Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Limited
CIN: U35100MH2006PLC285657
Balance sheet as on March 31, 2023

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	10,312	9,912
Capital work in progress	3	3,247	3,793
Intangible assets	4A	2	2
Intangible assets under development	4A	-	-
Right - of - use assets	4B	230	257
Investment in subsidiaries and joint ventures	5	38,424	36,444
Investment in Associates	5	445	445
Financial assets			
i. Loans	6	2,465	6,460
ii. Other financial assets	7	1,367	1,599
Deferred tax assets (net)	8	-	-
Other non-current assets	9	27	28
Total non-current assets		**56,518**	**58,938**
Current assets			
Inventories	10	2,420	2,074
Financial assets			
i. Investments	11	137	-
ii. Trade receivables	12	2,470	2,176
iii. Cash and cash equivalents	13	66	53
iv. Bank balances other than (iii) above	13(b)	25	-
v. Loans	6	1,270	1,120
vi. Other financial assets	7	398	127
Current tax assets (net)	14	36	161
Other current assets	15	267	428
Total current assets		**7,090**	**6,138**
Total assets		**63,608**	**65,076**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	16(A)	31,965	31,925
Instruments entirely equity in nature	16(B)	200	200
Other equity	17	10,802	9,673
Total equity		**42,967**	**41,798**
Liabilities			
Non current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
i. Borrowings	18	3,331	3,588
ii. Lease Liabilities		90	126
iii. Other financial liabilities	19	4	19
Provisions for Employee benefits	20	358	336
Government grants	21	268	92
Total non-current liabilities		**4,051**	**4,161**
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
i. Borrowings	22	13,412	16,067
ii. Lease Liabilities		174	178
iii. Trade payables	23		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		99	46
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		1,359	1,321
iii. Other financial liabilities	24	1,159	1,178
Provisions	25	29	29
Provisions for Employee benefits	20	33	23
Other current liabilities	26	326	276
Total current liabilities		**16,590**	**19,117**
Total liabilities		**20,641**	**23,278**
Total equity and liabilities		**63,608**	**65,076**

Summary of significant accounting policies — 2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

For and on behalf of the Board

SANJAY MEHTA Digitally signed by SANJAY MEHTA Date: 2023.05.05 12:58:48 +05'30'
Sanjay Mehta
Director
DIN : 03215388

ASHOK TANDON Digitally signed by ASHOK TANDON Date: 2023.05.05 12:59:13 +05'30'
Ashok Tandon
Director
DIN : 00032733

RITU SETH Digitally signed by RITU SETH Date: 2023.05.05 12:59:35 +05'30'
Ritu Seth
Company Secretary
PAN : AVYPS9758C

KUMARPAL JAWAHARLAL KOTHARI Digitally signed by KUMARPAL JAWAHARLAL KOTHARI Date: 2023.05.05 12:30:24 +05'30'
Kumarpal Kothari
Chief Financial Officer
PAN : AOMPK8049R

As per our report of even date
For R K Khanna & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000033N

VIPIN BALI Digitally signed by VIPIN BALI Date: 2023.05.05 14:33:22 +05'30'
Vipin Bali
Partner
M. No. 083436

Place : Noida
Date : 05-05-2023

Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Limited
CIN: U35100MH2006PLC285657
Statement of profit and loss for the period ended March 31,2023

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Revenue			
Revenue from contract with customers	27a	11,281	9,135
Other operating revenue	27b	262	99
Total revenue from operations		**11,543**	**9,234**
Other income	28	2,547	2,577
Total income		**14,090**	**11,811**
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	29	4,248	2,950
(Increase)/ decrease in inventory of finished goods and work-in-progress	30	(288)	(48)
Employee benefits expense	31	2,289	2,171
Finance costs	32	1,650	2,578
Depreciation and amortization expense	33	1,296	1,362
Other expenses	34	3,804	3,420
Total expenses		**12,999**	**12,433**
Profit/(Loss) before tax		**1,091**	**(622)**
Tax expenses		-	-
-Current tax		-	-
-Deferred tax expense/ (credit)		-	-
-Short/(Excess) Tax of Earlier Years		-	-
Total tax expense		**-**	**-**
Profit/(Loss) for the year		**1,091**	**(622)**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations: Gain/(Loss)		(21)	3
Deferred / Current tax on remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations			
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**(21)**	**3**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**1,069**	**(619)**
Earnings per share (absolute figures):	35		
Nominal value per share: INR 10/- (Previous year : INR 10/-)			
Basic		0.341	(0.195)
Diluted		0.336	(0.192)

Summary of significant accounting policies 2
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

For and on behalf of the Board

SANJAY MEHTA Digitally signed by SANJAY MEHTA Date: 2023.05.05 13:06:43 +05'30'
Sanjay Mehta
Director
DIN : 03215388

ASHOK TANDON Digitally signed by ASHOK TANDON Date: 2023.05.05 13:10:06 +05'30'
Ashok Tandon
Director
DIN : 00032733

RITU SETH Digitally signed by RITU SETH Date: 2023.05.05 13:00:30 +05'30'
Ritu Seth
Company Secretary
PAN : AVYPS9758C

KUMARPAL JAWAHARLAL KOTHARI
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DN: c=IN, st=Maharashtra,
2.5.4.20=c74388b8305495c9fa963b1c0df19815cb546ab12cc491dad60d6a826a8e22a0, postalCode=431006,
street=Aurangabad,
pseudonym=12458d12128a181ff85ffef46fc896f5,
serialNumber=4eb4b8a074110a8a8a79ac3e086ddb3940d9f46a54699b2153a641c25fec6de9, o=Personal,
cn=KUMARPAL JAWAHARLAL KOTHARI
Date: 2023.05.05 12:32:28 +05'30'
Kumarpal Kothari
Chief Financial Officer
PAN : AOMPK8049R

As per our report of even date
For R K Khanna & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000033N

VIPIN BALI Digitally signed by VIPIN BALI Date: 2023.05.05 14:33:46 +05'30'
Vipin Bali
Partner
M. No. 083436

Place : Noida
Date : 05-05-2023

Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Limited
CIN: U35100MH2006PLC285657
Statement of changes in equity for the period ended March 31,2023

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital

	Notes	Amount
As at April 01, 2021		**28,029**
Add: Issue of equity share capital in relation to conversion of 0% optionally fully convertible debentures into equity shares (refer note 16a)	16a	3,896
As at March 31, 2022		**31,925**
Add: Issue of equity share capital in relation to conversion of Compulsory convertible preference shares into equity shares	16a	40
As at March 31, 2023		**31,965**

B. Instruments equity in nature (Preference shares)

	Notes	Amount
As at April 01, 2021		**200**
Add: Shares issued during the year	16b	-
As at March 31, 2022		**200**
Add: Shares issued during the year	16b	-
As at March 31, 2023		**200**

C.

Other Equity		**Reserve and surplus**			**Other Items**		
	Notes	**Capital Reserve**	**Securities Premium**	**Retained Earnings**	**Equity component of compound financial instruments**	**Equity contribution from parent company**	**Total**
Balance as at April 01, 2021	**16b**	**31,666**	**8,071**	**(35,064)**	**238**	**276**	**5,188**
Add/(less):Profit/(Loss) for the year		-	-	(622)	-	-	**(622)**
Add: Other comprehensive income		-	-	3	-	-	**3**
Total comprehensive income for the year				**(619)**			**(619)**
Add: Addition on account of issue of Equity Shares	16b	-	5,104	-	-	-	**5,104**
Balance as at March 31, 2022		**31,666**	**13,175**	**(35,682)**	**238**	**276**	**9,673**
Add/(less):Profit/(Loss) for the year				1,091			**1,091**
Add: Other comprehensive income				(21)			**(21)**
Total comprehensive income for the year				**1,069**			**1,069**
Add: Addition on account of issue of Equity Shares*	16b		60				**60**
Adjustment on account conversion of compulsory convertible preference shares*	16b			25	(25)		**-**
Balance as at March 31, 2023		**31,666**	**13,235**	**(34,588)**	**213**	**276**	**10,802**

*On 24th March 2023, 1,000,000 Compulsory convertible preference shares were converted to equity shares of INR 10/- each (Fair value per share: INR 25). Accordingly 400,000 equity shares with paid up value of INR 40 Lakhs were issued and INR 60 Lakhs was credited to share premium account. On conversion equity portion (INR 25 Lakh) of relevant compulsory convertible preference shares was transferred to Retained earnings

For and on behalf of the Board

SANJAY MEHTA Digitally signed by SANJAY MEHTA Date: 2023.05.05 13:06:58 +05'30'

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Sanjay Mehta
Director
DIN : 03215388

Ashok Tandon
Director
DIN : 00032733

As per our report of even date
For R K Khanna & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000033N

RITU SETH Digitally signed by RITU SETH Date: 2023.05.05 13:00:46 +05'30'

KUMARPAL JAWAHARLAL KOTHARI Digitally signed by KUMARPAL JAWAHARLAL KOTHARI Date: 2023.05.05 12:34:05 +05'30'

VIPIN BALI Digitally signed by VIPIN BALI Date: 2023.05.05 14:34:17 +05'30'

Ritu Seth
Company Secretary
PAN : AVYPS9758C

Kumarpal Kothari
Chief Financial Officer
PAN : AOMPK8049R

Vipin Bali
Partner
M. No. 083436

Place : Noida
Date : 05-05-2023

Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Limited

CIN: U35100MH2006PLC285657

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

		For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
A.	**Cash flow from/(used in) operating activities:**		
	Net profit/(loss) before tax	1,091	(622)
	Adjustments for:		
	Depreciation & Amortisation	1,296	1,362
	Amortisation of government grants	(32)	(39)
	Gain on disposal of property, plant & equipment (net)	(4)	(5)
	Gain on disposal of investments	-	(20)
	Liabilities written back to the extent no longer required	(130)	(3)
	Provisions for doubtful debts written back	(2)	(3)
	Interest income	(621)	(803)
	Provision for employee benefits	11	38
	Finance costs	1,650	1,229
	Dividend income	(1,863)	(1,667)
	Interest and finance charges on debentures	-	1,350
	Provision for warranties	0	6
	Provision for impairment of loan to subsidiary	145	143
	Provision for slow moving Inventory	3	(2)
	Fair value gain on Investment through Profit & Loss account	(2)	-
	Unrealised foreign exchange loss /(gain) (net)	1	(4)
	Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes	**1,543**	**960**
	Changes in working Capital:		
	Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	222	58
	Increase/(decrease) in other financial liabilities	110	(20)
	Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	49	38
	(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	(292)	(247)
	(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(349)	(210)
	(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets	(20)	451
	(Increase)/decrease in other current assets	161	(124)
	(Increase)/decrease in other receivables	0	1,949
	Cash generated from/(used in) operations	**1,424**	**2,855**
	Less: Taxes paid	(20)	(40)
	Add: Income Tax Refund received	144	-
	Add: Interest on Income Tax Refund received	12	-
	Net cash generated from/(used in) operations (A)	**1,560**	**2,815**
B.	**Cash flow from/(used in) Investing activities:**		
	Payments for property, plant & equipment (including capital work in progress)	(732)	(3,494)
	Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment	4	6
	Proceeds on sale of investments	-	71
	Interest received	458	150
	(Purchase)/proceeds from maturity/ (investment) in bank deposits	(1)	(2)
	Investments in Mutual funds	(135)	-
	Investments in Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures	(1,980)	(6,270)
	Dividends received from subsidiary	1,863	1,667
	Loans given to related parties	(10)	(33)
	Repayments received of loans given to related party	3,845	-
	Net cash from/(used in) investing activities (B)	**3,312**	**(7,905)**

Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Limited

CIN: U35100MH2006PLC285657

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

		For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
C.	**Cash flow from/(used in) financing activities:**		
	Interest and finance charges on debentures	-	(3,478)
	Interest paid	(1,725)	(501)
	Payment of lease liabilities	(255)	(204)
	Repayment of loans from related parties	(2,500)	10,000
	Proceeds of loans from related parties	690	-
	Proceeds from long term borrowings	-	-
	Repayment of long term borrowings	(889)	(793)
	Net cash flow from/(used in) financing activities (C)	**(4,679)**	**5,024**
	Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents	**193**	**(67)**
	Add: Net Cash and Cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	(1,242)	(1,175)
	Cash and cash equivalents as at current year closing	**(1,049)**	**(1,242)**
	Cash and cash equivalents comprise of the following (Note 13)		
	Cash on hand	0	0
	Balances with banks	91	53
	Less: Cash credit loan (Refer Note 22)	(1,141)	(1,296)
	Cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet	**(1,049)**	**(1,242)**

Notes:

i) The above Cash flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard-7, "Statement of Cash Flow".

ii) The above Cash flow statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

For and on behalf of the Board

SANJAY MEHTA Digitally signed by SANJAY MEHTA Date: 2023.05.05 13:07:14 +05'30'

Sanjay Mehta
Director
DIN : 03215388

ASHOK TANDON Digitally signed by ASHOK TANDON Date: 2023.05.05 13:09:30 +05'30'

Ashok Tandon
Director
DIN : 00032733

As per our report of even date
For R K Khanna & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000033N

RITU SETH Digitally signed by RITU SETH Date: 2023.05.05 13:01:02 +05'30'

Ritu Seth
Company Secretary
PAN : AVYPS9758C

KUMARPAL JAWAHARLAL KOTHARI Digitally signed by KUMARPAL JAWAHARLAL KOTHARI DN: c=IN, st=Maharashtra, 2.5.4.20=c74388b8305495c9fa963b1c0df19815cb546ab12cc491dad60d6a826a8e22a0, postalCode=431006, street=Aurangabad, pseudonym=12458d12128a181ff85ffef46fc896f5, serialNumber=4eb4b8a074110a8a8a79ac3e086ddb3940d9f46a54699b2153a641c25fec6de9, o=Personal, cn=KUMARPAL JAWAHARLAL KOTHARI Date: 2023.05.05 12:35:39 +05'30'

Kumarpal Kothari
Chief Financial Officer
PAN : AOMPK8049R

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Vipin Bali
Partner
M. No. 083436

Place : Noida

Date : 05-05-2023

1. Corporate information

Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Limited (the 'Company') is wholly owned subsidiary company of Samvardhana Motherson International Limited (SAMIL) (formerly known as Motherson Sumi Systems Limited (MSSL)).

The Company was incorporated in July 2006. The objects clause of the Company was changed in the financial year 2017-18 to undertake the business of manufacturing, fabricating, assembling, buying, selling, importing, exporting, distributing and dealing in automobile parts of all kinds and descriptions, automotive and other parts and the Certificate of Registration confirming alteration of the objects clause of the Memorandum of Association was issued on 26th February, 2018 by the Registrar of Companies, Mumbai.

Up to 20th January 2022 erstwhile Samvardhana Motherson International Limited (SAMIL) held 100% shareholding (including 600 shares held by nominees) of the company. The Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai Bench vide its Order dated 22nd December, 2021 sanctioned the composite scheme of amalgamation and arrangement amongst Motherson Sumi Systems Limited (MSSL) and SAMIL resulting in merger of SAMIL with MSSL. The appointed and effective date of the merger is 21st January, 2022. Accordingly, equity shares held by SAMIL in the company stand transferred to MSSL on 21st January 2022 which then becomes the company's holding company w.e.f 21st January 2022. Also, nominees holding 600 equity shares become nominees of MSSL w.e.f the said date.
The name of Motherson Sumi Systems Limited (MSSL) was changed to Samvardhana Motherson International Limited (SAMIL) w.e.f 18 May 2022.

2.1 Significant accounting policies

A. Basis of preparation

Compliance with Ind-AS

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind-AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time).
The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments) which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount.
The financial statements are presented in INR and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs, except when otherwise stated. Amount appearing as zero “0” in the financial statements are below the rounding off norm

B. Presentation of financial statements

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind-AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time).

Financial assets and financial liabilities are generally reported gross in the balance sheet. They are only offset and reported net when, in addition to having an unconditional legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts without being contingent on a future event, the parties also intend to settle on a net basis in all of the

i) The normal course of business
ii) The event of default
iii) The event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the company and/or its counterparties

Summary of significant accounting policies

C. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

• Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
• Held primarily for the purpose of trading.
• Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
• Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

• It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
• It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
• It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
• There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

D. Foreign currencies

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional currency is Indian Rupee (INR) and the financial statements are presented in Indian

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognized in profit and loss. They are deferred in other comprehensive income if they relate to qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges or are attributable to part of the net investment in a foreign operation. A monetary item for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future is considered as a part of the entity's net investment in that foreign operation.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. For example, translation differences on non-monetary assets and liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in profit and loss as part of the fair value gain or loss and translation differences on non-monetary assets such as equity investments (other than investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates) classified as FVTOCI are recognized in other comprehensive income.

E. Revenue recognition and other income

The Company recognizes revenue from contracts with customers based on a five-step model as set out in IND AS

Step 1. Identify contract(s) with a customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for every contract that must be met.

Step 2. Identify performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer a good or service to the customer.

Step 3. Determine the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Step 4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.

Step 5. Recognize revenue when (or as) the company satisfies a performance obligation.

The company satisfies a performance obligation and recognizes revenue over time, if one of the following criteria
(a) Company has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.
(b) The Company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created
(c) The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance as the Company performs.

For performance obligations where one of the above conditions are not met, revenue is recognized at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied.

When the company satisfies a performance obligation by delivering the promised goods or services it creates a contract based asset on the amount of consideration earned by the performance. Where the amount of consideration received from a customer exceeds the amount of revenue recognized this gives rise to a contract liability.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes and duty. The company assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria to determine if it is acting as principal or agent.

Revenue is recognized to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates. Revenue from sale of goods is recognized at single point of time and when each performance obligation is satisfied, usually on delivery of the goods.

Sale of services

Revenues from the sale of services are recorded at single point of time when the performance obligation as per contract has been satisfied.

Interest Income

Interest is recognised using the effective interest rate (EIR) method, as income for the period in which it occurs. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, charges, call

Export incentive

Export incentive is recognized on accrual basis.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

F. Income tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in India. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the standalone financial statements. Deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit nor loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilize those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognized in profit and loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

G. Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

As a Lessee

The company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) Right-of-use assets

The company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

- Motor vehicles and machineries 0 to 5 years.
- Premises 5 years.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section 2 (h) Impairment of non-financial assets

ii) Lease Liabilities.

At the commencement date of the lease, the company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment
The company's lease liabilities are included in Interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

As a Lessor
Lease income from operating leases where the Company is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate the lessor for the expected inflationary cost increases. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their respective nature.

H. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

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. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used. Impairment losses including Impairment on inventories, are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually at the end of the financial year at the CGU level, as appropriate, and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

I. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand short term deposits 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 change in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's

J. Financial instruments

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 assets

Initial recognition and measurement
All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company

Subsequent measurement
For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Debt instruments at amortized cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortized cost
A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortized 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.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized 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.

The EIR amortization is included in finance income in the profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the profit and loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:
a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss. On de-recognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from the equity to statement of profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income in statement of profit and loss using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.
In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not
Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

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

Investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are recognised at cost in accordance with IND AS 27

De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily de-recognized (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortized cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance.
- Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI
- Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18
- Loan commitments which are not measured as at FVTPL
- Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the P&L. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

- Financial assets measured as at amortized cost, contractual revenue receivables and lease receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the Gross carrying amount.
- Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: ECL is presented as a provision in the balance sheet, i.e. as a liability. Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI: For debt instruments measured at FVTOCI, the expected credit losses do not reduce the carrying amount in the balance sheet, which remains at fair value. Instead, an amount equal to the allowance that would arise if the asset was measured at amortized cost is recognized in other comprehensive income as the 'accumulated impairment amount'.

The Company does not have any purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets, i.e., financial assets which are credit impaired on purchase/ origination.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement
The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the profit and loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated Ind AS as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized 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. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to borrowings and other payables.

Financial guarantee contracts
Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognized less cumulative amortization.

De-recognition
A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de - recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Off- setting of financial instruments
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realized the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

K. Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives 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 economic best 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, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized 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

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Company determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operations.

External values are involved for valuation of significant assets and liabilities, if any. At each reporting date, the Company analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be premeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies.

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

L. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Capital work in progress are stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items and the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit and loss as incurred.

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its property, plant and equipment recognized as at April 1, 2017 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of property, plant and equipment.

The cost of self-generated assets comprises of raw material, components, direct labour, other direct cost and related production overheads.

Depreciation methods and useful lives

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives of the assets:

Assets	**Useful Life (in years)**
Building	30.0
Furniture & Fixtures	6.0
Vehicles	4.0
Plant & Machinery	10.0
Office Equipments	5.0
Electrical Installation	10.0
Factory Equipments	7.5
Molds & Dies	6.0
Computers	3.0

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

In respect of revalued assets, depreciation is provided on the revalued amounts over the remaining useful life of the assets at the SLM rates. Leasehold land/ leasehold improvements are amortized over the period of lease/ balance period of lease respectively.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Consequent to amalgamation of Motherson Advanced Tooling Solutions and Motherson Sintermetal Technology with the Company, a technical evaluation by Chartered Engineers of the useful life property, plant and equipment of the merging companies was undertaken and depreciation is now being charged on straight line method on the values at which the assets were transferred to the Company on the appointed date, i.e. March 22. 2018, over the balance re-evaluated useful life of the assets.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

The useful life for amortization adopted is:

Assets	Useful life in years
Software	3.0

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its intangible assets recognised as on April 1, 2017 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost

M. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and conditions are accounted for as follows:

Raw Materials: - cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

Finished goods and work in progress: - cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing costs. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

Store & Spares: - cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

N. Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions

Provisions for legal claims, product warranties and make good obligations are recognized when the Company has a present (legal or constructive) obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognized for

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognized even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

O. Employee benefits

Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

Provident Fund & Employee State Insurance

Contribution towards provident fund and employee state insurance for employees is made to the regulatory authorities, where the Company has no further obligations. Such benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company does not carry any further obligations, apart from the contributions made on a monthly basis. The company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as expenditure in the statement of profit and loss, when an employee renders the related service.

Gratuity

The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit plan (the "Gratuity Plan") covering eligible employees in accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment.

The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of each year. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of government bonds. Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet. Past-service costs are recognized immediately in income.

Compensated Absences

Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encashed within 12 months from the end of the year end are treated as short term employee benefits. The obligation towards the same is measured at the expected cost of accumulating compensated absences as the additional amount expected to be paid as a result of the unused entitlement as at the year end.

Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encashed beyond 12 months from the end of the year end are treated as other long term employee benefits. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of each year. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of government bonds. Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise. Past-service

P. Dividends

The Management of the Company shall advice the board of Directors of the Company any amount to be recommended as final Dividend. Accordingly, the Board of Directors may recommend / Propose final dividend payable to shareholders in its meeting after considering various other parameters. The dividend proposed by the board to be approved by Shareholders in the Annual General Meeting before distributed to the shareholders.

Unit of dividend declaration: The dividend shall be declared on per share basis only.

The dividend distribution are subject to applicable provision of "Companies Act 2013 " on dividend distribution.

Q. Earnings per share

i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit and loss attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period.

The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

ii) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into

- the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- The weighted average number of additional ordinary shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

R. Standards issued but not yet effective

The amendments to standard that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they

2.2 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, there are no significant judgements established by the management.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market change or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

i) Useful life of property, plant and equipment

The Company uses its technical expertise along with historical and industry trends for determining the economic life of an asset/component of an asset. The useful lives are reviewed by management periodically and revised, if appropriate. In case of a revision, the unamortized depreciable amount is charged over the remaining useful life of

ii) Taxes

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations, changes in tax laws, and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the nature of business differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Company establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective domicile of the companies.

Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Limited
CIN: U35100MH2006PLC285657
Notes to the financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

3. Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Leasehold Land	Buildings	Plant & Machinery	Factory Equipment	Office equipments	Electrical Installation	Furniture & fixtures	Dies and Tools	Vehicles	Computers	Total	Capital work-in-progress
Year ended March 31, 2022												
Gross carrying amount												
Opening gross carrying amount as at April 01, 2021	4,818	1,200	6,137	628	101	362	28	94	0	21	**13,389**	**1,478**
Additions	-	52	1,073	30	9	-	6	-	-	10	**1,179**	3,470
Addition on account of acquisition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-
Disposals	-	-	(11)	-	(1)	(3)	-	-	-	-	**(16)**	(1,155)
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2022	**4,818**	**1,253**	**7,199**	**657**	**108**	**359**	**34**	**94**	**0**	**30**	**14,553**	**3,793**
Accumulated depreciation												
Opening accumulated depreciation as at April 01, 2021	277	120	2,245	414	74	210	17	93	0	16	**3,467**	-
Depreciation charge during the year	92	40	828	141	19	60	3	1.11	0.12	4	**1,188**	
Disposals	-	-	(10)	-	(1)	(3)	-	-	-	-	**(14)**	-
Closing accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2022	**369**	**160**	**3,063**	**556**	**92**	**267**	**20**	**94**	**0**	**20**	**4,641**	**-**
Net carrying amount as at March 31,2022	**4,449**	**1,093**	**4,136**	**102**	**16**	**92**	**14**	**(0)**	**(0)**	**11**	**9,912**	**3,793**

Particulars	Leasehold Land	Buildings	Plant & Machinery	Factory Equipment	Office equipments	Electrical Installation	Furniture & fixtures	Dies and Tools	Vehicles	Computers	Total	Capital work-in-progress
Year ended March 31, 2023												
Gross carrying amount												
Opening gross carrying amount as at April 01, 2022	4,818	1,253	7,199	657	108	359	34	94	0	30	**14,553**	**3,793**
Additions	9	-	1,384	74	5	-	5	-	-	7	**1,484**	671
Addition on account of acquisition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-
Disposals	-	-	(16)	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	**(18)**	(1,216)
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2023	**4,827**	**1,253**	**8,567**	**731**	**114**	**356**	**39**	**94**	**0**	**38**	**16,018**	**3,247**
Accumulated depreciation												
Opening accumulated depreciation as at April 01, 2022	369	160	3,063	556	92	267	20	94	0	20	**4,641**	-
Depreciation charge during the year	92	42	874	25	8	34	4	-	-	5	**1,083**	
Disposals	-	-	(16)	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	**(18)**	-
Closing accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2023	**461**	**202**	**3,921**	**581**	**100**	**299**	**24**	**94**	**0**	**25**	**5,706**	**-**
Net carrying amount as at March 31,2023	**4,366**	**1,051**	**4,645**	**150**	**14**	**58**	**15**	**(0)**	**(0)**	**13**	**10,312**	**3,247**

Note: Refer to Note 41 for information on Property, plant and equipment given as security by the company for credit facilities obtained from Banks

Capital work in progress (CWIP) ageing schedule

Capital work in progress (CWIP)	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	31-Mar-23
Projects in progress*	275	2,973		-	**3,247**
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total	275	2,973	-	-	**3,247**

***Capital work in progress comprises Plant & Machinery under installtion both at MATS Division and MST Division and expected to be brougt into use by end of FY 2023-24.**

Capital work in progress (CWIP) ageing schedule

Capital work in progress (CWIP)	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	31-Mar-22
Projects in progress*	2,998	795	-	-	**3,793**
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total	2,998	795	-	-	**3,793**

***Capital work in progress comprises Plant & Machinery under installtion both at MATS Division and MST Division. CWIP at MATS Division is expected to be bought in use by end of FY 2022-23 and that of MST Division by end of FY 2023-24.**

Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Limited
CIN: U35100MH2006PLC285657
Notes to the financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

4A. Intangible assets	**Software**	**Under development**
Year ended March 31, 2022		
Gross carrying amount	**-**	**-**
Opening gross carrying amount as at April 01, 2021	49	1
Additions	1	(1)
Disposals	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2022	**51**	**-**
Accumulated amortisation		
Opening accumulated amortisation as at April 01, 2021	41	-
Amortisation charge during the year	7	
Disposals	-	-
Closing accumulated amortisation as at March 31, 2022	**48**	**-**
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2022	**2**	**-**
Year ended March 31, 2023		
Gross carrying amount	**-**	**-**
Opening gross carrying amount as at April 01, 2022	51	-
Additions	2	-
Disposals	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2023	**53**	**-**
Accumulated amortisation		
Opening accumulated amortisation as at April 01, 2022	48	-
Amortisation charge during the year	3	
Disposals	-	-
Closing accumulated amortisation as at March 31, 2023	**51**	**-**
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2023	**2**	**-**

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(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

4B. Right of use assets

Particulars	Vehicles	Premises	Machinery	Total
Year ended March 31, 2022				
Gross carrying amount				
Opening gross carrying amount as at April 01, 2021	**97**	**503**	**309**	**910**
Addition during the year	6	-	-	**6**
Disposal during the year	-	-	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2022	**103**	**503**	**309**	**916**
Accumulated depreciation				
Opening accumulated amortisation as at April 01, 2021	**51**	**220**	**222**	**492**
Depreciation charge during the year	19	110	38	167
Disposals				
Closing accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2022	**70**	**330**	**260**	**659**
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2022	**33**	**174**	**49**	**257**
Year ended March 31, 2023				
Gross carrying amount				
Opening gross carrying amount as at April 01, 2022	**103**	**503**	**309**	**916**
Addition during the year	26	169	-	**195**
Disposal during the year	30	-	-	**30**
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2023	**100**	**672**	**309**	**1,081**
Accumulated depreciation				
Opening accumulated amortisation as at April 01, 2022	**70**	**330**	**260**	**659**
Depreciation charge during the year	12	166	32	210
Disposals	**18**			18
Closing accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2023	**64**	**495**	**291**	**851**
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2023	**36**	**177**	**18**	**230**

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

5. Non-Current investments

	March 31,2023	March 31,2022
Investment in subsidiaries		
(Unquoted instruments valued at cost unless stated otherwise)		
Investment In Equity Shares		
Investment in subsidiary companies:		
Samvardhana Motherson Refrigeration Product Ltd	0	0
40,00,000 (March 31, 2022: 40,00,000) equity shares of INR 10/- each, fully paid-up		
Motherson Techno Tools Ltd	11,565	11,565
20,09,863 (March 31, 2022: 20,09,863) equity shares of INR 10/- each, fully paid-up		
Saks Ancilliaries Ltd	1,146	1,146
14,52,690 (March 31, 2022: 14,52,690) equity shares of INR 10/- each, fully paid-up		
Samvardhana Motherson Auto System Pvt Ltd	101	101
10,10,000 (March 31, 2022: 10,10,000) equity shares of INR 10/- each, fully paid-up		
Additional equity contribution in subsidiary		
Samvardhana Motherson Auto System Pvt Ltd	19	19
Motherson Machinery & Automation Ltd	70	70
5,00,000 (March 31, 2022: 5,00,000) equity shares of INR 10/- each, fully paid-up		
Motherson Sintermetal Technology B.V		
70,000 (March 31, 2022: 70,000) equity shares of Euro 1/- each, fully paid-up	10,560	10,560
TOTAL (A)	**23,461**	**23,461**

	March 31,2023	March 31,2022
Investment in associate companies:		
AES (India) Engineering Ltd	445	445
12,48,000 (March 31, 2022: 12,48,000) equity shares of INR 10/- each, fully paid-up		
TOTAL (B)	**445**	**445**
Investment in joint venture companies:		
Nissin Advanced Coating Indo Co Pvt Ltd	691	691
68,60,000 (March 31, 2022: 68,60,000) equity shares of INR 10/- each, fully paid-up		
Anest Iwata Motherson Coating Equipment Private Ltd,	1,229	1,229
98,000 (March 31, 2022: 98000) equity shares of INR 10/- each, fully paid-up		
Anest Iwata Motherson Private Ltd,	3,611	3,611
1,89,06,650 (March 31, 2022: 1,89,06,650) equity shares of INR 10/- each, fully paid-up		
Motherson Auto Solutions Ltd	19,842	17,862
29,09,60,000 (March 31, 2022: 27,11,60,000) equity shares of INR 10/- each, fully paid-up		
TOTAL (C)	**25,372**	**23,392**

	March 31,2023	March 31,2022
Unquoted - Preference shares		
Subsidiary Companies		
Samvardhana Motherson Refrigeration Product Ltd		
1,92,00,000 (March 31, 2022: 1,92,00,000) 7% Optionally convertible cumulative redeemable preference shares of INR 10/- each, fully paid-up	0	0
Samvardhana Motherson Auto Systems Pvt Ltd		
15,00,000 (March 31, 2022: 15,00,000) Preference Shares of INR 10/- each, fully paid up	150	150
TOTAL (C)	**150**	**150**
Total Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures -Gross	**49,428**	**47,448**
Less: Impairment allowance for Motherson Sintermetal Technology B.V	**(10,560)**	**(10,560)**
Total Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures -Net	**38,868**	**36,888**
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	49,428	47,448
Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investments	(10,560)	(10,560)

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

6. Loans

	March 31,2023		March 31,2022	
	Current	**Non-current**	**Current**	**Non-current**
(Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)				
Loans to related parties	1,286	2,598	1,190	6,529
	1,286	2,598	1,190	6,529
Less: Provision for impairment of loan	(16)	(133)	(70)	(69)
Total	**1,270**	**2,465**	**1,120**	**6,460**

Loan to related parties comprises :

Samvardhana Motherson Refrigeration Product Limited* (Refer (i) and (ii) below	16	133	70	69
Less : Impaired	(16)	(133)	(70)	(69)
Samvardhana Motherson Auto System Private Limited	500	200	-	750
Samvardhana Motherson Global Carriers Limited (Refer (ii) below)		580	580	-
Samvardhana Motherson Auto Component Private Limited	-	-	-	3,395
Samvardhana Motherson Maadhyam International Limited (Refer (ii) below	-	160	140	20
Youngshin Motherson Auto Tech Limited	-	-	400	-
Motherson Invenzen Xlab Pvt Limited	770	1,525	-	2,295
Total	**1,270**	**2,465**	**1,120**	**6,460**

(i). Vide agreement dated March 21, 2018, the Company purchased investments in equity and preference shares held by and loans advanced to certain companies by its then holding company Samvardhana Motherson International Ltd; the loans purchased includes loans to Samvardhana Motherson Refrigeration Product Limited (SMRPL) amounting to INR 1,438 Lakhs purchased at NIL value.

During FY 2022-23, a further loan of INR 10 lakh has been given, taking the total loan given to SMRPL including INR 119 lakh given in earlier years and loan of INR 20 lakh purchased from the then holding company Samvardhana Motherson International Ltd (excluding INR 1,438 lakh mentioned above), to INR 149 lakh.

Interest accrued during the year is INR 135 lakh and the total amount due as at 31st March 2023 is: Loans INR 149 lakh and Interest INR 499 lakh as given below:

Particulars	Upto 31st March 2022	For FY 2022-23	As at 31st March 2023
Principal	139	10	149
Interest	364	135	499
Total	503	145	648

Based on a financial assessment of SMRPL, the entire amount of INR 648 lakh stands impaired in the books of the company.

(ii). Loans to the following entities due wihin FY2022-23 have been further extended upon the same terms and conditions as given below:

Name	Interest Rate	Amount of Loan	Earlier maturity date	New maturity date
Samvardhana Motherson Global Carrier Limited	8.5% p.a.	100	22/05/2022	22/05/2025
	8.5% p.a.	130	28/05/2022	28/05/2025
	8.5% p.a.	20	06/04/2022	06/04/2025
	8.5% p.a.	80	02/11/2022	02/11/2025
	8.5% p.a.	200	20/11/2022	20/11/2025
	8.5% p.a.	50	24/11/2022	24/11/2025
Samvardhana Motherson Maadhyam International Ltd.	8.5% p.a.	100	30/06/2022	30/06/2025
	8.5% p.a.	40	11/05/2022	11/05/2025
Samvardhana Motherson Refrigeration Product Ltd.	7.75% p.a	25	02/04/2022	02/04/2025
	7.75% p.a	30	08/04/2022	08/04/2025
	7.75% p.a	15	24/07/2022	24/07/2025
Total		**790**		

7. Other financial assets

	March 31,2023		March 31,2022	
(Unsecured, considered good)	**Current**	**Non-current**	**Current**	**Non-current**
Security Deposits	10	123	8	102
Deposits with bank having original maturity of more than 12 months*	-	62	-	62
Interest accrued on deposits with bank	-	57	-	49
Interest accrued on security deposit	1		1	-
Interest accrued on loans given to subsidiary and joint venture companies	855	1,155	132	1,736
Less: Provision for impairment of interest (refer note 6)	(468)	(31)	(14)	(349)
Total	**398**	**1,367**	**127**	**1,599**

*Deposits held by bank as margin for bank guarantees.
Margin money as at March 31, 2023: INR 62 Lakhs (Margin money as at March 31, 2022: INR 62 Lakh)

8. Deferred tax assets (Net)

The company has carried out a computation of deferred tax which is given below

Year ended March 31, 2023	As at April 01, 2022	(Charge)/ credit to Statement of Profit and Loss	(Charge)/credit to other comprehensive income	As at March 31, 2023
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(32)	31	-	(1)
Borrowings	25	(6)	-	20
Right of Use assets	65	(7)	-	58
Total deferred tax liabilities	**57**	**19**	**-**	**76**
Set-off of deferred tax assets pursuant to set-off provisions				
Allowance for doubtful debts - trade receivables	19	(0)	-	19
Provision for slow moving inventories	23	1	-	23
Provision for employee benefits	90	14	(5)	98
Impairment allowance on interest accrued	127	37	-	163
Provision for impairment of investment	2,658	-	-	2,658
Unabsorbed depreciation	2,019	(315)	-	1,704
Impact of lease liability	76	(10)	-	66
Other adjustments	39	1	-	39
Total deferred tax assets	**5,050**	**(274)**	**(5)**	**4,771**
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	**4,993**	**(293)**	**(5)**	**4,695**
Less: Unrecognized deferred tax assets*	(4,993)	293	5	(4,695)
Recognised deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	-	-	-	-

*The Company has not recognised net deferred tax assets, in absense of virtual certainity of sufficient taxable profits in the near future to realise the same.

Year ended March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021	(Charge)/ credit to Statement of Profit and Loss	(Charge)/credit to other comprehensive income	As at March 31, 2022
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	8	(41)	-	(32)
Borrowings	31	(6)	-	25
Right of Use assets	105	(41)	-	65
Total deferred tax liabilities	**144**	**(87)**	**-**	**57**
Set-off of deferred tax assets pursuant to set-off provisions				
Allowance for doubtful debts - trade receivables	28	(9)	-	19
Provision for slow moving inventories	23	(1)	-	23
Provision for employee benefits	81	8	1	90
Impairment allowance on interest accrued	91	35	-	127
Provision for impairment of investment	2,658	-	-	2,658
Carry forward of losses	3,857	-	-	-
Unabsorbed depreciation	1,963	57	-	2,019
Impact of lease liability	118	(41)	-	76
Other adjustments	36	2	-	39
Total deferred tax assets	**8,856**	**51**	**1**	**5,050**
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	**8,711**	**138**	**1**	**4,993**
Less: Unrecognized deferred tax assets*	(8,711)	(138)	(1)	(4,993)
Recognised deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	-	-	-	-

Note: In the view of restructuring that has taken place within the Group resulting in change in shareholding of the company, deferred tax assets of INR 3,857 lakh on carry forward of business losses till 31-03-2021 have not been recognized as these losses are not available to company any more pursuant to section 79 of Income Tax Act, 1961.

*The Company has not recognised net deferred tax assets, in absense of virtual certainity of sufficient taxable profits in the near future to realise the same.

9. Other non-current assets

	March 31,2023	March 31,2022
Secured:		
Capital advances - Secured against bank guarantee	27	27
Unsecured:		
Capital advances	-	-
Prepaid expenses	0	1
Total	**27**	**28**

10. Inventories

	March 31,2023	March 31,2022
Raw materials and components	680	640
Work-in-progress	946	662
Finished goods	126	122
Tools & Moulds	507	522
Consumables, stores and maintenance spares	254	217
Goods - in - transit (Purchase)	-	-
Total	**2,512**	**2,163**
Less: Provision in respect of slow-moving inventory*	(92)	(90)
Total	**2,420**	**2,074**
Amount recognised in profit and loss:		

*Provision created in respect of slow moving inventory in FY2022-23: INR 2 Lakh (In FY2021-22: NIL).

11. Current investments

	March 31,2023	March 31,2022
Investment in equity instruments at FVTPL		
Unquoted		
UTI Overnight Fund - Direct Growth Plan 4475.27 units (March 31, 2022: Nil Units)	137	-
Total current investments	**137**	**-**
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	137	-

12. Trade receivables

	March 31,2023	March 31,2022
(Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)		
Related parties	67	31
Others	2,404	2,145
Credit impaired	74	75
	2,544	**2,251**
Less: Allowance for credit impaired trade receivables	(74)	(75)
Total	**2,470**	**2,176**

Trade Receivables aging schedule

Undisputed	**Trade receivables – considered good**		**Trade receivables – credit impaired**	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	**March 31, 2023**	March 31, 2022
Current but not due	1,720	1,408	-	-
Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
Less than 6 Months	680	703	-	-
6 months – 1 year	63	44	1	-
1-2 years	-	15	-	3
2-3 years	8	6	1	7
More than 3 years	-	-	30	33
Total	**2,470**	**2,176**	**33**	**43**

Disputed	**Trade receivables – considered good**		**Trade receivables – credit impaired**	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	**March 31, 2023**	March 31, 2022
Current but not due	-	-	-	-
Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
Less than 6 Months	-	-	-	-
6 months – 1 year	-	-	-	-
1-2 years	-	-	-	-
2-3 years	-	-	4	-
More than 3 years	-	-	36	32
Total	**-**	**-**	**41**	**32**

13 Cash and cash equivalents

	March 31,2023	March 31,2022
Balances with banks:		
- in current accounts	66	53
Cash on hand	0	0
Total	**66**	**53**

13(b). Other bank balances

	March 31,2023	March 31,2022
Deposits with maturity of less than 12 months	25	-
Total	**25**	**-**

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	March 31,2022	Cash Flow	Non Cash Items*	March 31,2023
Non current borrowings (including current maturity of long term borrowing)	4,308	(199)	22	4,131
Current borrowings	15,146	(2,655)	-	12,491
Current and non current lease liabilities	304	(255)	215	264
Total liabilities from financing activities	**19,758**	**(3,108)**	**237**	**16,886**

	March 31,2021	Cash Flow	Non Cash Items*	March 31,2022
Non current borrowings (including current maturity of long term borrowing)	14,078	(793)	(8,978)	4,308
Current borrowings	5,368	9,778	-	15,146
Current and non current lease liabilities	467	(204)	40	304
Total liabilities from financing activities	**19,914**	**8,781**	**(8,937)**	**19,758**

*Non cash items include new leases taken or termination of lease contracts in case of lease liabilities, adjustments under IND AS for Corporate guarantee taken in case of borrowings and conversion of 0% optionally fully convertible debentures into equity shares (Refer note 16.A).

14. Current tax assets (net)

	March 31,2023	March 31,2022
Opening balance	161	120
Add: Income Tax paid	20	40
Less: Refund received	(144)	-
Closing balance	**36**	**161**

15. Other current assets

	March 31,2023	March 31,2022
(Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)		
Advance to suppliers	42	8
Balances with government authorities	157	345
Prepaid expenses	38	23
Other advances*	27	44
Export incentive receivable	3	8
Total	**267**	**428**

*Includes amount deposited in Labour Court in respect of a dispute with an ex-employee: As at March 31, 2023: INR 11 Lakh (As at March 31, 2022: INR 9 Lakh).

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

16 Share capital

	March 31,2023	March 31,2022
Authorised:		
36,20,00,000 Equity Shares of INR 10/- each (March 31, 2022: 36,20,00,000)	36,200	36,200
8,65,00,000 7% Optionally Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference Share of INR 10/- each (March 31, 2022: 86,500,000)	8,650	8,650
	44,850	**44,850**

16.A Equity Share Capital

a. Issued, Subscribed and Paid up:

	March 31,2023	March 31,2022
31,96,47,307 Equity Share of INR 10/- each, fully paid-up (March 31, 2022: 31,92,47,307)	31,965	31,925
Total	**31,965**	**31,925**

b. Movement in equity share capital

	Numbers	Amount
As at March 31,2021	**28,02,86,269**	**28,029**
Add: Issued during the year (on 25th March 2022)*	3,89,61,038	3,896
As at March 31,2022	**31,92,47,307**	**31,925**
Add: Issued during the year (on 24th March 2023)**	4,00,000	40
As at March 31,2023	**31,96,47,307**	**31,965**

*On 25th March 2022, 0% optionally fully convertible debentures amounting to INR 9,000 Lakhs were converted to equity shares of INR 10 each (Fair value per share: INR 23.10). Accordingly 38,961,038 equity shares amounting to INR 3,896 Lakhs were issued and INR 5,104 Lakhs was credited to share premium account.

**On 24th March 2023, 1,000,000 Compulsory convertible preference shares were converted to equity shares of INR 10/- each (Fair value per share: INR 25). Accordingly 400,000 equity shares with paid up value of INR 40 Lakhs were issued and INR 60 Lakhs was credited to share premium account. On conversion equity portion (INR 25 Lakh) of relevant compulsory convertible preference shares was transferred to Retained earnings

c. Shares held by the promoters at the end of the year

FY 2022-23

Sr No	Name	No of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
1	Samvardhana Motherson International Ltd (formerly known as Motherson Sumi Systems Ltd)	31,96,47,307	100%	100%

FY 2021-22 (From January 21, 2022)

Sr No	Name	No of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
1	Motherson Sumi Systems Ltd	31,92,47,307	100%	100%

Up to 20th January 2022 erstwhile Samvardhana Motherson International Limited (SAMIL) held 100% shareholding (including 600 shares held by nominees) of the company. The Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai Bench vide its Order dated 22nd December, 2021 sanctioned the composite scheme of amalgamation and arrangement amongst Motherson Sumi Systems Limited (MSSL) and SAMIL resulting in merger of SAMIL with MSSL. The appointed and effective date of the merger is 21st January, 2022. Accordingly, equity shares held by SAMIL in the company stand transferred to MSSL on 21st January 2022 which then becomes the company's holding company wef 21st January 2022. Also, nominees holding 600 equity shares become nominees of MSSL wef the said date.

The name of Motherson Sumi Systems Limited (MSSL) was changed to Samvardhana Motherson International Limited (SAMIL) w.e.f 18 May 2022.

FY 2021-22 (upto January 20, 2022)

Sr No	Name	No of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
1	Erstwhile Samvardhana Motherson International Ltd	28,02,86,269	100%	(100%)

d. Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of INR 10/- per share. Each holder of equity is entitled to one vote per share held. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend, if proposed by the Board of Directors, is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend.

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

16.B Instruments entirely equity in nature

a. Issued, Subscribed and Paid up:

	March 31,2023	March 31,2022
20,00,000 Preference shares of INR 10/- each, fully paid-up (March 31, 2022: 20,00,000)	200	200
Total	**200**	**200**

b. Movement in instruments entirely equity in nature

Preference shares:	March 31,2023	March 31,2022
As at March 31,2022	**200**	**200**
Add: Issued during the year	-	-
As at March 31,2023	**200**	**200**

c. Shares held by the promoters at the end of the year

	FY 2022-23			
Sr No	**Name**	**No of Shares**	**% of total shares**	**% Change during the year**
1	Samvardhana Motherson International Ltd (formerly known as Motherson Sumi Systems Ltd)	20,00,000	100%	NIL

	FY 2021-22 (From January 21, 2022)			
Sr No	**Name**	**No of Shares**	**% of total shares**	**% Change during the year**
1	Motherson Sumi Systems Ltd	20,00,000	100%	100%

Up to 20th January 2022 erstwhile Samvardhana Motherson International Limited (SAMIL) held 100% shareholding of the company. The Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai Bench vide its Order dated 22nd December, 2021 sanctioned the composite scheme of amalgamation and arrangement amongst Motherson Sumi Systems Limited (MSSL) and SAMIL resulting in merger of SAMIL with MSSL. The appointed and effective date of the merger is 21st January, 2022. Accordingly, equity shares held by SAMIL in the company stand transferred to MSSL on 21st January 2022 which then becomes the company's holding company wef 21st January 2022.

The name of Motherson Sumi Systems Limited (MSSL) was changed to Samvardhana Motherson International Limited (SAMIL) w.e.f 18 May 2022.

	FY 2021-22 (upto January 20, 2022)			
Sr No	**Name**	**No of Shares**	**% of total shares**	**% Change during the year**
1	Erstwhile Samvardhana Motherson International Ltd	20,00,000	100%	(100%)

d. Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

Preference shares:

The preference shares shall be redeemed/converted in equity shares with in a period of 20 years from the date of issue at the discretion of the Board of Directors of the company (20,00,000 preference shares were alloted on March 15, 2010). In case preference shares are to be redeemed it shall be done at issue price i.e. INR 10/- per share.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their share holding.

17. Other equity

	March 31,2023	March 31,2022
Equity contribution from parent company	276	276
Securities premium	13,235	13,175
Capital Reserve	31,666	31,666
Retained earnings	(34,588)	(35,682)
Equity portion of compound financial instruments	213	238
Total reserves and surplus	**10,802**	**9,673**

(i) Equity contribution from parent company

	March 31,2023	March 31,2022
Opening balance	276	276
Add: Addition during the year	-	-
Closing balance	**276**	**276**

(ii) Securities premium

	March 31,2023	March 31,2022
Opening balance	**13,175**	**8,071**
Add: Proceeds from conversion of debentures into Equity shares*	-	5,104
Add: Proceeds from conversion of complusory convertible preference shares into Equity shares**	60	-
Closing balance	**13,235**	**13,175**

*On 25th March 2022, 0% optionally fully convertible debentures amounting to INR 9,000 Lakhs were converted to equity shares of INR 10 each (Fair value per share: INR 23.10). Accordingly 38,961,038 equity shares amounting to INR 3,896 Lakhs were issued and INR 5,104 Lakhs was credited to share premium account.

**As stated above on 24th March 2023, 1,000,000 Compulsory convertible preference shares were converted to equity shares of INR 10/- each (Fair value per share: INR 25). Accordingly 400,000 equity shares with paid up value of INR 40 Lakhs were issued and INR 60 Lakhs was credited to share premium account. On conversion equity portion (INR 25 Lakh) of relevant compulsory convertible preference shares was transferred to Retained earnings

(iii) Capital Reserve	**March 31,2023**	**March 31,2022**
Opening balance	31,666	31,666
Closing balance	**31,666**	**31,666**

(iv) Retained earnings	**March 31,2023**	**March 31,2022**
Opening balance	(35,682)	(35,064)
Add: Additions during the year	1,091	(622)
(Add)/Less: Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligation: (Gain)/Loss	(21)	3
Add: Transferred from other equity	25	-
Closing balance	**(34,588)**	**(35,682)**

(v) Equity portion of compound financial instruments - Refer Notes below

	March 31,2023	**March 31,2022**
Opening balance	**238**	**238**
Less: Transferred to retained earnings*	(25)	-
Closing balance	**213**	**238**

*As stated above on 24th March 2023, 1,000,000 Compulsory convertible preference shares were converted to equity shares of INR 10/- each (Fair value per share: INR 25). Accordingly 400,000 equity shares with paid up value of INR 40 Lakhs were issued and INR 60 Lakhs was credited to share premium account. On conversion equity portion (INR 25 Lakh) of relevant compulsory convertible preference shares was transferred to retained earnings.

Shares held by the promoters at the end of the year

	March 31,2023		**March 31,2022**	
	Nos.	**%**	**Nos.**	**%**
7% Optionally Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares				
Samvardhana Motherson International Ltd (formerly known as Motherson Sumi Systems Ltd)	25,00,000	100.00%	25,00,000	100.00%

Equity component of optionally convertible redeemable preference shares

	Numbers	**Amount**
As at March 31,2022	**25,00,000**	**213**
Add: Issued during the year	-	-
As at March 31,2023	**25,00,000**	**213**

a. Terms of conversion/redemption of optionally convertible redeemable preference shares

The preference shares shall be redeemed/converted with in a period of 20 years from the date of issue at the discretion of share holder (25,00,000 preference shares were alloted on November 01, 2010). In case preference shares are to be redeemed it shall be done at issue price i.e. INR 10/- per share.

Shares held by the promoters at the end of the year

	March 31,2023		**March 31,2022**	
	Nos.	**%**	**Nos.**	**%**
Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares				
Systematic Conscom Limited	-	0.00%	10,00,000	100.00%

Equity component from compulsory convertible preference shares

	Numbers	**Amount**
As at March 31,2022	**10,00,000**	**25**
Less: Converted into equity shares during the year*	**(10,00,000)**	**(25)**
As at March 31,2023	**-**	**-**

b. Terms of compulsory convertible preference shares

The preference shares shall be compulsory converted with in a period of 3 years from the date of issue (10,00,000 preference shares were allotted on March 18, 2020). The preference shares shall be converted at the Fair Market Value of equity share at the time of conversion.

*During the year compulsory convertible preference shares were transferred by Systematic Conscom Limited to Samvardhana Motherson International Ltd (formerly known as Motherson Sumi Systems Ltd) and on 24th March 2023, these 1,000,000 Compulsory convertible preference shares were converted to equity shares of INR 10/- each (Fair value per share: INR 25). Accordingly 400,000 equity shares with paid up value of INR 40 Lakhs were issued and INR 60 Lakhs was credited to share premium account. On conversion equity portion (INR 25 Lakh) of relevant compulsory convertible preference shares was transferred to Retained earnings

Nature and purpose of reserves

Equity contribution from parent company

Comprises processing fees and fair value of corporate guarantee issued by holding company to the company's lenders and recorded as equity contribution.

Securities premium

This reserve was initially created at the time of amalgamation carried out during the year ended March 31, 2018. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Retained earnings

Retained earnings represents cumulative losses of the Company.

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

18. Borrowings

	Non Current Portion		Current Maturities	
	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31,2022	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31,2022
Secured				
a) Term Loans				
Indian rupee loan from banks	2,520	3,387	921	921
Less: Disclosed under Short term borrowings - Refer Note 22	-	-	(921)	(921)
Unsecured:				
b) Loans from related party	690	-	-	-
c) Debt component of convertible redeemable preference shares	121	110	-	-
d) Debt component of compulsory convertible preference shares	-	91	-	-
Total	**3,331**	**3,588**	**-**	**-**

Note:-

(a) Term Loans
The HDFC Bank has sanctioned term loans to the company :
Term Loan from HDFC Bank of INR 7,090 Lakhs

Nature of Security	
HDFC Bank : - Exclusive charge on all the current assets and movable fixed assets of the company (both present and future)	7.30% to 8.30% per annum (linked with 1 year MCLR with yearly reset)
- Unconditional and irrevocable corporate guarantee of Samvardhana Motherson International Limited amounting to INR 7,000 lakh to remain valid during the entire tenure of the credit facility.	Repayable in 28 equal quarterly installments beginning from November 2019. Interest shall be payable at monthly reset

Sanctioned and utilised limits

Facility	Sanctioned (INR Lakhs)		Utilised (INR Lakhs)	
	31st March 2023	31st March 2022	31st March 2023	31st March 2022
Term loan - HDFC Bank	7,090	7,090	3,441	4,308
Total	**7,090**	**7,090**	**3,441**	**4,308**

(b) Loans from related party:

Lender	Interest Rate	Amount (INR Lakh)	Due date
Samvardhana Motherson International Ltd (formerly Motherson Sumi Systems Limited)	RBI Repo Rate + 3% p.a.p.m. (8.5% p.a to 9.5% p.a.p.m)	230	29/07/2025
		230	21/10/2025
	RBI Repo Rate + 3% p.a.p.m. (9.25% p.a.p.m to 9.5% p.a.p.m)	230	25/01/2026
Total		**690**	

Notes:
(i). Interest is payable at the end of loan tenure or principal repayment, whichever is earlier.
(ii). The lender and borrower, both have the right for prepayments, as per mutual consent, either partially or fully by giving seven business days notice in advance.

19. Other financial liabilities

	March 31,2023	March 31,2022
Non-current		
Advance recovery from employees	4	19
	4	**19**

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

20. Provisions for Employee benefits

	March 31,2023		March 31,2022	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Gratuity	23	263	16	248
Compensated absences	10	95	7	88
Total	**33**	**358**	**23**	**336**

The long term defined employee benefits and contribution schemes of the Company are as under:

A. Defined benefit schemes

Gratuity

The Company operates a gratuity plan under which every employee is entitled to a benefit equivalent to fifteen days' salary last drawn for each completed year of service in line with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The same is payable at the time of separation from the Company or retirement, whichever is earlier. The benefits vest after five years of continuous service. The Company's plan is unfunded.

The reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the present value of the defined benefit obligations are as below:

(i) Present value of defined benefit obligation	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Obligations at year beginning	263	234
Obligations at year beginning consequent to amalgamation	-	-
Service Cost - current	31	32
Interest expense	19	16
Amount recognised in profit and loss	**50**	**48**
<u>**Remeasurements**</u>		
Actuarial (gain) / loss from change in financial assumption		
Experience (gains)/losses	21	(3)
Amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**21**	**(3)**
Benefit payments	(48)	(16)
Adjustment due to transfer of employee	-	-
Obligations at year end	**286**	**263**

(ii) Assets and Liabilities recognized in the Balance Sheet	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Present value of the defined benefit obligations	286	263
Amount recognized as liability	**286**	**263**

(iii) Defined benefit obligations cost for the year:	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Service cost - current	31	32
Interest cost (net)	19	16
Actuarial (gain) / loss	21	(3)
Net defined benefit obligations cost	**71**	**44**

* Amount is below the rounding off norm adopted by the Company

	MATS Division		MST Division	
	For the year ended		For the year ended	
(iv) Actuarial assumptions:	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Discount rate per annum	7.4%	7.2%	7.4%	6.9%
Future salary increases	7.0%	7.0%	8.0%	8.0%

Note: Estimate of future increases considered in actuarial valuation takes account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand in the employment market.

v) Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity of defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is :

	Change in Assumption		Impact	Increase in Assumption		Impact	Decrease in Assumption	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Discount rate per annum	1.00%	1.00%	Decrease by	(78)	(75)	Increase by	88	86
Future salary increases	1.00%	1.00%	Increase by	88	86	Decrease by	(78)	(75)

The above sensitivity analysis is based on a change in assumption while holding all the other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and change in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in balance sheet.

vi) Risk exposure

The gratuity scheme is a final salary Defined Benefit Plan that provides for lump sum payment made on exit either by way of retirement, death, disability, voluntary withdrawal. The benefits are defined on the basis of final salary and the period of service and paid as lump sum at exit. The plan design means the risk commonly affecting the liabilities and the financial results are expected to be:

(a) Interest rate risk: The defined benefit obligation calculated uses a discount rate based on government bonds, if bond yield fall, the defined benefit obligation will tend to increase.

(b) Salary inflation risk: Higher than expected increases in salary will increase the defined benefit obligation.

(c) Demographic risk: This is the risk of variability of results due to unsystematic nature of decrements that include mortality, withdrawal, disability and retirement. The effect of these decrements on the defined benefit obligation is not straight forward and depends upon the combination of salary increase, discount rate and vesting criteria. It is important not to overstate withdrawals because in the financial analysis the retirement benefit of a short career employee typically costs less per year as compared to long career employee.

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

20. Provisions for Employee benefits

vii) Defined benefit liability and employer contributions

Weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is MATS Division 11.89 years (March 31, 2022: 11.52 years) / MST Division 7 years (March 31, 2022: 8 years)

Expected benefit payments are as follows:

	Less than a year	Between 1-2 years	Between 2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
March 31, 2023 Defined benefit obligation (gratuity)	23	24	80	158	**286**
March 31, 2022 Defined benefit obligation (gratuity)	16	18	60	170	**263**

B. Defined Contribution Schemes

The Company deposits an amount determined at a fixed percentage of basic pay every month to the State administered Provident Fund, Employee State Insurance (ESI) and Social Insurance for the benefit of the employees.

Amount recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss is as follows (Refer note 31):	**For the year ended**	
	March 31, 2023	**March 31, 2022**
Provident fund paid to the authorities	91	89
Employee state insurance paid to the authorities	8	8
	100	**97**

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

21. Government grants

	March 31,2023	March 31,2022
Opening balance	92	131
Add: Grants received during the year	208	-
Less: Released to profit and loss	(32)	(39)
Closing balance	**268**	**92**

	March 31,2023	March 31,2022
Current portion	-	-
Non-current portion	268	92
Total	**268**	**92**

Note: Government grant represent duty saved on import of plant and machinery under EPCG licences.

22. Borrowings

	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31,2022
Secured		
Working capital loans repayable on demand - from banks		
Indian rupee loan (Refer (i) below)	1,141	1,296
Current maturities of long term debt	921	921
Unsecured		
Loans from related parties (Refer (ii) below)	11,350	13,850
Total	**13,412**	**16,067**

i) The HDFC & YES Bank has sanctioned working capital loans to the company:
- Cash Credit I of INR 800 lakh from YES Bank : Interest during the year ranging between 7.80% to 8.60%p.a. (linked to YES Bank 1 month MCLR rate)
- Cash Credit II of INR 1,000 lakh from HDFC Bank : Interest during the year ranging between 7.45% to 8.70% p.a. (linked to 1 year MCLR with yearly reset)

Working capital loans from bank are secured as under

YES bank :
- First pari passu charge on all the current assets and movable fixed assets of the company (both present and future)

HDFC bank :
- First pari passu charge on all the current assets and movable fixed assets of the company (both present and future)

Quarterly statements of current assets filed by the company with bank are in agreement with books of account

Corporate Guarantee

Unconditional and irrevocable corporate guarantee of Samvardhana Motherson International Ltd (formerly known as Motherson Sumi Systems Limited) to remain valid during entire tenure of both the credit facilities mentioned above.

Sanctioned and utilised limits

Facility	Sanctioned (INR Lakhs)		Utilised (INR Lakhs)	
	31st March 2023	31st March 2022	31st March 2023	31st March 2022
Cash Credit - HDFC Bank	1,000	1,000	758	720
Cash Credit - YES Bank	800	800	383	576
Letters of credit - Non Funded (YES Bank)	600	600	74	74
Bank guarantees - Part of CC Limit (HDFC Bank)	62	62	62	62
Total	**2,462**	**2,462**	**1,277**	**1,432**

ii) Loans from related parties:
1) Samvardhana Motherson International Ltd: INR 11,350 Lakhs (As on 31st March 2022: INR 11,350 Lakhs). Refer table below.
2) SMR Automotive Systems India Ltd: INR NIL (As on 31st March 2022: 2,500 Lakhs) - Interest payable @ 9% p.a. The entire loan, along with interest, has been repaid

Lender	Interest Rate	Amount (INR Lakh)	Due date
Samvardhana Motherson International Ltd (formerly Motherson Sumi Systems Limited)	RBI Repo Rate + 3% p.a.p.m. (9% p.a to 9.5% p.a.p.m)	1,000	05/10/2023
		1,650	03/12/2023
		500	05/10/2023
		700	05/10/2023
		700	03/12/2023
		210	05/10/2023
		90	03/12/2023
		1,650	13/06/2024
		850	08/08/2024
		4,000	12/12/2024
Total		**11,350**	

Notes:
(i). Interest is payable at the end of loan tenure or principal repayment, whichever is earlier.
(ii).The lender reserves the right to call back the loan as and when they deem fit.

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

23. Trade payables

	March 31,2023	March 31,2022
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		
- Related parties	11	7
- Others	88	40
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		
- Related parties	94	122
- Others	1,265	1,199
Total	**1,458**	**1,367**

Trade Payables aging schedule

Undisputed	**Trade payables dues of micro and small enterprises**		**Trade payables dues of creditors other micro and small enterprises**	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	**March 31, 2023**	March 31, 2022
Current but not due	86	28	850	636
Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
Less than 1 year	13	18	509	684
1-2 years	-	-	-	-
2-3 years	-	-	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-	-	-
Total	99	46	1,359	1,321

During the financial year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 there are no disputed trade payables.

24. Other financial liabilities

	March 31,2023	March 31,2022
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	646	791
Interest accrued and due on borrowings	24	27
Creditors for capital goods	111	232
Employee benefits payable	122	124
Advance recovery from employees	24	3
Advance towards sale of land*	231	-
Total	**1,159**	**1,178**

*Received for proposed sale of leasehold land pending approval from the concerned statutory authorities.

25. Provisions

	March 31,2023	March 31,2022
For warranty	29	29
Total	**29**	**29**

Warranty

Warranty provision relates to the estimated outflow in respect of warranty for products sold by the company due to the very nature of such costs it is not possible to estimate the timing / uncertainties relating to the outflows of economic benefits

26. Other current liabilities

	March 31,2023	March 31,2022
Statutory dues	281	211
Advance received from customers	45	65
Total	**326**	**276**

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

		For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
27a	**Revenue from contract with customers**		
	Sales of products		
	Finished goods		
	Within India	10,909	8,407
	Outside India	262	595
		11,171	**9,002**
	Sales of Services:		
	-Within India	111	134
		111	**134**
27b	**Other operating revenue:**		
	Scrap sales	130	87
	Liabilities written back to the extent no longer required	130	3
	Export incentives	1	9
		262	**99**
	Total	**11,543**	**9,234**

		For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
28.	**Other income**		
	Dividend income	1,863	1,667
	Income from government grant [refer note 21]	32	39
	Profit on sale of tangible assets (net)	4	5
	Interest on Income tax refund	12	-
	Net gain/ (loss) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	2	-
	Profit on sale of investments in mutual fund	-	20
	Exchange fluctuation (net)	7	18
	Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost	-	1
	Interest	-	
	- banks	15	10
	- loan to related parties	592	790
	- others	2	1.72
	Provision for doubtful debts written back	2	3
	Miscellaneous income*	17	19
	Provision for Slow Moving Inventory written back	-	2
	Total	**2,547**	**2,577**

* Includes INR 8 Lakhs (INR 10 Lakhs in FY 2021-22) from insurance claims during the FY 2022-23

		For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
29.	**Cost of material consumed**		
	Opening stock of raw materials	615	415
	Add : Purchase of raw materials	4,263	3,150
	Less: Closing stock of raw materials	(630)	(615)
	Cost of material consumed	**4,248**	**2,950**

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

30. Changes in inventory of finished goods and work in progress

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
(Increase)/ decrease in stock		
Stock at the opening of the year:		
Finished goods	122	97
Work-in-progress	662	638
Total A	**784**	**736**
Stock at the end of the year:		
Finished goods	126	122
Work-in-progress	946	662
Total B	**1,072**	**784**
(Increase)/ decrease in stock (A-B)	**(288)**	**(48)**

31. Employee benefits expense

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Salary, wages & bonus	1,994	1,902
Contribution to provident & other fund	100	97
Gratuity (Refer note 20)	50	48
Staff welfare and other expenses	146	124
Total	**2,289**	**2,171**

32. Finance costs

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Interest on bank loans	398	443
Interest and finance charges on financial liabilities	42	41
Interest and finance charges on lease liabilities	31	35
Interest and finance charges on debentures	-	1,350
Interest on loans from related parties	1,180	710
Total	**1,650**	**2,578**

33. Depreciation and amortization expense

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Property, Plant and Equipment	1,083	1,188
Intangible assets	3	7
Right of use assets	210	167
Total	**1,296**	**1,362**

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

34. Other expenses

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Repairs and maintenance :		
Machinery	243	230
Building	33	54
Others	16	15
Electricity, water and fuel	832	648
Consumption of stores & spare parts	751	647
Labour & processing charges	692	621
Amortisation cost of lease rent Machinery	-	2
Rent Office and others considered short term	2	63
Lease Rent consider low value - Machinery	56	48
Amortisation of Lease Rent Car	3	5
Rates & taxes	34	24
Insurance	23	22
Printing and stationery	15	13
Donations	1	1
Travelling expenses	118	76
Freight and forwarding	294	245
Communication expenses	8	7
Water charges	2	3
Commission	27	21
Business promotion	13	10
Bank charges	4	4
Security expenses	79	81
Warranty expenses	19	26
Training expenses	-	1
Provision for slow moving inventory	3	-
Auditors remuneration (refer note (a) below)	11	11
Provision for Doubtful Debts	-	1
Impairment of loan and interest accrued*	145	143
Legal & professional expenses	147	159
Director Sitting Fees	4	3
Tool expenses	148	155
Miscellaneous expenses	42	34
Computer and software expenses	37	43
Total	**3,804**	**3,420**

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
***Impairment of loan and interest accrued comprises:**		
Loan to Samvardhana Motherson Refrigeration Product Limited	10	33
Interest accrued on loan to Samvardhana Motherson Refrigeration Product Limited	135	110
	145	**143**

(a): Payment to auditors:

As Auditor:		
Audit fees	8	8
Other audit and certification work to be done by statutory auditor	3	3
Reimbursement of expenses	-	-
Total	**11**	**11**

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Income tax expense	**For the year ended March 31, 2023**	**For the year ended March 31, 2022**
(a) Income tax expense		
Current tax		
Current tax on profit for the year	-	-
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods on completion of assessment	-	-
Total current tax expense	**-**	**-**
Deferred tax		
Decrease / (increase) in deferred tax assets (net)		
Total deferred tax expense / (benefit)	**-**	**-**
	-	-

(b) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate	**For the year ended March 31, 2023**	**For the year ended March 31, 2022**
Profit/(loss) before tax	1,091	(622)
Applicable tax rate	25.168%	25.168%
Tax amount	275	(157)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible in calculating taxable income (net off exempt income)	19	18
Tax effect of unrecognised deferred tax assets	(293)	139
Income tax expense	**(0)**	**0**

35. Earnings per share

	March 31, 2023	**March 31, 2022**
a) Basic		
Net profit after tax available for equity shareholders	1,091	(622)
Weighted average number of equity shares used to compute basic and diluted earnings per share	31,96,47,307	31,92,47,307
Basic earnings per share	**0.341**	**(0.195)**
b) Diluted (refer note below)		
Net profit after tax available for equity shareholders	1,091	(622)
From continuing operations		
From discontinued operations	-	-
Weighted Average number of equity shares used to compute basic earnings per share	31,96,47,307	31,92,47,307
Add: potential equity shares	45,00,000	45,00,000
Weighted average number of equity shares	32,41,47,307	32,37,47,307
Basic earnings per share	**0.341**	**(0.195)**
Diluted earnings per share	**0.336**	**(0.192)**

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

36. Fair value measurements

i. Financial instruments by category

	March 31, 2023			March 31, 2022		
	FVTPL	**FVTOCI**	**Amortised Cost**	**FVTPL**	**FVTOCI**	**Amortised Cost**
Financial assets						
Investments*	137	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables*	-	-	2,470	-	-	2,176
Cash and bank balances*	-	-	92	-	-	53
Loans*	-	-	1,270	-	-	1,120
Other financial assets*	-	-	398	-	-	127
Total financial assets	**137**	**-**	**4,230**	**-**	**-**	**3,476**
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings*	-	-	13,412	-	-	16,067
Trade payables*	-	-	1,458	-	-	1,367
Other financial liabilities*	-	-	1,159	-	-	1,178
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**16,029**	**-**	**-**	**18,611**

i. Fair value hierarchy

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements

	March 31, 2023			March 31, 2022		
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Financial asset						
Financial Investments at FVTPL						
UTI Overnight Fund - Direct Growth Plan	137	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**137**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed

	March 31, 2023			March 31, 2022		
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Financial assets						
Other Financial Assets	-	-	1,367	-	-	1,599
Loans			2,465			6,460
Total financial assets	**-**	**-**	**3,832**	**-**	**-**	**8,059**
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	3,331	-	-	3,588
Other financial liabilities	-	-	4	-	-	19
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**3,335**	**-**	**-**	**3,607**

*The carrying amounts of investments, trade receivables, cash & cash equivalents, other bank balances, borrowings, trade payables and other financial assets and liabilities are considered to be the same as fair value due to their short term maturities.

ii. Fair value of non current financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Carrying amount	**Fair value**	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value**
Financial Assets				
Loans	2,465	2,465	6,460	6,460
Other financial assets	1,367	1,367	1,599	1,599
	3,832	**3,832**	**8,059**	**8,059**
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	3,331	3,331	3,588	3,588
Other financial liabilities	4	4	19	19
	3,335	**3,335**	**3,607**	**3,607**

The fair value of non-current financial assets and liabilities carried at amortized cost is substantially same as their carrying amount.

Specific valuation technique used to value financial instruments include:

a. The use of various valuation methods (including NAV and price of recent investment method).

b. The fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

37. Financial risk management

The company is engaged in manufacturing and sale of broaches, gauge, gear cutting tools, cams, piston roller, powertrain parts and shock absorbers in India and other countires outside India. The regulations, instructions, implementation rules and in particular, the regular communication throughout the tightly controlled management process consisting of planning, controlling and monitoring collectively form the risk management system used to define, record and minimise operating, financial and strategic risks. Below notes explain the sources of risks in which the Company is exposed to and how it manages the risks:

Market risk:

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market price/rate. Market risk comprises: Price risk, Foreign currency risk, Interest rate risk, Credit risk and Liquidity risk.

A Price risk:

Fluctuation in commodity price in global market affects directly and indirectly the price of raw material and components used by the

One of the key raw materials of the Company is cutting tools and sintermetal manufacturing business is High Speed Steel (HSS)and iron powder respectively. There is substantial fluctuations in prices of both the raw materials. If there are substantial fluctuations in the price of raw materials, the Company can mitigate risk through negotiating with suppliers.

The Company is regularly taking initiatives to reduce its raw material costs to meet targets set up by its customers for cost downs.

B Foreign currency risk:

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency). The exchange variations in India has mainly impacted the

The company does not have any derivative instruments outstanding at the end of reporting periods and further unhedged foreign currency exposure is given as follows:

(i) Particular of unhedged foreign exposure as at the reporting date (Net exposure to foreign currency risk)

	As at March 31, 2023 Payable / (Receivable)		As at March 31, 2022 Payable / (Receivable)	
	Amount in Foreign currency	**Amount in INR.**	**Amount in Foreign currency**	**Amount in INR.**
Euro	1	81	2	209
USD	1	56	0	8
Euro	(0)	(17)	(0)	(33)
USD	-	-	(2)	(137)
GBP	(0)	(3)		

C Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of the financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings with variable rates, which exposes the

(i) Interest rate risk exposure

The exposure of the Company's borrowing to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Variable rate borrowings	4,582	5,603
Nil Rate Borrowing	-	-
Fixed rate borrowings	11,350	13,850
Total borrowings	**15,932**	**19,453**

(ii) Sensitivity analysis

For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year.

	Impact on profit after tax	
	March 31, 2023	**March 31, 2022**
Interest rates-increase by 50 basis points*	-2	-3
Interest rates-decrease by 50 basis points*	2	3

* Holding all other variables constant

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

D Credit risk:

The credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations towards the Company and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers amd deposits with banking institutions. The maximum amount of the credit exposure is equal to the carrying amounts of these receivables.

The Company has developed guidelines for the management of credit risk from trade receivables. The Company’s primary customers are major Indian automobile manufacturers. Clients are subjected to credit assessments as a precautionary measure, and the adherence of all clients to payment due dates is monitored on an on-going basis, thereby practically eliminating the risk of default.

E Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial assets. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liábilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

(i) Financing arrangements

The Company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period.

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Floating rate		
- Expiring within one year (cash credit facility)	659	504

(ii) Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all non-derivative financial liabilities:

Year Ended March 31, 2023	Upto 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings	13,412	3,331	-	**16,743**
Lease Liability	174	90	-	**264**
Trade payables	1,458	-	-	**1,458**
Other financial liabilities	1,159	4	-	**1,163**
Total non-derivative liabilities	**16,203**	**3,425**	**-**	**19,628**

Year Ended March 31, 2022	Upto 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings	16,067	3,486	102	**19,655**
Lease Liability	178	126	-	**304**
Trade payables	1,367	-	-	**1,367**
Other financial liabilities	1,178	19	-	**1,197**
Total non-derivative liabilities	**18,789**	**3,632**	**102**	**22,523**

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

38. Capital management

(a) Risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors NET Debt to EBITDA ratio i.e. Net debt (total borrowings net of cash and cash equivalents) divided by EBITDA [Profit/(loss) before tax plus depreciation and amortization expense plus finance costs].

The Company's Net Debt to EBITDA ratios are shown as follows:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Net Debt	15,962	19,602
EBITDA	4,037	3,318
Net Debt to EBITDA	3.95	5.91

(b) Loan covenants

Under the terms of the major borrowing facilities, the Company is required to comply with certain financial covenants and the Company has complied with those covenants throughout the reporting period.

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Notes to the financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2023

39 (i) LIST OF RELATED PARTIES AS PER IND AS- 24		
a)		**Holding Company**
		Samvardhana Motherson International Limited
b)		**Subsidiaries of SMISL**
	1	Samvardhana Motherson Refrigeration Product Limited
	2	Motherson Machinery and Automations Limited
	3	Samvardhana Motherson Auto System Private Limited
	4	Motherson Sintermetal Technology B.V.
	5	Motherson Electronic Components Private Limited
	6	SAKS Ancillaries Limited
	7	Motherson Techno Tools Limited
	8	Motherson Techno Tools Mideast FZE
	9	Motherson Auto Solutions Limited
c)		**Joint ventures and associates of SMISL : with whom transactions have taken place**
	1	Nissin Advanced Coating Indo Co. Pvt. Ltd.
	2	Anest Iwata Motherson Coating Equipment Pvt. Ltd.
	3	Anest Iwata Motherson Private Limited
d)		**Fellow Subsidiaries : with whom transactions have taken place**
	1	Motherson Consultancies Service Limited
	2	MS Global India Automotive Private Limited
	3	Samvardhana Motherson Maadhyam International Limited
	4	Samvardhana Motherson Global Carriers Limited (SMGCL)
	5	Motherson Invenzen XLab Private Limited
	6	SMR Automotive Systems India Limited
	7	Motherson Technology Services Limited (formerly MothersonSumi Infotech & Designs Limited) (MTSL)
	8	Samvardhana Motherson Health Solutions Limited (Subsidiary through MIND)
	9	Motherson Air Travel Agencies Limited
	10	Samvardhana Motherson Auto Component Private Limited
e)		**Joint ventures and associates of holding company: with whom transactions have taken place**
	1	Youngshin Motherson Auto Tech Limited
	2	Marelli Motherson Auto Suspension Parts Pvt Ltd.
f)		**Other related parties : with whom transactions have taken place**
	1	Motherson Auto Limited
	2	Motherson Lease Solution Limited
	3	Systematic Conscom Limited
	4	Samvardhana Motherson Adsys Tech Limited
g)		**Directors of the Company**
	1	Mr. Ashok Tandon
	2	Mr. Sanjay Mehta
	3	Mr. Parthasarathy Srinivasan
	4	Mr. Sanjay Kalia
	5	Ms. Madhu Bhaskar
	6	Mr. Shailesh Prabhakar Prabhune
h)		**Other Key Management Personnel of the Company**
	1	Ms. Ritu Seth, Company Secretary
	2	Mr. Kumarpal Jawaharlal Kothari, CFO
	3	Mr. Vineet Chandran, Manager
i)		**Key Management Personnel of Holding company**
	1	Mr. Vivek Chaand Sehgal
	2	Mr. Laksh Vaaman Sehgal
	3	Mr. Shunichiro Nishimura
	4	Mr. Gautam Mukherjee
	5	Mr. Naveen Ganzu
	6	Ms. Rekha Sethi
	7	Mr. Robert Joseph Remenar
	8	Ms. Veli Matti Rutsala
	9	Mr. Norikatsu Ishida
	10	Mr. Pankaj Mital
	11	Mr. Kunal Malani
	12	Mr. Alok Goel

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

II. Details of transactions, in the ordinary course of business at commercial terms, and balances with related parties as mentioned in 39 (I) above:

(b) Transactions with related parties

SN	Particulars	Transactions with: 1) Directors of the company 2) Other Key Management Personnel of the Company 3) Key Management Personnel of Holding company		Transactions with: Holding Company		Transactions with: 1) Subsidiaries of SMISL 2) Joint ventures and associates of SMISL 3) Fellow Subsidiaries 4) Joint ventures and associates of holding company		Transactions with: Other related parties	
		FY2022-23	FY2021-22	FY2022-23	FY2021-22	FY2022-23	FY2021-22	FY2022-23	FY2021-22
1	Sale of products	-	-	-	-	243	73	-	-
2	Remuneration to Key Managerial personnel	169	209	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Computer and software expenses	-	-	-	-	31	35	-	-
4	Travelling Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	42
5	Professional Charges	-	-	47	49	49	64	-	1
6	Purchase of Goods	-	-	-	-	63	57	-	-
7	Operating Lease Rent	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	7
8	Business Promotion Expenses	-	-	7	9	-	-	-	-
9	Other Expenses	-	-	-	0	139	118	3	68
10	Repair & Maintenance	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
11	Interest Expenses	-	-	1,107	2,056	64	4	-	-
12	Interest Income	-	-	-	-	592	790	-	-
13	Rent Paid	-	-	-	-	178	172	72	86
14	Reimbursement of Expenses Paid	-	-	1	0	49	60	0	3
15	Reimbursement of expenses	-	-	-	-	13	45	-	-
16	Sitting Fee to Directors	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Loan Repaid during the year	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-
18	Loan given	-	-	-	-	10	33	-	-
19	Loan received back	-	-	-	-	3,845	-	-	-
20	Investment in Equity - Done	-	-	-	-	1,980	6,270	-	-
21	Purchase of Fixed Assets	-	-	-	-	39	13	-	-
22	Expenses capitalised	-	-	-	-	-	2,032	39	104
23	Dividend Received	-	-	-	-	1,863	1,667	-	-
24	Security Deposit Paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	14
25	Security Deposit Refund received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	447
26	Loan Taken	-	-	690	7,500	-	2,500	-	-
27	Investment in Equity - Received	-	-	-	9,000	-	-	-	-

(c) Outstanding balances arising from sales / purchases of goods and services

SN	Particulars	Transactions with: 1) Directors of the company 2) Other Key Management Personnel of the Company 3) Key Management Personnel of Holding company		Transactions with: Holding Company		Transactions with: 1) Subsidiaries of SMISL 2) Joint ventures and associates of SMISL 3) Fellow Subsidiaries 4) Joint ventures and associates of holding company		Transactions with: Other related parties	
		FY2022-23	FY2021-22	FY2022-23	FY2021-22	FY2022-23	FY2021-22	FY2022-23	FY2021-22
1	Loan payable	-	-	12,040	11,350	-	2,500	-	-
2	Payable for capital goods	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2
3	Payable others (current liabilities)	1	-	648	793	84	87	18	40
4	Receivable others (Current Assets)	-	-	-	0	2,078	1,923	-	-
5	ICD Receivable	-	-	-	-	3,884	7,719	-	-
6	Corporate Guarantee	-	-	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	-

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

(d) Loans & advances to / from related parties

SN	Particulars	Transactions with: Holding Company		Transactions with: 1) Subsidiaries of SMISL 2) Joint ventures and associates of SMISL 3) Fellow Subsidiaries 4) Joint ventures and associates of holding company		Transactions with: Other related parties	
		FY2022-23	FY2021-22	FY2022-23	FY2021-22	FY2022-23	FY2021-22
i.	**Security deposits given:**						
	Beginning of the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**42**	**494**
	Add: Security deposit given	-	-	-	-	4	16
	Less: Security deposits received back	-	-	-	-	-	(467)
	End of the year	-	-	-	-	**46**	**42**
ii. (a)	**Loans received**						
	Beginning of the year	**11,350**	**3,850**	**2,500**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Add: Loans received	690	7,500	-	2,500	-	-
	Less: Loans repaid	-	-	(2,500)	-	-	-
	End of the year	**12,040**	**11,350**	**-**	**2,500**	-	-
ii. (b)	**Interest receivable at beginning of the year**	**-**	**-**	**1,868**	**1,223**	**-**	**-**
	Add: Interest charged	-	-	592	790	-	-
	Less: Interest received	-	-	(443)	(114)	-	-
	Less: TDS deducted	-	-	(7)	(32)	-	-
	Interest receivable at end of the year	**-**	**-**	**2,010**	**1,868**	**-**	**-**
iii (a)	**Loans given**						
	Beginning of the year	**-**	**-**	**7,580**	**7,580**	**-**	**-**
	Add: Loans given	-	-	10	33	-	-
	Less: Loans received back	-	-	(3,845)	-	-	-
	Less: Impairment of Loan given during the year	-	-	(10)	(33)	-	-
	End of the year	-	-	**3,735**	**7,580**	-	-
iii. (b)	**Interest payable at beginning of the year**	**787**	**106**	**4**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Add: Interest charged	1,107	706	64	4	-	-
	Less: TDS Paid	(111)	(25)	(6)	(0)	-	-
	Less: Interest paid	(1,137)	-	(61)	-	-	-
	Interest payable at end of the year	**646**	**787**	**-**	**4**	**-**	**-**

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

40. Segment Information:

Description of segments and principal activities

The Company is primarily in the business of manufacture and sale of components to automotive original equipment manufacturers.

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting to the Chief Operating Officer "COO" of the respective division. The COO, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments examines the Company's performance categorised into following segments:

Motherson Advanced Tooling Solutions	Represents division of the Company which is engaged in the business of manufacturing of Gauges and Broaches for Automotive Industry.
Motherson Sintermetal Technology	Represents division of the Company which is engaged in business as manufacturer, developer, exporter, importer, seller, buyers, distributors and assembly and marketing of sintered powder metal parts for automobiles and other industries.
Corporate / Others	Represents operations of the Company that are below the threshold for separate reporting as operating segments

A. Information about geographical areas:

The following information discloses revenue from external customers based on geographical areas:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
i) Revenue from external customers		
Motherson Advanced Tooling Solutions	4,203	4,141
Motherson Sintermetal Technology	7,209	5,090
Corporate / Others	-	-
	11,413	**9,232**
India	11,151	8,637
Outside India	262	595
	11,413	**9,232**

ii) Segment Assets

Total of non-current assets other than financial instruments, investment in subsidiaries and joint ventures and deferred tax assets broken down by location of the assets, is shown below:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Motherson Advanced Tooling Solutions Ltd	8,080	8,257
Motherson Sintermetal Technology	5,739	5,732
Corporate / Others	-	2
	13,818	**13,991**
India	13,818	13,991
Outside India	-	-
	13,818	**13,991**

iii) Customer amounting to 10 per cent or more of the Company’s revenue.	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Customer 1	1,794	-
	1,794	**-**

41. Assets given as security

The carrying amount of assets given as security for current and non-current borrowings are as follows:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
First charge		
Non current:		
Property, plant and equipment (Excluding leasehold land & building)	4,895	4,368
Software	2	2
Capital Work in Progress	3,247	3,793
Total	**8,144**	**8,163**
Current:		
Inventory	2,420	2,074
Trade receivable	2,470	2,176
Cash and cash equivalent	6	7
Security deposits	10	8
Interest receivable	1	1
Other current assets	107	75
Total	**5,013**	**4,340**
Total assets given as security	**13,157**	**12,503**

42. Capital and other commitments

Capital expenditure contracted at the end of the reporting period but not recognised as liabilities is as follows:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Property, Plant and Equipment		
Estimated value of contracts in capital account remaining to be executed, [Net of Advances of INR 27 Lakhs in FY 22-23 (March 31, 2022: INR 27 Lakhs)]	162	434
Total	**162**	**434**
Other Commitments		
EPCG Export Obligation	**2,286**	**777**

43. Contingent liabilities:

		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
a)	Sales tax matters (Pending C Form Liability)*	4	14
b)	Bank guarantees	62	62
c)	Claims filed by workers**	13	11
d)	EPCG Grant***	268	92
	Total	**347**	**180**

*Appeals filed with sales tax authorities:

a) Sales Tax department, Uttar Pradesh, for FY 2015-16 raised a demand of INR 6 Lakhs towards differential tax against pending C Forms. The Company has filed an appeal with Additional Commissioner (Appeals), Commercial Tax, Noida, Uttar Pradesh against the said Order.

**Includes amount deposited in Labour Court in respect of a dispute with an ex-employee: As at March 31, 2023: INR 11 Lakh (As at March 31, 2022: INR 9 Lakh).

***During FY 2019-20 MATS Division had imported one CNC Broach profile grinder machine under EPCG scheme; the custom duty saved, INR 174 lakh which has been shown under Government grant. As at March 31, 2023, the company has completed 65.38% of the Export obligation against this.

During FY 2022-23 MATS Division had imported one CNC Broach cylindrical grinding machine under EPCG scheme; the custom duty saved, INR 208 lakh which has been shown under Government grant.

44. Due's to Micro and Small enterprises

The Company has certain dues to suppliers registered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (‘MSMED Act’). The principal amount due (provided in the books of accounts) and interest thereon (not provided in the books of accounts) is as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Principal amount due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	99	46
Interest due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	0	1
Principal amounts paid to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	17	184
Interest paid, other than under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
Interest paid, under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
Interest due and payable towards suppliers registered under MSMED Act, for payments already made	-	-
Further interest remaining due and payable for earlier years	-	-

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

45. Impact of application of Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers from April,1 2018 which resulted in changes in accounting policies and adjustments to the amounts recognised in the financial statements where ever required. In accordance with the transition provisions in Ind AS 115, the Company has adopted the new rules modified retrospectively .

i. The provison recognised on trade receivables arising from an entity's contracts with customers.

Movement of provision

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening Balance	**75**	**113**
Add:- Additions on account of amalgamation	-	-
Less: Written back	(2)	(38)
Less: Utilised during the year	-	-
Add: Provided at the end of year	-	-
Closing balance	**74**	**75**

ii. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

Segments	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Revenue by Geography		
In India	11,151	8,637
Outside India	262	595
Total revenue from contract with customers	**11,413**	**9,232**
Revenue by major product lines		
Sale of product	11,302	9,098
Sale of services	111	134
Total revenue from contract with customers	**11,413**	**9,232**
Timing of revenue recognition		
At a point in time	11,413	9,232
Over time	-	-
Total revenue from contract with customers	**11,413**	**9,232**

iii. Contract Balances

The following table provides information about receivables and contract liabilities from contracts with customers.

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Receivables net of allowance for credit impaired (Unconditional right to considerati	2,470	2,176
Contract liabilities	45	65

iv. Revenue from contracts with customers

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Revenue recognised from		
Amounts included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the year	55	11

46. Ratio Analysis

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	Variance %	Reason for variance for more than 25%
Current Ratios	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	3.83	3.40	12.6%	-
Debt- Equity Ratio	Debt	Shareholder's Equity	0.40	0.48	-17.1%	-
Debt Service Coverage ratio	Earnings available fo Debt service	Debt Service	1.44	0.90	59.7%	Variance due to combined effect off - 1) Increase in earnings available for debt service in FY 2022-23 due to increased revenue(INR 4,037 Lakhs) Vs. FY 2021-22 (INR 3,318 Lakhs) 2) Decrease in debt repayments in FY 2022-23 (INR 2,795 Lakhs) Vs. FY 2021-22 (INR 3,669 Lakhs)
Return on Equity ratio	Profit/(loss) after tax	Shareholder's Equity	2.54%	-1.49%	-270.6%	Profit for FY 2022-23 (INR 1,090 Lakhs), Vs loss in FY 2021-22 (INR 619 Lakhs).
Inventory Turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventories	5.72	5.96	-4.0%	
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Revenue from contract with customers	Average Trade Receivable	6.08	5.49	10.8%	
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Net Credit Purchases	Average Trade Payables	3.02	2.35	28.3%	Increase in purchase in FY 2022-23 (INR 4,263 Lakhs) Vs FY 2021-22 (INR 3,150 Lakhs)
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from contract with customers	Average Working Capital	5.16	5.57	-7.3%	
Net Profit ratio	Profit/(loss) after tax	Revenue from Operations	7.74%	-5.26%	-247.0%	Variance due to combined effect off - 1) Profit for FY 2022-23 (INR 1,090 Lakhs), Vs loss in FY 2021-22 (INR 619 Lakhs). 2) Increased revenue from operations
Return on Capital Employed	Earning before interest and tax	Average Capital Employed	4.52%	3.42%	32.4%	Variance due to combined effect off - 1) Increase in EBIT in FY 2022-23 (INR 2,741 Lakhs) Vs.EBIT in FY 2021-22 (INR 1,957 Lakhs) 2) Increase in Average Capital employed FY 2022-23 (INR 60,579 Lakhs) Vs. FY 2021-22 (INR 57,244 Lakhs)
Return on Investment						
A) Return on investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	Dividend Received	Average Investments	4.9%	4.9%	-0.4%	
B) Return on Loans given	Interest received / accrued	Average Loans given	10.2%	10.3%	-0.6%	-
C) Return on current Investments	Profit / Gain	Average Investments	3%	80%	-95.8%	Variance due to combined effect of - 1) Gain on new investments made in mutual funds in FY2022-23 through profit or loss in FY2022-23: INR 2 Lakh 2) Profit on sale of total investments held in mutual fund in FY2021-22: INR 20 Lakh

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

47. Leases

Ind AS 116 Leases was notified on March 30, 2019 and it replaces Ind AS 17 Leases, including appendices thereto. Ind AS 116 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 01, 2019. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under Ind AS 17. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees – leases of 'low-value' assets (e.g., personal computers) and short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognise a liability to make lease payments (i.e., the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e., the right-of-use asset). Lessees will be required to separately recognise the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset. The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 effective annual reporting period beginning April 01, 2019 and its impact on financial statement presented below:

Impact Assessment of Ind AS 116

(i) Impact on the statement of financial position (increase/(decrease))

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Assets		
Property, plant and equipment (right-of-use assets)	230	257
Less : Prepayment	-	-
Deferred tax assets	-	-
Total	**230**	**257**
Liabilities		
Lease liabilities	264	304
Total	**264**	**304**
Net Impact on equity	**-34**	**-47**

(ii) Impact on the statement of profit or loss (increase/(decrease))

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Lease rent	255	204
Depreciation expense	-210	-167
Finance Cost	-31	-35
Deferred tax assets	-	-
	14	**2**

Other disclosures		
Commitment for short term lease	-	-
Short-term and/ or low value leases		
Rent Office and others	2	63
Machinery	56	48

48 Other Statutory Information

(i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any Benami property.
(ii) The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.
(iii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
(iv) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
(v) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
(vi) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,
(vii) The Company has not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
(viii) The Company is not declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institutions.

48. Amount appearing as zero "0" in the financial statements are below the rounding off norm adopted by the Company.

49. Corresponding figures of previous year are regrouped/rearranged wherever necessary to confirm to the current year classification.

For and on behalf of the Board

SANJAY MEHTA
Digitally signed by SANJAY MEHTA
Date: 2023.05.05 13:08:26 +05'30'

Sanjay Mehta
Director
DIN : 03215388

ASHOK TANDON
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Date: 2023.05.05 13:08:47 +05'30'

Ashok Tandon
Director
DIN : 00032733

RITU SETH
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Date: 2023.05.05 13:02:57 +05'30'

Ritu Seth
Company Secretary
PAN : AVYPS9758C

KUMARPAL JAWAHARLAL KOTHARI
Digitally signed by KUMARPAL JAWAHARLAL KOTHARI
DN: c=IN, st=Maharashtra,
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60d6a826a8e22a0, postalCode=431006, street=Aurangabad,
pseudonym=12458d12128a181ff85ffef46fc896f5,
serialNumber=4eb4b8a074110a8a8a79ac3e086ddb3940d9f46a546
99b2153a641c25fec6de9, o=Personal, cn=KUMARPAL
JAWAHARLAL KOTHARI
Date: 2023.05.05 12:39:06 +05'30'

Kumarpal Kothari
CFO
PAN : AOMPK8049R

As per our report of even date
For R K Khanna & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 000033N

VIPIN BALI
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Date: 2023.05.05 14:35:10 +05'30'

Vipin Bali
Partner
M. No. 083436

Place : Noida
Date : 05-05-2023