

MOTHERSON AUTO SOLUTIONS LIMITED
CIN:U74899DL2004PLC131122
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2025

(All amounts in INR MN, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3a	60.18	70.82
Capital work in progress	3b	7.82	-
Investment Property	3c	1,162.52	999.34
Right - of - use assets	4	6.17	8.21
Financial assets			
i. Long Term Loans	5a	655.00	-
ii. Other Non Current Financial Assets	5b	2.78	2.37
Deferred tax assets (Net)	6	5.72	65.41
Other non-current assets	7	49.11	246.53
Total non-current assets		1,949.30	1,392.68
Current Assets			
Inventories	8	2,544.94	2,926.18
Financial assets			
i. Cash and cash equivalents	9	32.67	102.87
ii. Short term Loans	10a	675.00	-
iii. Other Current financial assets	10b	3.53	1.26
Current tax assets (net)	11	8.46	10.20
Other current assets	12	27.63	2.78
Total current assets		3,292.23	3,043.29
Total assets		5,241.53	4,435.97
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	13	4,408.49	4,408.49
Other Equity			
Reserves and surplus	14	605.59	(311.97)
Total equity		5,014.08	4,096.52
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	15	4.75	101.68
Other financial liabilities	18	93.26	75.30
Other Non-current liabilities	19	58.93	68.88
Employee Benefit obligations	17	5.94	4.85
Total non-current liabilities		162.88	250.71
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Short term borrowings	16	1.97	14.50
Trade payables	20		
i) Total outstanding dues to MSME		0.02	0.16
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		39.82	56.16
Other financial liabilities	21	3.05	3.21
Employee Benefit obligations	17	3.04	2.62
Other current liabilities	22	16.67	12.09
Total current liabilities		64.57	88.74
Total liabilities		227.45	339.45
Total equity and liabilities		5,241.53	4,435.97

Summary of significant accounting policies 2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For RN Marwah & Co LLP
 Chartered Accountants
 ICAI FRN : 001211N/N500019

Rohitash Gupta
 Director
 DIN:01049454

Rajesh Goel
 Director
 DIN:06929756

Manoj Gupta
 Partner
 Membership No.96776

SureshKumar Alagappan
 Manager
 PAN: AFIPA9862M

Prakash Punniyakotti
 C.F.O.
 PAN:AVLPP6688F

 Place: New Delhi
 Date : 30th Apr 2025

Ritu Seth
 Company Secretary
 ACS No: 17473

MOTHERSON AUTO SOLUTIONS LIMITED

CIN:U74899DL2004PLC131122

Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year ended 31 March 2025

(All amounts in INR MN, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Income			
Revenue from operations	23	2,335.88	90.64
Other income	24	37.07	19.16
Total Revenue		2,372.95	109.80
Expenses			
Purchase of inventory		738.44	188.23
(Increase) / decrease in inventories	25	283.25	(188.23)
Employee benefits expense	26	24.22	21.54
Depreciation and amortization expense	27	46.23	28.47
Finance cost	28	8.32	6.06
Other Expenses	29	52.45	41.11
Total Expenses		1,152.91	97.18
Profit before tax		1,220.04	12.62
Tax expense :			
Current tax		242.77	-
Deferred tax expense/ (credit)		59.69	1.27
Taxes for earlier year		-	-
Profit/(loss) for the year		917.58	11.36
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Gain/(loss) on remeasurements of employment benefit obligations		(0.03)	(0.10)
- Deferred tax on remeasurements of employment benefit obligations		0.01	0.02
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax		(0.02)	(0.08)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		917.56	11.28
Earnings per equity share {face value Rs.10/- each}	30		
Basic		2.08	0.03
Diluted		2.08	0.03

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

As per our report attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**For RN Marwah &Co LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI FRN : 001211N/N500019

Rohitash Gupta

Director

DIN:01049454

Rajesh Goel

Director

DIN:06929756

Manoj Gupta

Partner

Membership No.96776

SureshKumar Alagappan

Manager

PAN: AFIPA9862M

Prakash Punniyakotti

C.F.O.

PAN:AVLPP6688F

Place: New Delhi

Date : 30th Apr 2025

Ritu Seth

Company Secretary

ACS No: 17473

MOTHERSON AUTO SOLUTIONS LIMITED
CIN:U74899DL2004PLC131122
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in INR MN, unless otherwise stated)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
A: Cash flow from operating activities		
Net profit before tax	1,220.04	12.62
<u>Adjustments for:</u>		
Depreciation	46.23	28.47
Interest received	(26.27)	(10.44)
Finance cost	7.45	6.07
Operating profit before working capital changes	1,247.45	36.72
<u>Change in working capital:</u>		
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables	(16.47)	12.24
Increase/(Decrease) in other payables	(5.35)	60.86
Increase/(Decrease) in other financial liabilities	17.81	49.12
Increase/(Decrease) in Employee Benefit obligations	1.50	1.21
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	381.24	(129.66)
(Increase)/Decrease in other financial assets	(2.68)	1.98
(Increase)/Decrease in other receivables	172.58	(39.98)
Cash generated from operations	1,796.08	(7.51)
Taxes paid	(241.04)	(9.99)
Refunds received	-	2.89
Net cash used in operations	1,555.04	(14.61)
B: Cash flow from investing activities		
Payment for property plant and equipment(including capital work-in-progress)	(204.62)	(307.54)
(Purchase)/proceeds from maturity/ (investment) in fixed deposits	-	-
Interest received	26.27	10.44
Net cash used in investing activities	(178.35)	(297.10)
C: Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from long term borrowings	-	110.00
Repayments of long term borrowings	(107.68)	(2.32)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(1.76)	(1.84)
Loan to related parties	(1,330.00)	-
Proceeds from Sale of Fixed assets & others	-	-
Proceeds from issue of share capital (Net of Share issue Expenses)	-	-
Interest paid	(7.45)	(5.41)
Net cash from financing activities	(1,446.89)	100.43
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(70.20)	(211.28)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	102.87	314.14
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	32.67	102.87
Cash and cash equivalents comprise of the following (Note 9(a))		
Cash on hand	0.00	0.00
Balances with banks	32.67	102.87
Cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet	32.67	102.87

Notes:

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

2. Figures in brackets indicate Cash Outflow

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report attached

For RN Marwah &Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI FRN : 001211N/N500019

Manoj Gupta
Partner
Membership No.96776

Place: New Delhi
Date : 30th Apr 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Rohitash Gupta **Rajesh Goel**
Director Director
DIN:01049454 DIN:06929756

SureshKumar Alagappan **Prakash Punniyakotti**
Manager C.F.O.
PAN: AFIPA9862M PAN:AVLPP6688F

Ritu Seth
Company Secretary
ACS No: 17473

MOTHERSON AUTO SOLUTIONS LIMITED
CIN:U74899DL2004PLC131122
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in INR MN, unless otherwise stated)

A Equity Share Capital

As at April 01, 2023	4,408.49
Changes in equity share capital	-
As at March 31, 2024	4,408.49
Changes in equity share capital	-
As at March 31, 2025	4,408.49

B Other Equity

	Note	Reserves and Surplus		Total
		Share Premium	Retained Earnings	Other Equity
Balance at April 01, 2023	14	51.52	(374.80)	(323.29)
Profit for the year		-	11.36	11.36
Other Comprehensive income		-	(0.08)	(0.08)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		-	11.28	11.28
Balance at March 31, 2024	14	51.52	(363.49)	(311.97)
		Reserves and Surplus		Total
		Share Premium	Retained Earnings	Other Equity
Balance at April 01, 2024	14	51.52	(363.49)	(311.97)
Profit/Loss for the year		-	917.58	917.58
Other Comprehensive income		-	(0.02)	(0.02)
Share issue Expenses		-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		-	917.56	917.56
Balance at March 31, 2025	14	51.52	554.07	605.59

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report attached

For RN Marwah &Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI FRN : 001211N/N500019

Manoj Gupta
Partner
Membership No.96776

Place: New Delhi
Date : 30th Apr 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Rohitash Gupta
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Ritu Seth
Company Secretary
ACS No: 17473

1. Corporate Information

Motherson Auto Solutions Limited is a Company incorporated under the laws of India and having its registered office at 2nd floor, F-7, Block B -1, Mohan Cooperative Industrial Estate Mathura Road, Delhi, 110044. The objects for which the company was established include the business of acquiring, developing, selling, leasing land and maintaining and operating an Industrial Parks in India.

A Joint Venture was entered into in the year 2009, between Samvardhana Motherson International Limited, a Company incorporated under the laws of India and having its registered office at 705C-wing, One BKC, G Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East Mumbai, 400051, India and Sojitz Corporation, a Company incorporated under the laws of Japan and having its registered office at 2-1-1, Uchisaiwai-Cho, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo, Japan. Samvardhana Motherson International Limited held and Sojitz Corporation hold 66% and 34 % of the share capital of the Company respectively. Samvardhana Motherson International Limited transferred its 66% share capital to its subsidiary Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Limited (formerly known as Tigers Connect Travel Systems & Solutions Limited) on 22nd March 2018.

The Joint Venture was entered into for the business of acquiring, developing, selling and leasing of land and operating an Industrial Park at Kanchipuram, Chennai.

The 34% share of Sojitz Corporation was acquired by Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Limited on 16th Aug 2024 and the above joint venture agreement was terminated.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

A. Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act.

B. Historical Cost Convention

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain items that are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, as may be required by Ind AS.

2.2 Foreign currency translation

A. Functional and presentation currency

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

B. Transactions and balances

(All amounts are in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

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 or loss. They are deferred in equity 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.

Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing cost are presented in the Statement of profit and loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of profit and loss on a net basis within other income or other expenses.

2.3 Revenue recognition

The Company recognizes revenue from contracts with customers based on a five-step model as set out in IND AS 115

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 Group 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 is met

(a) The Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternate use to the company and the 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 or enhanced.

(c) The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the company's performance.

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

(All amounts are in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

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 is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates. Sales are recognized at single point of time when the control of goods are transferred to the buyer as per the terms of contract.

Revenue from Industrial Park Project:

Revenue from the Company's Industrial Park Project where the entire amount is received from the lessee upfront at the inception of the lease the entire amount is recognized as a sale.

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 recognized 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 amortized 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 and similar options) but does not consider expected credit losses.

2.4 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 temporary differences.

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.

(All amounts are in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

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 or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

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.

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 or 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.

2.5 Leases

Pursuant to the notification by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, The Company adopted IND AS 116 effective from April 1, 2019, prospectively using the modified retrospective method as mandated by Para C5(b) and Para C8(c)(ii) of IND AS 116. Accordingly, the Company has not restated comparative information and there is no cumulative effect of initially applying this Standard to be recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings as on April 1, 2019.

A. As a Lessee

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 fulfillment 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 recognizes 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 recognized, 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 other equipment's 0 to 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 recognizes 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 recognized 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 of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

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

(All amounts are in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

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 recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Quantitative disclosures and other disclosures are in Note 33 of the financial statements.

B. As a Lessor

Lease income from operating leases where the Company is a lessor is recognized 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.

2.6 Impairment of assets

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

In case events which caused impairment initially ceases to exist, impairments are only reversed to the extent at increased carrying amount of the asset does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been in place had there no impairment been carried out in the first place, taking into account the normal depreciation/amortization.

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

2.8 Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or

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less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade receivables are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Trade receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less any necessary write-downs.

2.9 Investments and other financial assets

A. Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

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

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

B. Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

C. Impairment of financial assets:

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables only, the company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized from initial recognition of the receivables.

D. Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognized only when

(All amounts are in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

- (i) The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- (ii) Retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognized. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognized.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognized if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognized to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

2.10 Inventories

Inventories are stated at lower of cost and net realizable value. Construction Work-in-Progress includes cost of land, premium for development rights, construction costs and allocated interest as applicable & manpower costs and expenses incidental to the projects undertaken by the Company.

2.11 Property, plant and equipment and Investment Property

Freehold land is stated at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. The cost of self-generated assets comprises of raw material, components, direct labour, other direct cost and related production overheads.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Property, plant and equipment are stated at acquisition cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any, except assets costing less than Rs.5000 charged to expense, which could otherwise have been included as tangible asset in accordance with Ind AS-16 - "Property, plant and equipment" because the amount is not material.

Depreciation methods and useful life

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives as follows:

- a) Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives of the assets & Depreciation on additions is charged from the month the asset is available for use, while no depreciation is charged in the month the assets is disposed off :

Asset	Useful life
Computers	3 years
Vehicles	4 years
Building	30 years
Furniture & Fixtures	6 years
Office equipment	5 years
Plant & Machinery	7.5 years

- b) In respect of revalued assets, depreciation is being provided on the revalued amounts over the remaining useful life of the assets at the SLM rates. Leasehold land / lease hold improvements are amortised over the period of the lease/ balance period of lease respectively.

2.12 Intangible assets

Intangible Assets are stated at acquisition cost, net of accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Intangible assets are amortized on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives. The useful life adopted for amortization is:

Asset	Useful life
Technical Know-how fees	4 years
Software	3 years

2.13 Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period or within the operating cycle whichever is higher. They are recognized initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.14 Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognized in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the

establishment of loan facilities are recognized as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalized as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortized over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss as other income or finance costs.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

2.15 Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

2.16 Provisions and Contingent liabilities

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and there is a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the Balance sheet date.

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.

2.17 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.

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 gratuity plan in Company is unfunded.

The liability or asset recognized in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of each year. Remeasurement 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 profit or loss.

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.

(All amounts are in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Past-service costs are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

2.18 Contributed equity

Equity shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

2.19 Dividends

Dividends and interim dividends payable to Company's share holders are recognized as change in equity in the period in which they are approved in the shareholders meeting and Board of directors respectively.

2.20 Earnings per share (EPS)

(a) Basic EPS: The earnings considered in ascertaining the Company's basic EPS comprise the net profit/ (loss) for the period attributable to equity shareholders. The number of shares used in computing basic EPS is the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year.

(b) Diluted EPS: For the purpose of calculating the diluted earnings per share, the net profit / (loss) for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for all the effects of dilutive potential equity shares.

2.21 Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes are rounded off to million with two decimal places unless otherwise stated.

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Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

3. Property, plant and equipment

a: Property, plant and equipment

(All amounts in INR MN, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	GROSS BLOCK - AT COST					DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK	NET BLOCK
	01.04.2024	Additions	Disposal/ Adjustments	Reclassifications	31.3.2025	Accumulated Depreciation till 31.03.2024	For the year 2024-25	On Sale/ Adjustments During the Year	31.03.2025	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Land (Freehold)	23.11	-	-	-	23.11	-	-	-	-	23.11	23.11
Computers	1.08	0.24	-	-	1.32	0.85	0.14	-	1.00	0.33	0.23
Vehicles	0.16	0.01	-	-	0.17	0.09	0.02	-	0.11	0.06	0.08
Buildings	1.95	-	-	-	1.95	0.55	0.07	-	0.62	1.34	1.40
Office equipments	0.43	0.06	-	-	0.49	0.40	0.04	-	0.44	0.05	0.03
Plant and machinery	79.70	0.04	-	-	79.74	33.77	10.70	-	44.46	35.27	45.94
Furniture & Fittings	0.80	-	-	-	0.80	0.77	0.01	-	0.78	0.02	0.03
Total	107.23	0.35	-	-	107.58	36.43	10.98	-	47.40	60.18	70.82

b: Capital work-in-progress*

Infrastructure Development Cost (Sewage Treatment Plant)	-	7.82	-	-	7.82	-	-	-	-	7.82	-
Total	-	7.82	-	-	7.82	-	-	-	-	7.82	-

*For ageing of capital work in progress, Refer Note No. 35(a)

c:Investment Property**

Factory Land	58.58	24.92	-	-	83.50	-	-	-	-	83.50	58.58
Factory Building-RF1	211.41	-	-	-	211.41	14.09	7.05	-	21.14	190.27	197.31
Factory Building RF2 RANE	60.00	-	-	-	60.00	2.33	2.00	-	4.33	55.66	57.67
Factory Building RF1-MECPL	61.75	1.37	-	-	63.12	0.51	2.12	-	2.63	60.49	61.24
Factory Building RF2-MECPL	367.84	4.84	-	-	372.68	3.07	12.46	-	15.53	357.15	364.77
Factory Building RF3-MHMS	-	280.95	-	-	280.95	-	1.56	-	1.56	279.39	-
Investment Property Furniture	6.14	-	-	-	6.14	2.05	1.02	-	3.07	3.07	4.12
Fixtures RF1 MECPL	1.02	-	0.11	-	0.91	0.04	0.15	-	0.19	0.72	0.98
Fixtures RF2	9.32	-	0.99	-	8.33	0.39	1.35	-	1.74	6.60	8.93
Fixtures RF3	-	3.38	-	-	3.38	-	0.09	-	0.09	3.28	-
Investment Property-Plant & Machinery	8.63	-	-	-	8.63	2.30	1.15	-	3.45	5.18	6.33
Plant & Machinery RF1 MECPL	4.06	0.75	-	-	4.81	0.14	0.64	-	0.78	4.03	3.92
Plant Machinery RF2	25.24	-	0.93	-	24.31	0.84	3.21	-	4.05	20.26	24.40
Plant Machinery RF3	-	19.64	-	-	19.64	-	0.44	-	0.44	19.20	-
CWIP-RF3 Building	211.09	92.88	-	303.97	(0.00)	-	-	-	-	(0.00)	211.09
CWIP-RF4 Building***	-	73.73	-	-	73.73	-	-	-	-	73.73	-
Total	1,025.08	502.45	2.03	303.97	1,221.53	25.76	33.24	-	59.00	1,162.52	999.34

**For ageing of Investment property work in progress, Refer Note No. 35(b)

***The additions for the current year include an amount of 0.652 million, which has not been transferred from inventory.

4. Right - of - use assets

Particulars	Vehicles
<u>Year ended March 31, 2024</u>	
Gross carrying amount	
as at April 01, 2023	9.25
Addition	5.52
Disposals	(4.65)
Other adjustment	-
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2024	10.12
Accumulated amortisation	
As at April 01, 2023	5.15
Amortisation charge during the year	1.41
Disposals	(4.65)
Other adjustment	-
Closing accumulated amortisation as at March 31, 2024	1.91
Net carrying amount	8.21
<u>Year ended March 31, 2025</u>	
Gross carrying amount	
As at April 01, 2024	10.12
Addition	-
Disposals	-
Other adjustment	-
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2025	10.12
Accumulated amortisation	
As at April 01, 2024	1.91
Amortisation charge during the year	2.02
Disposals	-
Other adjustment	-
Closing accumulated amortisation as at March 31, 2025	3.93
Net carrying amount	6.17

5 Other non Current financial assets

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
a		
Loans to Related parties	655.00	-
Total	655.00	-
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
b		
Security Deposits (Unsecured, considered good)	2.78	2.37
Total	2.78	2.37

6 Deferred tax assets

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Deferred tax assets		
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	0.95	0.01
Employee benefit provisions	2.50	2.09
Brought forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation	-	62.03
Others	2.28	1.28
Total	5.72	65.41

Movement in deferred tax assets/(liabilities)

Year ended March 31, 2025

	As at April 01, 2024	Charge/ (credit) to Statement of Profit and Loss	Charge/(credit) to other comprehensive income	As at March 31, 2025
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	0.01	0.94	-	0.95
Employee benefit provisions	2.09	0.40	(0.01)	2.50
Brought forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation	62.03	(62.03)	-	-
Others	1.28	1.00	-	2.28
Total deferred tax assets	65.41	(59.69)	(0.01)	5.72
Net deferred tax asset/ (liability)	65.41	(59.69)	(0.01)	5.72

Note:

1. As per Company's future business projections, it expects that it shall generate sufficient future taxable income to fully recover the deferred tax assets.

Movement in deferred tax assets/(liabilities)

Year ended March 31, 2024

	As at April 01, 2023	Charge/ (credit) to	Charge/(credit) to other	As at March 31, 2024
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(4.70)	4.71	-	0.01
Net deferred tax asset/ (liability)	1.74	0.32	(0.02)	2.09
Brought forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation	69.11	(7.08)	-	62.03
Others	0.50	0.78	-	1.28
Total deferred tax assets	66.65	(1.27)	(0.02)	65.41
Net deferred tax asset/ (liability)	66.65	(1.27)	(0.02)	65.41

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Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in INR MN, unless otherwise stated)

7 Other non-current assets

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
<i>(Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)</i>		
Mobilization Advance	46.41	-
Deposit for GST-Appeals	2.70	-
GST input credit	-	246.53
Total	49.11	246.53

8 Inventories

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Land*	1,048.18	792.66
Infrastructure development works*	1,496.76	2,133.53
	-	-
	-	-
Total	2,544.94	2,926.18

The above Inventory, comprising Land, Building and Infrastructure development works , is part of the Industrial Park being developed by the company in accordance with the approvals and permissions of the State Government and other Government Authorities for use and leasing out in accordance with the terms and conditions of the approvals/permissions.

Disputes regarding title to certain parcels of land included in above (area 5.3 acres; purchase cost Rs 13,605,103) have been raised by some parties; these disputes are pending before the local courts at Chennai - refer Note 40

*The Company has started construction of another factory building during the year for the pupose of renting of land & Building .Due to the same land & building which is earlier classified as inventory transferred to investment property-Refer Note-25

9 Cash and cash equivalents

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	7.67	2.87
- deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months	25.00	100.00
Cash on hand	0.00	0.00
Total	32.67	102.87

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Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

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10 Other financial assets

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
a		
Short term Loans to related Parties	675.00	-
Total	675.00	-
b		
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Security deposits (Unsecured, considered good)	0.26	0.26
Advances recoverable	0.19	0.26
Other Receivables	0.85	0.28
Interest Accrued on ICD	2.01	-
Income Accrued but not due	0.21	0.46
Total	3.53	1.26

11 Current tax assets (net)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Opening balance	10.19	3.11
Less : Current tax payable for the year	242.77	-
Add : Advance tax paid/TDS deducted	241.04	9.98
Less: Refund received during the year	-	2.89
Less : Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	-	-
Total	8.46	10.20

12 Other current assets

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
<i>(Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)</i>		
GST input credit	26.34	-
Prepaid expenses	1.28	2.78
	-	
Total	27.63	2.78

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Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in INR MN, unless otherwise stated)

13 Equity share capital

	Equity Shares	
	No. of shares	Amount
Authorised share capital		
As at 01 April 2023	450,000,000	4,500.00
Increase / (Decrease) during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	450,000,000	4,500.00
Increase / (Decrease) during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	450,000,000	4,500.00

a. Movement in equity share capital

	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up		
As at 01 April 2023	440,848,500	4,408.49
Shares issued during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	440,848,500	4,408.49
Shares issued during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	440,848,500	4,408.49

b. Terms / rights attached to equity shares

Equity Shares: The company currently has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs.10 per share.

Each shareholder is eligible to vote per share held.

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. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c Promoters Share holding in the company

Name of the company	March 31, 2025			March 31, 2024		
	No. of shares	% holding - equity capital	% of change during the year	No. of shares	% holding - equity capital	% of change during the year
Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Limited	440,848,500	100	51.52	290,960,000	66	NIL
Sojitz Corporation Limited	-	-	(100.00)	149,888,500	34	NIL
Total	440,848,500	100		440,848,500	100	

During the year, the Holding Company, Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Limited acquired 34% share capital from Sojitz Corporation limited

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Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in INR MN, unless otherwise stated)

14 Other equity
Reserves and surplus

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
i) Securities premium	51.52	51.52
ii) Retained earnings	554.07	(363.49)
Total	605.59	(311.97)

i) Securities premium

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Opening balance	51.52	51.52
Transactions	-	-
Closing balance	51.52	51.52

ii) Retained earnings

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Opening balance	(363.49)	(374.78)
Net profit for the period	917.58	11.36
Other Comprehensive Income during the year	(0.02)	(0.08)
Share Issue Expenses	-	-
Closing balance	554.07	(363.49)

15 Long-term borrowings

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Secured		
Term Loans		
Indian rupee loans from bank	-	94.95
Unsecured		
Non Current Lease Liabilities	4.75	6.73
	4.75	101.68

The Term Loan Taken from Yes Bank was fully repaid during the Year.
Previous Year

Terms of Repayment:

15.1 a) Term Loans from Bank are repayable in 72 monthly installments.

15.2 Security: Term Loans are secured by hypothecation of receivables arising out of lease plots.

16 Short-term borrowings

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Unsecured		
Current Maturities of Long term borrowings	-	12.74
Current Maturities of Lease Liabilities	1.97	1.76
	1.97	14.50

(All amounts in INR MN, unless otherwise stated)

17. Employee benefit obligations

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Gratuity	1.89	4.73	1.67	3.91
Leave encashment	1.15	1.22	0.95	0.93
Total employee benefit obligations	3.04	5.94	2.62	4.85

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

A. Defined Benefit Schemes

Gratuity

The employees are entitled to gratuity that is computed as half month's salary, for every completed year of service and is payable on retirement / termination. The Company makes provision of such gratuity liability in the books of accounts on the basis actuarial valuation. The 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

Obligations at year beginning

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	5.57	4.58
Service Cost - Current	0.62	0.55
Interest expense	0.40	0.34
Past service cost		
Amount recognised in profit or loss	1.01	0.89

Remeasurements

Actuarial (gain) / loss from change in demographic assumptions (OCI)

Actuarial (gain) / loss from change in financial assumption

Experience (gains)/losses

Amount recognised in other comprehensive income

Payment from plan:

Benefit payments

Obligations at year end

(iii) Assets and Liabilities recognized in the Balance Sheet

Present Value of the defined benefit obligations

Fair value of the plan assets

Amount recognized as (asset)/liability

(vi) Actuarial assumptions:

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Discount Rate per annum	6.89%	7.11%
Future salary increases	9.00%	9.00%
Retirement age	60	60
Mortality rate	100% of IALM (2012 -14)	
Attrition rate		
Up to 30 years	3.00%	3.00%
From 31 to 44 years	2.00%	2.00%
Above 44 years	1.00%	1.00%

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.

viii) Sensitivity Analysis

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

	Change in Assumption			Decrease in Assumption		
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	
Discount Rate per annum	0.50%	0.50%				
Future salary increases	0.50%	0.50%				
	Increase in Assumption			Decrease in Assumption		
	Impact	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	Impact	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Discount Rate per annum	Decrease by	(0.21)	(0.19)	Increase by	0.23	0.20
Future salary increases	Increase by	0.22	0.20	Decrease by	(0.21)	(0.19)

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.

ix) 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.

The Company deposits an amount determined at a fixed percentage of basic pay every month to the State administered Provident Fund for the benefit of the employees.

Amount recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss is as follows (Refer note 26):

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Provident fund paid to the authorities	1.35	1.21
	1.35	1.21

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Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in INR MN, unless otherwise stated)

18 Non Current - Other financial liabilities

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Advance recovery from employees	1.13	0.85
Security deposit received	92.13	74.45
Total	93.26	75.30

19 Other non current liabilities

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Advance Lease Rent received	58.93	68.88
Total	58.93	68.88

20 Trade payables

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		
(i) Related parties (refer note 41)	0.02	0.16
(ii) others		
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		
(i) Related parties (refer note 41)	36.07	51.68
(ii) others	3.75	4.48
Total	39.84	56.32

Age wise Outstanding details as at 31st Mar 2025

Particulars	Less Than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 Years	More than 3 Year	Total
Due to MSME					
i.Due to MSME	-				-
ii.Due to Related Parties - MSME	0.02	-	-	-	0.02
Due to Others					
i.Due to Others- Related Parties	11.05	25.02	-	-	36.07
ii.Due to Others	1.75	-	-	2.00	3.75
Disputed Dues					
i.Disputed dues to MSME	-	-	-	-	-
ii.Disputed dues to Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	12.82	25.02	-	2.00	39.84

Age wise Outstanding details as at 31st Mar 2024

Particulars	Less Than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 Years	More than 3 Year	Total
Due to MSME					
i.Due to MSME	-	-	-	-	-
ii.Due to Related Parties - MSME	0.16	-	-	-	0.16
Due to Others					
i.Due to Others- Related Parties	20.65	31.03	-	-	51.68
ii.Due to Others	2.48	-	2.00	-	4.48
Disputed Dues					
i.Disputed dues to MSME	-	-	-	-	-
ii.Disputed dues to Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	23.29	31.03	2.00	-	56.32

21 Other financial liabilities

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Other payables	1.85	1.34
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	0.60
Salary and other dues to employees	1.20	1.27
Total	3.05	3.21

22 Other current liabilities

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Statutory dues payable	6.73	2.14
Advance Lease rent received	9.95	9.95
Total	16.67	12.09

23 Revenue from operations

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Income from industrial park project- Land Lease premium (refer note 34)	2,163.56	-
Income from industrial park project- Rent from let out Buildings(refer note 34)	172.32	90.64
Total Revenue from operations	2,335.88	90.64

24 Other income

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
deemed Lease rent Income	9.95	7.64
scrap sale & Misc Income	0.00	0.86
Interest income from bank & ICD	26.27	10.31
Creditors written Back	0.85	0.00
Profit on sale of Assets	-	0.22
Interest on income tax refund	-	0.13
Total	37.07	19.16

25 (Increase) / decrease in inventories

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Inventory at the opening of the year:		
Land (including infrastructure development work)	2,926.18	2,796.53
Less :Transfer to Investment property(Refer Note 3C)	97.99	58.58
Total (A)	2,828.19	2,737.95
Inventory at the end of the year:		
Land (including infrastructure development work)	2,544.94	2,926.18
Total (B)	2,544.94	2,926.18
(Increase) / decrease in inventories (A-B)	283.25	(188.23)

26 Employee benefits expense

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Salaries, wages and other benefits	21.15	18.91
Contribution for Provident Fund	1.35	1.21
Gratuity	1.01	0.89
Staff welfare and other expenses	0.21	0.22
Leave Encashment	0.48	0.31
Total	24.22	21.54

MOTHERSON AUTO SOLUTIONS LIMITED
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Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in INR MN, unless otherwise stated)

27	Depreciation and amortization Expense	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment	44.21	27.06
	Depreciation on Right - of - Use assets	2.02	1.41
	Total	46.23	28.47
28	Finance cost	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	Interest on Security deposit	7.45	5.41
	Finance cost on lease liability	0.88	0.65
	Total	8.32	6.06
29	Other Expenses	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	Bank charges	0.00	0.00
	Insurance	2.27	1.67
	Lease rent (Operating leases)		
	-Office	0.54	0.50
	Donation	0.12	0.14
	Business promotion	0.19	0.23
	Communication expense	0.18	0.17
	Printing and stationery	0.09	0.09
	Professional charges	25.07	20.87
	Rates and taxes	3.48	1.94
	Travelling	1.10	0.35
	Software Charges	0.14	0.15
	Vehicle & fuel expenses	1.35	1.27
	Security charges	5.24	4.48
	Payment to Auditors - {refer details below} *	0.84	0.84
	Electricity	2.34	1.34
	Miscellaneous Expenses	9.27	6.84
	Directors Sitting Fees	0.24	0.22
	Total	52.45	41.11
	* Payment to Auditors		
	Audit fee	0.68	0.68
	Other services	0.16	0.16
	Total	0.84	0.84
30	Earnings per equity share	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	No of equity shares outstanding *	440,848,500	440,848,500
	Weighted average No. of potential equity shares outstanding	-	-
	Weighted average No. of total shares outstanding	440,848,500	440,848,500
	Net Profit/(Loss) as per P & L	917.58	11.36
	Net profit/(loss) as per P & L available for equity shareholders	917.58	11.36
	Basic earnings per share	2.08	0.03
	Diluted earnings per share	2.08	0.03

MOTHERSON AUTO SOLUTIONS LIMITED

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Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in INR MN, unless otherwise stated)

31. Tax Disclosures for the year ended March 31, 2025 under Ind AS 12**Income tax recognised in Profit and loss:**

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
In respect of the current year	242.77	-
In respect of earlier years	-	-
In respect of Deferred tax (refer note 6)	59.69	1.27
Total tax expense recognised in the current year.	302.46	1.27

Reconciliation of tax expense with the effective tax

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Profit/loss before tax	1,220.04	12.61
Income tax rate as applicable (CY:25.168%; PY 25.168%)	307.06	3
Tax effect for allowances and disallowances	(1.55)	(0.93)
Adjustment for Brought forward Losses current tax	(62.74)	(2.24)
	<u>242.77</u>	<u>0.00</u>
Changes in Deferred tax Asset/(liability)-		
on account of Property, plant and equipment	(0.94)	(4.71)
on account of employee benefit obligations	(0.40)	(0.32)
Brought forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation	62.03	7.08
other adjustments	(1.00)	(0.78)
Total tax expense recognised in the current year.	302.46	1.27

Deferred tax recognised in other comprehensive income

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	<u>Amount - Rs.</u>	<u>Amount - Rs.</u>
Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss		
Deferred tax effect of gain/(loss) on remeasurements of defined benefit obligation	0.01	0.02
Total income tax credited in other comprehensive income	0.01	0.02

MOTHERSON AUTO SOLUTIONS LIMITED**CIN:U74899DL2004PLC131122****Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025**

(All amounts in INR MN, unless otherwise stated)

32 Maturities of Financial Liabilities

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

March 31, 2025	Less than 3 months	3 months to 12 months	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
<u>Non derivatives</u>					
Borrowings	0.49	1.48	4.76	-	6.73
Trade payables	3.21	14.31	22.34	-	39.85
Other liabilities	1.86	1.20	93.27	-	96.33
Total non-derivative liabilities	5.56	16.98	120.36	-	142.91
March 31, 2024	Less than 3 months	3 months to 12 months	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
<u>Non derivatives</u>					
Borrowings	3.62	105.82	6.73	-	116.17
Trade Payables	6.70	14.98	34.64	-	56.32
Other liabilities	1.94	1.27	75.30	-	78.51
Total non-derivative liabilities	12.26	122.07	116.68	-	251.00

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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.

Upon adoption of Ind AS 116, the company applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. Refer to Note 2.5 Leases for the accounting policy beginning April 01, 2019. The standard provides specific transition requirements and practical expedients, which have been applied by the company.

***Leases previously classified as finance leases**

The company did not have any lease contract which are classified as finance lease prior to April 01, 2019. The company did not change the initial carrying amounts of recognised assets and liabilities at the date of initial application for leases previously classified as finance leases (i.e., the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities equal the lease assets and liabilities recognised under Ind AS 17). The requirements of Ind AS 116 were applied to these leases from April 01, 2019.

***Leases previously accounted for as operating leases**

The company recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for those leases previously classified as operating leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The right-of-use assets for most leases were recognised based on the carrying amount as if the standard had always been applied, apart from the use of incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application. In some leases, the right-of-use assets were recognised based on the amount equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted for any related prepaid and accrued lease payments previously recognised. Lease liabilities were recognised based on the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.

The company also applied the available practical expedients wherein it:

- Used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics
- Relied on its assessment of whether leases are onerous immediately before the date of initial application
- Applied the short-term leases exemptions to leases with lease term that ends within 12 months of the date of initial application
- Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application
- Used hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contained options to extend or terminate the lease

Impact Assessment of Ind AS 116**(i) Impact on the statement of financial position (increase/(decrease)) as at 31 March, 2025**

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Assets		
Property, plant and equipment (right-of-use assets)	6.17	8.19
Less: prepayments	-	-
Deferred tax assets	0.07	0.06
Total	6.24	8.25
Liabilities		
Lease liabilities	6.73	8.49
Total	6.73	8.49
Net Impact on equity	(0.49)	(0.24)

(ii) Impact on the statement of profit or loss (increase/(decrease)) for the year ended March 2025:

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Lease rent	(2.64)	(1.84)
Depreciation expense	2.02	1.41
Finance Cost	0.88	0.65
Deferred tax assets	0.07	0.06
	0.33	0.28

Short-term and/ or low value leases

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Lease rent paid	0.54	0.50

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Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in INR MN, unless otherwise stated)

34. Segment Information:**Description of segments and principal activities**

The Company is in the business of developing,leasing,operating and maintenance of Industrial parks with all infrastructure facilities like roads ,stormwater drain,sewage treatment plant,street lighting etc .The customers can acquire the land for 99 years and set up their Industrial units or they can take up the ready Built factory buildingon Lease for a minimum of five years paying Rent on a monthly basis

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting to the Chief Operating Officer of the Company. The Chief Operating Officer is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments . The Company has monthly review and forecasting procedure in place and the Chief Operating Officer reviews the operations of the Company as a whole, hence there are no reportable segments as per Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments"

A. Information about geographical areas:

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

i) Revenue from customers

Leasing of Land & Factory Building

India

Outside India

March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
2,335.88	90.64
-	-
2,335.88	90.64

ii) Segment Assets

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

India

Outside India

March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
1,285.81	1,324.85
-	-
1,285.81	1,324.85

iii) Revenues from transactions with a single external customer amounting to 10 per cent or more of the Company's revenues is as follows:

M/s Motherson Electronic Components Pvt Ltd

M/s India SeAH Precision Metal Pvt Ltd

M/S.ZF Rane Occupant Safety Systems (P) Ltd

March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
2,245.41	37.50
27.63	27.76
24.39	22.55
2,297.43	87.81

MOTHERSON AUTO SOLUTIONS LIMITED**CIN:U74899DL2004PLC131122****Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025****35. Ageing of CWIP and Investment property under WIP:**

(All amounts in INR MN, unless otherwise stated)

A(i). The ageing of Capital work in Progress as at March 31,2025 is as under:-

CWIP	Ageing				
	Less Than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 Years	More than 3 Year	Total
Project in Progress					
STP	7.82	-	-	-	7.82
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7.82	-	-	-	7.82

B(i). The ageing of Investment Property work in Progress as at March 31,2025 is as under:-

Investment Property WIP	Ageing				
	Less Than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 Years	More than 3 Year	Total
Project in Progress					
Rental Factory 4 Construction	73.73	-	-	-	73.73
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	73.73	-	-	-	73.73

A(ii). The ageing of Capital work in Progress as at March 31,2024 is as under:-

CWIP	Ageing				
	Less Than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 Years	More than 3 Year	Total
Project in Progress					
STP	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

B(ii). The ageing of Investment Property work in Progress as at March 31,2024 is as under:-

Investment Property WIP	Ageing				
	Less Than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 Years	More than 3 Year	Total
Project in Progress					
Rental Factory 3 Construction	211.09		-	-	211.09
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	211.09	-	-	-	211.09

36. Key highlights of approvals /permissions from Government Authorities

A. The Company has acquired 324.3 acres of land, in the State of Tamil Nadu for setting up an Industrial Park in pursuance. to the Government Order No:631 dated November 25, 2010 permitting the Company to acquire the land beyond the limit prescribed under the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Land & Ceiling) Act (Amended) 1961 that imposed a condition, inter alia, that the Company shall not sell or transfer the said land to anybody. Government vide its GO (Ms) No 35 dated 19th January 2016 has given permission to lease subject to various terms and conditions as contained therein. The Company vide the above said G.O No 631 dated November 25, 2010 was granted permission to acquire 248 Acres specifying the survey Nos given in the annexure to the G.O No 631 but the company has acquired more than the limit specified in the G.O as well as survey numbers other than the ones specified in the G.O. Hence the company during the financial year 2017-18 had filed a fresh application seeking permission for 99.43 acres for which approval is still under process.

B. Vide Letter dated 4th June 2024 the Company has obtained Consent to operate approval from Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board and renewed the same for the financial 2024-25.

C. The Company has completed construction of its third ready-built factory during the year which was partially completed & let out to a tenant in the previous year after obtaining the requisite approvals from Directorate of Town and Country Planning, Chengalpet on 16th September 2024. The construction work for the factory was fully completed on 15th February 2025 but the factory was let out to an Industrial tenant from 1st March 2024 for setting up their business amenities.

D. The Company is constructing its fourth ready-built factory towards which the company has applied for the requisite approvals from Directorate of Town and Country Planning, Chengalpet which is expected to be obtained by end of May 25. The construction work for the factory is under progress and expected to be completed during financial year 2025-26.

E. During the previous year the company has acquired 9.32 acres of land with a view to exchange with TN Government in lieu of Govt lands lying with in the industrial park. The exchange work is in progress.

F. During the year the company has acquired 29.24 acres of land near their existing industrial park for the purpose of expanding the park to accommodate more customers.

37. Capital Commitments:

Related to Factory building construction

Current year: Rs.304.28 million (Net of advances)

Previous year: Rs.103.83 million (Net of advances)

38. Inventory Commitments:

Related to proposed land purchase:

Current Year : 145.80 Million

Previous year: Nil

39. As per information available with the Company, dues payable to Small Scale Industrial Undertakings and Enterprises covered under Micro and Small Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act). The disclosures pursuant to the said MSMED is as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Principal amount due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	0.02	0.16
Interest due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	-	-
Principal amounts paid to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
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 due and payable towards suppliers registered under MSMED Act, for payments already made	-	-
Further interest remaining due and payable for earlier years	-	-

40. Contingent Liabilities and Pending Litigations:

a. Disputes regarding title of lands purchased:

The pending cases are summarized below:

Current year:

S.no	Petition filed by	Area of land disputed in acres	Purchase cost in INR Mn	Forum where case is pending
1.	Ashokan & others in 2013	2.43	5.90	Kanchipuram District & Revenue Sessions Judge II
2	Munuswamy in 2011	1.47	3.56	District Munsif Court Kanchipuram
3.	V. Gnanasekaran in 2013	0.70	1.97	No Further Notices received after 1 st Notice
4.	Pakkiri in 2014	0.77	2.17	Principal District & Sessions Court, Kanchipuram filed in 2024
	Total	5.37	13.61	

Previous year:

S.no	Petition filed by	Area of land disputed in acres	Purchase cost in INR Mn	Forum where case is pending
1.	Ashokan & others in 2013	2.43	5.90	Kanchipuram District & Revenue Sessions Judge II
2	Munuswamy in 2011	1.47	3.56	District Munsif Court Kanchipuram
3.	V. Gnanasekaran in 2013	0.70	1.97	No Further Notices received after 1 st Notice
4.	Pakkiri in 2014	0.77	2.17	No Further Notices received after 1 st Notice
	Total	5.37	13.61	

b. Disputes regarding GST Assessments:

S.no	Year	Nature of dispute	Amount of dispute	Status of dispute
1.	FY-2018-19	Demand raised w.r.t Ineligible ITC as per 17(5)	27.02	An appeal has been filed against this order on 24.07.24
2	FY-2019-20	Demand raised w.r.t Ineligible ITC as per 17(5)	28.84	An appeal will be filed against this order before 01.07.25
3	FY-2020-21	Demand raised w.r.t Ineligible ITC as per 17(5)	23.74	An appeal will be filed against this order before 25.05.25

41. Fair market value and tax paid for conversion of inventory into investment property

During the year the company has reclassified the Land & infrastructure cost attributable to 4th Rental Factory Building from Inventory to Investment property as the company has leased the factory Building for 5 years with a Lock in Period of 5 years. The Profit arising thereof based on Fair market value on the date of conversion has been treated as business income and necessary Income tax has been paid.

During the previous year the company has reclassified the Land & infrastructure cost attributable to 3rd Rental Factory Building from Inventory to Investment property as the company has leased the factory Building for 10 years with a Lock in Period of 5 years. The Profit arising thereof based on Fair market value on the date of conversion has been treated as business income and necessary Income tax has been paid.

Details of conversion of stock in trade into investment property are as follows:

Property Description	Date of conversion	Area in Acres	Cost	Year of tax payment	Fair market value	Taxable value
Rental Factory 1	01.04.22	3.94	15.95	FY 22-23	15.10	-0.85
Rental Factory 2	01.04.22	6.85	27.73	FY 22-23	26.95	-0.78
Rental Factory 3	01.06.23	3.68	14.90	FY 23-24	19.77	4.87
Rental Factory 4	03.02.25	6.16	24.92	FY 24-25	33.72	8.80

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42. Valuation of investment property

The Investment property is a factory Building constructed for the purpose of Leasing to Industrial customers. The Investment property is valued at cost as the building is constructed with high quality material. In Tamil Nadu there is no comparative cost for Building construction hence Fair market value for the building is difficult to ascertain.

43. Related Party Disclosures

I. Related Party Disclosures as required under Ind AS - 24 "Related Party Disclosures" are given below:

1. Relationship where control exists.

Samvardhana Motherson International Limited (Ultimate Holding Company)

Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Limited (Holding Company)

Sojitz Corporation, Japan till 16th August 2024 (Joint Venture with Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Limited and shares transferred to Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Limited on 16th August 2024)

i. Subsidiary, Step down Subsidiary, Fellow Subsidiary, Associates and Joint ventures of Samvardhana Motherson International Limited (Ultimate Holding Company)

Motherson Air Travel Agencies Limited

Motherson Technology Services Ltd (Formerly known as Motherson Infotech & Design Limited)

Motherson Health & Medical Systems Ltd (Formerly Samvardhana Motherson Maadhyam International Ltd)

Motherson Electronic Components Pvt Ltd

Yachiyo India Manufacturing (P) Ltd

Youngshin Motherson Auto Tech Ltd

Fritzmeier Motherson Cabin Engineering (P) Ltd

Saks Ancillaries Ltd

Samvardhana Motherson Adsys Ltd

Samvardhana Motherson Auto Components (P) Ltd

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Motherson Consultancies Services Ltd (Merged with SAMIL in FY 2023-24)

Samvardhana Motherson Global Management Services Ltd (Merged with SAMIL in FY 2023-24)

Key Management Personnel

a) **Board of Directors**

Mr. Laksh Vaaman Sehgal

Mr. Rohitash Gupta

Ms. Madhu Bhaskar (resigned w.e.f 19th December 2024)

Mr. Rajesh Goel

Mr. Sanjay Kalia (resigned w.e.f 19th December 2024)

Ms.Lata Unnikrishnan (w.e.f 19th December 2024)

b) **Other Key Management Personnel**

Mr. Suresh kumar Alagappan , Manager

Mr. Dhinakar Bhoopathy, CFO (Till 25th March 2025)

Mr. Prakash Punniyakoti , CFO (w.e.f 25th March 2025)

Ms. Ritu Seth , Company Secretary

c) **Relatives of Directors and Key Management Personnel**

Mr. Vivek Chaand Sehgal (father of Mr. Laksh Vaaman Sehgal)

Ms. Nilu Mehra (Sister of Mr. Geeta Soni)

Ms. Vidhi Sehgal (Sister of Mr. Laksh Vaaman Sehgal)

Mrs. Renu Alka Sehgal (demised on 4th May 2024) (Mother of Mr. Laksh Vaaman Sehgal)

Ms. Samriddhi Sehgal (Wife of Mr. Laksh Vaaman Sehgal)

Master Siddh Vaasav Sehgal (Son of Mr. Laksh Vaaman Sehgal)

Master Ganan Yuvaan Sehgal (Son of Mr. Laksh Vaaman Sehgal)

Master Kushaan Samarth Sehgal (Son of Mr. Laksh Vaaman Sehgal)

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

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2. Companies in which Directors / Key Management Personnel or their relatives have significant influence

Systematic Conscom Limited

Motherson Auto Limited

Motherson Lease Solution Limited

Salo Tech Motherson Solar Energy India Pvt Ltd

II. Details of transactions, in the ordinary course of business at commercial terms, and balances with related parties as mentioned in 42(I) above:

Transactions with related parties

S.no	Particulars	Name of the Related Party	Parties mentioned in 42(1)		Parties mentioned in 42(2)	
			March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
1	Remuneration to Key Management Personnel	Mr. AL. Sureshkumar	7.50	7.50		
		Mr. B.Dhinakar	5.02	4.67		
		Mr. P.Prakash	0.72	-		
		Ms. Madhu Bhaskar	0.12	0.11		
		Mr. Sanjay Kalia	0.12	0.11		
2	Rent paid	Motherson Auto Limited			0.41	0.4
3	Guest house Maintenance	Motherson Air Travel Agencies Limited			0.13	0.1
4	Travelling	Motherson Air Travel Agencies Limited			1.01	0.38
5	other expense	Motherson Air Travel Agencies Limited			0.14	0.16
6	Other professional Services	Motherson Auto Limited			0.14	0.14
7	Software consultancy charges	Motherson Technology Services Ltd (Formerly known as Motherson Infotech & Design Limited)	0.78	0.79		
8	Software Expenses	Motherson Technology Services Ltd (Formerly known as Motherson Infotech & Design Limited)	0.11	0.08		

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

9	Lease Rent paid-Vehicles	Motherson Lease Solution Ltd	2.64	1.84		
10	Professional services	Motherson Consultancies Service Ltd	1.65	0.003		
		Samvardhana Motherson International Limited	-	-		
11	Inventory Work in Progress	Systematic Conscom Limited			7.52	
12	Purchase of Fixed Assets-Computers	Motherson Technology Services Ltd (Formerly known as Motherson Infotech & Design Limited)	0.24	0.13		
13	Investment property Works	Systematic Conscom Limited			94.77	81.24
14	Investment property Work in Progress	Systematic Conscom Limited			0.56	165.71
15	Advance given for Investment property Works	Systematic Conscom Limited			46.58	-
16	Security Deposit paid	Motherson Lease Solution Limited	0.39	0.58		
		Motherson Auto Limited	-	-		
17	Expenses reimbursement	Youngshin Motherson Auto Tech Limited	0.13	-	-	-
18	Professional Charges	Samvardhana Motherson Global Management Service			20.31	17.57
19	Lease Rent income & Premium	Motherson Electronic Components Pvt Ltd	2245.41	37.505		
		Motherson Health & Medical Systems Ltd (Formerly Samvardhana Motherson Maadhyam International Ltd)	38.21	1.682		
20	ICD Taken	Samvardhana Motherson International Ltd	750.00			
21	Interest Paid	Samvardhana Motherson International Ltd	3.55			
22	ICD Repaid	Samvardhana Motherson International Ltd	750.00			
23	ICD Given	Fritzmeier Motherson Cabin Engineering (P) Ltd	100.00			
		Motherson Health & Medical Systems Ltd (Formerly Samvardhana Motherson Maadhyam International Ltd)	90.00			
		Motherson Technology Services Ltd (Formerly known as Motherson Infotech & Design Limited)	590.00			

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

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		Yachiyo India Manufacturing (P) Ltd	200.00			
		Saks Ancillaries Ltd	30.00			
		Samvardhana Motherson Adsys Tech Ltd	140.00			
		Samvardhana Motherson Auto Components (P) Ltd	180.00			
24		Fritzmeier Motherson Cabin Engineering (P) Ltd	0.91			
		Motherson Health & Medical Systems Ltd (Formerly Samvardhana Motherson Maadhyam International Ltd)	0.82			
	Interest income	Motherson Technology Services Ltd (Formerly known as Motherson Infotech & Design Limited)	5.39			
		Yachiyo India Manufacturing (P) Ltd	1.17			
		Saks Ancillaries Ltd	0.37			
		Samvardhana Motherson Adsys Tech Ltd	1.87			
		Samvardhana Motherson Auto Components (P) Ltd	1.72			
25		Motherson Electronic Components Pvt Ltd	-	71.99		
	Security Deposit Received	Motherson Health & Medical Systems Ltd (Formerly Samvardhana Motherson Maadhyam International Ltd)	-	38.51		
		Salo Tech Motherson Solar energy India (p) Ltd	10.00	-		

Motherhood Auto Solutions Limited

CIN: U74899DL2004PLC131122

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

Balances at the end:

Particulars	Name of the Related Party	Parties mentioned in 42(1)		Parties mentioned in 42(2)	
		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Payables	Motherhood Air Travel Agencies Limited			0.15	0.16
	Systematic Conscom Limited			35.83	51.56
	Motherhood Technology Services Ltd (Formerly known as Motherhood Infotech & Design Limited)	0.09	-		
	Youngshin Motherhood Auto Tech Limited	0.02	-		
Receivables	Motherhood Lease Solution Limited			1.98	1.58
	Motherhood Auto Limited			0.06	0.06
	Systematic Conscom Limited			46.41	-
	Motherhood Health & Medical Systems Ltd (Formerly Samvardhana Motherhood Maadhyam International Ltd)	0.70			
	Motherhood Technology Services Ltd (Formerly known as Motherhood Infotech & Design Limited)	0.33			
	Yachiyo India Manufacturing (P) Ltd	1.05			
	Salo Tech Motherhood	0.006			
	Motherhood Electronic Components Pvt Ltd	0.39	0.095		

44 Ratio Analysis and its elements

		March 31,2025	March 31,2024		
1	Current Ratios	Ratios	Ratios	%variance	Reasons for Variance
	(Current Assets / Current Liabilities)	50.96	34.30	48.57	Variance is on account of increase in profit during the year which is further allocated towards ICD given.
2	Debt- Equity Ratio [(Long term borrowing including current maturities + short term borrowing) / Share holder's equity]	0.00	0.03	-95.27	Net of decrease in borrowings from Bank and increase in profit
3	Debt Service Coverage ratio [(Earnings before interest, depreciation, tax and exceptional items) / (Interest expense on short term and long term borrowings + scheduled principal repayment of long term borrowing during the year)]	N/A	3.23	N/A	There is no external outstanding debt as on Balance sheet date.
4	Return on Equity ratio (Net Profits after taxes / Average Shareholder's Equity)	0.20	0.00	-7209.34	Due to increase in profit on account of sale of Land in current year
5	Inventory Turnover ratio (Cost of goods sold / Average inventories)	0.37	0.00	N/A	Due to Sale of Land in current year.

6	Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio (Revenue from contract with customers / Average trade receivables)	N/A	N/A	N/A	No trade receivables
7	Trade Payable Turnover Ratio (Net Credit Purchase / Average trade payable)	15.36	N/A	N/A	Ratio not comparable as there was no land purchased during the previous financial year
8	Net Working Capital Turnover Ratio (Revenue from contract with customers / Average working capital)	0.76	0.03	2411.73	Due to Increase in sales in current year
9	Net Profit ratio (Profit / (loss) for the period / Revenue from operations)	0.39	0.12	-215.81	Due to increase in profit on account of Sale of Land
10	Return on Capital Employed (Earnings before interest and taxes / Average capital employed)	0.26	0.00	-8598.04	due to Increase in profit in current year
11	Return on Investment Net Income / Cost of Investment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

45. Expenditure in Foreign Currency

Expenditure in Foreign Currency	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Travelling Expenses	0.05	-

46. Financial Risk Management

The Company is engaged in the business of acquiring, developing, selling, leasing land and building and maintaining and operating an Industrial Park at Kanchipuram, Chennai. The company has acquired necessary land and carried out various infrastructural/ development activities in accordance with rules and regulations and permissions obtained and revenue from operations has commenced. The project has been funded through equity contributions and income from operations. 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 minimize operating, financial and strategic risks. In view of the fact that the company's project has to generate income from operations and with continuous marketing activities, adequate asset base, continuing industrial growth in India, decades of experience of the promoters and the well defined policies of the company to monitor risk exposure in terms of interest risk, credit risk, market risk, price risk etc., the company believes that adequate and necessary steps are being continuously taken in this regard.

47. 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 shall monitor Net Debt to EBITDA ratio i.e. Net debt (total borrowings net of cash and cash equivalents) divided by EBITDA (Profit before tax plus depreciation and amortization expense plus finance costs).

48. The Company has not done any transactions with the Companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act 2013 or Section 560 of Companies Act 1956.
49. Amounts appearing as zero "0" in financial are below the rounding off norm adopted by the Company
50. Previous year's figures have been regrouped or rearranged in order to make them comparable to the current year's figures.

Motherson Auto Solutions Limited

CIN: U74899DL2004PLC131122

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

As per our report of even date attached
For R N Marwah & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN 001211N/N500019

Rohitash Gupta
Director
DIN 01049454

Rajesh Goel
Director
DIN 06929756

Manoj Gupta
Partner
M. No. 096776

Sureshkumar Alagappan
Manager
PAN: AFIPA9862M

Prakash Punniyakotti
C.F.O.
PAN: AVLPP6688F

Ritu Seth
Company Secretary
ACS NO: 17473

Place: New Delhi
Date : 30th April 2025