Motherson Electro Components Limited
(Formerly known as Samvardhana Motherson Advanced Innovations Limited)
CIN :- U26512MH2024PLC429305
(All amounts in INR thousands, unless otherwise stated)
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2025
Assets		
Non current assets		-
Total non-current assets		**-**
Current assets		
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	**3**	472
Other financial assets	**4**	10
Total current assets		**482**
Total assets		**482**
Equity and liabilities		
Equity		
Equity share capital	**5**	500
Other equity		
Reserves and surplus	**6**	(68)
Total equity		**432**
Liabilities		
Non current liabilites		-
Total non-current liabilites		**-**
Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
Trade payables		
total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-
total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		-
Other financial liabilities	**7**	45
Other current liabilities	**8**	5
Total current liabilities		**50**
Total liabilities		**50**
Total equity and liabilities		**482**
Summary of significant accounting policies	**2**	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For R.N.Marwah & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN 001211N/N500019

Manoj Gupta Digitally signed by Manoj Gupta Date: 2025.05.12 16:54:25 +05'30'

Manoj Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 096776

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 12, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Motherson Electro Components Limited

RAJESH GOEL Digitally signed by RAJESH GOEL Date: 2025.05.12 11:31:29 +05'30'

Rajesh Goel
Director
DIN: 06929756

MANISH KUMAR GOYAL Digitally signed by MANISH KUMAR GOYAL Date: 2025.05.12 11:31:53 +05'30'

Manish Kumar Goyal
Director
DIN: 00256796

Place: Noida
Date: May 12, 2025

Motherson Electro Components Limited
(Formerly known as Samvardhana Motherson Advanced Innovations Limited)
CIN :- U26512MH2024PLC429305
(All amounts in INR thousands, unless otherwise stated)
Statement of Profit and Loss for the period July 23, 2024 to March 31, 2025

Particulars	Note	For the period July 23, 2024 to March 31, 2025
Revenue		
Revenue from operations		-
Other income		-
Total income		**-**
Expenses		
Other expenses	**9**	68
Total expenses		**68**
Loss for the year		**(68)**
Other comprehensive income		**-**
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(68)**
Earning per share	**10**	
Nominal value per share : INR 10		
Basic : INR per share		(1.36)
Diluted : INR per share		(1.36)
Summary of significant accounting policies	**2**	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For R.N.Marwah & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN 001211N/N500019

Manoj Gupta Digitally signed by Manoj Gupta Date: 2025.05.12 16:55:22 +05'30'

Manoj Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 096776

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 12, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Motherson Electro Components Limited

RAJESH GOEL Digitally signed by RAJESH GOEL Date: 2025.05.12 11:32:30 +05'30'

Rajesh Goel
Director
DIN: 06929756

MANISH KUMAR GOYAL Digitally signed by MANISH KUMAR GOYAL Date: 2025.05.12 11:32:54 +05'30'

Manish Kumar Goyal
Director
DIN: 00256796

Place: Noida
Date: May 12, 2025

Motherson Electro Components Limited
(Formerly known as Samvardhana Motherson Advanced Innovations Limited)
CIN :- U26512MH2024PLC429305
(All amounts in INR thousands, unless otherwise stated)

Cash flow statement for the period July 23, 2024 to March 31, 2025

	Particulars	For the period July 23, 2024 to March 31, 2025
A	**Cash flow from operating activities**	
	Net loss before tax	**(68)**
	Other Income	-
	Operating Loss before working capital changes	**(68)**
	Changes in working capital:	
	(Increase)/decrease in financial assets and other current assets	(10)
	Increase/(decrease) in financial liabilities and other current liabilities	50
	Cash generated from operations	**(28)**
	Net cash used in operating activities-A	**(28)**
B	**Cash flow from Investing Activities**	
	Net cash used in investing activities-B	**-**
C	**Cash flow from financing activities**	
	Proceeds from issue of share capital	500
	Net cash flow from financing activities-C	**500**
	Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**472**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	-
	Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**472**
	Cash and cash equivalents comprise of: (refer note 3)	
	Cash on hand	-
	Balance with banks - on current account	472
	Total cash and cash equivalents	**472**

Notes:

1. The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the Indirect Method as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard - 7 "Statement of Cash Flows" notified under section 133 of Companies Act, 2013.
2. Figures in brackets indicate cash outflow.
3. The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For R.N.Marwah & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN 001211N/N500019

Manoj Gupta Digitally signed by Manoj Gupta Date: 2025.05.12 16:55:50 +05'30'

Manoj Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 096776

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 12, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Motherson Electro Components Limited

RAJESH GOEL Digitally signed by RAJESH GOEL Date: 2025.05.12 11:33:23 +05'30'

Rajesh Goel
Director
DIN: 06929756

MANISH KUMAR GOYAL Digitally signed by MANISH KUMAR GOYAL Date: 2025.05.12 11:33:46 +05'30'

Manish Kumar Goyal
Director
DIN: 00256796

Place: Noida
Date: May 12, 2025

Motherson Electro Components Limited
(Formerly known as Samvardhana Motherson Advanced Innovations Limited)
CIN :- U26512MH2024PLC429305
(All amounts in INR thousands, unless otherwise stated)

Statement of Changes in Equity as at March 31, 2025

A. Equity share capital	Note	No. of shares	Amount
Changes in equity share capital	5	50,000	500
As at March 31, 2025		**50,000**	**500**

B. Other equity	Note	Retained earning	Total
Profit/(Loss) for the year	6	(68)	**(68)**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
As at March 31, 2025		**(68)**	**(68)**

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

As per our report of even date

For R.N.Marwah & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN 001211N/N500019

Manoj Gupta Digitally signed by Manoj Gupta Date: 2025.05.12 16:56:21 +05'30'

Manoj Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 096776

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 12, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Motherson Electro Components Limited

RAJESH GOEL Digitally signed by RAJESH GOEL Date: 2025.05.12 11:34:09 +05'30'

Rajesh Goel
Director
DIN: 06929756

MANISH KUMAR GOYAL Digitally signed by MANISH KUMAR GOYAL Date: 2025.05.12 11:34:33 +05'30'

Manish Kumar Goyal
Director
DIN: 00256796

Place: Noida
Date: May 12, 2025

1. Corporate Information

Motherson Electro Components Limited is wholly owned subsidiary company of Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Limited. The company was incorporated in India on July 23, 2024. The address of its registered office is Unit 705, C Wing, ONE BKC, G Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai, Maharashtra.

The company engaged in manufacturing, assembling, marketing, import, export, sourcing, tooling, purchase raw material for all kinds of parts, subparts for automotive, non-automotive and related industry.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation

(i) 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 (as amended time to time) and other relevant provisions of the Act.

(ii) Historical Cost Convention

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value.

(b) Segment reporting

The managerial personnel review the operations of the Company as a single operating segment and therefore, there are no reportable segments.

(c) Current and 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 realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
• Held primarily for the purpose of trading
• Expected to be realised 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 reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

(d) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

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

(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 recognised 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.

(d) Revenue recognition –

The company recognises 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 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. Recognise revenue when (or as) the company satisfies a performance obligation.

The company satisfies a performance obligation and recognises 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 as the company performs.

For performance obligations where one of the above conditions are not met, revenue is recognised 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 recognised 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 recognised 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 recognised at single point of time when the control of goods are transferred to the buyer as per the terms of contract.
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

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 EIR, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses.

Dividend

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

(e) 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.

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 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 realised, or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

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

Deferred tax assets are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates and interest in joint arrangements where it is not probable that the differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will not be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

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 realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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

(f) 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.

(g) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised 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 capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised 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 recognised in profit or loss as other income or finance costs.

Where the terms of a financial liability are renegotiated and the entity issues equity instruments to a creditor to extinguish all or part of the liability (debt for equity swap), a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss, which is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability and the fair value of the equity instruments issued.

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. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

(h) 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.

(i) Provisions and Contingent liabilities

Provisions
Provisions are recognised 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 recognised for future operating losses.

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 recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Long-term provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money. Short term provisions are carried at their redemption value and are not offset against receivables from reimbursements.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

(j) 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.

(k) 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.

(l) Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

(**m) Earnings per share**

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares.

- by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

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

- 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.

(n) New and amended standards and interpretations:

Certain standards or amendments which are effective from annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2022 were not applicable to the entity.

(o) **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 recognised 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 includes other payables,

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

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 recognised in the profit or 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 recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

Derecognition
A financial liability is derecognised 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 derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.
All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:
•Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
•Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
•Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable
For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (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 valuers 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 remeasured 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.

2.1 Critical estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies.

In preparing these financial statements, the Company has not used any accounting estimates which involved higher degree of judgements or complexity.

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Motherson Electro Components Limited
(Formerly known as Samvardhana Motherson Advanced Innovations Limited)
CIN :- U26512MH2024PLC429305
Notes to the Financial Statements
(All amounts in INR thousands, unless otherwise stated)

3. Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
Cash on hand	-
Balance with banks - on current account	472
Total	**472**

4. Other financial assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
Security deposits	10
Total	**10**

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Motherson Electro Components Limited
(Formerly known as Samvardhana Motherson Advanced Innovations Limited)
CIN :- U26512MH2024PLC429305
Notes to the Financial Statements
(All amounts in INR thousands, unless otherwise stated)

5. Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
Authorised	
50,000 equity shares of INR 10/- each	500
Issued, subscribed and paid up	
50,000 equity shares of INR 10/- each fully paid up	500
Total	**500**

a. Reconciliation of number of shares

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares		
Balance as at the beginning of year	-	-
Add: Shares issued during the year	50,000	500
Balance as at the end of the year	**50,000**	**500**

b. Rights, preferences & restrictions attached to shares

Equity

The Company currently has one class of equity shares having a par value of INR 10/- per share. Each Shareholder is eligible to one vote per share held. The dividend 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.

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 shareholdings.

c. Shares held by holding company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid up		
Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Limited	50,000	500

d. Number of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares in the company/details of promoter's shareholding are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	% of holding
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid up		
Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Limited	50,000	100%
Total	**50,000**	**100%**

6. Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
Retained earnings	
Balance as at beginning of the year	-
Loss for the year	(68)
Balance as at the end of the year	**(68)**

Motherson Electro Components Limited
(Formerly known as Samvardhana Motherson Advanced Innovations Limited)
CIN :- U26512MH2024PLC429305
Notes to the Financial Statements
(All amounts in INR thousands, unless otherwise stated)

7. Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
Expense payable*	45
Total	**45**

8. Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
Statutory dues	5
Total	**5**

9. Other expenses

Particulars	For the period July 23, 2024 to March 31, 2025
Payment to auditor:	
Audit fees	50
Other services	-
Legal and professional charges	-
Rates and taxes	18
Total	**68**

***The Company has certain dues to suppliers registered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('MSMED Act'). The disclosures pursuant to the said MSMED Act is as follows:**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
Principal amount due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	45
Interest due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year	-
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 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	-

(All amounts in INR thousands, unless otherwise stated)

10. Earnings per share

Particulars	For the period July 23, 2024 to March 31, 2025
Net loss after tax available for the equity shareholders	(68)
Weighted average number of equity shares used to compute the basic earnings per share	50,000
Basic earnings (in INR) per share of INR 10 each	(1.36)
Diluted earnings (in INR) per share of INR 10 each	(1.36)

(i) The Company does not have any potential equity shares and thus, weighted average number of shares for computation of basic EPS and diluted EPS remains same.

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

11. Related party disclosures

I. Related party disclosures, as required by Ind AS 24, "Related party disclosures", are given below:

(a) Entities with control over the entity

			Ownership interest
S. No.	**Name**	**Place of incorporation**	**March 31, 2025**
1	Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Limited	India	100%

II. Details of transactions, in the ordinary course of business at commercial terms, and balances with related parties as mentioned in 16 (I) above:

(a) Transactions with related parties NIL

(b) Outstanding balances NIL

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

Motherson Electro Components Limited
(Formerly known as Samvardhana Motherson Advanced Innovations Limited)
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(All amounts in INR thousands, unless otherwise stated)

12. Fair value measurements

i. Financial instruments by category

	March 31, 2025		
	FVPL	**FVOCI**	**Amortised Cost**
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	472
Other financial assets	-	-	10
Total financial assets	**-**	**-**	**482**
Financial Liabilities			
Other financial liabilities	-	-	45
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**45**

The company`s principal financial assets include cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets. The company's principal financial liabilites comprise of other financial liabilites.The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to meet the company's operations.

As any financial asset or liability does not fall under the category of either fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) or other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), therefore the Company has not made such classification.

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

	March 31, 2025	
	Carrying amount	**Fair value**
Financial Assets		
Other financial assets	-	-
	-	**-**
Financial liabilities		
Other financial liabilities	-	-
	-	**-**

13. Financial Instruments And Risk Review

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise provisions and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to meet the company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets. The Company is mainly not exposed to risks resulting from interest rate movements, (interest rate risk) , liquidity risk, market risk & foreign currency risk

A Capital 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. Currently, the company has no borrowings .

B Interest risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The risks arising from interest rate movements arise from borrowings with variable interest rates. Currently, the company has no borrowings, hence interest rate risk is insignificant.

(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, 2025
Borrowings	-
Total borrowings	**-**

(ii) Sensitivity analysis

Since, the company has no borrowings, there is no sensitivity to profit and loss. Hence sensitivity is not disclosed.

C 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 and deposits with banking institutions. The maximum amount of the credit exposure is equal to the carrying amounts of these receivables.

Currently, the Company has no trade receivables outstanding.

D Liquidity risk:

The Company monitors its risk of shortage of funds using cash flow forecasting models. These models consider the maturity of its financial investments. committed funding and projected cash flows from operations. The Company's objective is to provide financial resources to meet its business objectives in a timely, cost effective and reliable manner and to manage its capital structure. A balance between continuity of funding and flexibility is maintained through the use of various types of borrowings. The company has unconditional financial support from holding company/ ultimate holding company.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted

Year Ended March 31, 2025	Less than 1 years	More than 1 years	Total
Non-derivatives			
Other financial liabilities	45	-	45
Total non-derivative liabilities	**45**	**-**	**45**

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14 Ratio Analysis and its elements

	Particulars	March 31, 2025 Ratios
1	**Current Ratios**	9.64
	Current Assets	482
	Current Liabilties	50
2	**Debt- Equity Ratio**	
	Long Term Borrowings	-
	Short Term Borrowings	-
	Share holder's equity	500
3	**Debt Service Coverage ratio**	
	Profit after Tax	(68)
	Depreciation (Except Depreciation in ROU)	-
	Interest expense on short term and long term borrowings	-
	Scheduled principal repayment of long term borrowing during the year	-
4	**Return on Equity ratio**	(0.14)
	Profit after tax	(68)
	Equity	500
	Other Equity	-
5	**Inventory Turnover ratio**	-
	Net Sales of Goods	-
	Average Inventories	-
6	**Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio**	-
	Net Sales of Goods and Services	-
	Average trade receivables	-
7	**Trade Payable Turnover Ratio**	-
	Net Credit Purchases	-
	Average Trade Payable	-
8	**Net Capital Turnover Ratio**	-
	Net Sales of Goods and Services	-
	Closing Working Capital	432
9	**Net Profit ratio**	-
	Net Profit after Tax	(68)
	Net Sales of Goods and Services	-
10	**Return on Capital Employed**	(0.27)
	Profit Before Tax	(68)
	Interest on Loan	-
	Closing Capital Employed	500
11	**Return on Investment**	
	Net Income / Cost of Investment	-

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(All amounts in INR thousands, unless otherwise stated)

15 Capital commitment

The Company has no capital commitment as the end of the reporting period.

16 Contingent laibility

The Company has no Contingent Liability as the end of the reporting period.

17 Other Statutory Information

(i) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the company.

(ii) The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.

(iii) The Company do 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 or entity, 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 or entity, 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.

18 These being a first financial statement of the company since incorporation, are drawn for the period from July 23rd 2024 to March 31, 2025 and hence there are not comparatives to present.

19 Name of company has been changed from "Samvardhana Motherson Advanced Innovations Limited" to "Motherson Electro Components Limited" w.e.f 7th April 2025.

For R.N.Marwah & Co. LLP **Chartered Accountants** **FRN 001211N/N500019**	**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of** **Motherson Electro Components Limited**	
Manoj Gupta Digitally signed by Manoj Gupta Date: 2025.05.12 16:56:50 +05'30'	RAJESH GOEL Digitally signed by RAJESH GOEL Date: 2025.05.12 11:34:57 +05'30'	MANISH KUMAR GOYAL Digitally signed by MANISH KUMAR GOYAL Date: 2025.05.12 11:35:21 +05'30'
Manoj Gupta **Partner** **Membership No.: 096776**	**Rajesh Goel** **Director** **DIN: 06929756**	**Manish Kumar Goyal** **Director** **DIN: 00256796**
Place: New Delhi **Date: May 12, 2025**	**Place: Noida** **Date: May 12, 2025**	