,682.00			15,682.00

Year 2024 Short term provisions	Balance as at 31/03/2024	Additions	Consumed or applied	Balance as at 31/03/2025
Warranties	-			-
Total short term	-			-

The provisions for warranties cover the possible costs that the Company may incur in compliance with the legal regulations regarding guarantees or other agreements reached with its customers for sales made in previous years.

13. Other information

13.1 During the years ending 31st March 2026 and 2025, there have been no paid employees at the Company.

The Board of Directors is made up of three members.

13.2 Off-balance agreements.

The Company had formalized guarantees with financial entities in favor of third parties derived from its trading activity, guaranteed by the pledging securities described in note 6.1. As of March 31, 2026, the deposits linked to these guarantees, amounting to 200,718 euros (same amount as in the previous year), are pending recover.

Furthermore, there is a guarantee granted to a company amounting to 200,714 euros (same amount as in the previous year), in compliance with certain trading terms, which state that when the warranty expires, that amount shall be returned to the Company.

As at the date these abridged accounts were drawn up, the Company has not entered into any other agreements that are not included on the Balance Sheet and which have not been reported in other Notes to this Auditor's Report.

13.3 Results obtained outside the Company's normal line of business included under the heading "Other results" correspond to extraordinary expenses amounting to 3,385.74 Euros during the current financial year and to 149.52 Euros during the previous financial year, and to extraordinary revenue amounting 360.58 Euros, during the current financial year and 144,072.50 Euros during the previous financial year. The expenses mainly include fines, and the revenues, restatements of balances and refunds.

13.4 Subsidies, donations and legacies. There are none.

13.5 No financial commitments, guarantees or contingencies exist that are not shown on the Balance Sheet.

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13.6 No other transactions or events over and above those set out herein have had any significant impact on the conclusions presented in these abridged annual accounts.

13.7 Environmental matters

The Company does not have assets of its own that might generate a negative environmental impact.

The Company has not incurred expenditures for the purpose of protecting and improving the environment during the years ending 31st March 2026 and 31st March 2025. Given the Company's stated line of business, it does not have any liabilities, expenses, assets nor provisions or contingencies of an environmental nature that may be significant in relation to its equity, financial situation and results. For this reason, no specific breakdowns are included in this abbreviated report.

14. Information about deferred payments to suppliers. Third additional provision "Duty of disclosure" in Law 15/2010 of 5th July 2010

The information required for disclosure pursuant to Additional Provision Three of Law 15/2010 of 5th July 2010 (modified through the Second Final Provision of Law 31/2014 of 3rd December) and prepared in accordance with the Resolution of the Spanish Institute of Accounting and Account Auditing (ICAC) published on 29th January 2016, regarding the information to be included in abbreviated reports of annual accounts in respect of the average length of time for payments to suppliers in trade operations is shown in detail below.

	2026	2025
Average length of time for payments to suppliers	45.57	330

In accordance with the ICAC Resolution for calculating the average length of time for payments to suppliers, we have been taken into account all trade operations in respect of the delivery of goods or provision of services undertaken since the date Law 31/2014 of 3rd December came into force.

For the sole purpose of disclosing the information required by this Resolution, suppliers are considered herein to be trade payables for debts with suppliers of goods or providers of services, included under the headings "Suppliers" and "Other payables" within the Current Liabilities shown on the abbreviated Balance Sheet.

"Average length of time for payments to suppliers" is understood to refer to the period of time that elapses between the delivery of the goods or the provision of services by the supplier and the actual payment of that transaction.

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I, Ms. Paula Gracia Ibáñez, on behalf of GABINETE CIMBRA S.L.P., as in my capacity as Assistant Secretary non Director of the Board of Directors of Tata Hispano Motors Carrocera, S.A. (Sole Shareholder Company), do hereby certify that the Abridged Annual Accounts for the year ending 31st March 2026 have been unanimously prepared by the present members of the Board of Tata Hispano Motors Carrocera, S.A. (Sole Shareholder Company) with the required degree of validity and quorum at its meeting held on 20th April 2026 with the purpose of submitting them to be checked by the auditors and subsequently approved by the Sole Shareholder. These documents, which are drafted on 27 sheets duly bearing my signature as proof of identification, have been handed to the auditors for the issuance of the corresponding Audit Report.

GABINETE CIMBRA S.L.P.

Ms. Paula Gracia Ibáñez
Assistant Secretary non Director of the Board