

Motherson Techno Tools Limited
Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025
CIN - U74999DL1992PLC049607
All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3(a)	266.84	243.41
(b) Right-of-use assets	3(b)	381.53	421.27
(c) Capital work-in-progress	3(c)	21.79	4.31
(d) Investment property	4	8.40	9.30
(e) Intangible assets	5	3.78	4.08
(f) Financial assets			
(i) Investment in subsidiary company	6	1.82	1.82
(ii) Other financial assets	7	292.60	388.34
(g) Deferred tax assets (net)	30	63.85	58.77
(h) Other non-current assets	8	29.77	36.48
Total Non-current assets		1,070.38	1,167.78
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	10	412.97	341.37
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	11	469.57	288.92
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	12	76.44	93.12
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	12a	66.90	233.73
(iv) Loans	13	256.34	455.35
(v) Other financial assets	7	670.87	31.11
(c) Other current assets	8	33.58	26.54
Total current assets		1,986.67	1,470.14
Total assets		3,057.05	2,637.92
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	14	33.46	33.46
(b) Other equity			
Reserves and surplus	15	2,047.58	1,650.82
Total equity		2,081.04	1,684.28
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
i) Lease liabilities	16	381.49	414.83
(b) Employee benefit obligations	17	60.70	51.52
Total Non-current liabilities		442.19	466.35
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	16	40.10	30.40
(ii) Trade payables	19		
-total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		8.21	5.56
-total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		367.11	358.18
(iii) Other financial liabilities	20	55.35	63.64
(b) Employee benefit obligations	17	6.28	6.16
(c) Current tax liabilities (net)	9	9.51	0.02
(d) Other current liabilities	18	47.26	23.33
Total current liabilities		533.82	487.29
Total liabilities		976.01	953.64
Total equity and liabilities		3,057.05	2,637.92

The above Standalone balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

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This is the standalone balance sheet referred to in our report of even date

For Sharp & Tannan
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Registration No. 000452N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Motherson Techno Tools Limited

P.K. Aggarwal
Partner
M. No. 091466

Sanjay Mehta
Director
DIN- 03215388

Teruhiro Enami
Director
DIN- 10266846

Shailesh Prabhakar Prabhune
President

Place : New Delhi
Date : 07th May 2025

Place : New Delhi
Date : 07th May 2025

Motherhood Techno Tools Limited
Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for period ended March 31, 2025
CIN - U74999DL1992PLC049607
All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Note No.	Period ended March 31, 2025	Period ended March 31, 2024
Revenue from operations	21	3,017.50	2,924.43
Other operating revenue	(ii)	77.52	56.59
I Total revenue from operations		3,095.02	2,981.02
II Other income	22	132.68	122.50
III Total income (I + II)		3,227.70	3,103.52
IV Expenses			
(a) Cost of materials consumed	23	456.13	368.60
(b) Purchase of stock-in-trade		1,014.65	975.08
(c) Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress	24	(41.48)	77.23
(d) Employee benefit expense	25	473.40	424.64
(e) Depreciation and amortisation expense	26	123.84	122.91
(f) Finance costs	27	35.16	40.91
(g) Other expenses	28	508.23	516.80
Total expenses (IV)		2,569.93	2,526.17
V Profit before tax (III - IV)		657.77	577.35
VI Income Tax expense			
(a) Current tax	30	172.31	154.57
(b) Deferred tax	30	(6.74)	(6.71)
(c) Income tax for earlier years		-	-
Total tax expenses		165.57	147.86
VII Profit for the year (V - VI)		492.20	429.49
VIII Other comprehensive income from continuing operations			
Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss			
(a) Remeasurements of employee benefit obligations		6.59	(4.53)
(b) Deferred tax on remeasurements of employee benefit obligations		(1.66)	1.14
Total other comprehensive income		4.93	(3.39)
IX Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax (VII + VIII)		497.13	426.10
Basic earnings per equity share of ₹ 10 each	29	147.11	128.37
Diluted earnings per equity share of ₹ 10 each	29	147.11	128.37

The above Standalone statement of profit and loss should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

This is the Standalone Statement of profit and loss referred to in our report of even date

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Place : New Delhi
Date : 07th May 2025

Shailesh Prabhakar Prabhune
President

Place : New Delhi
Date : 07th May 2025

Motherson Techno Tools Limited
Standalone Statement of changes in equity as on March 31, 2025
CIN - U74999DL1992PLC049607
All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

A Equity share capital

Particulars	Notes	No. of Shares held	Amount
Balance at April 1, 2023	14	3,345,751	33.46
Add: Shares issued during the period			-
Add: Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors			-
Restated balance at March 31, 2023			33.46
Changes in equity share capital during the current year			-
Balance at March 31, 2024		3,345,751	33.46
Add: Shares issued during the year			-
Add: Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors			-
Restated balance at Mar 31, 2024			33.46
Changes in equity share capital during the current year			-
Balance at March 31, 2025		3,345,751	33.46

B Other equity

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Particulars	Securities premium	General Reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2023	55.77	109.50	1,360.57	1,525.84
Profit for the period	-	-	429.49	429.49
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(3.39)	(3.39)
Total comprehensive income	55.77	109.50	1,786.67	1,951.94
Final dividend paid	-	-	(301.12)	(301.12)
Balance as at Mar 31, 2024	55.77	109.50	1,485.55	1,650.82
Profit for the period	-	-	492.20	492.20
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	4.93	4.93
Total comprehensive income	55.77	109.50	1,982.68	2,147.95
Final dividend paid	-	-	(100.37)	(100.37)
Balance at March 31, 2025	55.77	109.50	1,882.31	2,047.58

The above Standalone statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

This is the Standalone statement of changes in equity referred to in our report of even date

For Sharp & Tannan
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Registration No. 000452N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Motherson Techno Tools Limited

P.K. Aggarwal
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President

Place : New Delhi
Date : 07th May 2025

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Motherston Techno Tools Limited
Standalone Cash Flow Statement for the period ended March 31, 2025
CIN - U74999DL1992PLC049607

All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Period ended March 31, 2025	Period ended March 31, 2024
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	657.77	577.35
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	123.84	122.91
Finance costs	35.16	40.91
Allowance for doubtful debts	-	(0.25)
Provision for inventory ageing	15.70	28.13
Interest income	(97.90)	(57.11)
(Gain) / loss on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	(1.74)	(0.13)
Rental income	(11.21)	(11.65)
Adjustment of impact of remeasurement of employee cost	6.59	(4.53)
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain)/loss	(0.59)	(0.81)
	<u>69.85</u>	<u>117.47</u>
Operating profit before working capital changes	<u>727.62</u>	<u>694.82</u>
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	(180.65)	8.16
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(87.30)	55.93
(Increase)/decrease in other current financial assets	(6.22)	52.84
(Increase)/decrease in other current assets	(7.04)	0.52
(Increase)/decrease in other non-current financial assets	1.74	(23.72)
(Increase)/decrease in other non current assets	6.71	(11.89)
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	12.44	(0.15)
Increase/(decrease) in employee benefit obligations	9.30	11.92
Increase/(decrease) in other non current financial liabilities	(33.34)	(12.58)
Increase/(decrease) in other current financial liabilities	1.41	(37.04)
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	23.93	(3.18)
	<u>(259.02)</u>	<u>40.81</u>
Cash generated from operations	<u>468.60</u>	<u>735.63</u>
Net income tax (paid) / refunds	<u>(162.82)</u>	<u>(156.62)</u>
Net cash flow from / (used in) operating activities (A)	<u>305.78</u>	<u>579.01</u>
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Payments for property, plant and equipment including CWIP	(123.81)	(151.81)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	1.81	0.53
Right of use assets	-	-
Proceeds from investment in fixed deposits	(443.17)	552.96
Interest received	74.36	63.23
Rent received	11.21	11.65
Net cash flow from / (used in) investing activities (B)	<u>(479.60)</u>	<u>476.56</u>
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Dividend paid	(100.37)	(301.12)
Interest paid	(35.16)	(40.91)
Inter corporate deposits received/(granted)	293.01	(711.13)
Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities (C)	<u>157.48</u>	<u>(1,053.16)</u>
Net increase / (decrease) in Cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	<u>(16.34)</u>	<u>2.41</u>
Net foreign exchange difference on balance with banks in foreign currency	(0.34)	0.15
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	93.12	90.56
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	<u>76.44</u>	<u>93.12</u>
* Comprises:		
(a) Cash on hand	0.07	0.07
(b) Balances with banks		
(i) In current accounts	76.37	93.05

Notes:

(i) Cash flow from operating activities include Rs. 13,684,206 (31st March 2022 : Rs. 6,697,383) being expenses towards Corporate social responsibility.
(ii) The above Cash flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard-7, "Statement of Cash Flows".

(ii) Figures in brackets indicate Cash Outflow.

The above Standalone cash flow statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

This is the cash flow statement referred to in our report of even date

For Sharp & Tannan
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Registration No. 000452N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Motherston Techno Tools Limited

P.K. Aggarwal
Partner
M. No. 091466

Sanjay Mehta
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Teruhiro Enami
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Shailesh Prabhakar Prabhune
President

Place : New Delhi
Date : 07th May 2025

Place : New Delhi
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Motherson Techno Tools Limited
Notes forming part of standalone financial statements
CIN - U74999DL1992PLC049607
All amounts are in ₹ million unless otherwise stated

1 Corporate Information

Motherson Techno Tools Ltd ('the Company') was incorporated on July 20, 1992 and is domiciled in India and engaged primarily in manufacture and sale of cutting tools and is a joint venture of Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Limited (Formerly known as Tiger Connect Travel System and Solution Limited) and Sumitomo Electric Industries, Japan. The address of its registered office is 2nd Floor, F-7 Block B-1, Mohan Cooperative Industrial Estate, Mathura Road, Delhi-110044.

The accompanying standalone financial statements reflect the results of the activities undertaken by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2025.

2 Compliance with Ind AS

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

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (**Refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments**) and
- Defined benefit pension plans – plan assets measured at fair value.

The financial statements are presented in ₹ Million, except when otherwise indicated.

Significant accounting policies

(a) 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
- 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.

(b) 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
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of 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.

Motherson Techno Tools Limited
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(c) Foreign currencies

(i) Functional and presentation currency

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

(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 other comprehensive income if they relate to qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges or are attributable to part of the net investment in a foreign operation. A monetary item for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future is considered as a part of the entity's net investment in that foreign operation.

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.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

(d) Revenue recognition and other income

(i) Revenue from sale of goods and services

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when control of the products being sold is transferred to our customer and when there are no longer any unfulfilled obligations. The performance obligations in contracts are fulfilled at the time of dispatch, delivery or upon formal customer acceptance depending on customer terms.

Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable after taking into account the amount of any trade discount and volume rebates allowed by the company.

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised over time as and when the customer receives the benefit of the company's performance and the Company has an enforceable right to payment for services transferred.

(ii) Interest income

Interest is recognised using the effective interest rate (EIR) method, as income for the period in which it occurs. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of financial instrument but does not consider expected credit losses.

Motherson Techno Tools Limited
Notes forming part of standalone financial statements
CIN - U74999DL1992PLC049607
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(iii) Dividend income

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

(iv) Rental Income

Rental income arising from investment properties given under operating leases is accounted for on a straight line basis over the lease terms unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases and is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

(v) Government grants, which are revenue in nature and are towards compensation for the qualifying costs, incurred by the Company, are recognised as other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which such costs are incurred. Government grant receivable in the form duty drawback and export incentives are recognised as other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the application is made to the government authorities and to the extent there is no uncertainty towards its receipt.

(vi) Other items of income are accounted as and when the right to receive such income arises and it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

(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 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 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 and losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are off set 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 off set 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) Leases

Effective from 1st April 2019, the company has applied IND AS 116- on Leases. Lease is a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use of an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Below stated is the treatment in the books of the company:

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.

Right-of-use assets

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

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

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate.

Lease liabilities, which separately shown in the financial statement are measured initially at the present value of the lease payments. Subsequent measurement of a lease liability includes the increase of the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability and reducing (while affecting other comprehensive income) the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

As a Lessor

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

(g) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand short term deposits with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

(i) Inventories

Inventories include raw materials, stores & spares, work in progress, traded and finished goods which are valued after providing for obsolescence, as under:

Raw materials and stores & spares, work in progress, traded and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Cost of raw material and traded goods comprise cost of purchase and is determined after rebate and discounts. Cost of work in progress and finished goods comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity.

Cost of inventories also includes all other cost incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Costs are determined on weighted average cost basis.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(j) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

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

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

Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

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

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the

Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss. On de-recognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to statement of profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income in statement of profit and loss using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss."

Equity investments

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

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

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L."

De-recognition

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

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

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor

transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

All financial liabilities are 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 include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments."

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are 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.

Loans and borrowings

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

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

This category generally applies to borrowings and other payables.

Financial guarantee contracts

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

De-recognition

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 de-recognition 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.

Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid (combined) instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract – with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative. An embedded derivative causes some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract to be modified according to a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss.

If the hybrid contract contains a host that is a financial asset within the scope of Ind AS 109, the Company does not separate embedded derivatives. Rather, it applies the classification requirements contained in Ind AS

109 to the entire hybrid contract. Derivatives embedded in all other host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in statement of profit and loss, unless designated as effective hedging instruments.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are off set and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(k) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

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

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

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

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, 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

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(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 re-measured 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.

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

- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions.
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy.
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost).

(I) Property, Plant and equipment

Property, Plant and equipment (PPE) is recognised 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. PPE are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. PPE not ready for the intended use on the date of the Balance Sheet is disclosed as "capital work-in-progress". Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items and the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

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

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

Depreciation methods and useful lives

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives of the assets. Depreciation on additions to/deductions from, owned assets is calculated pro rata to the period of use. Freehold land is not depreciated.

Assets	Useful life*
Leasehold improvements	Over the period of lease or useful life, whichever is lower
Office equipment	5 years
Computers	3 years
Furniture & fixtures	6 years
Plant & Machinery	7.5 years
Electrical Installations	10 years
Software	3 years

*Useful life of certain assets is different than the life prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 and those has been determined based on technical evaluation by the management. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

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

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

Investment property

Properties, including those under construction, held to earn rentals and/or capital appreciation are classified as investment property and are measured and reported at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

The cost includes the cost of replacing parts and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of the investment property are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation is recognised using straight line method so as to write off the cost of the investment property less their residual values over their useful lives specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 or in the case of assets where the useful life was determined by technical evaluation, over the useful life so determined. Depreciation method is reviewed at each financial year end to reflect the expected pattern of consumption of the future benefits embodied in the investment property. The estimated useful life and residual values are also

reviewed at each financial year end and the effect of any change in the estimates of useful life/ residual value is accounted on prospective basis. Freehold land and properties under construction are not depreciated.

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of property is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the same period.

(m) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognised when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

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

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Intangible assets include software and technical knowhow. Technical knowhow is primarily on account of consideration paid for obtaining training for making, using and selling of certain cutting tool products. Useful life of technical knowhow considered 5 years which is determined by the Company over the life of the product.

Impairment of non-financial assets

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

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These

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

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

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

(n) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions

Provisions for legal claims and other obligations 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.

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

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

Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is

either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

(o) Employee benefits

Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised 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 are 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 funded through annual contributions to Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) under its Company's Gratuity Scheme.

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

Compensated Absences

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

Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encashed beyond 12 months from the end of the year end are treated as other long term employee benefits. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of each year. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of

government bonds. Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in statement of profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Past-service costs are recognised immediately in statement of profit & loss.

(p) 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.

(q) Earnings per share

(i) Basic earnings per share

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

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

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjust 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.

(r) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting to the Chief Operating Decision Maker "CODM" of the Company. The CODM is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments. The Company has monthly review and forecasting procedure in place and CODM reviews the operations of the Company as a whole.

2.1 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Judgements

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

Estimates and assumptions

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

(i) Useful life of property, plant and equipment

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

(ii) Defined benefit plans

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan is determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in note 17.

(iii) Fair valuation of unlisted securities

When the fair value of unlisted securities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

(iv) Taxes

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations, changes in tax laws, and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the nature of business differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Company establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors,

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such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective domicile of the companies.

3(a) Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Leasehold improvements	Building	Plant & machinery	Office equipment	Furniture & fixtures	Electrical installations	Computers	Vehicle	Total	Capital work in progress
Year ended March 31, 2024										
Gross carrying amount										
As at April 01, 2023	19.90	4.00	545.67	5.98	13.69	26.18	15.16	2.02	632.60	6.51
Additions	-	-	132.85	0.64	7.70	-	4.09	1.31	146.59	-
Disposals / Transfers	-	-	-	0.25	-	-	-	2.15	2.40	2.20
Closing gross carrying amount	19.90	4.00	678.52	6.37	21.39	26.18	19.25	1.18	776.79	4.31
Accumulated depreciation										
As at April 01, 2023	14.31	0.96	407.00	3.04	11.70	24.77	10.42	2.02	474.22	-
Depreciation charge during the year	1.69	0.04	53.42	0.94	1.08	0.83	3.20	0.23	61.43	-
Disposals	-	-	-	0.25	-	-	-	2.02	2.27	-
Closing accumulated depreciation	16.00	1.00	460.42	3.73	12.78	25.60	13.62	0.23	533.38	-
Net carrying amount	3.90	3.00	218.10	2.64	8.61	0.58	5.63	0.95	243.41	4.31
Period ended March 31, 2025										
Gross carrying amount										
As at April 01, 2024	19.90	4.00	678.52	6.37	21.39	26.18	19.25	1.18	776.79	4.31
Additions	-	-	77.05	0.70	1.70	-	4.12	0.81	84.38	21.78
Disposals / Transfers	-	-	4.78	0.98	0.25	0.30	0.85	-	7.16	4.30
Closing gross carrying amount	19.90	4.00	750.79	6.09	22.84	25.88	22.52	1.99	854.01	21.79
Accumulated depreciation										
As at April 01, 2024	16.00	1.00	460.42	3.73	12.78	25.60	13.62	0.23	533.38	-
Charge for the year	0.64	0.18	53.37	1.04	1.86	0.53	3.70	0.47	61.79	-
Disposals	-	-	4.73	0.97	0.25	0.29	0.85	-	7.09	-
Adjustments*	(1.19)	0.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.91)	-
Closing accumulated depreciation	15.45	1.46	509.06	3.80	14.39	25.84	16.47	0.70	587.17	-
Net carrying amount	4.45	2.54	241.73	2.29	8.45	0.04	6.05	1.29	266.84	21.79

*The net adjustment of Rs. 0.91 million pertains to excess depreciation erroneously charged in the previous financial year.

3(c) Capital work-in-progress ageing schedule

Capital work in progress (CWIP) Ageing Schedule as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	6 months - 1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
- Projects in progress	21.79	-	-	-	21.79

Capital work in progress (CWIP) Ageing Schedule as at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	6 months - 1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
- Projects in progress	-	4.30	-	-	4.30

*Capital work-in-progress comprise plant and machinery.

3(d) Disclosure of realised foreign exchange gain/loss on purchase of property, plant and equipment included in note 22

	FY 24-25	FY 23-24
Foreign exchange gain	0.32	2.22

3(b) Right-of-Use Assets

Particulars	Land	Vehicles	Total
Year ended March 31, 2024			
Gross carrying amount			
As at April 01, 2023	671.89	16.44	688.33
Add: Additions during the year	-	6.84	6.84
Less: Deletions during the year	-	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount	671.89	23.28	695.17
Accumulated depreciation:			
As at April 01, 2023	210.65	9.02	219.67
Depreciation charge during the year	51.25	2.98	54.23
Disposals	-	-	-
Closing accumulated depreciation	261.90	12.00	273.90
Net carrying amount	409.99	11.28	421.27
Period ended March 31, 2025			
Gross carrying amount			
As at April 01, 2024	671.89	23.28	695.17
Add: Additions during the year	-	17.72	17.72
Less: Deletions during the year	-	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount	671.89	41.00	712.89
Accumulated depreciation:			
As at April 01, 2024	261.90	12.00	273.90
Depreciation charge during the year	51.00	6.46	57.46
Disposals	-	-	-
Closing accumulated depreciation	312.90	18.46	331.36
Net carrying amount	358.99	22.54	381.53

4 Investment property

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening gross carrying amount	15.62	15.62
Add: Additions during the year	-	-
Less: Deletions during the year	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount	15.62	15.62
Accumulated depreciation:		
Opening balance	6.32	5.42
Add: Depreciation during the year	0.90	0.90
Less: Deletions during the year	-	-
Closing accumulated depreciation	7.22	6.32
Net carrying amount	8.40	9.30
Amounts recognised in profit or loss for investment properties:		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Rental Income	11.21	11.65
Direct operating expenses from property that generated rental income	-	-
Profit from investment properties before depreciation	11.21	11.65
Depreciation	0.90	0.90
Profit / (loss) from investment properties	10.31	10.75

5 Intangible assets

Particulars	Technical Know how	Software	Total
Gross carrying amount			
Balance at April 1, 2023	53.47	27.51	80.98
Add: Additions during the year	-	0.71	0.71
Less: Deletions during the year	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2024	53.47	28.22	81.69
Add: Additions during the year	4.30	-	4.30
Less: Deletions during the year	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2025	57.77	28.22	85.99
Particulars	Technical Know how	Software	Total
Accumulated amortisation			
Balance at April 1, 2023	53.20	18.07	71.27
Add: Amortization during the year	0.20	6.14	6.34
Less: Deletions during the year	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2024	53.40	24.21	77.61
Add: Amortization during the year	0.86	3.74	4.60
Less: Deletions during the year	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2025	54.26	27.95	82.21
Net carrying amount as on March 31, 2024	0.07	4.01	4.08
Net carrying amount as on March 31, 2025	3.51	0.27	3.78

6 Non-Current investments

Investment in subsidiary company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Investment in subsidiaries - Unquoted, valued at cost		
Motherson Techno Tools Mideast FZE - 1 (March 31, 2024: 1) share of AED 150,000	1.82	1.82
Less: Impairment allowance in value of investments	-	-
Investment in equity instruments of subsidiary company	1.82	1.82
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments	1.82	1.82
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-

Motherson Techno Tools Limited**Notes forming part of standalone financial statements as on March 31, 2025****CIN - U74999DL1992PLC049607****All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated****7 Other financial assets**

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
<u>Unsecured, considered good</u>				
(a) Security deposits	30.60	32.34	17.47	11.25
(b) Interest receivable on ICD	-	-	12.84	13.19
(c) Interest receivable on Fixed Deposits	-	-	30.56	6.67
(d) Export incentive receivable	-	-	-	-
(e) Fixed Deposits having maturity of more than 12 months	-	-	610.00	-
(f) Loans to Related parties-ICD	262.00	356.00	-	-
Total	292.60	388.34	670.87	31.11

8 Other assets

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a) Capital advances	-	-	3.21	-
(b) Balance with government authorities	6.10	8.53	-	-
(c) Prepaid expenses	23.67	27.95	17.03	16.79
(d) Advance given to suppliers	-	-	10.87	8.78
(e) Advance given to employees	-	-	2.47	0.97
Total	29.77	36.48	33.58	26.54

9 Current tax assets / (liabilities)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Advance tax paid & TDS receivable	749.27	586.45
Less: Current tax liabilities	(758.78)	(586.47)
Total	(9.51)	(0.02)

10 Inventories

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(At lower of cost and net realisable value)		
Raw materials	140.57	107.33
Work-in-progress	42.53	33.86
Finished goods	81.39	99.31
Stock-in-trade	111.77	61.04
Stores, spares and consumables	36.71	39.83
Total	412.97	341.37
Inventory include Inventory in transit of:		
Raw materials	-	10.36
Traded goods	21.98	0.64

Amount recognised in profit or loss:

During the year ended March 31, 2025 write down of inventories on account of provision in respect of obsolete / slow moving items amounted to Rs. 15.70 million (March 31, 2024: write down amounting Rs. 28.13 million). These were recognised as an expense during the year and included in changes in value of inventories of work-in-progress, stock-in-trade and finished goods in statement of profit or loss.

11 Trade receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
- Unsecured, Considered good		
From Related parties	15.69	10.01
From others	453.88	278.91
- Unsecured, Credit impaired	4.44	4.99
	474.01	293.91
Less: Allowance for credit loss	4.44	4.99
Total	469.57	288.92

Trade Receivables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	305.55	164.02	0.63	1.43	0.62	1.76
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	305.55	164.02	0.63	1.43	0.62	1.76

Trade Receivables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	149.42	139.50	0.80	2.36	0.50	1.33
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	149.42	139.50	0.80	2.36	0.50	1.33

12 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(q) Balance with banks - on current accounts	76.37	93.05
(b) Cash on hand	0.07	0.07
Total	76.44	93.12

12a Other bank balance

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Deposits having maturity of more than three months but less than 12 months	66.90	233.73
Total	66.90	233.73

Note:

Includes margin money deposit under lien against paid under dispute (excluding interest accrued)

2.97 2.97

13 Loans

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Unsecured, considered good Loans to related parties	256.00	455.00
Loans to employees	0.34	0.35
Total	256.34	455.35

The company has not granted loans to its promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013) which are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment. In certain cases, the company has the right to demand for payment before specified period. The details of such loans given to related parties are as follows:

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Total amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding (including long term loans)	518.34	811.35
Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding as specified above (including long term loans)	518.00	811.00
Percentage to the total Loans and Advances in the nature of loans	99.93%	99.96%

14 Equity share capital		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a) Authorised		
3,500,000 Equity shares (March 31, 2024: 3,500,000 equity shares) of ₹ 10 each	35.00	35.00
(b) Issued, subscribed and paid up		
3,345,751 Equity shares (March 31, 2024: 3,345,751 equity shares) of ₹ 10 each	33.46	33.46
Total	33.46	33.46

Notes:

(i) Movement in equity share capital :

	Numbers	Amount
As at April 01, 2023	3,345,751	33.46
Add: Changes during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	3,345,751	33.46
Add: Changes during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	3,345,751	33.46

(ii) Rights, Preferences and Restrictions attached to shares:
The company has one class of equity shares having par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of Equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees.
In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion of their shareholding.

(iii) Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company:

Name of Shareholder	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No.of	% holding	No.of	% holding
	Shares held		Shares held	
Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Limited	2009863	60.07%	2009863	60.07%
Radha Rani Holding Pte Ltd	400000	11.96%	400000	11.96%
Sumitomo Electric Industries Limited	836438	25.00%	836438	25.00%

(iv) Details of share holding of promoters group

Name of Shareholder	No.of Shares held	% of total shares	% change during the year
At the end of March 31, 2025			
Sumitomo Electric Industries Limited, Japan	836438	25.00%	No change
At the end of March 31, 2024			
Sumitomo Electric Industries Limited, Japan	836438	25.00%	No change

15 Other equity		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Securities premium	55.77	55.77
General reserve	109.50	109.50
Retained earnings	1,882.31	1,485.55
Total reserves and surplus	2,047.58	1,650.82

(i) Securities premium

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening balance	55.77	55.77
Shares issued during the year	-	-
Closing balance	55.77	55.77

(ii) General reserve

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening balance	109.50	109.50
Additions during the year	-	-
Closing balance	109.50	109.50

(iii) Retained earnings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening balance	1,485.55	1,360.57
Additions during the year	492.20	429.49
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligation, net of tax	4.93	(3.39)
Dividend paid	(100.37)	(301.12)
Closing balance	1,882.31	1,485.55

16 Leases (Company as a lessee)

As a lessee, the Company has recognised a right-of-use asset and a lease liability as per Ind AS 116 from the date of transition to IND AS.

Below are the carrying amounts of right to use assets and lease liabilities and the movements during the year.

Cost	Factory building	Vehicle	Total
As at April 1, 2023	671.89	16.44	688.33
Additions	-	6.84	6.84
As at March 31, 2024	671.89	23.28	695.17
Additions	-	17.72	17.72
As at March 31, 2025	671.89	41.00	712.89
Accumulated depreciation			
As at April 1, 2023	210.65	9.02	219.67
Charge for the year	51.25	2.98	54.23
As at March 31, 2024	261.90	12.00	273.90
Charge for the year	51.00	6.46	57.46
As at March 31, 2025	312.90	18.46	331.36
Net Carrying amount			
As at March 31, 2024	409.99	11.28	421.27
As at March 31, 2025	358.99	22.54	381.53

Amounts recognised in profit and loss

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets	57.46	54.23
Interest expense on lease liabilities	35.10	40.84

The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the period

Particulars	Factory building	Vehicles	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2023	461.67	7.95	469.62
Additions	-	6.84	6.84
Finance cost accrued during the period	39.95	0.89	40.84
Payment of lease liabilities	(68.24)	(3.84)	(72.08)
Balance as at March 31, 2024	433.38	11.84	445.22
Additions	-	17.72	17.72
Finance cost accrued during the period	32.09	3.01	35.10
Payment of lease liabilities	(68.24)	(8.22)	(76.46)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	397.23	24.35	421.58

The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities

Particulars	Current	Non - current
As at March 31, 2024	30.40	414.83
As at March 31, 2025	40.10	381.49

16 Lease liabilities

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Lease liability	381.49	414.83	40.10	30.40
Total	381.49	414.83	40.10	30.40

17 Employee benefit obligations

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a) Provision for employee benefits				
Provision for compensated absences	45.04	32.00	6.28	6.16
Provision for Gratuity	15.66	19.52	-	-
Total	60.70	51.52	6.28	6.16

(a) Defined contribution plans

The Company makes Provident Fund contributions to defined contribution plan for qualifying employees. Under the Scheme, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The Company recognised Rs. 21.24 million (March 31, 2024: Rs. 18.35 million) for Provident Fund contributions in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The contributions payable to these plans by the Company are at rates specified in the rules of the scheme.

(b) Other long-term benefits

The company has a defined benefit leave encashment plan for its employees. Under this plan, they are entitled to encashment of earned leaves subject to certain limits and other conditions specified for the same. The liabilities towards leave encashment have been provided on the basis of actuarial valuation.

(c) Defined benefit plans

The Company's gratuity scheme provide for lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment of an amount equivalent to 15 days basic salary for each completed year of service or part thereof in excess of six months in terms of provisions of Gratuity Act, 1972. Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service.

The present value of defined benefit obligation and the related current service cost were measured using the projected unit credit method with actuarial valuations being carried out at each balance sheet date.

The following table summarises the components of net benefit expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and the amounts recognised in the balance sheet:

(i) Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Defined benefit obligation at beginning of the year	78.43	65.26
Current service cost	7.40	6.49
Interest expense	5.66	4.80
Actuarial (gain)/Loss from changes in financial assumptions	1.31	0.69
Actuarial (gain)/Loss from experience adjustments	(2.37)	1.93
Benefits paid	(3.83)	(0.74)
Transfer in/(out)	3.91	-
Defined benefit obligation at end of the year	90.51	78.43

(ii) Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of the year	60.40	51.74
Interest income	4.25	3.81
Return on plan assets, excluding amount included in interest income	5.53	(1.90)
Benefit payments from plan	3.83	0.74
Employers contribution	9.99	6.01
Fair value of plan assets at end of the year	84.00	60.40

(iii) Reconciliation of fair value plan assets and defined benefit obligation

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Fair value of plan assets	84.00	60.40
Defined benefit obligation	(90.51)	(78.43)
Net defined asset / (liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet	(6.51)	(18.03)

(iv) Amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss and other comprehensive income:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Current service cost	7.40	6.49
Actuarial (gain) / loss	1.41	1.00
Amount recognised in Statement of profit and loss	8.81	7.49
Actuarial (gains)/losses		
- from changes in financial assumptions	1.31	0.69
- from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
- from experience adjustments	(2.37)	1.93
Return on plan assets	(5.53)	1.90
Amount recognised in OCI	(6.59)	4.52

(v) Investment details of Plan Assets:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
LIC of India	100%	100%

Note: In respect of Employees Gratuity Fund, composition of plan assets is not readily available from LIC of India. The expected rate of return on assets is determined based on the assessment made at the beginning of the year on the return expected on its existing portfolio, along with the estimated increment to the plan assets and expected yield on the respective assets in the portfolio during the year.

The principal assumptions used in determining obligations for the Company's plan are shown below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Discount rate (in %)	6.99%	7.22%

Future salary increase (in %)	7.00%	7.00%
Mortality rate (% of IALM 12-14)	100.00%	100.00%
Normal retirement age	58 Years	58 Years
Attrition / Withdrawal rate (per annum)	5.00%	5.00%

The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Government of India securities as at the Balance Sheet date for the estimated term of obligations. The estimate of future salary increases considered, takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion, increments and other relevant factors.

(vi) Defined benefit liability and employer contributions

Weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is March 31, 2025: 5 years (March 31 2024: 5 years)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Less than a year	18.52	17.79
Between 2-5 years	25.67	20.88
Over 5 years	46.32	39.76

Sensitivity Analysis

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase and mortality. The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Discount Rate per annum		
Effect of -1% change	6.02	4.58
Effect of +1% change	(5.64)	(4.30)
Future salary increase		
Effect of -1% change	(5.67)	(4.33)
Effect of +1% change	5.99	4.57

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet.

Risk exposure:

Through its defined benefit plans, the Company is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:

Interest Risk: The plan exposes the Company to the risk of fall in interest rates. A fall in interest rates will result in an increase in the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit and will thus result in an increase in the value of the liability (as shown in financial statements).

Liquidity Risk: This is the risk that the Company is not able to meet the short-term gratuity payouts. This may arise due to non availability of enough cash / cash equivalent to meet the liabilities or holding of illiquid assets not being sold in time.

Salary Escalation Risk: The present value of the defined benefit plan is calculated with the assumption of salary increase rate of plan participants in future. Deviation in the rate of increase of salary in future for plan participants from the rate of increase in salary used to determine the present value of obligation will have a bearing on the plan's liability.

Demographic Risk: The Company has used certain mortality and attrition assumptions in valuation of the liability. The Company is exposed to the risk of actual experience turning out to be worse compared to the assumption.

Regulatory Risk: Gratuity benefit is paid in accordance with the requirements of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 (as amended from time to time). There is a risk of change in regulations requiring higher gratuity payouts (e.g. Increase in the maximum limit on gratuity of Rs. 20,00,000).

18 Other liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a) Statutory remittances (contributions to PF, ESIC, LWF, Withholding taxes, Goods and Services tax)	45.00	23.33
(b) Advance received from customers	2.26	-
Total	47.26	23.33

19 Trade payables

(i) Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Trade payables as at the end of the year		
- Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	4.33	5.56
- Total outstanding dues of related micro and small enterprises	3.88	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	145.39	134.99
- Total outstanding dues of related parties other than micro and small enterprises	221.72	223.19
	375.32	363.74
Interest accrued and due as at the end of the year		
- Interest on payments due to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	-	-
- Interest on payments due to Others	-	-
- Interest due and payable on amounts paid during the year to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	-	-
Paid during the year		
Principal amount (including interest) paid to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises beyond the appointed date		
- Principal amount	-	-
- Interest thereon	-	-
Interest on principal amount paid to others beyond the appointed date		
Others		
- Interest accrued in the prior year and paid during the year	-	-
- Interest accrued in the prior years and remaining unpaid as at the end of the year	-	-
- Interest accrued during the year and remaining unpaid as at the end of the year	-	-

(ii) Trade Payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
(i) MSME	8.21	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	366.51	0.10	0.01	0.13	0.36
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	374.72	0.10	0.01	0.13	0.36

Trade Payables ageing schedule as at Mar 31, 2024

Particulars	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
(i) MSME	5.56	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	358.18	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	363.74	-	-	-	-

20 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	Non- Current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a) Security deposit received from employee	-	-	4.33	3.95
(b) Security Deposit from customers	-	-	23.52	23.33
(c) Employee benefits payable	-	-	20.02	36.36
(d) Capital Creditors	-	-	7.48	-
Total	-	-	55.35	63.64

Motherson Techno Tools Limited
Notes forming part of standalone financial statements as on March 31, 2025
CIN - U74999DL1992PLC049607
All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

21 Revenue from operations

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a) Sale of products [Refer Note (i) below]	3,017.50	2,924
(b) Other operating revenues [Refer Note (ii) below]	77.52	57
Total	3,095.02	2,981

Notes:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(i) Sale of product comprises:		
Manufactured		
Within India	1,668.08	1,421.24
Outside India	25.84	15.56
Total - Sale of manufactured goods	1,693.92	1,436.80
Traded		
Within India	1,323.07	1,485.94
Outside India	0.51	1.69
Total - Sale of traded goods	1,323.58	1,487.63
Total revenue from operations	3,017.50	2,924.43
(ii) Other operating revenue		
Job work income	65.07	53.84
Scrap sales	12.45	2.75
Total - Operating revenue	77.52	56.59

22 Other income

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a) Interest income earned on financial assets carried at amortised cost		
Inter corporate deposits	60.23	25.03
Fixed deposits	37.67	32.08
Security deposits	3.35	2.82
(b) Other non-operating revenue:		
Rental income	11.21	11.65
Profit on sale of Property, plant and equipments	1.74	0.13
Foreign exchange gain (net)	2.80	14.71
Allowance for doubtful debts reversal	0.55	-
Miscellaneous Income	15.13	36.08
Total	132.68	122.50

23 Cost of materials consumed

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening stock	107.33	122.94
Add: Purchases	489.37	352.99
Less: Closing stock	140.57	107.33
Total	456.13	368.60

24 Changes in inventories of work in progress, and finished goods

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Balance at the beginning of the year		
Finished goods - manufactured	99.31	95.89
Work in progress	33.86	29.42
Stock in trade	61.04	146.13
Total (A)	194.21	271.44
Less: Balance at the end of the year		
Finished goods - manufactured	81.39	99.31
Work in progress	42.53	33.86
Stock in trade	111.77	61.04
Total (B)	235.69	194.21
Total (A)-(B)	(41.48)	77.23

25 Employee benefit expense		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Salaries, allowances and other benefits	424.80	383.45
Contribution to provident funds	21.24	18.35
Gratuity expense	8.81	7.50
Leave encashment	12.28	7.62
Staff welfare expenses	6.27	7.72
Total	473.40	424.64
26 Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	60.88	61.43
Amortisation of intangible assets	4.60	6.35
Depreciation on investment properties	0.90	0.90
Amortization on Right of use assets	57.46	54.23
Total	123.84	122.91
27 Finance costs		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Interest expense on:		
- on working capital loan	0.06	0.07
- on lease liability	35.10	40.84
Total	35.16	40.91
28 Other expenses		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Spare parts and tools consumed	104.86	98.17
Freight and forwarding	21.76	23.78
Power and fuel (net of reimbursements)	30.85	26.49
Job work charges	2.06	0.66
Insurance charges	11.11	7.54
Legal & professional expenses	81.03	63.24
Auditor's remuneration [Refer Note (i) below]	0.97	0.83
Business promotion	35.33	62.98
Postage, Telephone & Telegraph	2.69	3.16
Rent	8.49	6.32
Repairs and maintenance		
- Building	8.49	10.80
- Plant and machinery	7.65	7.54
- Others	51.69	44.22
Travelling and conveyance	42.08	43.08
General Office Expenses	15.34	11.19
Royalty	32.12	21.80
Vehicle Running & Maintenance Expense	1.73	1.76
Provision for inventory ageing	15.70	28.13
Allowance for doubtful debts	-	0.25
CSR Expense [Refer Note (ii) below]	13.68	6.70
Bank charges	0.71	0.71
Rates and taxes	3.52	3.75
Miscellaneous expenses	16.37	43.70
Total	508.23	516.80

Notes:

(i) Payment to auditors (excluding taxes):		
For statutory audit	0.63	0.61
For tax audit	0.14	0.14
For other certification services	0.20	0.08
Total	0.97	0.83

Notes:

(ii) CSR as required to be disclosed as per amendment in Schedule III of Companies Act 2013 :

(a) Amount required to be spent by company during the year as per Section 135 of the Act	9.44	6.77
(b) Amount of expenditure incurred	9.44	2.53
(c) Shortfall at the end of year	-	4.24
(d) Total of previous year shortfall	4.24	4.17
Total amount spent during the year	13.68	6.70

(e) Reason for shortfall - No shortfall

(f) Amount spent during the year on:

i. Construction / acquisition of asset	-	-
ii. Promoting education	9.44	2.00
iii. Safeguarding environmental sustainability	4.24	0.53
	13.68	2.53

(g) Details of related party transactions

Name of party	Amount
Swarn Lata Motherson Trust	13.68

(h) Where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movement of provision during the year is as under : NA

29 Earnings per share

Basic EPS amounts is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of common and dilutive common equivalent shares outstanding during the year, except where the result would be anti-dilutive.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Profit attributable to equity holders	492.20	429.49
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	3,345,751	3,345,751
Basic earnings per share (₹)	147.11	128.37
Diluted earnings per share (₹)	147.11	128.37
Face value per share (₹)	10	10

30 Income taxes

This note provides an analysis of the company's income tax expense, show amounts that are recognised directly in equity and how the tax expense is affected by non-assessable and non-deductible items. It also explains significant estimates made in relation to the company's tax positions.

positions.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024		
Accounting profit / (Loss)				
(a) Income tax expense				
Current tax				
Current tax on profits for the year	172.31	154.57		
Total current tax expense	172.31	154.57		
Income tax for earlier years	-	-		
Deferred tax				
Recognised in Statement of profit and loss	(6.74)	(6.71)		
Total deferred tax expense/(benefit)	(6.74)	(6.71)		
Income tax expense	165.57	147.86		
(b) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI)				
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year				
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024		
Net loss on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(1.66)	1.14		
(c) <u>Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate:</u>				
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024		
Profit from continuing operations before income tax expense	657.77	577.35		
Tax at the Indian tax rate of 25.17%	165.55	145.31		
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	0.02	2.54		
Other adjustments	-			
	165.57	147.85		
(d) <u>Deferred tax assets /liabilities</u>				
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024		
<u>Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets</u>				
On difference between book balance and tax balance of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets and right to use assets and lease liabilities	45.39	42.68		
Provision for gratuity and other employee benefits	16.86	14.52		
Allowance for doubtful debts	1.12	1.26		
Others	0.48	0.31		
	63.85	58.77		
Deferred tax assets recognised	(63.85)	(58.77)		
(e) <u>Movement in Deferred tax assets</u>				
For the year ended 31st March 2025				
Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	Charge/ (credit) to Profit or Loss	Charge/(credit) to other comprehensive income	As at March 31, 2025
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets and right to use assets and lease liabilities	(42.69)	(2.71)	-	(45.40)
Provision for gratuity and other employee benefits	(14.52)	(4.00)	1.66	(16.86)
Allowance for doubtful debts	(1.25)	0.14	-	(1.11)
Others	(0.31)	(0.17)	-	(0.48)
Total	(58.77)	(6.74)	1.66	(63.85)
For the year ended 31st March 2024				
Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	Charge/ (credit) to Profit or Loss	Charge/(credit) to other comprehensive income	As at March 31, 2024
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets and right to use assets and lease liabilities	(38.19)	(4.50)	-	(42.69)

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Provision for gratuity and other employee benefits	(11.52)	(1.86)	(1.14)	(14.52)
Allowance for doubtful debts	(1.19)	(0.06)	-	(1.25)
Others	(0.02)	(0.29)	-	(0.31)
Total	(51)	(6.71)	(1.14)	(58.77)

31 Capital commitments

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on Property, Plant and Equipment's and Intangible assets including Investment properties (net of advances of Rs. 2.57 million)	132.04	18.37

32 Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to market risk (foreign exchange), liquidity risk and credit risk. The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the related impact in the financial statements.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, financial assets measured at amortised cost	Aging analysis regular monitoring and follow ups	Diversification of bank deposits, credit limits and letters of credit etc.
Liquidity risk	Other financial liabilities	Cash flow forecasts	Cash flow management ensuring liquidity
Market risk - foreign exchange	Future commercial transactions, recognised financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Indian Rupees	Cash flow forecasting sensitivity analysis	Regular monitoring of forex fluctuations

(a) Market risk

The company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates associated with its direct & indirect transactions denominated in foreign currency. Since most of the transactions of the company are denominated in its functional currency (INR), any foreign exchange fluctuation affects the profitability of the Company and its financial position. Hedging provides stability to the financial performance by estimating the amount of future cash flows and reducing volatility.

The Company follows a consistent policy of mitigating foreign exchange risk by entering into appropriate hedging instruments as considered from time to time. Depending on the future outlook on currencies, the Company keeps the exposures un-hedged or hedge only a part of the total exposure.

Market risk exposures are measured using sensitivity analysis. There has been no change to the Company's exposure to market risks or the manner in which these risks are being managed and measured.

(b) Foreign currency risk

The Company has international transactions and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions (imports and exports). Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency.

The carrying amounts of the company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period.

Unhedged Foreign currency

	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	₹	Foreign currency	₹	Foreign currency
<u>Receivables</u>				
- Trade receivables	5.70	\$66,687	3.07	\$36,776
	1.01	EUR 10,967		
<u>Payables</u>				
- Trade payables	7.06	\$82,642	4.03	\$48,323
	3.00	EUR 32,398	2.27	EUR 25,222
	59.45	JPY 104,304,812	16.28	JPY 29,545,146
	3.69	CHF 38,157	0.59	CHF 6,333
	2.12	SGD 33,250		
	1.47	AUD 27,500		

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

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity on unhedged foreign currency exposures to a reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities:

Currency	Net impact as on Mar 31, 2025		Net impact as on March 31, 2024	
	Change in rate	Effect on profit before tax	Change in rate	Effect on profit before tax
<u>Liabilities</u>				
USD	+5%	0.01	+5%	0.01
	-5%	(0.01)	-5%	(0.01)

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due.

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the company's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

(i) **Financing arrangements:**

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Floating rate		
-Expiring within one year (working capital facilities)	140.00	140.00

(ii) **Maturities of financial liabilities**

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay.

Year ended March 31, 2025	Upto 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Non-derivatives:				
Obligation under finance lease	40.10	224.02	157.46	421.58
Trade payables	375.32	-	-	375.32
Other financial liabilities	55.35	-	-	55.35
Total liabilities	470.77	224.02	157.46	852.25

Year ended March 31, 2024	Upto 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Non-derivatives:				
Obligation under finance lease	30.40	188.60	226.22	445.22
Trade payables	363.74	-	-	363.74
Other financial liabilities	63.64	-	-	63.64
Total liabilities	457.78	188.60	226.22	872.60

(d) **Credit risk**

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk etc.

A default on a financial asset is when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments as per agreed terms . This definition of default is determined by considering the business environment in which entity operates and other macro-economic factors.

The maximum exposure to credit risk of the Company is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the statement of financial position.

There are no significant concentrations of credit risk other than from counterparties of cash and bank balances, where transactions are limited to financial institutions possessing high credit quality and hence the risk of default is low.

The Company has a credit risk management policy in place to limit credit losses due to non-performance of financial counterparties and customers. The Company monitors its exposure to credit risk on an ongoing basis at various levels. The Company only deals with financial counterparties that have a sufficiently good credit rating. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. The Company closely monitors the credibility of the customer through market information or industry data as applicable in line with the market circumstances. Due to the geographical spread and the diversity of the Company's customers, the Company is not subject to any significant concentration of credit risks at balance sheet date.

33 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity share capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objectives of the Company's capital management are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company's management reviews the capital structure of the Company on periodic basis. As part of this review, the management considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital requirements and maintenance of adequate liquidity.

(a) Categories of financial instruments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Financial assets		
Measured at amortised cost		
Cash and cash Equivalents	143.34	326.85
Trade Receivables	469.57	288.92
Loans	256.34	455.35
Other financials assets	670.87	31.11
Total Financial assets	1,540.12	1,102.23
Financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost		
Trade payables	375.32	363.74
Lease liability	421.59	445.23
Other financial liabilities	55.35	63.64
Total Financial liabilities	852.26	872.61

34. Related party of Motherson Techno Tools Limited (the 'Company') under the Companies Act, 2013 as on 31 March 2025.

A. Related parties as per Section 2(76)(i) & (ii) of the Companies Act, 2013- (director and Key Managerial personnel (KMP) or his/her relative):

Sl. No.	Name of Director / KMP	Name of relatives u/s 2(77) of the Companies Act, 2013	Relation
1	Mr. V.C. Sehgal (Director)	- Mr. L.V. Sehgal - Ms. Samriddhi Sehgal - Ms. Vidhi Sehgal - Mr. Ashnil Chopra - Mrs. Geeta Soni - Mrs. Nilu Mehra	Son Son's wife Daughter Daughter's Husband Sister Sister
2	Mr. Takeshi Suzuki (Director)	- Ms. Kumiko Suzuki - Mr. Yoshiaki Suzuki - Mrs. Toyoko Suzuki	Spouse Father Mother
3	Mr. Teruhiro Enami (Director)	- Ms. Hiroe Enami - Mr. Haruomi Enami - Mrs. Tamiko Enami - Mr. Hajime Enami - Mr. Toru Enami - Ms. Kanae Enami	Spouse Father Mother Son Son Daughter
4	Mr. Ramesh Dhar (Director)	- Mrs. Indu Bala Dhar - Dr. Ruchika Dhar - Ms. Isha Dhar - Dr. Anil Khanna - Mr. Saurabh Thakur - Air Cdre (Retd.) Ravi Dhar	Spouse Daughter Daughter Daughter's husband Daughter's husband Brother
5	Mr. Sanjay Mehta (Director)	- Ms. Vandana Arora - Shri Mahinder Kumar Mehta - Smt. Shobha Mehta - Ms. Shruti Mehta - Ms. Vidhi Mehta - Mrs. Sumiti Datta	Spouse Father Mother Daughter Daughter Sister
6	Mr. Parthasarathy Srinivasan (Director)	- Mrs. Vasanthi - Shri Kuppuswami Parthasarathy - Mr. Aditya - Mr. Arvind - Mrs. Vasantha - Mrs. Ramani - Mrs. Geetha	Spouse Father Son Son Sister Sister Sister
7	Mr. Vishal Kabadi (Director) Appointed on March 25, 2025	- Mrs. Reshma Vishal Kabadi - Mrs. Meena Swarupshyam Kabadi - Master Aryan Vishal Kabadi - Master Arjun Vishal Kabadi - Mrs. Pallavi Abhijeet Shinde	Spouse Mother Son Son Sister

B. Related parties as per Section 2(76)(iii) of the Companies Act, 2013 – (a firm in which a director, manager or his relative is a partner):
Nil

Sl. No.	Name of the Firm	Nature of interest	Name of Director
1	Motherson (Partnership Firm)	Director is partner	-Mr. V.C. Sehgal
2	Vaaman Auto Industry (Partnership Firm)	Relative of Director is partner	-Mr. V.C. Sehgal
3	Ganpati Auto Industries (Partnership Firm)	Relative of Director is partner	-Mr. V.C. Sehgal

C. Related parties as per Section 2(76)(iv) of the Companies Act, 2013 – (a private company in which a director or manager or his/her relative is a member or director):

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Nature of interest	Name of Director
1	Marelli Motherson Automotive Lighting India Private Ltd.	Director	Mr. V.C. Sehgal and Mr. Sanjay Mehta
2	Kyungshin Industrial Motherson Pvt. Ltd.	Director	Mr. V.C. Sehgal and Mr. Sanjay Mehta
3	Renu Farms Private Limited	Director	Mr. V.C. Sehgal
4	Advantedge Technology Partners Pvt. Ltd.	Relative is Director & Member	Mr. V.C. Sehgal
5	Moon Meadows Private Limited	Member	Mr. V.C. Sehgal
6	Nirvana Niche Products Private Limited	Relative is Member	Mr. V.C. Sehgal
7	Shri Sehgal's Trustee Company Private Limited	Director & Member	Mr. V.C. Sehgal
8	Sisbro Motor & Workshop Private Limited	Relative is a Director & Member	Mr. V.C. Sehgal
9	Southcity Motors Private Limited	Relative is a Member	Mr. V.C. Sehgal
10	Advantedge Incubators Private Limited	Relative is a Director	Mr. V.C. Sehgal
11	Calsonic Kansei Motherson Auto Products Private Limited	Director	Mr. Sanjay Mehta
12	Marelli Motherson Auto Suspension Parts Pvt. Ltd.	Director	Mr. Sanjay Mehta
14	Field Motor Private Limited	Director	Mr. Sanjay Mehta
15	Motherson Bergstrom HVAC Solutions Private Limited	Director	Mr. Parthasarathy Srinivasan and Mr. Vishal Kabadi
16	Anest Iwata Motherson Pvt. Ltd	Director	Mr. Sanjay Mehta and Mr. Parthasarathy Srinivasan
17	Nissin Advanced Coating Indo Co. Private Limited	Director	Mr. Sanjay Mehta and Mr. Parthasarathy Srinivasan

D. Related parties as per Section 2(76)(v) of the Companies Act, 2013 – (a public company in which a director, manager is a director and holds along with his relatives more than two percent of its paid-up share capital): Nil

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Nature of interest	Name of Director
1	Samvardhana Motherson International Limited	Director & Member and holds more than 2% shares along with relatives	Mr. V.C. Sehgal
2	Motherson Auto Limited	Director & Member and holds more than 2% shares	Mr. V.C. Sehgal
3	Motherson Sumi Wiring India Limited	Director & Member and holds more than 2% shares	Mr. V.C. Sehgal

E. Related parties as per Section 2(76)(viii)(A) of the Companies Act, 2013 – (any company which is a holding, subsidiary or an associate company of such company) :

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Nature of interest
1	Samvardhana Motherson International Limited	Ultimate Holding Company
2	Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Ltd.	Holding Company
3	Motherson Techno Tools Mideast FZE	Subsidiary Company

F. Related parties as per Section 2(76)(viii)(B) of the Companies Act, 2013 – (a subsidiary of a holding company to which it is also a subsidiary):

(i) Subsidiary of holding company i.e. Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Ltd.

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Nature of interest
1	Motherson Machinery and Automations Ltd.	Subsidiary of holding company
2	Samvardhana Motherson Refrigeration Product Ltd.	Subsidiary of holding company
3	Samvardhana Motherson Auto Systems Pvt. Ltd.	Subsidiary of holding company
4	Motherson Auto Solutions Ltd.	Subsidiary of holding company
5	Saks Ancillaries Limited	Subsidiary of holding company
6	Motherson Electronic Components Private Limited	Subsidiary of holding company
7	Motherson Electro Components Limited (formerly Samvardhana Motherson Advanced Innovations Ltd.)	Subsidiary of holding company
8	Motherson Sintermetal Technology B.V. (in Liquidation)	Subsidiary of holding company

(ii) other subsidiary of ultimate holding company i.e. Samvardhana Motherson International Limited

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Nature of interest
1	MSSL Mauritius Holdings Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
2	Motherson Electrical Wires Lanka Pvt. Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
3	MSSL Mideast (FZE)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
4	MSSL (S) Pte Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
5	Motherson Innovations Tech Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
6	MSSL (GB) Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
7	Motherson Wiring System Ltd. (FZE)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
8	MSSL GmbH	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
9	MSSL Tooling (FZE)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
10	MSSL Advanced Polymers s.r.o	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
11	MSSL s.r.l Unipersonale	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
12	Motherson Techno Precision México, S.A. de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
13	MSSL Ireland Pvt. Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
14	Global Environment Management (FZE)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
15	MSSL Global RSA Module Engineering Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
16	MSSL Japan Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
17	MSSL México, S.A. De C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
18	MSSL WH System (Thailand) Co., Ltd	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
19	MSSL Korea WH Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
20	MSSL Consolidated Inc., USA	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
21	MSSL Wiring System Inc., USA	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
22	Alphabet de Mexico, S.A. de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
23	Alphabet de Mexico de Monclova, S.A. de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
24	Alphabet de Saltillo, S.A. de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
25	MSSL Wirings Juarez S.A. de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
26	Motherson Air Travel Pvt. Ltd., Ireland	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
27	MSSL Estonia WH OÜ	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
28	Samvardhana Motherson Global Holdings Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
29	Samvardhana Motherson Automotive Systems Group B.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
30	Motherson Germany Holding GmbH (formerly Samvardhana Motherson Peguform GmbH)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
31	SMP Automotive Interiors (Beijing) Co. Ltd	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
32	SMP Deutschland GmbH	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
33	SMP Logistik Service GmbH	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
34	SMP Automotive Solutions Slovakia s.r.o	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
35	SMP Automotive Technology Iberica S.L	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
36	Motherson SAS Barcelona S.L.U. (formerly Samvardhana Motherson Peguform Barcelona S.L.U.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
37	SMP Automotive Technologies Teruel Sociedad Limitada	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
38	Samvardhana Motherson Peguform Automotive Technology Portugal S.A	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
39	SMP Automotive Systems Mexico S.A. de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
40	SMP Automotive Produtos Automotivos do Brasil Ltda.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
41	SMP Automotive Exterior GmbH	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
42	Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Autosystems B.V. & Co. KG	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company

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43	SM Real Estate GmbH	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
44	PKC Group Oy	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
45	PKC Wiring Systems Oy	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
46	PKC Group Poland Sp. z o.o.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
47	PKC Wiring Systems Ltd	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
48	PKC Group APAC Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
49	PKC Group Canada Inc.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
50	PKC Group USA Inc.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
51	PKC Group Mexico S.A. de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
52	Project del Holding S.a.r.l.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
53	PK Cables do Brasil Ltda	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
54	PKC Eesti AS	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
55	TKV-sariat Oy	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
56	PKC SEGU Systemelektrik GmbH	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
57	Groclin Luxembourg S.à r.l.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
58	PKC Vehicle Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
59	AEES Inc.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
60	PKC Group Lithuania UAB	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
61	PKC Group Poland Holding Sp. z o.o.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
62	OOO AEK	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
63	Kabel-Technik-Polska Sp. z o.o.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
64	AEES Power Systems Limited partnership	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
65	T.I.C.S. Corporation	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
66	Fortitude Industries Inc.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
67	AEES Manufactura, S. De R.L de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
68	Cableados del Norte II, S. de R.L de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
69	Manufacturera de Componentes Eléctricos de México, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
70	Arneses y Accesorios de México, S. de R.L de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
71	Asesoría Mexicana Empresarial, S. de R.L de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
72	Arneses de Ciudad Juárez II, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
73	PKC Group de Piedras Negras, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
74	PKC Group AEES Commercial S. de R.L de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
75	Motherhood Global Investments B.V. (formerly SMRC Automotive Holdings Netherlands B.V.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
76	Motherhood Global Holdings Company B.V. (formerly SMRC Automotives Techno Minority Holdings B.V.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
77	SMRC Automotive Modules France SAS	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
78	Samvardhana Motherhood Reydel Automotive Parts Holding Spain, S.L.U.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
79	SMRC Automotive Interiors Spain S.L.U.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
80	SMRC Automotive Interior Modules Croatia d.o.o	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
81	Samvardhana Motherhood Reydel Autotecc Morocco SAS	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
82	SMRC Automotive Technology RU LLC	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
83	SMRC Smart Interior Systems Germany GmbH	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
84	SMRC Automotive Solutions Slovakia s.r.o.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
85	SMRC Automotive Holding South America B.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
86	SMRC Automotive Modules South America Minority Holdings B.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
87	SMRC Automotive Tech Argentina S.A.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
88	SMRC Fabricação e Comércio de Produtos Automotivos do Brasil Ltda	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
89	SMRC Automotive Products India Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
90	SMRC Automotive Smart Interior Tech (Thailand) Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
91	SMRC Automotive Interiors Japan Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
92	Shanghai SMRC Automotive Interiors Tech Consulting Co. Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
93	PT SMRC Automotive Technology Indonesia	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
94	Motherhood PKC Harness Systems FZ-LLC	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
95	Wisetime Oy	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
96	SMP Automotive Interior Modules d.o.o. Čuprija, Serbia	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
97	Samvardhana Motherhood Finance Service Cyprus Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
98	Samvardhana Motherhood Holding (M) Private Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
99	Samvardhana Motherhood Auto Component Private Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
100	Motherhood Health and Medical System Limited (formerly Samvardhana Motherhood Maadhyam International Limited)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
101	Samvardhana Motherhood Global Carriers Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
102	Motherhood Air Travel Agency GmbH	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
103	Samvardhana Motherhood Reflectec Group Holdings Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
104	SMR Automotive Technology Holding Cyprus Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
105	SMR Automotive Mirror Parts and Holdings UK Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
106	SMR Automotive Holding Hong Kong Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
107	SMR Automotive Systems India Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
108	SMR Automotive System Solutions France SAS (formerly SMR Automotive Systems France S.A)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
109	SMR Automotive Mirror Technology Holding Hungary Kft	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
110	SMR Patents S.a.R.L	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
111	SMR Automotive Technology Valencia S.A.U.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
112	SMR Automotive Mirrors UK Limited.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
113	SMR Automotive Mirror International USA Inc.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
114	SMR Automotive Systems USA Inc.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
115	SMR Automotive Yancheng Co. Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
116	SMR Automotive Mirror Systems Holding Deutschland GmbH	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company

Motherhood Techno Tools Limited
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117	SMR Holding Australia Pty Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
118	SMR Automotive Australia Pty Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
119	SMR Automotive Mirror Technology Hungary Bt.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
120	SMR Automotive Modules Korea Ltd	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
121	Motherhood DRSC Deutschland GmbH (formerly SMR Automotive Beteiligungen Deutschland GmbH)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
122	SMR Hyosang Automotive Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
123	SMR Automotive Mirrors Stuttgart GmbH	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
124	SMR Automotive Systems Spain S.A.U.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
125	SMR Automotive Vision Systems Mexico S.A. de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
126	SMR Automotive Brasil LTDA	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
127	SMR Automotive System (Thailand) Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
128	SMR Automotives Systems Macedonia Dooel Skopje	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
129	SMR Automotive Operations Japan K.K.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
130	SMR Automotive (Langfang) Co. Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
131	SMR Automotive Vision System Operations USA INC	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
132	SMR Mirrors UK Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
133	Samvardhana Motherhood Innovative Autosystems Holding Company BV	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
134	Samvardhana Motherhood Innovative Autosystems de México, S.A. de C.V	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
135	SMP Automotive Systems Alabama Inc.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
136	Motherhood Innovations Company Limited, U.K.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
137	Motherhood Innovations Deutschland GmbH	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
138	SMR Automotive Industries RUS Limited Liability Company	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
139	Motherhood Business Service Hungary Kft.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
140	Fritzmeier Motherhood Cabin Engineering Private Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
141	Motherhood Electronic Components Private Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
142	MSSL Germany Real Estate B.V. & Co. KG	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
143	SMP Automotive Ex Real Estate B.V. & Co. KG	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
144	SMP D Real Estates B.V. & Co. KG	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
145	Motherhood Rolling Stocks S. de R.L. de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
146	Samvardhana Motherhood Corp Management Shanghai Co Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
147	Rollon Hydraulics Private Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
148	Motherhood Sequencing and Assembly Services GmbH	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
149	Motherhood Sequencing and Assembly Services Global Group GmbH	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
150	Motherhood SAS Automotive Service and Module Systems Rennes S.A.S.U	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
151	Motherhood SAS Automotive Service France S.A.S.U.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
152	Motherhood SAS Automotive Service Czechia s.r.o.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
153	Motherhood SAS Automotive Systems and Technologies Slovakia s.r.o.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
154	Motherhood SAS Automotive Modules De Portugal Unipessoal, Lda.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
155	Motherhood SAS Automotive Services Spain, S.A	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
156	Motherhood SAS Automotive Module Solutions (Shanghai) CO., LTD (formerly SAS Automotive Systems (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
157	Motherhood DRSC Modules USA Inc. (formerly Dr. Schneider Automotive Systems, Inc.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
158	Motherhood SAS Automotive Modules and Services Argentina S.A. (formerly SAS Automotriz Argentina S.A.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
159	SAS Automotive do Brazil Ltda.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
160	SAS Automotive Systems S.A. de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
161	Motherhood SAS Turkey Otomotiv Servis Ticaret Limited Sirketi (formerly SAS Otosistem Teknik Sanayi ve Ticaret Limited Sirketi)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
162	Misato Industries Co. Ltd., Japan	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
163	Motherhood Electroplating US LLC	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
164	Motherhood DRSC Modules S.A.U.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
165	Centro especial de empleo de Motherhood DRSC Picassent, S.L.U.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
166	Motherhood DRSC Automotive Product Trading (Shanghai) Co. Ltd., China (formerly Dr. Schneider Automotive Trading (Shanghai) Co. Ltd.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
167	Motherhood DRSC Automotive Systems (Liaoyang) Co. Ltd. (formerly Dr. Schneider Automotive Parts (Liaoyang) Co. Ltd.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
168	Motherhood DRSC Automotive Poland Sp.z.o.o. (formerly Dr. Schneider Automotive Polska Sp. zo.o., Poland)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
169	Motherhood SAS Automotive Services USA Inc. (formerly SAS Automotive USA, Inc.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
170	Motherhood Group Investments USA Inc., USA	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
171	Samvardhana Motherhood Electric Vehicles L.L.C, Abu Dhabi	Subsidiary of holding company
172	PKC Real Estate Germany B.V. & Co. KG	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
173	SM Real Estates Germany B.V. & Co. KG	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
174	SMR Real Estate Deutschland B.V. & Co. KG	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
175	Motherhood Deltacarb Advanced Metal Solutions SA	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
176	Samvardhana Motherhood Adsys Tech Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
177	Samvardhana Motherhood International Leasing IFSC Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company

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178	Motherison SAS Automotive Parts and Modules Foshan Co., Ltd., China	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
179	Yachiyo India Manufacturing Private Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
180	Prysm Displays (India) Private Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
181	Motherison Lumen Global Holdings Pty Limited (formerly Lumen International Holdings Pty Ltd.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
182	Motherison Lumen Innovative Solutions Pty Limited (Australia)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
183	Lumen Engineering Solutions Pty Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
184	Lumen Special Conversions Pty Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
185	Motherison Lumen New Zealand Limited, New Zealand (formerly Lumen New Zealand Ltd.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
186	Motherison Lumen (Thailand) Limited (formerly Lumen Thailand Ltd.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
187	Motherison Lumen International Investments Limited (Hongkong) (formerly Lumen International Investments Ltd.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
188	Motherison Lumen Holding Limited, Hongkong (formerly Lumen International (Hongkong) Holding Ltd.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
189	Motherison Lumen North America INC. (USA) (formerly Lumen North America, Inc.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
190	Lumen Europe Sp. z.o.o. (subsidiary through Lumern)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
191	Motherison Aerospace Top Holding Co SAS (formerly SSCP Aero TopCo SAS)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
192	Motherison Aerospace Mid Holdings Company SAS (formerly SCP Aero MidCo SAS)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
193	Motherison Aerospace Holding Company SAS (formerly SSCP Aero BidCo SAS)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
194	Motherison Aerospace SAS (formerly AD Industrie (SAS))	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
195	SCI AD Industrie La Chassagne, France	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
196	MS Composites (SAS), France	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
197	ADI Composites Medical (SAS), France	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
198	MS Composites Maroc (SA), Morocco	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
199	Societe Nouvelle D'exploitation Deshors Aeronautique defense ET industrie, France	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
200	ADI Kalfa (SAS), France	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
201	AD Industrie Tunisie (SARL), Tunisia	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
202	Exameca (SAS), France	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
203	Exameca Mesure (SAS), France	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
204	ADI Aerotube (SAS), France	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
205	Micro Mecanique Pyreneenne (SAS), France	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
206	Adima Aerospace (SARL), Morocco	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
207	GIE Groupe AD (under liquidation)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
208	Motherison Strategic Systems Mideast Limited, Dubai	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
209	Motherison International Limited, Abu Dhabi	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
210	Motherison Prysm Inc., USA (Incorporated on January 22, 2025 as WOS of MSSL Consolidated Inc.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
211	Prysm Middle East DMCC, UAE (acquired on January 30, 2025 as WOS of Motherison Prysm Inc.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
212	Prysm Hong Kong Limited (acquired on January 30, 2025 as WOS of Motherison Prysm Inc.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
213	Motherison Treasury Strategy Limited, Abu Dhabi (Incorporated on February 19, 2025)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
214	Global Tech Machinery FZ-LLC (Incorporated on March 27, 2025 as WOS of Motherison Global Investments B.V.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
215	MSSL Australia Pty Ltd	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
216	Vacuform 2000 (Proprietary) Limited.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
217	SMR Grundbesitz GmbH & Co. KG	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
218	Changchun Peguform Automotive Plastics Technology Co. Ltd	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
219	Foshan Peguform Automotive Plastics Technology Co. Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
220	Celulosa Fabril S.A.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
221	Modulos Ribera Alta S.L.U.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
222	Tianjin SMP Automotive Component Company Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
223	Yujin SMRC Automotive Techno Corp.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
224	SMRC Automotives Technology Phil Inc.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
225	Motherison Elastomers Pty Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
226	Motherison Investments Pty Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
227	Jiangsu Huakai-PKC Wire Harness Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
228	Shanjdong Huakai-PKC Wire Harness Co. Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
229	Fuyang PKC Vehicle Technology Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
230	PKC Vehicle Technology (Hefei) Co. Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
231	Jilin Huakai-PKC Wire Harness Co. Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
232	Re-time Pty Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
233	Shenyang SMP Automotive Trim Co., Ltd., China	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
234	SMR Plast Met Automotive Tec Turkey Plastik İmalat Anonim Sirketi (Turkey)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
235	SMR Plast Met Molds and Tools Turkey Kalıp İmalat Anonim Sirketi (Turkey)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
236	Motherison Molds and Diecasting Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
237	Motherison Technology Services Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
238	Motherison Technology Services USA Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
239	Motherison Technology Services GmbH	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company

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240	Motherson Technology Services Kabushiki Gaisha, Japan	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
241	Motherson Technology Service SG Pte. Ltd., Singapore	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
242	Samvardhana Motherson Health Solutions Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
243	SMI Consulting Technologies Inc.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
244	Motherson Technology Service Mid East FZ-LLC (UAE)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
245	Motherson Technology Services United Kingdom Limited, U.K.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
246	Motherson Technology Services Spain S.L.U.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
247	Motherson Air Travel Agencies Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
248	Samvardhana Motherson Hamakyorex Engineered Logistics Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
249	CIM Tools Private Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
250	Aero Treatments Private Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
251	Motherson Automotive Giken Industries Corp Ltd., Japan	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
252	Zhaoging SMP Automotive Components Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
253	Youngshin Motherson Auto Tech Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
254	Saddles International Automotive and Aviation Interiors Private Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
255	CEFA Poland s.p.Z.o.o.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
256	Motherson Yachiyo Automotive Systems Co. Ltd. (formerly Yachiyo Industry Co., Ltd., Japan)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
257	Motherson Yachiyo Automotive Tech Products of America, Inc. (formerly Yachiyo of America Inc.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
258	Yachiyo of Ontario Manufacturing, Inc.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
259	Yachiyo Mexico Manufacturing S.A. de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
260	Yachiyo Germany GmbH	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
261	Siam Yachiyo Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
262	PT. Yachiyo Trimitra Indonesia	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
263	Motherson Yachiyo Zhongshan Automotive Module Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (formerly Yachiyo Zhongshan Manufacturing Co., Ltd.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
264	Motherson Yachiyo Wuhan Automotive Module Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (formerly Yachiyo Wuhan Manufacturing Co., Ltd.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
265	Yachiyo Do Brasil Industria E Comercio De Pecas Ltda.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
266	Motherson Yachiyo US Automotive Systems, Inc. (formerly US Yachiyo, Inc.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
267	Motherson Yachiyo Automotive Tech Manufacturing of America, LLC (formerly Yachiyo Manufacturing of America, LLC)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
268	Motherson Yachiyo AY Manufacturing Ltd., USA (formerly AY Manufacturing Ltd.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
269	Motherson Lumen Systems South Africa (Pty) Ltd., South Africa (formerly Lumen Special Cables (Pty) Ltd.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
270	Irillac Private Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
271	SMGCL Co Ltd., Japan (Incorporated on February 3, 2025 as subsidiary of SAHN B.V. – 51%)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
272	Atsumitec Co., Ltd., Japan (acquired on March 26, 2025 by Motherson Global Investments B.V.) ("Atsumitec")	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
273	ADA Technologies Inc., USA (subsidiary through Atsumitec)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
274	Atsumitec De Mexico S.A. De. C.V. (subsidiary through Atsumitec)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
275	PT. Atsumitec Indonesia (subsidiary through Atsumitec)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
276	Green Charge Co., Ltd., Japan (subsidiary through Atsumitec)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
277	Atsumitec (Thailand) Co., Ltd. (subsidiary through Atsumitec)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
278	Atsumitec & Hayashi (Thailand) Co., Ltd. (subsidiary through Atsumitec)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
279	Atsumitec Vietnam Co., Ltd. (subsidiary through Atsumitec)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
280	Atsumitec Auto Parts (Foshan) Co., Ltd., China (subsidiary through Atsumitec)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
281	Atsumitec Import and Export Trading (Foshan) Co., Ltd., China (subsidiary through Atsumitec)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
282	Atsumitec (HK) Co., Ltd., Hong Kong (subsidiary through Atsumitec)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company

G. Other related parties:

(a) Joint ventures and associates of ultimate holding, holding and fellow subsidiary of the Company:

- Motherson Sumi Wiring India Limited
- Hubei Zhengao PKC Automotive Wiring Company Ltd
- AES (India) Engineering Limited
- Kyungshin Industrial Motherson Pvt. Ltd.
- Highly Marelli Motherson Thermal Solutions Private Limited (formerly Calsonic Kansei Motherson Auto Products Pvt. Ltd.)
- Ningbo SMR Huaxiang Automotive Mirrors Co. Ltd.
- Chongqing SMR Huaxiang Automotive Products Limited
- Eissmann SMP Automotive interieur Slovakia s.r.o.
- Tianjin SMR Huaxiang Automotive Parts Co., Ltd.
- Nanchang JMCg SMR Huaxiang Mirror Co. Ltd.
- CTM India Limited
- Anest Iwata Motherson Private Limited (through SMISL)

- 13 Spheros Motherson Thermal System Limited (formerly Valeo Motherson Thermal Commercial Vehicles India Limited)
- 14 Matsui Technologies India Limited
- 15 Frigel Intelligent Cooling Systems India Private Limited
- 16 Nissin Advanced Coating Indo Co. Private Limited (through SMISL)
- 17 Motherson Bergstrom HVAC Solutions Private Limited
- 18 Marelli Motherson Automotive Lighting India Private Ltd.
- 19 Marelli Motherson Auto Suspension Parts Pvt Ltd.
- 20 Wuxi SMR Huaxiang Automotive Component Company Limited

(b) Joint Venture partner:

- 1 Sumitomo Electric Industries Limited, Japan

(c) Subsidiary of Joint Venture partner:

- 1 Sumitomo Electric Hardmetal India Private Limited

H. Related Parties of ultimate holding company under Para 9(b)(i),(ii) and(iii) of Ind AS24 other than mentioned above:

1	Motherson Engineering Research and Integrated Technologies Limited
2	A Basic Concepts Design Pty Limited
3	ATAR Mauritius Private Limited
4	SCCL Infra Projects Limited, Cyprus
5	SCCL Global Project (FZE)
6	Spirited Auto Cars (I) Limited
7	Motherson Lease Solution Limited
8	Systematic Conscom Limited
9	Advanced Technologies and Auto Resources Pte. Ltd.
10	Edcol Global Pte. Limited
11	Motherson Innovative Technologies and Research
12	Radha Rani Holdings Pte Ltd
13	JSSR Holdings (M) Pvt. Ltd.
14	JBK Development Inc.
15	Nirvana Foods GmbH
16	FDO Holidays Private Limited
17	Motherson Spirited Auto Retails India Limited
18	Prime Auto Cars Limited
19	Spirited Motor Vehicles Limited
20	Adventure Auto Car India Limited
21	Bima Leap Insurance Broker Limited
22	Adventure Automotives Limited
23	Spirited Carcare Works Limited
24	Salo Tech Motherson Solar Energy India Private Limited
25	REE Automotive Ltd.
26	Son Grows System Limited, Dubai
27	SON GROWN MATERIAL FOODS TRADING L.L.C.
28	BOH Pte. Ltd.
29	J.B.J Australia Pty Ltd
30	BOH LLC
31	Fullmind (iTutor.com Inc)
32	Vernons Financial Limited
33	Noval S.A.
34	JBK Growth Trust
35	Astral Lite Trust
36	Swarn Lata Motherson Dhenu Sewarth Trust
37	Swarnlata Motherson Trust
38	Samvardhana Employees Welfare Trust
39	Sehgal Family Trust
40	Renu Sehgal Trust

34 Related party disclosures

Disclosures in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 24 on Related Party Disclosures, as identified by the management, are set out as below:

(a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to a reporting entity if that person:

(i) Has control or joint control of reporting entity

Particulars	Nature of Transactions	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Sumitomo Electric Industries Limited	Purchase of Goods	302.63	424.65
	Sales of Goods	-	0.48
	Dividend Paid	25.09	75.28
Radha Rani Holdings Pte Limited	Dividend Paid	12.00	36.00
Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Limited	Reimbursement Received	3.73	4.67
	Sales of Goods	5.76	6.55
	Dividend Paid	60.30	180.89
Mr. Vivek Chaand Sehgal	Dividend Paid	2.98	8.95

(ii) Has significant influence over the reporting entity

Particulars	Nature of Transactions	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Board of Directors			
Mr. Sanjay Kalia	Remuneration/ Sitting Fees of directors	0.12	0.14
Mr. Arjun Puri	Remuneration/ Sitting Fees of directors	0.12	0.14

(b) An entity is related to a reporting entity if any of the following conditions applies:

(i) Parent Company, Subsidiary Company and Fellow Subsidiary Company

Particulars	Nature of Transactions	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Samvardhana Motherson Global Management Services (A Division of MSSSL)	Professional Charge/ Consultancy Service	74.75	72.09
	Business promotion expense	-	1.82
	Office Expenses	-	0.76
	Training Expenses	0.16	-
Motherson Technology Services Limited	Purchase of Fixed Assets	4.02	5.17
	Software Expenses	20.58	15.50
	Purchase of Goods	0.10	-
	Loans Return Back	52.00	-
	Loans to related parties	-	195.00
Motherson Techno Tools Mideast (FZE)	Interest against Loan	16.20	0.25
	Sale of Goods (Net)	25.45	16.11
Motherson Techno Tools Mideast (FZE)	Purchase of Goods	0.25	-
Motherson Molds and Die-casting Limited	Sales of Goods	0.18	0.57
Motherson Machinery and Automations Limited	Purchase of Goods	2.75	3.48
	Reimbursement Received	0.01	0.04
Motherson Consultancies Service Limited	Commission Expenses	1.28	0.43
Samvardhana Motherson Auto Component Private Limited	Sales of Goods	-	4.86
	Job Work	-	0.38
	Loans Return Back	251.00	10.00
	Loans to related parties	-	526.00
	Interest against Loan	37.61	-
Motherson Invenzen Xlab Private Limited	Rent Income	0.13	1.81

Motherson Air Travel Agencies Limited	Ticket Purchase/Travelling	19.34	21.33
	Exp./currency Purchase		
	Guest House Expense	4.50	4.11
	Business Promotion Expenses	29.16	35.95
	Staff Welfare	-	1.96
	Interest against Loan	0.01	-
Samvardhana Motherson Global Carriers Limited	Loans to related parties	50.00	-
Samvardhana Motherson Global Carriers Limited	Freight Charges	15.56	17.70
	Interest against Loan	6.22	5.57

(ii) Both Entities are Joint Ventures of The Same Third Party

Particulars	Nature of Transactions	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Nissin Advanced Coating Indo Co Private Limited	Reimbursement of Paid	-	0.15
	Purchase of service	-	0.02
	Sale of Fixed Assets	-	0.01
	Job Work	0.03	-
Anest Iwata Motherson Private Limited		-	-
	Sales of Goods	1.87	5.18
	Purchase of Goods	0.40	0.33
	Purchase of Fixed Assets	2.47	-
	Purchase of Services	0.50	-

(c) The Entity is Controlled or Jointly Controlled by a Person Identified in (a).

Particulars	Nature of Transactions	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Motherson Auto Limited	Rent Paid	68.81	81.09
Samvardhana Motherson International Limited	Sales of Goods	1.06	0.23
Motherson Lease Solution Limited	Lease Rent	11.89	5.60
	Professional expense	0.08	0.01
	Rent Income	0.04	0.04
	Security Deposit	2.16	2.47
	Reimbursement Paid	0.03	-
Spirited Auto Cars (I) Limited	Vehicle Maintenance Expense	0.08	0.21
Motherson Bergstrom HVAC Solutions Private Limited	Rent Income	10.56	11.33
Calsonic Kansei Motherson Auto Products Limited	Sales of Goods	5.87	4.71
	Job Work	0.13	0.30
Youngshin Motherson Auto Tech Limited	Reimbursement Received	4.68	4.21
	Sales of Goods	0.95	1.30
	Loan return back	40.00	-
	Interest against Loan	0.19	3.41
CTM India Limited	Sales of Goods	1.02	2.97
Sumitomo Electric Hardmetal Corporation	Royalty	38.28	21.80
	Purchase of Service	-	0.25
Sumitomo Electric Hardmetal India Private Limited	Purchase of Goods	623.73	488.49
	Reimbursement paid	0.01	-
SMIIEEL (A Unit of Motherson Sumi Systems Limited)	Sales of Goods	0.43	0.46
	Business promotion expense	-	0.04
Motherson Automotive Technologies And Engineering (A Unit of Motherson Sumi Systems Limited)	Sales of Goods	-	0.08
Motherson Automotive Elastomers	Business promotion expense	0.04	-
Motherson Automotive Technologies	Sales of Goods	0.07	-
	Reimbursement paid	2.71	-
Motherson Deltacarb Advanced Metal Solutions SA	Sales of Goods	1.15	-
	Purchase of Goods	12.98	-
Motherson Global Manufacturing	Purchase of Goods	0.04	-

Mother'son Techno Tools Limited
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	Purchase of Fixed Assets	0.49	-
Mother'son Health and Medical System Limited (formerly Samvardhana Mother'son Maadhyam International Limited)	Sales of Goods	5.29	-
Mother'son Techno Precision México, S.A. de C.V.	Sales of Goods	0.11	-
Samvardhana Mother'son Auto	Sales of Goods	8.49	-
	Job work	0.02	-

(d) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

Particulars	Nature of Transactions	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Systematic Conscom Limited	Purchase of Service	8.05	14.59
	Rent Income	0.05	0.06
Nirvana Niche Products Private Limited	Purchase of goods	0.06	0.19
	Reimbursement Received	0.05	0.41
	Purchase of Fixed Assets	0.07	0.66
Samvardhana Mother'son Adsystech Limited	Sales of Goods	-	2.75
	Reimbursement paid	0.29	-
SMR Automotive Systems India Limited	Sales of Goods	-	2.75
	Reimbursement Paid	-	0.60
Marelli Mother'son Automotive India Private Limited	Sales of Goods	0.05	0.96
MSSL GMBH	Business promotion expense	-	0.55
Rollon Hydraulics Private Limited	Sales of Goods	3.05	1.44
CIM Tools Private Limited	Sales of Goods	1.62	10.85

Note:

All transactions stated above is "Net off GST".

Amount due to / From related Parties

Particulars	Nature of Transactions	As on March 31, 2025	As on March 31, 2024
Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd.	Trade Payables	72.21	43.42
Mother'son Techno Tools Mideast (FZE)	Trade Receivables	4.88	2.51
Mother'son Automotive Technologies And Engineering	Trade Receivables	-	0.02
Samvardhana Mother'son Global Management Services (A Division of MSSL)	Trade Payables	0.21	0.60
Younqashin Mother'son Auto Tech Limited	Other Receivables	1.08	1.05
	Trade Receivables	0.23	0.17
	Loan to related parties	-	40.00
Mother'son Machinery and Automations Ltd	Trade Payables	0.50	0.29
Mother'son Auto Ltd.	Security Deposit- Rent	62.04	62.04
	Trade Payables	-	0.04
Samvardhana Mother'son Auto Component Private Ltd	Trade Receivables	3.17	0.44
	Loan to related parties	265.00	516.00
Mother'son Invenzen Xlab Private Limited	Other Receivables	0.03	0.28
	Security Deposit Receive- Rent	0.31	0.31
Mother'son Sumi Systems Limited	Trade Receivables	0.08	-
SMIIEEL (A Unit of Mother'son Sumi Systems Limited)	Trade Receivables	0.01	0.09
Mother'son Lease Solution Limited	Other Payable	-	3.43
	Security Deposit- Against Car	8.80	6.65

Motherson Techno Tools Limited
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	Other Receivables	0.01	0.05
Motherson Air Travel Agencies Limited	Trade Payable	2.03	-
	Other Receivables	-	1.91
	Loan to related parties	50.00	-
Anest Iwata Motherson Private Limited	Trade Payable	0.07	-
	Other Payable	-	0.02
Calsonic Kansei Motherson Auto Products Limited	Trade Receivables	0.91	0.74
Samvardhana Motherson Global Carriers Limited	Trade Payable	2.27	0.26
	Loan to related parties	60.00	60.00
Motherson Technology Services Limited	Trade Payables	1.86	-
	Loan to related parties	143.00	195.00
Motherson Bergstrom Hvac Solutions Private Limited	Trade Receivables	1.93	-
	Other Payable	-	0.05
	Security Deposit Receive- Rent	1.60	1.60
MOTHERSON TECHNO PRECISION MEXICO, S.A	Trade Receivables	0.63	0.53
Nirvana Niche Products Private Limited	Other Receivables	0.05	0.02
Systematic Conscom Limited	Trade Payables	-	2.68
	Trade Receivables	-	0.01
NISSIN ADVANCED COATING INDO CO.Private Limited.	Trade Payables	-	-
	Trade Receivables	0.01	0.01
Sumitomo Electric Hardmetal Corp.	Trade Payables	-	0.30
SAMVARDHANA MOTHERSON INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS LIMITED	Trade Receivables	1.43	0.75
	Other Payables	0.34	0.14
SAMVARDHANA MOTHERSON ADSYS TECH LIMITED	Trade Receivables	-	1.56
Matsui Technologies India Ltd.	Trade Payables	-	0.03
Motherson Consultancies Service Limited	Trade Payables	0.12	0.05
Sumitomo Electric Hardmetal India Private Limited	Trade Payables	145.40	168.90
Marelli Motherson Automotive India Private Limited	Trade Receivables	-	-
	Other Payables	-	-
CIM Tools Pvt Ltd	Trade Receivables	0.60	2.52
Motherson Deltacarb Advanced Metal Solutions SA	Trade Receivables	1.03	-
	Trade Payables	0.89	-
Motherson Global Manufacturing	Trade Payables	0.05	-
CTM INDIA LIMITED	Trade Receivables	0.04	-
Motherson Health and Medical System Limited (formerly Samvardhana Motherson Maadhyam International Limited)	Trade Receivables	0.14	-
Rollon Hydraulics Pvt Ltd	Trade Receivables	0.63	0.38

35 Fair value measurements

The following explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are recognised and measured at fair value. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard.

- (i) Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value in the financial statements and are grouped into three Levels of a fair value hierarchy. The three Levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for financial instruments.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Valuation techniques used to determine fair value

Some of the company's financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period. The following table gives information about how the fair values of these financial assets and financial liabilities are determined (in particular, the valuation technique (s) and inputs used).

- Unquoted equity shares: Fair value is derived on the basis of income approach, in this approach the discounted cash flow method is used to capture the present value of the expected future economic benefits to be derived from the ownership of these investments.

- Other non-current financial assets and liabilities: Fair value is calculated using a discounted cash flow model with market assumptions, unless the carrying value is considered to approximate to fair value.

- Trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, other current financial assets, trade payables and other current financial liabilities: Approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

- (ii) **Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value (but fair value disclosures are required)**

Particulars	Fair value Hierarchy	Carrying Amount	
		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Financial assets			
Cash and bank balances	Level 2	143.34	326.85
Trade receivables	Level 2	469.57	288.92
Loans	Level 2	256.34	455.35
Other financial assets	Level 2	670.87	31.11
		1,540.12	1,102.23
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	Level 2	-	-
Trade payables	Level 2	375.32	363.74
Lease liabilities	Level 2	40.10	30.40
Other financial liabilities	Level 2	55.35	63.64
		470.77	457.78

36 Segment Information:

Description of segments and principal activities

The Company is primarily in the business of manufacture and trading of Cutting Tools supplied OEM & OCM. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting to the Chief Operating Decision Maker "CODM" of the Company. The CODM, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments examines the Company's performance categorised in to following segments:

- a) Manufacturing :** Represents manufacturing activities of the Company comprising products like Highly precision turning/milling/drilling tools for machining
b) Trading : Represents trading activities of the Company comprising Carbide tools and holder
c) Unallocated : Represents transactions not allocable to manufacturing or trading segments

Primary Segment Information

Particulars	Manufacturing		Trading		Unallocated		Total	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Segment revenue								
External revenue	1,771.44	1,493.39	1,323.58	1,487.64	132.68	122.50	3,227.70	3,103.53
Inter Segment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revenue	1,771.44	1,493.39	1,323.58	1,487.64	132.68	122.50	3,227.70	3,103.53
Segment expenses								
Directly attributable	1,090.69	952.33	963.92	1,060.16	-	-	2,054.61	2,012.49
Inter Segment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allocable expenses	266.34	233.04	199.00	232.14	-	-	465.33	467.18
Unallocable Expenses	-	-	-	-	14.83	7.56	14.83	7.56
Total expenses	1,357.02	1,185.37	1,162.92	1,292.30	14.83	7.56	2,534.77	2,487.23
Segment result	414.42	308.02	160.66	195.34	117.85	114.94	692.93	616.30
Financial Expenses	-	-	-	-	35.16	40.91	35.16	40.91
Profit before taxations	-	-	-	-	82.69	74.03	657.77	575.39
Provision for taxations	-	-	-	-	165.57	147.86	165.57	147.86
Net profit after tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	492.20	427.53

Particulars	Manufacturing		Trading		Unallocated		Total	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Other Items								
Segment assets	791.81	725.78	295.10	288.71	1,970.14	1,623.48	3,057.05	2,637.97
Segment liabilities	346.27	362.99	29.05	0.75	600.69	589.91	976.01	953.65

Particulars	Manufacturing		Trading		Unallocated		Total	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Addition to PPE in Segment during year	103.13	132.85	7.33	14.46	-	-	110.46	147.31
Depreciation included in Segment Expense	94.20	88.72	29.46	34.14	0.18	0.04	123.84	122.90

A. Information about geographical areas:

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

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
i) Revenue from external customers		
Within India	3,068.67	2,963.77
Outside India	26.35	17.25
	3,095.02	2,981.02

Revenue from one customer for the year ended 31st March 2025 is Rs. 366.70 million which represents more than 10% of the total revenue of the Company. During the year ended 31 March 2024, there was no customer individually, revenue from whom represents more than 10% of the total revenue of the Company.

ii) Segment Assets

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

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Within India	712.11	718.85
Outside India	-	-
	712.11	718.85

37 Additional disclosures required by Schedule III (Division II) of Companies Act 2013 :

- (i) The company has availed loans from banks on the basis of security of current assets of the financials. The company file statement of current assets with the bank on periodical basis. There are no material discrepancies between statements filed by the Company and the books of accounts of the Company.
- (ii) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and equipment (including Right-of-Use Assets) and intangible assets during the year.
- (iii) The Title deeds of the immovable properties are held in the name of the company.
- (iv) There are no proceeding that has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules thereunder.
- (v) The Company does not have charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.
- (vi) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (vii) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (viii) The Company does not have 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.
- (ix) The Company is in compliance with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017 (as amended).
- (x) There are no transactions with companies that are struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (xi) The Company has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institutions or any other lenders.
- (xii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- (xiii) There are no amounts due for payment to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the company.
- (xiv) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- (xv) Previous year's figures has been regrouped and /or reclassified wherever applicable necessary to confirm to the current year's groupings and classifications.

(xvi) **Key financial ratios**

Particulars	As on March 31, 2025	As on March 31, 2024	% Change
(a) Current ratio	3.72	3.02	23%
(b) Debt equity ratio	0	0	0%
(c) Debt service coverage ratio	0	0	0%
(d) Return on equity (ROE) *	26.14%	26.48%	-1%
(e) Inventory turnover	3.79	3.71	2%
(f) Trade receivable turnover	7.96	9.99	-20%
(g) Trade payable turnover	4.07	3.65	12%
(h) Net capital turnover	2.48	2.57	-4%
(i) Net profit **	16%	15%	11%
(j) Return on capital employed ***	34%	38%	-10%
(k) Return on investments	NA	NA	NA

The ratios have been computed as below:

Current Ratios (Current Assets / Current Liabilities)	Current Assets Current Liabilities	Total current assets as per financials Total current liabilities as per financials
Debt- Equity Ratio [(Long term borrowing including current maturities + short term borrowing) / Share holder's equity]	Debt Share holder's equity	Total Debt (Long term borrowing, current maturities of long term borrowing and short term borrowing including Ind AS 116 liabilities) Equity attributable to equity share holder
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)]	Earnings available fo Debt service Debt Service	Net Profit after taxes + Non-Cash operating expenses (including depreciation and amortization) + interest expenses + other adjustments like loss on sale of fixed assets Current maturities of long term borrowing, interest expense (except Ind AS 116 finance cost) and lease payment
Return on Equity ratio (Net Profits after taxes / Average Shareholder's Equity)	Profit after Tax Share holder's equity	Profit after Tax as per financials Equity attributable to equity share holder
Inventory Turnover ratio (Cost of goods sold / Average inventories)	COGS Average inventories	Cost of material consumed, Change in Inventory, Purchase of traded goods Average of opening and closing inventories as per financials
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio (Revenue from contract with customers / Average trade receivables)	Revenue from contract with customers Trade Receivables	Revenue from contract with customers Average Trade Receivables as per financials (Net of Provisions, ECL)
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio (Net Credit Purchases / Average trade payable)	Net Credit Purchases Trade Payable	Purchase of Raw material & Stock-in- Trade (Excluding spares & Consumables) Average Trade Payable as per financials
Net Capital Turnover Ratio (Revenue from contract with customers / Average working capital)	Revenue from contract with customers Average Working Capital	Revenue from contract with customers Average of opening and closing [Current Assets less current liabilities (except current maturity of long term borrowings)]
Net Profit ratio (Profit / (loss) for the period / Revenue	PAT Revenue from Operations	PAT as per financials Total revenue from operations
Return on Capital Employed (Earnings before interest and taxes / Average capital employed)	EBIT Capital employed	Earnings before interest and taxes Tangible net worth, Total Debt and Deferred Tax Liabilities
Note: In case companies have Investment or ICD given to Group Companies, then need also to provide ROCE excluding assets does not form part of business of entity (i.e ICDs and Investments and their related incomes)		
Return on Investment (Return on Investment / Investment)	Return on Investment Investment	Dividend Income, Interest Income and Fair Value Gain/(loss) As per Balance Sheet

Note: ROI Ratio is applicable to entities having Investments

38 Contingent liabilities

Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a) Sales tax matters	7.06	8.53
b) Surety Bonds to Sales Tax Authority *	2.85	5.59
c) Bank Guarantees	4.17	4.49

* Bond issued to Sales Tax Authorities for group companies.

- (a) The Company does not expect any reimbursements in respect of the above contingent liabilities.
(b) It is not practicable for the Company to estimate the timings and amount of cash outflows, if any, in respect of the above pending resolution of the respective proceedings.

39 Subsequent events

There are no subsequent events impacting the financial statements.

For Sharp & Tannan
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Registration No. 000452N

P.K. Aggarwal
Partner
M. No. 091466

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Motherson Techno Tools Limited

Sanjay Mehta
Director
DIN- 03215388

Teruhiro Enami
Director
DIN- 10266846

Shailesh Prabhakar Prabhune
President

Place : New Delhi
Date : 07th May 2025

Place : New Delhi
Date : 07th May 2025