

**BAJAJ AUTO INTERNATIONAL
HOLDINGS B.V.**

SPECIAL PURPOSE BALANCE SHEET

AS AT

31 MARCH 2026

AND

**SPECIAL PURPOSE
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 MARCH 2026

BAJAJ AUTO INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS B.V.
SPECIAL PURPOSE BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2026

Particulars	Note No.	Amount in Euros		Rs in Crores	
		As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Investments in subsidiary/(erstwhile associate)	2(A)	29,78,60,906	24,72,10,906	3,246.53	2,694.48
Financial assets					
Investments	2(B)	30,97,30,182	5,00,00,000	3,375.90	544.98
Loans	3	8,33,50,000	5,00,00,000	908.47	544.98
Other financial assets	4	-	1,00,00,000	-	109.00
		69,09,41,088	35,72,10,906	7,530.90	3,893.44
Current assets					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	5	33,99,360	5,80,01,289	37.05	632.19
Loans	3	-	40,00,000	-	43.60
Other financial assets	4	3,68,80,087	2,08,02,053	401.98	226.73
Other current assets	7	16,824	11,545	0.18	0.13
		4,02,96,271	8,28,14,887	439.21	902.65
Total		73,12,37,359	44,00,25,793	7,970.11	4,796.09
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Equity					
Equity share capital	8	32,30,00,000	19,80,00,000	3,520.52	2,158.13
Other equity	9	16,28,11,980	12,56,32,292	1,774.57	1,369.33
		48,58,11,980	32,36,32,292	5,295.09	3,527.46
Non-current liabilities					
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	10	15,00,00,000	11,50,00,000	1,634.93	1,253.44
		15,00,00,000	11,50,00,000	1,634.93	1,253.44
Current liabilities					
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	10	8,26,03,675	7,67,998	900.34	8.37
Other current liabilities	11	27,298	54,880	0.30	0.60
Current tax liabilities (net)		1,27,94,406	5,70,623	139.45	6.22
		9,54,25,379	13,93,501	1,040.09	15.19
Total		73,12,37,359	44,00,25,793	7,970.11	4,796.09

Summary of material accounting policies followed by the Company 1
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

On behalf of the Board of Directors of Bajaj Auto International Holdings B.V.

On behalf of
IQEQ Management (Netherlands) B.V.
Managing Director A

Mark Arends
Managing Director A

Helena Dorinda de Rijk
Managing Director A

per Paul Alvares
Partner
Membership Number: 105754
Pune
May 06, 2026

S. Ravikumar
Managing Director B

Viktor Sigl
Managing Director B

BAJAJ AUTO INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS B.V.
SPECIAL PURPOSE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

Particulars	Note No.	Amount in Euros		Rs in Crores	
		Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Income					
Other income	12	8,21,39,507	38,29,289	895.28	41.74
Total income		8,21,39,507	38,29,289	895.28	41.74
Expenses					
Finance costs	13	3,07,59,532	7,67,998	335.26	8.37
Other expenses	14	12,90,908	1,54,215	14.07	1.68
Total expenses		3,20,50,440	9,22,213	349.33	10.05
Profit before tax		5,00,89,067	29,07,076	545.95	31.69
Tax expense					
Current tax	15	1,29,09,379	7,36,425	140.71	8.03
Profit after tax for the year		3,71,79,688	21,70,651	405.24	23.66
Other comprehensive income					
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-	-	-
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		3,71,79,688	21,70,651	405.24	23.66
Basic and diluted Earnings per share (in Euro) (Nominal value per share Euro 100)	16	12.09	1.10	1,317.47	119.49

Summary of material accounting policies followed by the Company

1

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BAJAJ AUTO INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS B.V.
SPECIAL PURPOSE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

A. Equity share capital

Particulars	Note No.	Amount in Euros		Rs in Crores	
		Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
At the beginning of the year		19,80,00,000	19,80,00,000	2,158.13	2,158.13
Changes in equity share capital during the year		12,50,00,000	-	1,362.39	-
At the end of the year	8	32,30,00,000	19,80,00,000	3,520.52	2,158.13

B. Other equity

Particulars	Note No.	Reserves and surplus	Total other equity	Reserves and surplus	Total other equity
		Retained earnings		Retained earnings	
Balance as at 01 April 2024	9	12,34,61,641	12,34,61,641	1,345.67	1,345.67
Profit for the year		21,70,651	21,70,651	23.66	23.66
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2025		21,70,651	21,70,651	23.66	23.66
Balance as at 31 March 2025	9	12,56,32,292	12,56,32,292	1,369.33	1,369.33
Profit for the year	9	3,71,79,688	3,71,79,688	405.24	405.24
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2026		3,71,79,688	3,71,79,688	405.24	405.24
Balance As at 31 March 2026	9	16,28,11,980	16,28,11,980	1,774.57	1,774.57

1

Summary of material accounting policies followed by the Company
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

On behalf of the Board of Directors of Bajaj Auto International Holdings B.V.

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Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

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Pune
May 06, 2026

S. Ravikumar
Managing Director B

Viktor Sigl
Managing Director B

BAJAJ AUTO INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS B.V.
SPECIAL PURPOSE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

Particulars	Amount in Euros				Rs in Crores			
	For the year ended		For the year ended		For the year ended		For the year ended	
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2025	
A. Operating activities								
Profit before tax		5,00,89,067		29,07,075.71		545.95		31.69
Adjustments:								
Add:								
i) Interest on borrowings		3,07,59,532		7,67,998		335.26		8.37
Less:								
i) Investment income included in above:								
Interest income on loans and current account	8,00,62,433		9,30,139		872.64		10.14	
Interest income on fixed deposits	20,77,074		28,99,150		22.64		31.60	
	8,21,39,507		38,29,289		895.28		41.74	
		(8,21,39,507)		(38,29,289)		(895.28)		(41.74)
		(12,90,908)		(1,54,215)		(14.07)		(1.68)
Change in assets and liabilities								
i) (Increase)/decrease in Other current assets	(5,279)		(596)		(0.06)		(0.01)	
ii) (Increase)/decrease in Other financial assets	-		(2,97,961)		-		(3.25)	
iii) Increase/(decrease) in Liabilities and provisions	(27,582)		5,973		(0.30)		0.07	
		(32,861)		(2,92,583)		(0.36)		(3.19)
Net cash from/ (used in) operating activities before income-tax		(13,23,769)		(4,46,799)		(14.43)		(4.87)
Income tax paid		(6,85,596)		(3,72,054)		(7.47)		(4.06)
Net cash flow from/ (used in) operating activities		(20,09,365)		(8,18,853)		(21.90)		(8.93)
B. Investing activities								
Investment made in equity shares during the year		(5,06,50,000)		-		(552.06)		-
Investment made in convertible bonds during the year		(25,00,00,000)		(5,00,00,000)		(2,724.83)		(544.96)
Interest received on fixed deposits		22,13,947		28,99,150		24.13		31.60
Interest received on loans and current account		4,41,17,344		9,30,139		480.86		10.14
Deposits with Banks placed		(20,30,00,000)		3,45,00,000		(2,212.60)		376.03
Deposits with Banks redeemed		22,30,00,000		-		2,430.59		-
Loans provided		(47,93,50,000)		(4,60,00,000)		(5,224.68)		(501.38)
Loans provided (repaid back)		45,00,00,000		-		4,904.78		-
Net cash flow from/ (used in) investing activities		(26,36,68,709)		(5,76,70,711)		(2,873.81)		(628.57)
C. Financing activities								
i) Proceeds from borrowings		11,50,00,000		11,57,67,998		1,253.44		1,261.81
ii) Interest paid		(2,89,23,855)		(7,67,998)		(315.26)		(8.37)
iii) Proceeds from issue of equity shares		12,50,00,000		-		1,362.39		-
Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities		21,10,76,145		11,50,00,000		2,300.57		1,253.44
A+B+C Net change in cash and cash equivalents		(5,46,01,929)		5,65,10,436		(595.14)		615.94
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		5,80,01,289		14,90,853		632.19		16.25
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note no. 5)		33,99,360		5,80,01,289		37.05		632.19

As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

On behalf of the Board of Directors of Bajaj Auto International Holdings B.V.

On behalf of
IQEQ Management (Netherlands) B.V.
Managing Director A

Mark Arends
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Helena Dorinda de Rijk
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per Paul Alvares
Partner
Membership Number: 105754
Pune
May 06, 2026

S. Ravikumar
Managing Director B

Viktor Sigl
Managing Director B

The Financial statements have been prepared in Euro. Also, the audit report is based on figures in Euro. For the purpose of users, the financial statements and notes have been converted in Indian Rupees at following exchange rate as on 31 March 2026.

1 Euro = Rs. 108.995

Background

Bajaj Auto International Holdings B.V. (the “Company”) is a Netherlands based wholly owned subsidiary of Bajaj Auto Limited, incorporated on 25 October 2007 with the object, inter alia, of carrying out investments in ventures abroad.

The registered office of the Company is located at Sluisweg 20, 6581 Ka, Malden, Netherlands.

Basis of preparation and restriction of use

These special purpose IND AS financial statements have been prepared and comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 of India

(the Act) read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 of India as amended from time to time and other relevant provisions of the Act, on an accrual basis. These Special Purpose IND AS Financial Statements are prepared solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors of the holding company i.e. Bajaj Auto Limited in connection with preparation of its consolidated financial statements, accordingly these are not suitable for any other purposes and not be used/provided to other parties.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative instruments, if any) that are measured at fair value in accordance with Ind AS.

The financial statements are presented in EUROS, which is also the Company’s functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest Euro except when otherwise indicated.

Estimates and Assumptions used in the preparation of the financial statements are based upon management’s evaluation of the relevant facts and circumstances as of the date of the Financial Statements, which may differ from the actual results at a subsequent date.

All assets and liabilities, other than deferred tax assets and liabilities if any, have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company’s normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III (Division II) to the Act. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities. Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

1. Summary of material accounting policies followed by the Company

This note provides a list of the material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

1) Use of estimates, judgements and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires the management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosures of contingent liabilities. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in the following notes and in the relevant notes together with information about basis of calculation for each affected item in the financial statements.

a) Valuation of investments [Refer note 1.3 and 2]

Other disclosures relating to the Company's exposure to risk and uncertainties include:

- Capital management [Refer note 19]
- Financial risk management objectives and policies [Refer note 23]
- Sensitivity analyses disclosures [Refer note 23]

2) Revenue recognition:

The Company recognizes income on accrual basis. However, where the ultimate collection of the same lacks reasonable certainty, the Company recognizes revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company.

3) Investments, financial assets and financial liabilities

Investment in subsidiaries/associate is recognized at cost less impairment (if any). Cost represents the amount paid for the acquisitions of said investments.

The company assesses at the end of each reporting period, if there are any indications that the said investments may be impaired. If so, the company estimates the recoverable value / amount of the investments and provides for impairment, if any i.e. the deficit in the recoverable value over cost.

(i) Classification

The company classifies its financial assets at initial recognition in the following measurement categories:

- ✓ those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
- ✓ those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification is done depending upon the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets classified as "measured at fair value", gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income, as elected. For assets classified as "measured at amortised cost", this will depend on the business model and contractual terms of the cash flows.

(ii) Measurement

Initial Measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them.

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value including, in the case of "a financial asset not at FVTPL", transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at "FVTPL" are expensed in the Statement of Profit and Loss, when incurred.

For a financial asset to be classified and subsequently measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI (excluding equity instruments which are measured at FVTOCI), it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at FVTPL, irrespective of the business model.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Subsequent Measurement

Subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial asset and the cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its financial instruments:

Subsequently measured at amortised cost:

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent SPPI are measured at amortised cost e.g. debentures, bonds, fixed maturity plans, trade receivables etc.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. Interest income from trade receivables is included in Other operating income in the Statement of Profit and Loss; whilst interest income from the remaining financial assets is included in Other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. A gain or loss on a financial asset that is subsequently measured at amortised cost is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired.

Subsequently measured at FVTPL: Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost and FVTOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss e.g. investments in mutual funds. A gain or loss on a financial asset that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the Statement of Profit and Loss within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit losses associated with its financial assets carried at amortised cost for e.g., debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balances. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and if so, assess the need to provide for the same in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments based on shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

The Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

(iv) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired. Where the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised.

(v) Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

The Company applies amortised cost, where it has ability to demonstrate that the underlying instruments in the portfolio fulfill the solely payments of principal and interest ('SPPI') test and the churn in the portfolio is negligible.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of borrowings in nature of bank overdrafts / credit facilities and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities includes trade and other payables, borrowings in nature of bank overdrafts / credit facilities. For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified at amortised cost.

vi) Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets (cash-generating units). Impairment loss of non-financial assets, if any are recognised in the Statement of profit and loss.

4) Foreign currency transactions

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency'). On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded at the foreign exchange rate on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency outstanding at the close of the year are revalored at the appropriate exchange rate prevailing at the close of the year. The gain or loss on decrease/increase in reporting currency due to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, in case of monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency, are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

5) Taxation

- i) Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the country where the Company operates and generates taxable income.
- ii) Current income tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.
- iii) Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realized or the deferred tax liability is settled. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilize those temporary differences.

6) Provisions and Contingent liabilities

The Company creates a provision when there is a present obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. When the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

7) Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Earnings considered in ascertaining the Company's earnings per share is the net profit for the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and all periods presented is adjusted for events such as bonus shares, other than conversion of potential equity shares that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding without corresponding change in resources.

8) Cash and cash equivalents

For presentation in the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

9) Fair value measurement

The Company measures certain financial instruments, at fair value at each balance sheet date. 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.

The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their best economic interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

The Company has set policies and procedures for both recurring and non-recurring fair value measurement of financial assets, which includes valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

For fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities based on the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (note 22)
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (note 22)

10) Other Income

a) Dividends

Dividends are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss only when the right to receive payment is established, and it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and that the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

b) Other income

The Company recognises other income on accrual basis. However, where the ultimate collection of the same lacks reasonable certainty, revenue recognition is postponed to the extent revenue is reasonably certain and can be reliably measured.

11) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The Board of Directors is designated as CODM. The operating segment of the Company is identified as “Investing” as the CODM reviews business performance at an overall level as one segment.

12) Events after the reporting period

If the Company receives information after the reporting period, but prior to the date of approved for issue, about conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, it will assess whether the information affects the amounts that it recognises in its financial statements. The Company will adjust the amounts recognised in its financial statements to reflect any adjusting events after the reporting period and update the disclosures that relate to those conditions in light of the new information. For non-adjusting events after the reporting period, the Company will not change the amounts recognised in its financial statements, but will disclose the nature of the non-adjusting event and an estimate of its financial effect, or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made, if applicable.

13) New and amended standards

Several amendments and interpretations apply for the first time annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025, but do not have an impact on the financial statements of the Company. The Company has not early adopted any standards or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective.

2	Investments	Non-Current				Non-Current	
		As at		As at		As at	
		31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
	EUROS	EUROS	Rs in Crores	Rs in Crores			
2(A)	Investments in subsidiary / (erstwhile associate) (Unquoted)						
	100,000 (49,900) equity shares of Euro 1 each in Bajaj Auto International Holdings AG (earlier known as Pierer Bajaj AG)*	29,78,60,906	24,72,10,906			3,246.53	2,694.48
		<u>29,78,60,906</u>	<u>24,72,10,906</u>			<u>3,246.53</u>	<u>2,694.48</u>

* During the year, the Company exercised its call option to acquire additional equity shares in BAIHAG, in accordance with the terms of the share purchase agreement. Pursuant to the exercise of the call option, the Company acquired 50,100 additional equity shares of face value Euro 1 each, increasing its shareholding from 49.9% to 100%. As a result of the above acquisition, the Company obtained control over the investee in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 110 and accordingly the investment in BAIHAG, previously classified as an associate and accounted for using the equity method under Ind AS 28, has been reclassified as a subsidiary with effect from the date control was obtained, now valued at cost.

2(B)	Other investments	Non-Current				Non-Current	
		As at		As at		As at	
		31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
	EUROS	EUROS	Rs in Crores	Rs in Crores			
	Investment carried at amortised cost (Unquoted)*						
	Investment in optionally convertible redeemable non-cumulative bonds of EURO 100,000 each (See note 20)	30,97,30,182	5,00,00,000			3,375.90	544.98
		<u>30,97,30,182</u>	<u>5,00,00,000</u>			<u>3,375.90</u>	<u>544.98</u>

* Investment are accounted as amortised cost due to legal and regulatory restrictions rendering the conversion option irrelevant.

3	Loans	Non-Current				Current				Non-Current				Current			
		As at		As at		As at		As at		As at		As at		As at			
		31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025		
	EUROS	EUROS	EUROS	EUROS	Rs in Crores	Rs in Crores	Rs in Crores	Rs in Crores	Rs in Crores	Rs in Crores	Rs in Crores	Rs in Crores	Rs in Crores	Rs in Crores			
	Loan to related party (Note 20)*	5,40,00,000	5,00,00,000	-	40,00,000			588.57	544.98	-	-	-	-	43.60			
	Loans	2,93,50,000	-	-	-			319.90	-	-	-	-	-	-			
		<u>8,33,50,000</u>	<u>5,00,00,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>40,00,000</u>			<u>908.47</u>	<u>544.98</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>43.60</u>			

*As per revised agreement the loan of Euro 4 million is reclassified to non current which was classified as current as on 31 March 2025.

Details of loans :

Name of the party	Maturity Date	Rate of Interest p.a.	Secured / Unsecured	Closing balance As at		Maximum balance during the year		Closing balance As at		Maximum balance during the year	
				31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
				EUROS	EUROS	EUROS	EUROS	Rs in Crores	Rs in Crores	Rs in Crores	Rs in Crores
Bajaj Auto International Holdings AG (earlier known as Pierer Bajaj AG)	25 Feb 2028	12m EURIBOR + 800 bps	Unsecured	5,40,00,000	5,40,00,000	50,40,00,000	5,40,00,000	588.57	588.57	5,493.35	588.57
Pierer Konzerngesellschaft mbH (PIKO)	30 Jun 2027	9%	Secured**	2,93,50,000	-	8,00,00,000	-	319.90	-	871.96	-
				<u>8,33,50,000</u>	<u>5,40,00,000</u>	<u>58,40,00,000</u>	<u>5,40,00,000</u>	<u>908.47</u>	<u>588.57</u>	<u>6,365.31</u>	<u>588.57</u>

** Loan to PIKO is secured by pledge of shareholdings in Pierer Industries AG.

	Non-Current		Current		Non-Current		Current	
	As at		As at		As at		As at	
	31 March 2026 EUROS	31 March 2025 EUROS	31 March 2026 EUROS	31 March 2025 EUROS	31 March 2026 Rs in Crores	31 March 2025 Rs in Crores	31 March 2026 Rs in Crores	31 March 2025 Rs in Crores
4 Other financial assets (Unsecured, considered good)								
Bank deposits [See note 6]	-	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000	2,00,00,000	-	109.00	109.00	217.99
Interest receivable on loans and deposits	-	-	2,68,80,087	8,02,053	-	-	292.98	8.74
	-	1,00,00,000	3,68,80,087	2,08,02,053	-	109.00	401.98	226.73
5 Cash and cash equivalents								
			Current				Current	
			As at				As at	
			31 March 2026	31 March 2025			31 March 2026	31 March 2025
			EUROS	EUROS			Rs in Crores	Rs in Crores
Balances with banks								
In current accounts			3,99,360	5,80,01,289			4.35	632.19
Cash equivalents								
Fixed deposits with original maturity of less than three months			30,00,000	-			32.70	-
			33,99,360	5,80,01,289			37.05	632.19
6 Other bank balances								
			Non-Current		Current		Non-Current	
			As at		As at		As at	
			31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
			EUROS	EUROS	Rs in Crores	Rs in Crores	Rs in Crores	Rs in Crores
Deposits with original maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months			-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits with original maturity of more than three months but remaining maturity for more than twelve months			-	-	-	-	109.00	-
Deposits with original maturity of more than three months but remaining maturity for less than twelve months			-	2,00,00,000	-	-	217.99	109.00
Amount disclosed under 'other financial assets' [See note 4]			-	3,00,00,000	-	-	326.99	109.00
			-	(3,00,00,000)	-	-	(326.99)	(109.00)
			-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Other current assets								
			Current		Current		Current	
			As at		As at		As at	
			31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
			EUROS	EUROS	Rs in Crores	Rs in Crores	Rs in Crores	Rs in Crores
Prepaid expenses					16,824	11,545	0.18	0.13
					16,824	11,545	0.18	0.13

8 Equity share capital

Authorized
5,000,000 equity shares of Euro 100 each / (31 March 2025: 2,000,000 equity shares of Euro 100 each)

Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares
3,230,000 equity shares of Euro 100 each. (31 March 2025: 1,980,000 equity shares of Euro 100 each)

As at		As at	
31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
EUROS	EUROS	Rs in Crores	Rs in Crores
50,00,00,000	20,00,00,000	5,449.75	2,179.90
32,30,00,000	19,80,00,000	3,520.52	2,158.13
32,30,00,000	19,80,00,000	3,520.52	2,158.13

a. Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

	31 March 2026		31 March 2025		31 March 2026		31 March 2025	
	No.	Amount in Euros	No.	Amount in Euros	No.	Rs in Crores	No.	Rs in Crores
Equity shares								
At the beginning of the year	19,80,000	19,80,00,000	19,80,000	19,80,00,000	19,80,000	2,158.08	19,80,000	2,158.13
Issued during the year	12,50,000	12,50,00,000	-	-	12,50,000	1,362.44	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	32,30,000	32,30,00,000	19,80,000	19,80,00,000	32,30,000	3,520.52	19,80,000	2,158.13

b. Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Euro 100 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The final dividend (if any) proposed by the Board of Directors and approved by the shareholders in the annual general meeting is paid in Euros. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Equity shares of Euro 100 each fully paid	As at		As at	
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
	No.	% Holding	No.	% Holding
Bajaj Auto Limited	32,30,000	100.00%	19,80,000	100.00%

9 Other equity

	As at		As at	
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
	EUROS	EUROS	Rs in Crores	Rs in Crores
Retained earnings				
Balance as at the beginning of the year			12,56,32,292	12,34,61,641
Profit for the year			3,71,79,688	2,170,651
			1,369.33	405.24
			16,28,11,980	12,56,32,292
			1,774.57	1,369.33

Nature and purpose of reserve :

Retained earnings
Retained earnings represents profit earned by the Company till date, less (if any) transfer to general reserve, dividend and other distributions made to the shareholders.

10 Borrowings

	Non-Current		Current		Non-Current		Current	
	As at		As at		As at		As at	
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
	EUROS	EUROS	EUROS	EUROS	Rs in Crores	Rs in Crores	Rs in Crores	Rs in Crores
Unsecured								
Loan from Related party (See note 20)	15,00,00,000	11,50,00,000	-	-	1,634.93	1,253.44	-	-
Terms loans from Banks	-	-	8,00,00,000	-	-	-	871.96	-
Interest accrued but not due	-	-	26,03,675	7,67,998	-	-	28.38	8.37
	15,00,00,000	11,50,00,000	8,26,03,675	7,67,998	1,634.93	1,253.44	900.34	8.37

FY 2025-26

	Maturity date	Interest rate	Secured/ Unsecured	Repayment Terms	Amount in	
					EUROS	CRORES
Bajaj Auto Limited (Holding Company)	21 Feb 2028	3m EURIBOR + 4.25	Unsecured	Repayable in Full	3,50,00,000	381.48
Bajaj Auto Limited (Holding Company)	21 Feb 2028	12M EURIBOR + 4.25	Unsecured	Repayable in Full	11,50,00,000	1,253.44
Unsecured Bank loan of Euro 50 million	19 May 2026	EURIBOR + 1.50	Unsecured	Repayable in Full	5,00,00,000	544.98
Unsecured Bank loan of Euro 30 million	18 May 2026	EURIBOR + 1.35	Unsecured	Repayable in Full	3,00,00,000	326.99
					23,00,00,000	2,506.89

The loans do not carry any significant covenant.

FY 2024-25

	Maturity date	Interest rate	Secured/ Unsecured	Repayment Terms	Amount in	
					EUROS	CRORES
Bajaj Auto Limited (Holding Company)	21 Feb 2028	12M EURIBOR + 4.25	Unsecured	Repayable in Full	11,50,00,000	1,253.44
					11,50,00,000	1,253.44

11 Other current liabilities

	As at		As at	
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
	EUROS	EUROS	Rs in Crores	Rs in Crores
Other payables				
	27,298	54,880	0.30	0.60
	27,298	54,880	0.30	0.60

12 Other income:

Investment income:
Interest income on fixed deposits
Interest income on loans and current account

For the year ended		For the year ended	
31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
EUROS	EUROS	Rs in Crores	Rs in Crores
20,77,074	28,99,150	22.64	31.60
8,00,62,433	9,36,139	872.64	10.14
8,21,39,507	38,29,289	895.28	41.74

13 Finance costs

Interest on borrowings
Others

2,74,15,006	7,67,998	298.81	8.37
33,44,526	-	36.45	-
3,07,59,532	7,67,998	335.26	8.37

14 Other expenses

Legal & Professional fees
Bank Charges
Directors Fees
Management Fees
Miscellaneous expenses

For the year ended		For the year ended	
31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
EUROS	EUROS	Rs in Crores	Rs in Crores
8,84,477	19,405	9.64	0.21
3,103	1,519	0.03	0.02
17,154	14,798	0.19	0.16
3,61,016	1,18,493	3.93	1.29
25,258	-	0.28	-
12,96,908	1,54,215	14.07	1.68

15 Tax Expense**(a) Tax expense**

Current tax
Current tax on profits for the year

For the year ended		For the year ended	
31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
EUROS	EUROS	Rs in Crores	Rs in Crores
1,29,09,379	7,36,425	140.71	8.03
1,29,09,379	7,36,425	140.71	8.03

Deferred tax
Decrease (increase) in deferred tax assets
(Decrease) increase in deferred tax liabilities

-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-

Tax expenses

1,29,09,379	7,36,425	140.71	8.03
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(b) Reconciliation of tax expenses and the accounting profit multiplied by tax rate

Profit before tax

5,00,89,067	29,07,076	545.95	31.69
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Tax at the Netherlands tax rate of (25.77%) / (Previous year - 25.77%)

1,29,07,953	7,49,153	140.69	8.17
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Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income

-	-	-	-
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Tax effect of amounts which are deductible (non taxable) in calculating taxable income

1,426	(12,728)	0.02	(0.14)
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Others

-	-	-	-
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Tax expense

1,29,09,379	7,36,425	140.71	8.03
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16 Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Basic EPS are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

	As at		As at	
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
	EUROS	EUROS	Rs in Crores	Rs in Crores
a. Profit for the year (Euro)	3,71,79,688	21,70,651	405.24	23.66
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year (Nos)	30,75,890	19,80,000	30,75,890	19,80,000
b. Earnings per share (Basic and Diluted) (Euro)	12.09	1.10	1,317.47	119.49
Face value per share (Euro)	100.00	100.00	-	-

17 Contingent liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities outstanding as at 31 March 2026 that require disclosure in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

18 Capital commitments

The Company does not have any capital commitments as at 31 March 2026.

19 Capital management**a) Objectives, policies and processes of capital management**

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. The Company is not exposed to any regulatory imposed capital requirements.

The cash surpluses are currently invested in income generating debt instruments depending on economic conditions in line with the guidelines set out by the management. Safety of capital is of prime importance to ensure availability of capital for operations. Investment objective is to provide safety and adequate return on the surplus funds.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies and processes of capital management during the year.

Gearing Ratio:	As at EUROS	As at EUROS	As at Rs in Crores	As at Rs in Crores
Borrowings	23,26,03,675	11,57,67,998	2,535.27	1,261.81
Less: Cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances	33,99,360	5,80,01,289	37.05	632.19
Net Debt (a)	22,92,04,315	5,77,66,709	2,498.22	629.62
Total Equity (b)	48,58,11,980	32,36,32,292	5,295.09	3,527.46
Capital and Net Debt (c)=(a)+(b)	71,50,16,295	38,13,99,001	7,793.31	4,157.08
Gearing ratio (a)/(c)	32.06%	15.15%	0.32	0.15

Change in liability arising from financing activity

	For the year ended		For the year ended	
	EUROS	EUROS	Rs in Crores	Rs in Crores
At the beginning of the year	11,57,67,998	-	1,261.81	-
Proceeds from borrowing	11,50,00,000	11,57,67,998	1,253.44	1,261.81
Add: Interest accrued, not paid	18,35,677	-	20.00	-
As at the end of the year	23,26,03,675	11,57,67,998	2,535.25	1,261.81

21 Segment Information

(a) Information about reportable segments

(i) Basis of identifying the reportable segments:

Operating segments are identified as those components of the Company (a) that engage in business activities to earn revenues and incur expenses (including transactions with any of the Company's other components); (b) whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) to make decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment and (c) for which discrete financial information is available.

(ii) Reportable segments:

An operating segment is classified as reportable segment if reported revenue (including inter-segment revenue) or absolute amount of result or assets exceed 10% or more of the combined total of all the operating segments.

The Company is essentially a holding and investment company focusing on earning income through dividends, interest and gains on investments held. Hence, the Company's business activity falls within a single business segment i.e. investments. The Company's Board of Directors is the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). CODM, examines the performance and has identified single reportable segment, the performance of which is reviewed by the CODM on a periodic basis.

The Company does not have any revenue from operations hence no disclosure is made in this regard.

(b) Geographical information

Particulars	Segment Revenue		Non-current asset		Segment Revenue		Non-current asset	
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
	EURS	EURS	EURS	EURS	Rs in Crores	Rs in Crores	Rs in Crores	Rs in Crores
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rest of the world	-	-	69,09,41,088	35,72,10,906	-	-	7,530.91	3,893.42
Total	-	-	69,09,41,088	35,72,10,906	-	-	7,530.91	3,893.42

22 Fair value measurement and financial risk management

The carrying amounts of fixed deposits, other financial assets and cash and cash equivalents are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature and categorised at amortised cost. The exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period is Nil to the Company. The Company has deployed its surplus funds into fixed deposits, etc. The Company is only exposed to price risk on such investments, which arises on account of movement in interest rates, liquidity and credit quality of underlying securities.

i) Financial instruments by category

	31-Mar-26			31-Mar-25		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost
Financial assets						
Bonds	-	-	30,97,30,182	-	-	5,00,00,000
Loans	-	-	8,33,50,000	-	-	5,00,00,000
Other financial assets	-	-	3,68,80,087	-	-	2,68,80,086
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	33,99,350	-	-	5,80,01,289
Other bank balances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	-	-	43,33,59,629	-	-	19,48,81,375
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	23,26,03,675	-	-	11,57,67,998
Total financial liabilities	-	-	23,26,03,675	-	-	11,57,67,998

	31-Mar-26			31-Mar-25		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost
	-	-	3,375.90	-	-	544.98
	-	-	908.47	-	-	544.98
	-	-	401.97	-	-	401.97
	-	-	37.03	-	-	632.19
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	4,723.39	-	-	2,124.12
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	2,535.26	-	-	1,261.81
	-	-	2,635.26	-	-	1,261.81

ii) Fair value hierarchy

To indicate the reliability of inputs used in fair value estimation, the Company classifies financial instruments into three levels as prescribed under the accounting standards. The Convertible Bonds subscribed by BAHBV of PIBAG amounting to EUR 30,973,018.82 are measured at amortised cost due to legal and regulatory restrictions rendering conversion option irrelevant and are therefore not categorized within the fair value hierarchy.

iii) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

The carrying amounts of loans, other financial assets/liabilities, other bank balances, borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are considered to be the same as their fair values. The Convertible Bonds are measured at amortised cost. The Company has assessed that their carrying value is a reasonable approximation of fair value, considering the terms of the instrument and legal & regulatory restrictions.

Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

23. Financial Risk Management

The Company's activities expose it to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk). The aim of financial risk management is to manage and limit credit risk, liquidity risk and market risks.

The Board is regularly informed about risks that could have a significant impact on business development. The principles of financial risk management are defined and monitored by the Board. Implementation is the responsibility of Company Treasury. This note explains the sources of risk which the Company is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the impact of hedge accounting in the financial statements.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit Risk	Cash and cash equivalents, financial assets measured at amortised cost & fair value through profit or loss. Risk of financial loss arising out of counterparties failing to meet their repayment obligations of the Company.	Credit ratings	Diversification of counterparties, diversification of investment limits, monitoring of counterparties basis credit rating Credit exposure levels, portfolio performance, are monitored through periodic reviews and portfolio analytics and are managed by a robust control framework by the risk unit.
Liquidity Risk	Other liabilities	Maturity analysis	Maintaining sufficient cash/cash equivalents and marketable securities.
Market Risk- Foreign Exchange	Highly probable forecast transactions and financial assets and liabilities not denominated in EURO.	Sensitivity analysis Measured by using changes in interest rates and foreign exchange currency fluctuations resulting impact on net	Monitored by assessment of key parameters like fluctuations in interest rates and foreign currency fluctuation and probable interest rate movement in both fixed and floating rate assets and liabilities.
Market Risk – Interest Rate	Term borrowings linked to benchmark interest rates.	Sensitivity analysis based on changes in benchmark interest rates.	Periodic monitoring of interest rate movements by treasury.

The Board of Directors of the Company provide guiding principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, credit risk, and investment of available funds. The Company's risk management is carried out as per such policies approved by the Board of Directors of the Company. Accordingly, Company identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks.

A) Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty may default on its contractual obligations leading to a financial loss to the Company. Credit risk primarily arises from cash and cash equivalents and financial assets measured at amortised cost. None of the financial instruments of the Company result in material concentration of credit risk.

B) Liquidity risk

The Company's principal source of liquidity are "cash and cash equivalents", bank balance other than "cash and cash equivalents", current investments and cash flows that are generated from operations. The Company believes that its working capital is sufficient to meet the financial liabilities within maturity period. Additionally, the Company has invested its surplus funds in fixed income securities or instruments of similar profile thereby ensuring safety of capital and availability of liquidity as and when required.

The Company's credit agreements do not contain any critical covenants entitling the holder to early maturity, which the Company evaluates not expected to be met. Hence the Company carries a negligible liquidity risk.

Company's principal source of liquidity:

Particulars	Euros		Rs in Crores	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Net Working capital funds (includes)	(5,51,29,108)	8,14,21,386		
- Cash and Cash equivalents	33,99,360	5,80,01,289	(600.88)	887.46
- Other bank balances	1,00,00,000	2,00,00,000	109.00	632.19
				217.99

The table below summarises the contractual undiscounted payment maturities of financial liabilities as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025:
Maturities of financial liabilities

Particulars	Euros			
	Less than and equal to 1 year	More than 1 year - Less than 5 Years	More than 5 Years	Total
As on 31 March 2026				
Non-derivatives				
Non - current borrowings	-	15,00,00,000	-	15,00,00,000
Current borrowings	8,26,03,675	-	-	8,26,03,675
Total financial liabilities	8,26,03,675	15,00,00,000	-	23,26,03,675
As on 31 March 2025				
Non-derivatives				
Trade payables	-	-	-	-
Non - current borrowings	-	11,50,00,000	-	11,50,00,000
Current borrowings	7,67,998	-	-	7,67,998
Total financial liabilities	7,67,998	11,50,00,000	-	11,57,67,998

Particulars	Rs in crores			
	Less than and equal to 1 year	More than 1 year - Less than 5 Years	More than 5 Years	Total
As on 31 March 2026				
Non-derivatives				
Non - current borrowings	-	1,635	-	1,635
Current borrowings	900	-	-	900
Total financial liabilities	900	1,635	-	2,535
As on 31 March 2025				
Non-derivatives				
Trade payables	-	-	-	-
Non - current borrowings	-	1,253	-	1,253
Current borrowings	8	-	-	8
Total financial liabilities	8	1,253	-	1,262

Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

C) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cashflows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in the market variables such as interest rates, equity prices and foreign exchange rates and credit spreads on investment and borrowings.

(i) Foreign currency risk

The Company's transactions are predominantly denominated in Euro (EUR), which is also the primary currency of its significant operations. Accordingly, the Company's exposure to foreign exchange risk is limited. Foreign exchange risk would arise from transactions, recognised assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the Company's functional currency (INR). However, as substantially all transactions during the year have been undertaken in EUR, the Company's exposure to currency risk is not material. Consequently, sensitivity analysis for foreign exchange risk has not been presented, as the impact of reasonably possible changes in exchange rates on profit or loss, other comprehensive income and equity is not expected to be significant.

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

The Company manages its interest rate risk by continuously monitoring market interest rate movements and evaluating the mix of fixed and floating rate borrowings. Where considered appropriate, the Company may seek to mitigate the risk by maintaining an optimal balance between fixed and floating interest rate exposures. In addition, the Company reviews its borrowing portfolio on a periodic basis to align it with its risk management strategy and prevailing market conditions. The impact of changes in interest rates is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's financial performance.

For interest rate risk, the exposures as of the reporting date in the form of book values.

Particulars	Euros		Rs in Crores	
	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Variable interest rate borrowings	23,00,00,000	11,50,00,000	2,506.89	1,253.44
	23,00,00,000	11,50,00,000	2,506.89	1,253.44

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

Change in profit before tax	Euros		Rs in Crores	
	Increase of 100bp	Decrease of 100bp	Increase of 100bp	Decrease of 100bp
31-Mar-26				
Change in profit before tax	(23,00,000)	23,00,000	(25.07)	25.07
Change in Equity	(17,07,290)	17,07,290	(18.61)	18.61
31-Mar-25				
Change in profit before tax	(11,50,000)	11,50,000	(12.53)	12.53
Change in Equity	(8,53,645)	8,53,645	(9.30)	9.30

The assumed movement in basis points for the interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment.

- 24 Miscellaneous
- a. There have been no material events after the reporting date that require disclosure in these financial statements.
 - b. The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the financial year.
 - c. Figures for previous year / period have been regrouped wherever necessary.

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

On behalf of the Board of Directors

On behalf of
IQEQ Management (Netherlands) B.V.
Managing Director A

Mark Arends
Managing Director A

Helena Dorinda de Rijk
Managing Director A

per Paul Alvarez
Partner
Membership Number: 105754
Pune
May 06, 2026

S. Ravikumar
Managing Director B

1 Viktor Sigl
Managing Director B