



JAGUAR LAND ROVER AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

ACN 004 352 238

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

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Directors' Report

The directors of Jaguar Land Rover Australia Pty Ltd (the company) submit herewith the annual financial report of the company for the year ended 31 March 2025. In order to comply with the provisions of the *Corporations Act 2001*, the directors report as follows:

Directors

The names of the directors of the company during or since the end of the financial year are:

Ms P. Ferguson
Ms J.A. Perich

Principal activities

During the financial year, the company's principal activities were the importation and distribution of Range Rover, Defender, Discovery and Jaguar motor vehicles, replacement parts and accessories.

Review of operations

The net profit after income tax amounted to \$20,147,000 (2024: net profit \$19,000,000).

Dividends

\$28,000,000 dividends on ordinary shares were declared and paid during the financial year (2024 :\$85,000,000).

Changes in state of affairs

No changes in the state of affairs of the company occurred during the financial year.

Subsequent events

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 31 March 2025 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect:

- (a) the company's operations in future financial years, or
- (b) the results of those operations in future financial years, or
- (c) the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Future developments

Likely developments in the operations of the company and the expected results of those operations in subsequent financial years have not been included in this report, because the directors believe that to include such information would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the company.

Environmental regulations

The company is subject to environmental regulation in respect of its vehicle and parts distribution activities. The relevant authorities are kept updated and to the best of the director's knowledge and belief, all responsibilities under the regulations have been discharged and there have been no breaches of any environmental regulation. The Company is committed to continually improving its operations to deliver better environmental outcomes. The Company's work in environmental compliance will be a continued focus for future years.

The New Vehicle Efficiency Standard (NVES) Bill commenced on 1 January 2025, with compliance requirements starting from 1 July 2025. The critical role of the NVES is to achieve Australia's emission reduction targets and fully support the Government's net zero objectives. These ambitions align with our own global strategy to become an electric-first business and achieve net zero across our entire operations by 2039. We are currently assessing the impact of the NVES on our operations and exploring the necessary steps to ensure compliance.

Significant Item

There is a class action against the company relating to the design of the Diesel Particular Filter (DPF) system in certain diesel vehicles. The company filed their defence in March 2025.

Indemnification of officers and auditors

During or since the financial year, the company has not indemnified or made a relevant agreement to indemnify an officer or auditor of the company or of any related body corporate against a liability incurred as such an officer or auditor. In addition, the company has not paid, or agreed to pay, a premium in respect of a contract insuring against a liability incurred by an officer or auditor.

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out on page 3 of the annual report.

Rounding off of amounts

The company is a company of the kind referred to in Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191, dated 24 March 2016, and in accordance with that Corporations Instrument amounts in the directors' report and the financial statements are rounded off to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors made pursuant to s.298(2) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

On behalf of the Directors



Janet Perich
Director

Sydney
27 May 2025



Lead Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001

To the Directors of Jaguar Land Rover Australia Pty Ltd

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit of Jaguar Land Rover Australia Pty Ltd for the financial year ended 31 March 2025 there have been:

- i. no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit and
- ii. no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

KPMG

KPMG

Patrice Scott

Partner

Sydney

27 May 2025

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 March 2025

	Notes	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Revenue			
Sale of goods	3 (a)	1,123,594	1,226,089
Other revenue	3 (b)	17,056	15,079
Total revenue		<u>1,140,650</u>	<u>1,241,168</u>
Expenses			
Cost of sales of goods		(1,038,666)	(1,154,415)
Administration expenses		(47,101)	(35,093)
Marketing and sales promotion expenses		(25,170)	(21,202)
Finance cost - interest expense to non-related parties		(2,273)	(2,344)
Profit before income tax		<u>27,440</u>	<u>28,114</u>
Income tax expense	13 (a)	(7,293)	(9,114)
Profit for the year	4	<u>20,147</u>	<u>19,000</u>
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>20,147</u>	<u>19,000</u>

Notes to the financial statements are included on pages 8 to 25.

Statement of financial position

As at 31 March 2025

	Notes	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	26,863	32,224
Receivables	6	24,407	28,531
Interest bearing assets	7	203,134	139,548
Prepaid assets	8	765	699
Inventories	9	232,984	210,262
Total current assets		488,153	411,264
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	10	6,793	7,994
Intangible assets	11	1,305	1,305
Right-of-use assets	12	14,414	14,860
Deferred tax assets	13 (b)	85,931	63,228
Total non-current assets		108,443	87,387
Total assets		596,596	498,651
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Payables	14	283,760	246,290
Provisions	15	50,440	28,576
Current tax payable		16,518	15,373
Deferred revenue	16	22,962	18,160
Lease liabilities		492	329
Total current liabilities		374,172	308,728
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	15	108,488	87,249
Deferred revenue	16	69,943	50,539
Lease liabilities		23,137	23,426
Total non-current liabilities		201,568	161,214
Total liabilities		575,740	469,942
Net assets		20,856	28,709
EQUITY			
Issued capital	17	700	700
Retained profits	18	20,156	28,009
Total equity		20,856	28,709

Notes to the financial statements are included on pages 8 to 25.

Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 31 March 2025

	Notes	Issued Capital \$'000	Retained Profits \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance at 1 April 2023	17,18	700	94,009	94,709
Total comprehensive income				
Profit for the year		-	19,000	19,000
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)		-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	19,000	19,000
Contributions and distributions				
Dividends		-	(85,000)	(85,000)
Total transactions with owners of the company		-	(85,000)	(85,000)
Balance at 31 March 2024		700	28,009	28,709
Total comprehensive income				
Profit for the year		-	20,147	20,147
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)		-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	20,147	20,147
Contributions and distributions				
Dividends		-	(28,000)	(28,000)
Total transactions with owners of the company		-	(28,000)	(28,000)
Balance at 31 March 2025	17,18	700	20,156	20,856

Notes to the financial statements are included on pages 8 to 25.

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 March 2025

	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipt from customers		1,250,501	1,366,186
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,140,838)	(1,199,580)
Interest received		7,283	5,937
Interest paid		-	(187)
Income taxes paid		(28,850)	(5,811)
Net cash from operating activities		88,096	166,545
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(217)	(370)
Net cash (used in) investing activities		(217)	(370)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid		(28,000)	(85,000)
Net repayment of lease liabilities		(2,259)	(2,377)
Net amounts paid to related parties		(62,981)	(101,163)
Net cash (used in) financing activities		(93,240)	(188,540)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(5,361)	(22,365)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		32,224	54,589
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	5	26,863	32,224

Notes to the financial statements are included on pages 8 to 25.

Notes to the financial statements

1 Basis of preparation

(a) Reporting entity

Jaguar Land Rover Australia Pty Limited (the Company) is a proprietary company, incorporated and operating in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

Jaguar Land Rover Australia Pty Limited (t/a Jaguar land Rover Australia)
Level 1
189 O'Riordan Street
Mascot NSW 2020

The Company's principal activities are the importation and distribution of Range Rover, Defender, Discovery and Jaguar motor vehicles, replacement parts and accessories.

(b) Financial reporting framework

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements for distribution to the members and for the purpose of fulfilling the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001. It has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures made by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Corporations Act 2001.

In preparing the financial statement, management has made judgements and estimates that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

The financial statements are authorised for issue by the Company's board of directors on 27 May 2025.

(c) Basis of measurement

The financial statements are prepared on the basis of historical cost convention, except where stated otherwise.

(d) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars (rounded to the nearest thousand), which is the Company's functional currency.

The Company is of the kind referred to in Corporations (Rounding in Financial / Directors Reports) Instrument 2016/191, dated 24 March 2016, and in accordance with that Corporations Instrument amounts in the directors' report and financial statements are rounded off to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

(e) Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to continue trading and realise assets and discharge liabilities in the ordinary course of business for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

2 Summary of material accounting policies

Adoption of new and revised Accounting standards

The Company has initially adopted the following standard and amendments from 1 April 2024:

The Company is subject to the OECD's Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) Pillar 2.0 Global Minimum Tax regime, which aims to ensure that multinational enterprises pay a minimum level of tax on the income arising in each jurisdiction in which they operate.

For the year ended 31 March 2025, the implementation of the BEPS Pillar 2.0 Global Minimum Top-up Tax did not have a significant impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations. The Company has assessed its global tax structure and determined that its effective tax rate is already in compliance with the minimum tax requirements set forth by the BEPS Pillar 2.0 framework.

As a result, no material adjustments were required to the Company's tax expense or deferred tax assets and liabilities. The Company will continue to monitor its compliance with the BEPS Pillar 2.0 regulations and assess any potential impacts on an ongoing basis.

A number of other new accounting standards are also effective from 1 April 2024 but they do not have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

The following material accounting policies have been adopted in the preparation and presentation of the financial report:

(a) Foreign currency

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, except when deferred in equity as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges.

Translation differences on non monetary items are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non monetary items, such as equities classified as available for sale financial assets, are included in the fair value reserve in equity.

(b) Goods and services tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except:

- i. where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority, it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of expense; or
- ii. for receivables and payables which are recognised inclusive of GST.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables.

Cash flows are included in the cash flow statement on a gross basis. The GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as operating cash flows.

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(c) Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of returns, trade allowances and duties and taxes paid. Revenue is recognised for the major business activities as

(i) Sales of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred to the buyer the control of the goods;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

In accordance with AASB 15, the costs associated with providing sales support and incentives (variable marketing expense) are considered to be variable components of consideration, thus reducing the amount of revenue recognised by the company. Under AASB 15, the company ensures that variable consideration is recognised to the extent of the amount to which it ultimately expects to be entitled.

(ii) Rendering of services

Revenue from contracts to provide services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract.

If a sale includes an agreement for subsequent servicing or maintenance, the fair value of that service is deferred and recognised as income over the relevant service period in proportion with the expected cost pattern of the agreement.

(iii) Interest income

Interest income is recognised when the right to receive the payment becomes unconditional. Interest revenue is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

(iv) Sale of fixed assets

Proceeds from the sale of fixed assets are recognised when the Company has passed control of the assets to the buyer.

(v) Other income

Other income represents the expense related recoveries made during this reporting year.

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(d) Income tax

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

(e) Impairment of assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed 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 fair value exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units).

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of one year or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(g) Financial Instruments

Loans and receivables

Trade receivables, loans, and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate.

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial instruments are recognised on the balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expires or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss. When a financial instrument is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss in equity (if any) is transferred to the consolidated income statement unless it was an equity instrument electively held at fair value through other comprehensive income. In this case, any cumulative gain or loss in equity is transferred to retained earnings.

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

Initial measurement

Initially, a financial instrument is recognised at its fair value. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial instruments are recognised in determining the carrying amount, if it is not classified as at fair value through profit or loss. Transaction costs of financial instruments carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

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

Classification & measurement – financial assets

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

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(g) Financial Instruments (continued)

Financial assets at amortised cost are non-derivative financial assets with contractual cash flows that consist solely of payments of principal and interest and which are held with the intention of collecting those contractual cash flows. Subsequently, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses, if any. These include cash and cash equivalents, contract assets, finance receivables and other financial assets.

Classification & measurement – financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost unless they meet the specific criteria to be recognised at fair value through profit or loss.

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

Impairment

The Company recognises a loss allowance in profit or loss for expected credit losses on financial assets held at amortised cost.

Lifetime expected credit losses are calculated for assets that were deemed credit impaired at initial recognition or have subsequently become credit impaired as well as those where credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition.

The Company adopts the simplified approach permitted in AASB 9 to apply lifetime expected credit losses to trade receivables and contract assets, thereby eliminating the need to assess changes in credit risk for those assets. Where credit risk is deemed low at the reporting date or to have not increased significantly, credit losses for the next 12 months are calculated.

Objective evidence for a significant increase in credit risk includes where payment is overdue by 90 or more days as well as other information about significant financial difficulties of the borrower.

Credit risk has increased significantly when the probability of default has increased significantly. Such increases are relative and assessment includes external ratings (where available) or other information such as past due payments. Historic data and forward looking information are also considered.

Expected credit losses are forward looking and are measured in a way that is unbiased and represents a probability weighted amount, takes into account the time value of money (values are discounted back using the applicable effective interest rate) and uses reasonable and supportable information.

(h) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract contains a Lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company uses the definition of a lease in AASB 16.

As a lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of property the Company has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(h) Leases (continued)

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the Site on which It is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in 'property, plant and equipment' and lease liabilities in 'loans and borrowings' in the statement of financial position.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(i) Prepayments and accrued income

Prepayments and accrued income are comprised of payments made in advance relating to the following year, and income relating to the current year which will not be received until after the balance sheet date.

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(j) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Cost is based on actual purchase cost and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing condition and location.

(k) Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment assets are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Cost may also include transfers from equity of any gains/losses on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of a replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the financial year in which they are incurred.

The assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting period.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight line method to allocate their cost or revalued amount of each item of property, plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives to the Company. Estimates of remaining useful lives are made on a regular basis for all assets, with annual reassessments for major items. The expected useful lives are as

Leasehold improvements and exit costs	4 - 25 years or term of lease
Plant and equipment	4 - 14.5 years
Signage	5 years

The assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount (note 2(g)).

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the statement of comprehensive income. When revalued assets are sold, it is Company policy to transfer the amounts included in other reserves in respect of those assets to retained earnings.

(l) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial amount of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

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

(m) Intangible assets

Costs associated with the implementation of software are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Amortisation is calculated using the straight line method to allocate the cost over their estimated useful lives which are generally 3 years.

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(n) Provisions

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

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cashflows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cashflows.

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

(o) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year, which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

(p) Employee benefits

(i) Wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non monetary benefits and annual leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in other payables in respect of employees services up to the reporting date and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Liabilities for non accumulating sick leave are recognised when the leave is taken and measured at the rates paid or payable.

(ii) Long service leave

The liability for long service leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

(iii) Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(q) Share capital

Ordinary shares

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity. Income tax relating to transaction costs of an equity transaction are accounted for in accordance with AASB 112.

(r) Comparative amounts

Comparative amounts are, where appropriate, reclassified so as to be comparable with the figures presented for the current financial year.

(s) Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting

The following are the critical judgements (apart from those involving estimations, which are dealt with below), that management has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Inventories

Note 9 sets out the categories of inventory carried. The net realisable value of inventories is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated costs to sell which approximates fair value less cost to sell. The key assumptions require the use of management judgement and are reviewed annually. These key assumptions are the variables affecting the estimated costs to sell and the expected selling price. Any reassessment of cost to sell or selling price in a particular year will affect the cost of goods sold.

Variable marketing

The Company pays variable marketing incentives on retail sales. The Company makes estimates of incentives that will be paid on dealer inventory. Assumptions are made based on market conditions for each model.

Warranty

The Company provides product warranties on all new vehicle sales. Provisions are generally recognised when vehicles are sold or when new warranty programs are initiated. Based on historical warranty claim experience, assumptions have to be made on the type and extent of future warranty claims and customer goodwill, as well as on possible recall campaigns. These assessments are based on experience of the frequency and extent of vehicle faults and defects in the past. In addition, the estimates also include assumptions on the amounts of potential repair costs per vehicle and the effects of possible time or mileage limits. The provisions are regularly adjusted to reflect new information. Refer note 15.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

There are no key sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made in the process of applying the Company accounting policies and that have a significant effect on the amount recognised in the financial statement other than provisions in note 2(o).

3 Revenue

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
<i>(a) Sales revenue</i>		
Sale of vehicles	1,087,954	1,170,287
Sale of parts and accessories	135,689	140,978
Sales deferral plans	(8,157)	(1,059)
Variable marketing revenue reductions	(91,892)	(84,117)
	<u>1,123,594</u>	<u>1,226,089</u>
<i>(b) Other revenue</i>		
Interest income from non-related parties	1,046	1,115
Interest income from related parties	6,236	4,822
Retailer training income	5,972	5,546
Other income	3,802	3,596
	<u>17,056</u>	<u>15,079</u>
Other revenue	<u>1,140,650</u>	<u>1,241,168</u>

4 Profit for the year

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Profit for the year has been arrived at after charging the following items of income and expense:		
<i>Depreciation</i>		
Leasehold improvements	1,148	1,130
Right of Use Assets	652	648
Plant and equipment	228	258
	<u>2,028</u>	<u>2,036</u>
Total depreciation		
	40	21
<i>Net loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment</i>		
	1,180	986
<i>Superannuation expense</i>		
	9,240	7,482
<i>Employee benefits expense</i>		
Legal costs	701	583
<i>Movement in provisions</i>		
	43,103	8,269

5 Cash and cash equivalents

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Cash at bank and in hand	26,863	32,226
	<u>26,863</u>	<u>32,226</u>

Interest was receivable on cash at bank at the average rate of 4.38% p.a. (2024: 4.28% p.a.)

6 Receivables

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Trade receivables	22,987	27,953
Receivable from related parties	1,420	578
	<u>24,407</u>	<u>28,531</u>

7 Interest bearing assets

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Loans carried at amortised cost:		
Interest bearing loans to related parties	<u>203,134</u>	<u>139,548</u>

Interest earning assets are recallable on demand at the discretion of the company.
The average interest rate was 4.30% p.a. in 2025 (2024: 4.07%)

8 Prepaid assets

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Prepaid expenses	<u>765</u>	<u>699</u>

9 Inventories

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Parts		
At cost	<u>45,818</u>	<u>50,307</u>
Provision for obsolescence		
Opening balance	(4,745)	(7,123)
Provision reversed during the year	<u>458</u>	<u>2,378</u>
Closing balance	<u>(4,287)</u>	<u>(4,745)</u>
	<u>41,531</u>	<u>45,562</u>
Vehicles		
Finished goods - at cost	176,713	149,556
Company fleet available for sale - at net realisable value	<u>14,740</u>	<u>15,144</u>
	<u>191,453</u>	<u>164,700</u>
	<u>232,984</u>	<u>210,262</u>

In 2025, inventories of \$869.1m (2024: \$1018.6m) were recognised as an expense during the year and included in cost of sales.

10 Property, plant and equipment

	Plant and Equipment \$'000	Leasehold Improvements \$'000	Total \$'000
Year ended 31 March 2024			
Opening net book amount	1,163	7,944	9,107
Additions	286	84	370
Disposals	(61)	(34)	(95)
Depreciation charge	(258)	(1,130)	(1,388)
Closing net book amount	<u>1,130</u>	<u>6,864</u>	<u>7,994</u>
At 31 March 2024			
Cost	7,845	12,981	20,826
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(6,715)</u>	<u>(6,117)</u>	<u>(12,832)</u>
Net book amount	<u>1,130</u>	<u>6,864</u>	<u>7,994</u>
Year ended 31 March 2025			
Opening net book amount	1,130	6,864	7,994
Additions	182	35	217
Disposals	(40)	(2)	(42)
Depreciation charge	(228)	(1,148)	(1,376)
Closing net book amount	<u>1,044</u>	<u>5,749</u>	<u>6,793</u>
At 31 March 2025			
Cost	7,629	13,042	20,671
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(6,612)</u>	<u>(7,266)</u>	<u>(13,878)</u>
Net book amount	<u>1,017</u>	<u>5,776</u>	<u>6,793</u>

11 Intangible assets

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Gross carrying amount - Goodwill	<u>1,305</u>	<u>1,305</u>

The company has assessed the recoverable amount of goodwill and determined that no impairment exists.

12 Leases

The Company leases building and IT equipment. The leases typically run for a period of 3 to 12 years, with an option to renew the lease after that day. Information about leases for which the Company is a lessee is presented below.

(a) Right - of - use assets	IT Equipment \$'000	Building \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance at 1 April 2023	-	15,509	15,509
Depreciation expense	-	(648)	(648)
Balance at 31 March 2024	-	14,861	14,861
Balance at 1 April 2024	-	14,861	14,861
Additions	205	-	205
Depreciation expense	(4)	(648)	(652)
Balance at 31 March 2025	201	14,213	14,414

(b) Amounts recognised in profit and loss	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Interest on lease liabilities	2,133	2,157

(c) Amounts recognised in statement of cash flows	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Total cash outflow for leases	(2,259)	(2,377)

(d) Future lease payments

The total of future lease payments (including those lease payments that are not included in the measurement of the lease liability, e.g. for short-term leases and leases of low-value items) are disclosed for each of the following periods.

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Less than one year	2,731	2,500
One to five years	11,372	10,784
More than five years	38,881	41,921
	52,984	55,205

13 Income taxes

(a) Amounts recognised in profit or loss:

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Current year tax expenses	<u>29,996</u>	<u>19,865</u>
	29,996	19,865
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	<u>(22,703)</u>	<u>(10,751)</u>
Total income tax expense on continuing operations	<u>7,293</u>	<u>9,114</u>

Income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Profit before tax from continuing operations	<u>27,440</u>	<u>28,114</u>
Income tax expense calculated at 30% (2024: 30%)	8,232	8,434
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profits	<u>15</u>	<u>3</u>
	8,247	8,437
Adjustments recognised in the current year in relation to prior years	<u>(954)</u>	<u>677</u>
Income tax recognised in profit or loss on continuing operations	<u>7,293</u>	<u>9,114</u>

(b) Movement in deferred tax assets:

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Opening balance as at 1 April	63,228	52,477
Recognised in profit or loss		
Property, plant and equipment	207	206
Deferred revenue	7,262	5,170
Employee benefits	(2)	375
Warranty provisions	12,885	7,077
Other provisions	9	(1,043)
Others	<u>2,342</u>	<u>(1,034)</u>
Closing balance as at 31 March	<u>85,931</u>	<u>63,228</u>

There were no unrecognised deferred tax assets with respect to temporary differences or tax losses as at 31 March 2025 (2024: nil)

14 Payables

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Trade payables	14,784	12,881
Payables to related parties	192,122	172,854
Marketing payables	49,721	35,442
Other payables	<u>27,133</u>	<u>25,113</u>
	<u>283,760</u>	<u>246,290</u>

15 Provisions

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Employee benefits provision		
Employee benefits provision - current	2,996	2,988
Employee benefits provision - non current	285	299
	<u>3,281</u>	<u>3,287</u>
Employee benefits provision		
Opening balance	3,287	2,039
Provision created during the year	2,361	2,382
Provision used during the year	(2,367)	(1,134)
	<u>3,281</u>	<u>3,287</u>
Closing balance		
Defined contribution superannuation plans		
The Company has paid contributions of \$1,179,614 to superannuation plans on behalf of employees for the year ended 31 March 2025(2024: \$985,832)		
Service warranties		
Service warranties - current	47,444	25,543
Service warranties - non current	104,424	83,375
	<u>151,868</u>	<u>108,918</u>
Service warranties		
Opening balance	108,918	98,527
Provision used during the year	(81,314)	(62,152)
Provision created during the year	124,266	72,543
	<u>151,870</u>	<u>108,918</u>
Closing balance		
Service plan provision		
Service plan provision - current	-	45
Service plan provision - non current	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>45</u>
Service plan provision		
Opening balance	45	3,655
Provision used during the year	(45)	(3,610)
	<u>-</u>	<u>45</u>
Closing balance		
Leasehold exit costs		
Opening balance	3,575	3,335
Provision created during the year	204	240
	<u>3,779</u>	<u>3,575</u>
Closing balance		
Provisions - current	50,440	28,576
Provisions - non current	108,488	87,249
	<u>158,928</u>	<u>115,825</u>
Total provisions		

16 Deferred revenue

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Connected car servicing and service plan - current	22,962	18,160
Connected car servicing and service plan - non current	69,943	50,539
	<u>92,905</u>	<u>68,699</u>

17 Issued capital

	2025 Shares	2024 Shares	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Ordinary Shares				
- Fully paid	<u>350,000</u>	<u>350,000</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>700</u>

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held.

On a show of hands every holder of ordinary shares present at a meeting in person or by proxy, is entitled to one vote, and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote.

18 Retained profits

Movements in retained profits were

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Opening balance	28,009	94,009
Dividend paid	(28,000)	(85,000)
Profit for the year	<u>20,147</u>	<u>19,000</u>
Closing balance	<u>20,156</u>	<u>28,009</u>

19 Contingencies

Contingent Liabilities

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Bank guarantee contract with ANZ Bank	1,543	1,543
	<u>1,543</u>	<u>1,543</u>

A Diesel Particulate Filter (DPF) Class Action was filed on 23 November 2022 against Jaguar Land Rover Australia, with a competing and overlapping DPF Class Action filed on 2 February 2023. In November 2023 the Court selected the plaintiff firm to lead the class action. This decision was appealed to the Full Court of the Federal Court and the parties reached agreement to consolidate the two sets of proceedings in July 2024.

On 20 December 2024, The Federal Court made further orders joining Jaguar Land Rover Limited (JLR UK) as the Second Respondent to the Class Action Proceedings.

It is alleged that there is a defect in the DPF system fitted to Jaguar and Land Rover vehicles since 2015 (introduction of Euro 6 compliant engines in Australia). JLRA and JLR UK do not admit the allegations and are defending the class action, and filed their Defences in March 2025. The case is unlikely to be heard until 2027. At this stage, it is not possible to reliably estimate the outcome of this matter and the amount and timing of the potential financial impact (if any).

20 Auditors' remuneration

Audit services - KPMG

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Audit of financial statements	158	149
Other assurance services	-	8
	<u>158</u>	<u>157</u>

21 Related party transactions

(a) Parent and ultimate parent entity

The immediate parent entity is Jaguar Land Rover Limited (incorporated in United Kingdom) which owns 100% of the issued share capital of the company.

The ultimate parent entity for the company is Tata Motors Ltd (incorporated in India).

(b) Transactions with key management personnel

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel during the year was as follows:

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Short-term benefits	2,330	1,803
	<u>2,330</u>	<u>1,803</u>

There is no outstanding balances relating to key management personnel.

(c) Trading transactions

	Transaction value year ended 31 Mar		Balance (payable) / receivable as at 31 Mar	
	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Jaguar Land Rover Limited - sale of products	2,179	1,930	23	39
Jaguar Land Rover Limited - service rendered	6,116	5,499	1,015	2
Jaguar Land Rover Limited - warranty campaign received	5,521	3,373	382	533
Jaguar Land Rover Singapore - service rendered	13	5	-	4
Jaguar Land Rover Limited - interest income	6,236	4,822	605	467
Jaguar Land Rover Limited - loan receivable	-	-	202,529	139,081
	<u>20,065</u>	<u>15,629</u>	<u>204,554</u>	<u>140,126</u>
Jaguar Land Rover Limited - purchases of goods	947,481	977,297	(181,202)	(171,128)
Jaguar Land Rover Limited - service received	17,038	43,673	(10,891)	(1,707)
Tata Consultancy Services Limited - service received	169	151	(29)	(13)
Jaguar Land Rover Singapore - service received	-	7	-	(7)
	<u>964,688</u>	<u>1,021,128</u>	<u>(192,122)</u>	<u>(172,855)</u>
	<u>944,623</u>	<u>1,005,499</u>	<u>12,432</u>	<u>(32,729)</u>

All outstanding balances with associates are to be settled in cash within three months of the end of the reporting date. No expense has been recognised in the current year or prior year for bad or doubtful debts in respect of amounts owed by related parties. The Company is dependent on its parent entities for the supply of inventories.

Directors' Declaration

In the opinion of the directors of Jaguar Land Rover Australia Pty Limited ('the Company'):

(a) the Company is not publicly accountable;

(b) the financial statements and notes that are set out on pages 4 to 26 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

(i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 31 March 2025 and of its performance, for the financial year ended on that date; and

(ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards –Simplified Disclosures and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and

(c) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors:

Dated at Sydney, this 27th day of May 2025.



Janet Perich
Director



Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholder of Jaguar Land Rover Australia Pty Ltd

Opinion

We have audited the **Financial Report** of Jaguar Land Rover Australia Pty Ltd (the Company).

In our opinion, the accompanying Financial Report of the Company gives a true and fair view, including of the Company's financial position as at 31 March 2025 and of its financial performance for the year then ended, in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, in compliance with *Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

The **Financial Report** comprises:

- Statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025
- Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, Statement of changes in equity, and Statement of cash flows for the year then ended
- Notes, including material accounting policies
- Directors' Declaration.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with *Australian Auditing Standards*. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report* section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the *Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Report in Australia. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the Directors of Jaguar Land Rover Australia Pty Ltd, would be the in the same terms if given to the Directors as at the time of this Auditor's Report.

Other Information

Other Information is financial and non-financial information in Jaguar Land Rover Australia Pty Ltd's annual report which is provided in addition to the Financial Report and the Auditor's Report. The Directors are responsible for the Other Information.

Our opinion on the Financial Report does not cover the Other Information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Report, our responsibility is to read the Other Information. In doing so, we consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Report or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We are required to report if we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other Information, and based on the work we have performed on the Other Information that we obtained prior to the date of this Auditor's Report we have nothing to report.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The Directors are responsible for:

- preparing the Financial Report in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including giving a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Company, and in compliance with *Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*
- implementing necessary internal control to enable the preparation of a Financial Report in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including giving a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Company, and that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error
- assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and whether the use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate. This includes disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report

Our objective is:

- to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- to issue an Auditor's Report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with *Australian Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. They are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the Financial Report.



A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report is located at the *Auditing and Assurance Standards Board* website at https://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf. This description forms part of our Auditor's Report.

KPMG

KPMG

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Patrice Scott'.

Patrice Scott

Partner

Sydney

28 May 2025