



Samvardhana Motherson Automotive Systems Group BV

Annual Report

2024-2025

(April 1, 2024, to March 31, 2025)

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Directors' Report

To the Members,

Your directors have the pleasure of presenting the annual report together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2025. The consolidated performance of the company and its subsidiaries has been referred to wherever required.

A.1. OUR BUSINESS



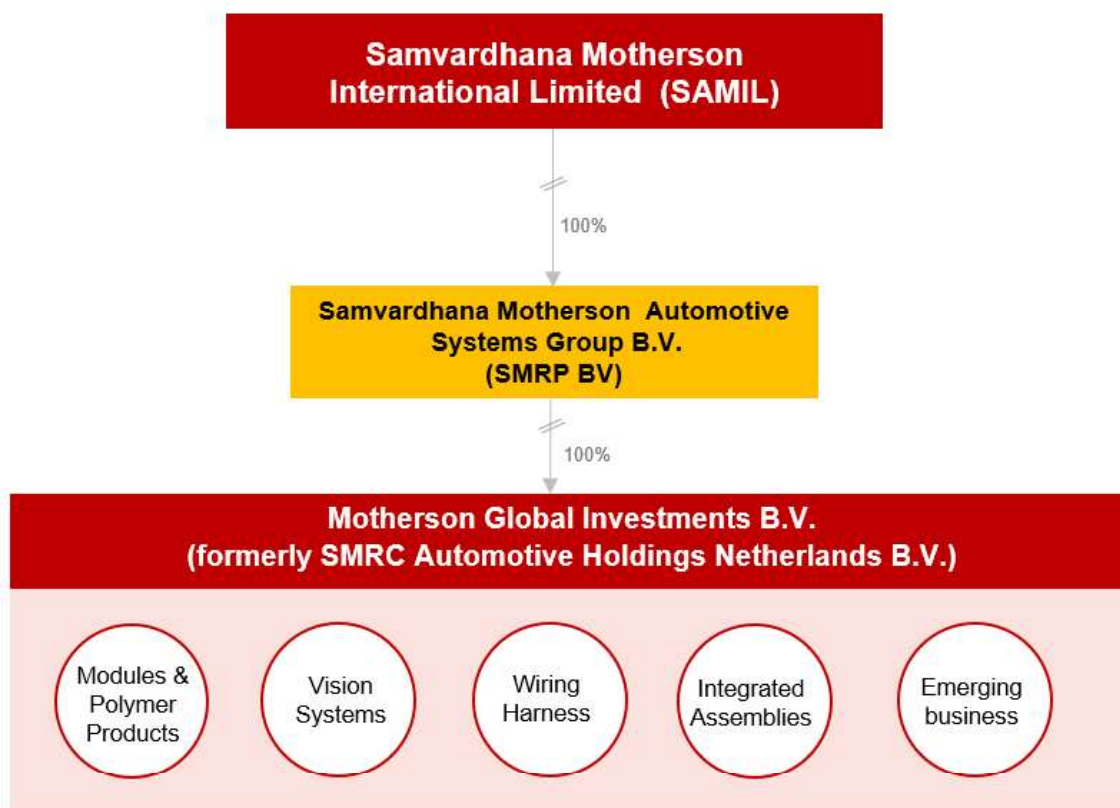
Samvardhana Motherson Automotive Systems Group BV together with its subsidiaries (hereinafter referred to as “SMRP BV”, “SMRP BV Group” or “the Group”) is a part of the Motherson Group, a diversified global manufacturing specialist and one of the world’s largest suppliers to automotive original equipment manufacturers (“OEMs”) as well as to customers in a range of non-automotive industries, including aerospace, logistics, health, and medical and information technology.

SMRP BV is held 100% by Samvardhana Motherson International Limited (hereinafter referred to as “SAMIL”) through its intermediate entities.

SMRP BV has over 241 facilities (including all operational units (manufacturing plants, module centres, assembly centres, units for service businesses), tech centres and representative offices) across 40 countries and five continents. Our global footprint allows us to support the evolving needs of our customers and upcoming industrial trends across the world. The company has built a strong foundation based on three pillars of growth i.e. organic growth, M&As and strategic partnerships and collaboration with global technology leaders and endeavours to be a sustainable solutions provider to its customers. The diversified business model, powertrain agnostic product portfolio (i.e. irrespective of internal combustion, electric or hybrid powertrains) coupled with strong management teams and prudent financial policies ensures resilient performance through the cycles.

Business combinations under common control

During March 2024, SAMIL implemented an internal reorganisation plan to further simplify the structure of international businesses, by adding majority of the international businesses under SMRP BV, thereby creating a more harmonized legal structure and greater diversification of business under SMRP BV. This has led to a much improved and diversified business profile by adding new business segment of wiring harness as well as additional Emerging Business segment which includes automotive and non-automotive businesses, with higher scale and credit matrices at SMRP BV. During the year ended March 31, 2025 some more businesses were acquired (viz. AD Industries, Lumen Group, Atsumitec Co. Ltd., Prysm Systems Inc.) and transferred under SMRP BV. Please refer to note A.6.3.1 in the consolidated financial statements for further information.



We operate our business through the following major business divisions:

Modules & Polymer Products:



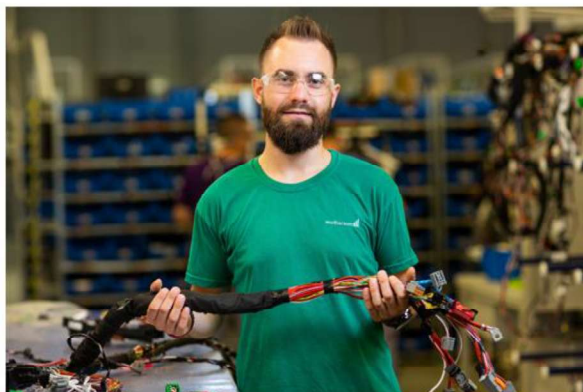
Our Modules & Polymer Products division is one of the world's leading manufacturers of interior and exterior components and is our largest business line. It produces a highly diversified product range from simple plastic parts and mechanical assemblies to highly integrated systems and modules for all types of vehicles, including small cars, luxury cars, commercial vehicles, and two-wheelers. The division has a strong foothold in automotive regions across North America, South America, Europe and Asia. Its broad and multi-market expertise allows it to offer competitive full system solutions to our customers, supporting them from concept design and product development to testing and fully integrated mass production. This division offers highly specialized technology and manufacturing expertise in polymer processing, precision moulding, aesthetic surfaces, fully automated painting, mould tooling and assembly. Its line of interior components products includes cockpits, instrument panels, door panels, center consoles, air-vents and decorative trims, among others. Its line of exterior components includes bumpers, front-end modules and grilles, spoilers, rocker panels, roof ditch moulding, among others. Our Modules & Polymer Products division operated 96 facilities in 23 countries as of March 31, 2025. This solid market standing is underpinned by profound technical know-how and enduring partnerships with key European and American OEMs.

Vision Systems:



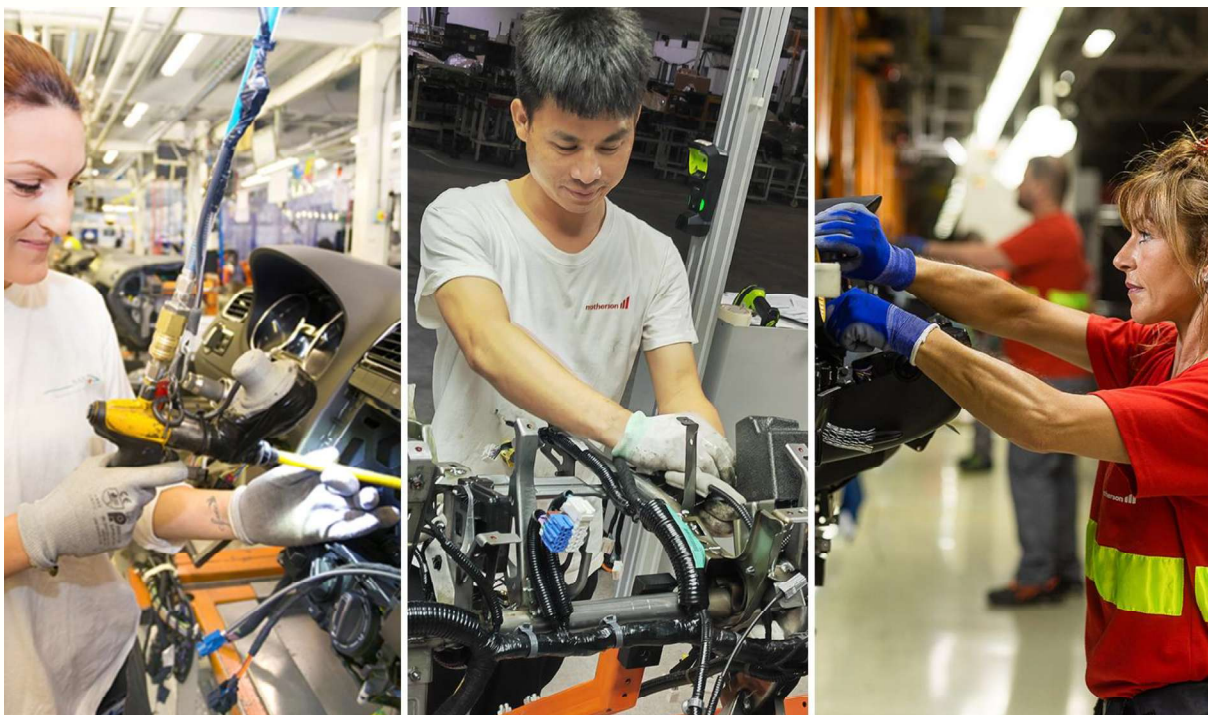
Our Vision Systems division is one of the leading global suppliers of automotive vision systems to major passenger vehicles manufacturers worldwide. Our product portfolio includes a range of exterior and interior mirrors and camera-based detection systems. This division develops solutions for all categories of automotive mirror applications, from basic, manually adjusted exterior and interior mirrors to electric-control and high-value rearview vision systems with multiple integrated features and high-performance rearview camera monitoring systems. In addition to complete mirror units, the division specializes in several additional components, including reflector-glass modules, high-gloss moulding, LED turn-signal lamps, image-processing units, electronic control units, and glass and power-folding actuators, among others. During the year division further strengthened its enhanced CMS (Camera Monitoring System) customer portfolio for Commercial Vehicles (CV). Latest business award from a major European CV OEM with significant lifetime sales reflects strong electronics, software and image quality capability of Vision Systems. This comprehensive product offering allows us to provide integrated solutions that meet the diverse needs of our customers. Our Vision Systems division operated 32 facilities in 16 countries as of March 31, 2025.

Wiring Harness division:



Our Wiring Harness division is one of the largest manufacturers of cutting edge electrical and electronic distribution systems for the power supply or data transfer across all vehicle segments as well as other industrial applications. It is a full-service system supplier with complete in-house design, development and manufacturing capability and is also one of the most vertically integrated business divisions with a product range promoting technological advancement across the automotive and non-automotive sectors it supplies to. Our Wiring Harness division has a product portfolio encompassing a wide array of essential components, including wires, connectors, terminals, electrical distribution systems (“EDS”) and power modules. These products are integral parts to ensure the safety and reliability of vehicles produced by our customers. This division also supports a wide range of vehicles, such as, commercial vehicles, farm equipment, material handling machines and a vast domain of rolling stock. Our Wiring Harness division operated 56 facilities in 16 countries as of March 31, 2025.

Integrated Assemblies:



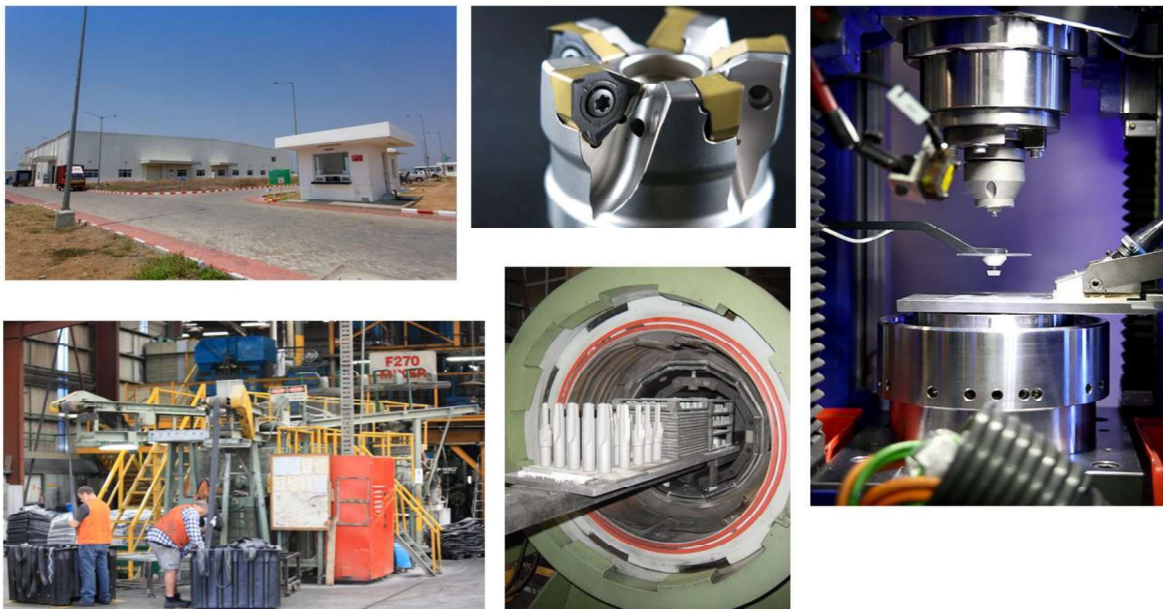
Integrated Assemblies division specializes in advanced integrated premium module assembly and delivery solutions for the automotive industry. As a prominent global provider of assembly and logistics services for the automotive industry, we work closely with customers and hold a leading position as a cockpit module integrator. With advanced technical expertise, the division upholds high-quality standards and aligns with the evolving needs and requirements of the automotive industry.

The division's primary focus is on complex and diversified modules crucial for safety. By employing Just-in-Time (JIT) and Just-in-Sequence (JIS) assembly and logistics processes near customer facilities, we ensure efficient service delivery. Its strategic proximity to vital hubs and state-of-the-art facilities further augments our ability to meet customer requirements. Our adaptability and flexibility greatly contribute to our status as a dependable partner for OEMs globally.

Integrated Assemblies include the business of SAS Autosystemtechnik GmbH (Germany) ("MSAS") acquired by the Group on July 31, 2023.

With presence in 27 facilities across 12 countries, its expertise in assemblies extends to product and process engineering, empowering the Group to meet diverse customer need.

Emerging Businesses division:



Our Emerging Businesses division operated 30 facilities in 17 countries as of March 31, 2025. Under our Emerging Businesses division, we have following further business divisions -

Elastomers division: Our Elastomers division provides a wide range of solutions in elastomer processing ranging from rubber compounding to injection moulded rubber parts, rubber to metal bonded and assembly parts and extruded rubber components. The division has a strong foundation in engineering and technical competencies in the formulation and development of active formulas for use in a wide range of applications and across a spectrum of industries including automotive, medical and general industrial applications.

Precision Metals & Modules division: Our Precision Metals & Modules division provides complete solutions in metal processing and integration of higher-level assemblies. The division specializes in manufacturing and marketing a wide range of standard and customized tools, gear-cutting tools and machining of high-precision metal components together with thin-film coating services. On March 24, 2025 the Group completed acquisition of 95% stake Atsumitec Co., Ltd., a company engaged in the production of high precision machined components including gear shifters, chassis and transmission parts for 4- Wheeler ("4W") and 2-Wheeler ("2W") vehicles. With this acquisition we further diversified our business portfolio for the Group as well as the division with entry into new product lines i.e. chassis and transmission parts for 4W and 2W, entry into new geographies like Vietnam for 2W segment and penetration into Japanese OEMs. Our precision metals and modules division operated 10 facilities across 8 countries as at March 31, 2025.

Health & Medical: Our Health & Medical division provides innovative solutions and services to medical device globally.

Aerospace: Our Aerospace division offers manufacturing and support services to aerospace OEMs globally. Our diverse solutions include machining, surface treatment and parts and sub-assemblies for aircraft doors, wings, tail, fuselage and landing gear. The division specializes in manufacturing aero-engine components, structural components and sub-assemblies. The division also supplies plastic components for aircraft interiors and cabin parts. On May 13, 2024, we completed the acquisition of SSCP Aero Topco that holds indirectly 100% of AD Industries SAS (the "ADI Group") headquartered in France, resulting in significant additions to the set of capabilities for the division, including hard metal forming, long-bed machining, complex mechanical assemblies and composites for aircraft engine components. Our Aerospace division operated 11 facilities across three countries as at March 31, 2025.

Services: Our Services division focuses on delivering direct sales and services to end customers. On April 8, 2024, we completed the acquisition of the Lumen Group which specializes in designing, manufacturing and providing OEM-certified automotive parts, accessories and dealer-fit product. Our Services division operated 7 facilities across 6 countries as at March 31, 2025.

A.2. MANAGEMENT TEAM & EMPLOYEES

SMRP BV Group benefits from a strong professional management team, with average automotive industry experience among senior managers of over 25 years. The Group has experienced and stable senior managers at the regional levels with significant experience and understanding of their respective markets and regions. To support the business divisions, SAMIL Group has setup five regional chairman offices for oversight and streamlining of operations in the particular region. In addition to this, global functions such as Strategy and M&A, Global Sourcing and Purchasing, Finance and Accounts, Global Treasury, Global Tax, Sustainability, Marketing and Communications are in place. This decentralized and unique structure creates sufficient management bandwidth to pursue new opportunities. As on March 31, 2025, SMRP BV Group had a total of employees 80,715 and no significant changes to the headcount is envisaged for the current business in the near future.

A.3. EMPLOYEE INVOLVEMENT

SMRP BV is not just about products, processes, technology and intellectual property: it is about people. The most valuable asset of SMRP BV is its employees. Their involvement, sense of ownership, belongingness, passion to improve and excel every day are some of SMRP BV's core differentiations.

The Group considers its employees a valuable asset and thus encourages employee involvement at all levels to achieve greater efficiency in business operations. For this purpose, the management meets at regular intervals with representatives of various sections of employees at which relevant information and developments are discussed. It is also Group's policy to ensure that any local legislative requirements for employee representation or participation are fully adhered to.

The information about the Group is provided through internal newsletters, intranet portal and notices. At each entity level, regular meetings are held with the employees to discuss progress of business operations, business plans and the issues being faced by them. Leadership assessment programs as well as succession planning is also practiced identify & developing potential leaders. An induction plan is in place for all new joiners of the Group.

As a global organization SMRP BV has employees from diverse geographical background, who speak different languages, come from different cultures but belong to one family. There are limitless possibilities and types of events that SMRP BV holds throughout the year. One of the global annual events which has a long history within the Group is the Global Quality Circle Convention.

The quality circle movement was started in Motherson around 1983. The goal of quality circle is to involve all employees in continual improvement in every process. SMRP BV Group continuously participates in these quality circle conventions, which helps to empower its employees through involvement in these quality circles. These Quality Circles bring different teams from various continents to learn from each other, witness best practices and make new friends.

Differently abled employees

The Group follows a policy of equality at work which is an integral part of its Code of Conduct. All the employees are given equal treatment without any discrimination. If a person becomes disabled while employed by the Group, every endeavour is made to protect that person's position. Differently abled persons have the same opportunities for training and career development as other employees with similar skills and abilities.

Health & Safety

Employee health and safety is of great importance to us. We take a decentralized and localized approach for implementing and managing our health and safety processes. These health and safety processes are implemented locally by plant management, and the results are reviewed by the local health and safety officer and local health and safety committee on a periodic basis.

A.4. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Company has in place a two-tiered board structure consisting of separate management and supervisory boards.

Management Board

The management board of the Company (Board) consists of four managing directors and is responsible for managing the business & its related risks in accordance with applicable laws, constitutional documents and resolutions of the shareholders. The principal functions of the management board are to carry out the day-to-day business of the Company and to legally represent the Company in its dealings with third parties, while maintaining high standards of corporate governance and corporate responsibility.

Supervisory Board

The supervisory board of the Company consists of four supervisory directors. The duties of the supervisory board are to supervise the Board's policy and course of action and to supervise the general conduct of the affairs of the company and any business it may be affiliated with. The supervisory board assists the Board in an advisory capacity. The supervisory directors have to carry out their duties in the interest of the company and any business it may be affiliated with. The supervisory board is furthermore charged with all the duties entrusted to it by Dutch law and by the constitutional documents of the Company.

A.5. FINANCIAL RESULTS

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as adopted by the European Union (“IFRS EU”). These financial statements of the Company have been prepared for the financial year beginning April 01, 2024, and ending on March 31, 2025.

The summarised consolidated financial results for the year ended March 31, 2025, and for the previous year ended March 31, 2024, are as follows:

Summarised Income Statement (in € Mns)	Year ended March 31, 2024 (Restated)	Year ended March 31, 2025
Revenues	9,624	10,836
Cost of materials (including inventory changes)	(5,367)	(5,827)
Other operating income	94	122
Personnel expenses	(2,273)	(2,738)
Other operating expenses	(1,287)	(1,454)
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)	792	938
Depreciation and amortization	(359)	(423)
Gain on bargain purchase	144	80
Gain on disposal of subsidiaries	22	8
Finance costs (net)	(122)	(153)
Net exchange gain/(losses) on foreign currency borrowings, reclassification of currency translation reserve on investment disposals and similar items	(46)	(6)
Share of net profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for under the equity method	9	14
Earnings before taxes (EBT)	440	459
Income tax (expense)/ credit	(63)	(85)
Profit /(Loss) for the year	377	374

On a consolidated basis for the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company achieved revenues of €10,836 million as against €9,624 million for the previous year ended March 31, 2024. This represents a growth 13% annually outpacing the industry despite a challenging production environment. Earnings before interest, tax and depreciation and amortisation expense (EBITDA) also grew from €792 million for the previous year ended March 31, 2024, to €938 million for the year ended March 31, 2025. As a % to revenues, EBITDA margins grew from 8.2% to 8.7% year on year.

The Company further added more business to its portfolio by completing many acquisitions during the period thereby expanding the Company’s product portfolio as well as geographic coverage as well as strengthening its relationship with existing customers and adding new customers to the portfolio. A detailed note on the various acquisitions completed during the year ended March 31, 2025, is available in Management Discussion and Analysis section of the annual report.

A.6. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

In respect of our automotive and non-automotive businesses, our strategy is to provide sustainable solutions to our customers based on our core competency in manufacturing and operational excellence which includes aligning our operations in line with our customers' growth in developed and emerging markets, and we continuously assess the need for new plants or the expansion of existing capacities to match increasing customer orders. The establishment period for new manufacturing facilities typically ranges between 12 and 24 months, and our capital expenditure is used primarily for investments in property, plant and equipment associated with the construction and equipment of new manufacturing facilities.

SMRP BV Group's growth is aligned to the customers operations and growth strategy. The Group is one of the few suppliers in each of its product segment with a global engineering & manufacturing footprint and this strong geographical diversification enables the Group to capitalise on global growth opportunities while mitigating the impact of any regional demand fluctuations. The Group continuously assess the need for expanding capacities to cater to new platforms with existing/new customers.

In context of the evolving production environment particularly in developed markets, the company has controlled capital expenditure spend in order to breathe with the market. Such capital expenditure is primarily for regular course of business i.e. customer led, repair and maintenance and towards growth for creating new capacities with Greenfields coming up in various geographies. The Group is diligently monitoring its capital expenditure and adopts a disciplined approach to capital spending. Cash outflow on account of capital expenditure (net of sale proceeds from disposals) incurred for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, was €283 million (March 31, 2024: €346 million).

A.7. STRATEGY

The Group is fully integrated with the vision of the Motherson group, which is to be a globally preferred sustainable solutions provider to the OEMs in the automotive industry. We aim to achieve this by pursuing our strategic actions that we have established based on the philosophy of Motherson, which includes focusing on our core design, engineering, manufacturing and assembly capabilities, consistent outstanding performance, strengthening customer relationships built on trust; expanding the value and content we provide to each customer and driving long-term sustainable value creation.

A.8. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

SMRP BV Group continues to demonstrate its unwavering commitment to maintaining technological leadership and driving the development of innovative, high-quality products and processes. This commitment enables us to meet the growing demands of OEM customers in terms of product functionality and feature content, while also upholding increasingly stringent environmental goals and regulatory requirements.

To support our commitment, we consistently invest in new technologies and engineering efforts, particularly those related to our vertical integration initiatives. As part of these efforts, we have successfully developed in-house actuation for various applications of exterior mirrors and camera monitoring systems. This allows us to have greater control over the design and functionality of these critical components, ensuring the highest standards of performance and quality.

Our commitment to technological leadership is exemplified by our utilization of environmentally sustainable and lightweight materials in our products. Additionally, we employ state-of-the-art technologies in our manufacturing processes, ensuring optimal performance and efficiency. By fostering interconnected design and research centres across our global network, we promote the sharing of innovations and technological advancements, leveraging best practices to deliver value-added solutions on a global scale in a cost-efficient manner.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the Group incurred expenditures of €177 million (March 31, 2024: €168 million), towards its research and development activities which are expensed in the income statement.

SMRP BV Group's global research and development capabilities have been instrumental in developing a diversified and comprehensive product portfolio. Our range of offerings includes rear view mirrors, door panels, instrument panels, bumpers, and other interior and exterior components. Through our commitment to vertical integration and significant in-house sourcing capabilities, we are able to offer a full range of system solutions, continuously increasing the feature content per vehicle across the model ranges of our OEM customers.

Looking ahead, our research and development strategy will remain closely aligned with the needs of our customers, focusing on major industry trends such as connectivity, electrification, autonomous driving, and shared mobility. Moreover, we place a strong emphasis on sustainability. To this end, we have identified four key areas that will drive our future efforts:

- **Sustainability:** We are committed to utilizing environmentally friendly recycled and recyclable materials, implementing lightweighting techniques, improving product efficiency, reducing material utilization and energy consumption, and working towards increased economic circularity.
- **Functionality and Performance:** Our goal is to optimize usability and enhance value-added content customization through modularity. We integrate technology into surfaces, such as vehicle occupant interfaces and comfort features in the interior, as well as assistance systems in the exterior.
- **Design and Aesthetics:** We strive to improve the aesthetic features and styling versatility of mobility interiors and exteriors by introducing new surface finishes, decorative trim features, and different materials with integrated lighting effects.
- **Driver Assistance and Monitoring:** We focus on developing intelligent systems and seamlessly integrating sensor technologies to provide enhanced driver assistance, including camera monitoring and mirror replacement systems. Additionally, we incorporate sensors and smart features for vehicle occupant monitoring systems.

Our proven track record and reputation for technological leadership have positioned SMRP BV Group as a preferred partner for collaborative development with leading OEMs. We will continue to pursue collaboration opportunities with our existing customers, offering them a comprehensive suite of development capabilities. Together, we will jointly create innovative solutions that cater to their specific needs. Through our commitment to technological leadership and the design and production of innovative products, we aim to further strengthen our position as the partner of choice, delivering solutions that meet the ever-evolving consumer demands.

To enhance our capabilities in understanding future consumer and customer needs, as well as associated technological trends, we established Motherson Innovations (MI) as a networking partner and collaborator within the group. MI works closely with our group companies, connecting with external technology partners and innovative start-ups through our open innovation ecosystem. This collaborative approach enables us to gain valuable insights, anticipate future requirements, and deliver new solutions that bring increased value to our OEM customers.

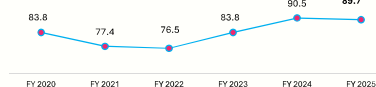
A.9. DEVELOPMENT & OUTLOOK

Automotive industry landscape

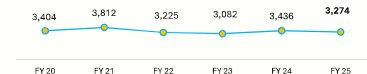
The global automotive industry designs, develops, manufactures, sells and services light vehicles and heavy commercial vehicles. The light vehicle segment consists of passenger cars, vans and light trucks weighing less than six tons, while the heavy vehicle segment is generally defined as the market for vehicles weighing in excess of six tons. The automotive light vehicle production in FY 2024-25 clocked in at ~89.7 million units similar to ~90.5 million units over the corresponding previous fiscal year. Global production remained muted due to geopolitical issues, evolving platform mix and trade dynamics; Overall volumes for light vehicles grew in India & China however this was offset by degrowth in developed markets, for example European light vehicle production declined by 6% and North America declined by 3% over the last fiscal year. Commercial vehicles production declined by 5% for FY 2024-25 to ~3.3 million units from ~3.4 million units in the corresponding fiscal year, all major markets recorded a decline in commercial vehicles production, China and India declined by 2% and 3% respectively while North America by 7% and Europe by 22%.

Production Volumes.

Global Light Vehicles
(Nos are in million)



Global Commercial Vehicles
(Nos are in thousand)



Note: YoY represents comparison between FY25 vs. FY24
Source: Light Vehicles: S&P Global Mobility; Light Vehicle Engine Type Production Forecast May 2025 / Commercial Vehicles: GlobalData; Commercial Vehicle Production Forecast May 2025

Global.

Light Vehicles



Commercial Vehicles



Europe.

Light Vehicles



Commercial Vehicles



North America.

Light Vehicles



Commercial Vehicles



China.

Light Vehicles



Commercial Vehicles



Automotive megatrends

There are several automotive trends that are shaping up volume and content per vehicle in the industry.

One prominent trend is the rise of modular platforms, which allow automakers to develop multiple vehicles using a common underlying architecture. This enables automakers to offer a wider range of vehicles while maintaining efficiency. There is a growing importance for Tier 0.5 suppliers which offer specialised engineering services, system integration and software development capabilities.

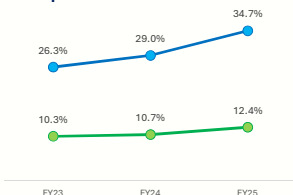
The industry is also currently witnessing a trend towards premiumisation and customisation, with consumers demanding more advanced features, personalisation and higher quality. This has led to an increase in the content per vehicle as automakers incorporate more content.

Finally, the adoption of electric vehicles and hybrids is driving growth in both in volumes and content per vehicle as the transition towards clean mobility.

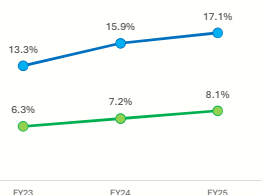
Below charts indicating increase in EV and Hybrid vehicles production units YoY for all major markets Europe, North America and China

EV Hybrid

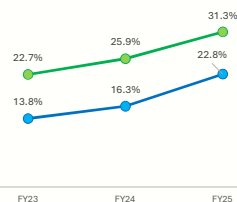
Europe



North America



China



Source: S&P Global Mobility; Light Vehicle Engine Type Production Forecast April 2025

Power Train Mix
Continues to Evolve
with Hybrids growing
at a faster rate

Trends of
Premiumization and
SUV continue to hold
fort

A.10. RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk Management

The Group has a global presence and decentralized management structure. The financial year 2024-25 saw multiple external and internal challenges continuing to shape the overall risk profile of the Group. Macroeconomic and geo-political risks had an impact throughout the year. At the macro level, the Group is exposed to risks associated with global organisations and the automotive industry in particular. Mitigating risks from all directions is one of the challenges that the Group targets. Risks are an integral part of business growth, but not all risks are created equal. Management and mitigation efforts must be calibrated according to the likelihood of exposure and the potential downside of an incident. The Group is exposed to various risks within each of its business segments and products. The first step for risk management is in creating an effective risk-management system is to understand the qualitative distinctions among the types of risks that organisations face.

The Board of Directors of a legal entity is responsible for risk oversight under applicable laws. Our Parent Company SAMIL has set up a Risk Management Committee ("RMC") at its Board level to periodically, inter-alia, review Operating Risks, Financial & Account Risks, Regulatory Risks, Strategic Risks and IT & Information Security Risks in the business and their mitigating factors. RMC periodically review the risk(s) and their mitigation strategies for all businesses, subsidiaries, joint ventures and associate companies.

To continuously enhance risk mitigation strategies and procedures, RMC has formulated a revised Risk Management Policy ("Policy") for the entire Group including SMRPBV Group, which was approved by SAMIL Board on March 9, 2024. The Risk Management Policy lays down framework for identification of current and future material risk exposures of the Group and formulate proactive approach and procedures for mitigation of identified risks to the possible extent, in order to protect the brand value through strategic control and operational policies. The Policy applies to all business vertical(s), unit(s), division(s) and function(s) of Mother'son Group, as per current and revised organizational structures that would evolve from time to time.

The Group follows a robust process of risk management by following 3 step approach

- Step 1: Risk Identification (which includes education on the identification of risk, probability evaluation as to likelihood and finally consequence evaluation as to likelihood and finally consequence evaluation as to the impact / financial losses to determine the size of risk).

- Step 2: Risk Evaluation and Impact Assessment (which includes (i) Extreme, Moderate and Minor on the basis of impact on financial, rating, market share, prosecution & fines, injuries to employees / third parties etc.; (ii) likelihood of occurrence, i.e., Frequent, Likely and Unlikely); and
- Step 3: Action to mitigate or eliminate the risk with a monitoring mechanism in place.

The Group and the management have developed a process of continue identification and modification of risks and/or elements of risks, which may effect to the Group in short, medium and long period. The review of risks include, but not limited to, the following aspects:

1. Strategic Risk
2. Operating Risks
3. Financial & Account Risks
4. Sustainability (particularly ESG related) Risks
5. Regulatory and Compliance Risk
6. Geo Political Risk
7. Information Technology Risk, Information Security Risks and Cyber Security Risk

RMC has overall responsibility to assist the Board of Directors of the Group for ensuring governance of risk management Policy and/or perform all duties as may be required under applicable laws / regulations for the effective management of the identified Risks of the Group, including risk disclosure statements in any public documents or disclosures.

In addition to RMC meetings, during regular management meetings at all management levels, opportunities, risks and optimisation measures are reviewed in detail. Any exceptional situations having potential risks are identified and treated at the early stage to minimise their impact on financial and income positions. Also RMC reviews the risks for all key verticals of Motherson Group.

Based on analysis and evaluation, RMC assesses various risks in the following categories:

1. Strategic Risks:

This includes risks with respect to new business opportunities, M & A actions etc. Motherson's acquisition strategy is customers driven and has strong team to evaluate and strategise the acquisition.

In addition, our inability to identify and adapt to evolving industry trends, new technology and preferences and develop new products to meet our customers' demands may adversely affect our business.

2. Operating Risks:

The Operating Risks can be arising from internal factors and/or external factors. Further, operating risks includes following:

a) Internal Factors:

- Sourcing and supplies for changes in raw material prices; shortage of raw material and components; supplier issues; and energy availability and pricing;
- Revenue for continuous pressure from OEM to reduce prices; reliance on single customer / market; increased directed sourcing and multi- supplier sourcing by OEMs;
- Quality & Product liability;
- Risk emanating from the internal re-organisation or re-location of manufacturing operation;

- Managing Manufacturing capacities;
- Processes – Internal control; and
- Effective training of employees.

b) External factors:

- Future growth-Industry trend & preferences and competition;
- Slow-down, abnormal inflation or financial instability in countries of operation;
- Social, Political and Economic risk;
- Reputation Risk;
- Act of GOD;
- Natural factors (COVID-19);
- Geo-political risk; and
- Environment, Social Policy and Governance (ESG) .

Deterioration in the performance of any of our subsidiaries, joint ventures and affiliates may adversely affect our results of operations and our ability to service obligations under various financing arrangements.

Any delay in the implementation or failure in the operation of our information systems could disrupt our operations and cause an unanticipated increase in costs.

Motherson has vision of 3CX10, which means that no customer, no component and no country should be more than 10% of overall business pie. Further, as part of Vision 2025, Motherson aims to achieve new segments contributing to 25% of revenues of US \$ 36 billion target. If we are unable to effectively implement or manage our growth strategy and strategy to deliver competitive business efficiency, our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

3. Financial & Accounting Risks:

This includes risks in terms of capital structure, forex risks such as currency risks, interest rate risks as well as financial obligations including liquidity and other obligations under financing arrangements etc. As part of overall strategy, the Group has facilities across globe, close to customer, minimising currency risks (other than translation). The Group has expanded the investors' base since 2020 by issuing multiple series of Non-convertible Debentures (NCDs) issuance in Indian market as well as setting up baking facilities with many global banks to provide liquidity to the businesses.

4. Sustainability (particularly ESG related) Risks:

As a result of changing weather and seasonal patterns, there are increasing cases of seasonal diseases, epidemics and pandemics besides threat to human safety and business disruption. With globally distributed operations, the Group faces physical risks to life and property due to extreme weather events; transition risks resulting from disruptions in the market and emerging regulations; disruptions to operations due to water scarcity, e-waste and solid waste regulations.

The various identified risks are further categorised on the scale and likelihood of occurrence in following categories:

- c) Extreme: This inter-alia includes risks associated with international long- term negative rating impact, significant prosecution and fines, litigation including class actions, significant injuries or fatalities to employees or third parties, such as customers or vendors etc.

- d) Moderate: This inter-alia includes risks associated with national short-term negative rating impact, report of breach to regulator with immediate correction to be implemented, widespread staff morale problems and high turnover etc.
- e) Minor: This inter-alia includes risks associated with reputational damage, reportable incident to regulator, general staff morale problems and increase in turnover etc.

5. Regulatory and Compliance Risks:

This includes risks with respect to multiple jurisdiction laws and regulations, intellectual property, patents etc. Motherson as a global organization, has to comply with a complex regulatory landscape across multiple jurisdictions, covering areas such as Employment and Labour, Taxation, Foreign Exchange and Export Control, Sanctions restrictions, Environment, Health and Safety, Anti-Bribery and Anti- Corruption, Data Privacy and so on. The laws and regulations are continuously evolving, increasing in number and complexity. This has resulted in greater compliance risk and cost of compliance for the Group. As a mitigation tool, Motherson has also formulated Code of Conduct for best ethical practices and other best practices as part of Global Policies applicable to all associates of the Motherson Group on uniform basis. The Group conducts training(s) and an annual affirmation program for its associates through a specialized developed digital platform.

For the management of Regulatory and Compliance Risk, Motherson has legal and compliance experts appointed in various jurisdictions who support and provide guidance to officers ensuing compliances in various plants and other locations. Further, Regional Chairman Offices (RCOs) in different regions adopt best practices to mitigate the risks from regulatory perspective .

Motherson as global organization also committed to upholding the highest standards of corporate governance and ethical values as the group believes that strong governance is the foundation of a sustainable and resilient organisation. We always try to all the compliances applicable on the organization and go beyond compliances.

6. Geo Political Risk:

As a global organization, we are exposed to changes in the geopolitical environment, as well as external factors including but not limited to trade tensions, localization, wars, natural disasters etc. Recent conflicts / wars have shown us that geopolitical tensions could erupt at any time causing major disruption and that could go on indefinitely. We continue to closely monitor and respond to global developments that may pose challenges on sourcing, order fulfilment, turn around time and our bottom line, by timely implementation of mitigation plans, as necessary in this regard.

7. Information Technology Risk (“IT”), Information Security Risks and Cyber Security Risk:

The Group has well-institutionalised information security management system based on internationally recognised standards and best practices and is continually improving its cybersecurity posture to safeguard from the emerging cyber threats to its business. These momentous cyber risk management efforts are further augmented by embedding global security governance roles in the centralised Group CIO function, and by effectively making use of innovative and new-age technology solutions to proactively detect and prevent sophisticated cyber threats.

Cyber-attacks and other security incidents, both real and perceived, impacting confidentiality and integrity of our information technology and digital infrastructure could lead to loss of reputation and financial obligations.

Motherson cybersecurity strategy enables to mitigate risks, enhance the defences and ensure business continuity in the face of the growing cyber threat landscape. In our ongoing commitment to cybersecurity, we have implemented several key programs and controls, which include the implementation of cloud security solutions, such as policy remediation and monitoring the same.

The management also defines the probability and financial criteria of expected financial losses for each of the above categories which are revisited and revised considering the guidance of RMC. This section lists forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these statements as a result of certain factors.

A.11. CODE OF CONDUCT

Subject to the requirements under local laws of the jurisdiction in which the Group operates, Motherson maintains a uniform code of conduct, and which binds all officers, directors and employees.

The Group is committed to conduct its business under this code of conduct which states highest standards of business ethics. This code is intended to provide guidance and help in recognizing and dealing with ethical issues, provide mechanisms to report unethical conduct and to help foster a culture of honesty and accountability. The matters covered in this Code are of the utmost importance to the Group, our shareholders and our business partners. Further, these are essential so that we can conduct our business in accordance with our stated values.

Our Group is committed to conduct its business affairs in accordance with the economic development, objectives of the Government and foreign policies of our country and in the countries in which we operate.

A.12. FINANCIAL OUTLOOK & GOING CONCERN

These financial statements are prepared under the assumption that the Group is a going concern. The directors of the Group believe that based on the future business plans & cash flows and the ability to raise funds as required, they have a reasonable expectation that the Group will continue as a going concern.

SMRP BV Group's liquidity requirements arise principally from operating activities, capital expenditure for new facilities, maintenance & expansion capital expenditure, short term investments in engineering projects for customer new product launches, repayment of borrowings and debt service obligations and funding for acquisitions. Besides cash generation from operations, the Company has access to various sources of liquidity like committed credit lines, senior secured notes, various term loan and overdraft facilities.

As of March 31, 2025, SMRP BV Group had available liquidity of €1,128 million comprised of committed revolver credit facilities, working capital facilities and cash & cash equivalents. As at the end of the year ended March 31, 2025, the Group had access to revolving committed facility of €670 million of which €367 million was unutilised. There are a number of working capital facilities to which the Group has access besides the revolving credit facility. The Group is supported by its shareholders from time to time by providing loans. Cash generated from operating subsidiaries is utilised to finance growth within the operations of such subsidiary or is transferred to holding companies through the payment of dividends or inter-company loans. In most cases there are no significant obstacles or barriers for such transfer of funds, but these are always subject to local regulations at respective country.

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Group simplified the security and guarantee structure related to some of its borrowings. Previously borrowings comprising various Notes, utilisations under

revolving credit facility agreement, and certain term loans were secured by pari-passu charge on certain assets of the some of the Group subsidiaries as well as guarantees from various subsidiaries.

Effective March 28, 2025, with the exception of € 100 Notes due in June 2025, existing security and guarantee structure was replaced with corporate guarantee from Samvardhana Motherson International Limited (SAMIL), the ultimate parent company of SMRP BV Group. Accordingly the various covenant requirements in terms of maintenance of net leverage ratio and interest coverage ratio and other customary compliance requirements under the finance arrangements have been removed from SMRP BV Group as these will now be monitored at the level of SAMIL. However SMRP BV Group continues to track its liquidity and maintain strict oversight and monitoring of net leverage ratio to ensure fiscal prudence is maintained at all times.

The Group has significant headroom available for generating additional liquidity through borrowings for any growth opportunities and business contingencies. Further details on the borrowings and leverage ratio could be referred to in note A.6.3.11 and A.6.6.3 of the consolidated financial statements.

A.13. CREDIT RATING

As of May 09, 2025, corporate rating from Fitch Ratings was withdrawn at the Company's request, rating prior to the withdrawal was BB+ (outlook Stable) and as of June 03, 2025 corporate rating from Moody's Ratings Corporation was also withdrawn at the Company's request, rating prior to the withdrawal was Baa3 (outlook Stable).

A.14. SUSTAINABILITY

SMRP BV understands its responsibilities under the entire scope of Sustainability which is summarised under the three pillars of Environment, Social and Governance (ESG). Materiality remains central to our sustainability strategy. It ensures we focus on the sustainability priorities that we have identified as most relevant to our stakeholders and to our business. These priorities continue to guide our efforts as we address challenges and identify opportunities across our operations. We will maintain our two-year reassessment cycle, with the next full review planned for FY26. These defined priorities provide a solid foundation for our actions and reporting, ensuring that we remain responsive, transparent, and accountable in our sustainability journey.

There is a full recognition of the corporate responsibility to carry out its operations while minimizing the impact on the environment, ensuring the health, safety and wellbeing of its employees and applying high standards of business ethics for such topics as human rights, inclusion and diversity, and all the material issues for the group. Social sustainability is a core component of this approach, focusing not only on our workforce, but also on fair labor practices, employee development, responsible supply chain management, and engagement with local communities. These efforts are aimed at fostering long-term positive social impact and resilience both within and beyond our organization.

SMRP BV is committed to complying with all applicable legislation and regulatory reporting requirements and is actively preparing for the implementation of the upcoming Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) in Europe. The company seeks to operate with transparency and accountability and is dedicated to upholding the principles of the UN Global Compact as part of the wider Motherson Group.

Global citizenship activities are an intrinsic part of Sustainability and are coordinated on a regional basis across the globe. We engage programs and initiatives within the communities in which we operate under the scope of our policy focused in the areas of, Livelihood and community development Education, Health and well-being & Environmental sustainability This is done in association with non-governmental organizations and institutions where appropriate or necessary.

Environment Responsibility

SMRP BV continues to adopt various initiatives to protect the environment and encourage the development of environmental-friendly technologies and processes across the Group while continually working on decreasing emissions towards the Motherson groups ambition for operational net carbon zero in 2040. SMRP BV is constantly emphasizing the need for energy efficiency and conservation in every possible area and is also taking steps to maximise the use of renewable energy while minimizing its dependence on natural resources.

SMRP BV is committed to reducing waste wherever possible, the continual development of technologies and the adoption of best practices to save energy, preserve water and all other resources, together with recycling activities the use of recyclates and strategies towards economic circularity. SMRP BV complies with laws, regulations and advocates progress towards increasingly sustainable and transformational governance as part of its corporate responsibility. It aims to comply with all applicable environmental legislation and the adoption of standards to reduce emissions, prevent pollution and minimize any environmental impact occurring as a result of its activities.

In addition, biodiversity has become an area of growing priority. SMRP BV recognises the importance of healthy ecosystems and is actively exploring ways to better understand, preserve, and enhance biodiversity across its operations. This includes assessing potential impacts on local habitats, identifying opportunities to avoid or mitigate harm, and considering contributions to broader efforts aimed at protecting and restoring natural environments in the regions where the Group operates.

A.15. DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY

The directors are responsible for preparing the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union.

In preparing these financial statements the directors should:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently.
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent.
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Group will continue the business; and
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements.

The directors confirm they have complied with all the above requirements in preparing the financial statements.

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

On January 01, 2023 an act on gender diversity in boards of Dutch companies entered into force. The rules apply to new appointments of board members only. There is no obligation to make changes to existing board positions. The new law aims to make the male-female ratio more balanced than the existing composition. Dutch 'large' companies must also develop a plan on how to reach their gender diversity targets. Due to historical appointments, as at the date of publishing this report, the management board comprises of 4 male board members. The company strives to achieve gender diversity when appointing new board members.

The Company has well balanced composition of Management & Supervisory board in terms of age, experience, educational and professional background.

The brief resume of our directors outlining their nature of expertise in functional areas, educational and professional background is as follows:

Mr. Laksh Vaaman Sehgal is a **managing director and Chief Executive Officer** of the Company and has been a director since June 2014 and is responsible for strategic planning and decision making for the Group. Prior to his appointment as chief executive officer, he served as the chief executive officer of SMR following its acquisition in 2009 until 2013. He is also a director of SAMIL and holds director positions in various Motherson companies. In his capacity as Chief Executive Officer of the Company, he is actively involved in the Group's investment decisions and its strategic decision-making process and helps to define and manage the Group's overall control policies. Mr. Vaaman Sehgal holds a Bachelor of Business Administration from Boston University and a Masters in Finance from Columbia University.

Mr. Andreas Heuser is a **managing director** of the Company and Head of Chairman's Office Europe of Motherson and has been a director of the Company since October 2011. He joined Motherson in 2005, as the Head of its European corporate office, Mr. Heuser also currently serves as a director in multiple Motherson companies.

Mr. Jacob Meint Buit is an **independent local resident managing director** of the Company and has been a director since the Company's incorporation in 2011. After studying economics and tax law in Amsterdam, Mr. Buit joined the tax law firm of Loyens & Loeff in 1974, where his practice focused on international corporate matters. Mr. Buit practiced at Loyens & Loeff for a total of 28 years, including 18 years as a partner and an additional 2 years as counsel, until leaving the firm in 2001. Mr. Buit is a member of various non-profit, supervisory and corporate boards.

Mr. Randolph M. Th. de Cuba is an **independent local resident managing director** of the Company and has been a director since June 2015. After studying law and economics in Rotterdam Mr. de Cuba joined PwC in 1980 as a tax professional, where his practice focused on international corporate tax matters. Mr. de Cuba's tenure at PwC was 32 years, including 26 years as a partner. Mr. de Cuba is an independent consultant and holds directorships on various corporate boards.

Mr. Vivek Chaand Sehgal is a **supervisory director** of the Company and has been a supervisory director since June 2014. Mr. Sehgal established Motherson in 1975 and Motherson Sehgal Cables in 1977. In 1983, he entered into a technical collaboration with Tokai Electric Co. (now Sumitomo Wiring Systems Limited ("SWS")) and in 1986 entered into a joint venture with SWS to form MSSL (now SAMIL). He is a director and chairman of Motherson Group and holds directorships in multiple Motherson companies.

Mr. Bimal Dhar is a **supervisory director** of the Company and has been a supervisory director since June 2014. He has over 40 years of experience in the automotive industry, serving in a variety of engineering and management roles. Mr. Dhar also holds directorships in multiple Motherson companies.

Mr. Kunal Malani is a **supervisory director** of the Company and head of the Strategic Team of Motherson and has been a supervisory director since October 2014. He also currently serves as Chief Financial Officer of SAMIL. Mr. Malani has 15 years of experience in banking and consulting roles, including positions with Merrill Lynch and India Infoline prior to joining Motherson in 2013. Mr. Malani received a Bachelor's of Commerce with honors from Calcutta University and completed a

postgraduate program in Management at the Indian School of Business. He is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Mr. Veli Matti Ruotsala is a supervisory director and an Independent Director of SAMIL. He is an industry veteran with vast experience from several corporations. Mr. Ruotsala began his career in 1982 with Kone Corporation's crane division, which in 1994 became Konecranes plc, a material handling (cranes) company and was the Chief Operating Officer and Deputy Chief Executive Officer from 2001 to 2005. From 2005 to 2007, Mr. Ruotsala served as Corporate Vice President of AGCO Corporation, a farming machinery company and was the Managing Director of Valtra. In 2007, he joined Fortum Corporation and held several senior positions until he retired as Deputy CEO in November 2017. He continues to hold several positions of trust in multiple companies across various industries. He holds a Master of Science degree in Engineering (Industrial Engineering) and a core executive Master of Business Administration degree from Helsinki University of Technology (today Aalto University).

Further details can be referred to in Note A.6.7 of the consolidated financial statements.

A.16. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Your Board of Directors would like to place on record their sincere appreciation for the wholehearted support and contributions made by all the employees of the Company as well as customers, suppliers, bankers, auditors and other authorities.

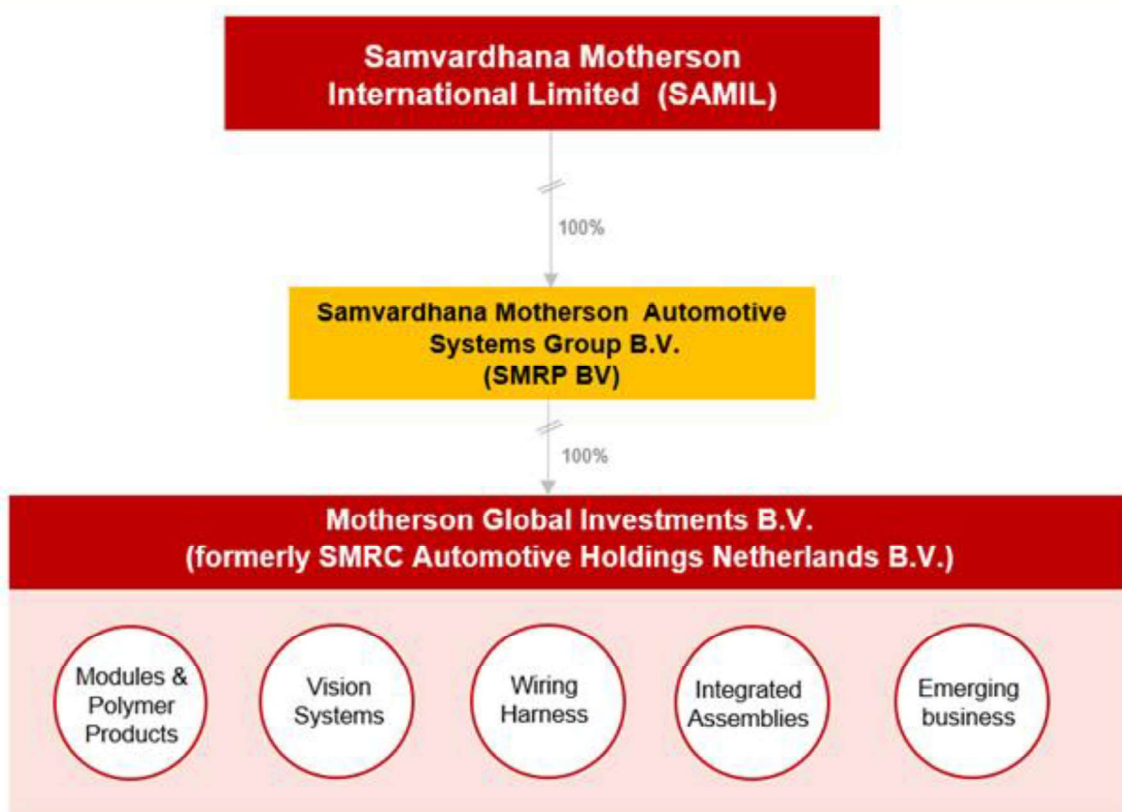
Approved by the Board of Directors.

Date: June 06, 2025

Management Discussion and Analysis

BUSINESS STRUCTURE

The following diagram represents the Business Structure of SMRP BV Group along with details of its principal shareholders:



Business Structure as of March 31, 2025, and is not a legal structure. A detailed list of the subsidiaries could be referred to in note A.6.2.3.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

MANAGEMENT BOARD:

The Management Board of the company is responsible for managing day to day business and to legally represent the company in its dealing with third parties while maintaining high standards of corporate governance and corporate responsibility. Management Board consists of following members:

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. Laksh Vaaman Sehgal | Managing Director (Chairman and Chief Executive Officer) |
| 2. Andreas Heuser | Managing Director |
| 3. Jacob Meint Buit | Resident Managing Director |
| 4. Randolph de Cuba | Resident Managing Director |

SUPERVISORY BOARD:

The Supervisory Board of the company is responsible for supervising the management board's policy and course of action and to supervise the general conduct of the affairs of the company and any business it may be affiliated with. The supervisory board assists the management board in an advisory capacity and have to carry out their duties in the interest of the company. Supervisory Board consists of following members:

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. Vivek Chaand Sehgal | Director and Chairman, Motherson Group |
| 2. Bimal Dhar | Director |
| 3. Kunal Malani | Director |
| 4. Veli Matti Routsala | Director |

The above composition of Management & Supervisory Board is as on date.

REGISTERED OFFICE:

The registered office of the company is under:

Hoogoorddreef 15, 1101 BA Amsterdam
The Netherlands

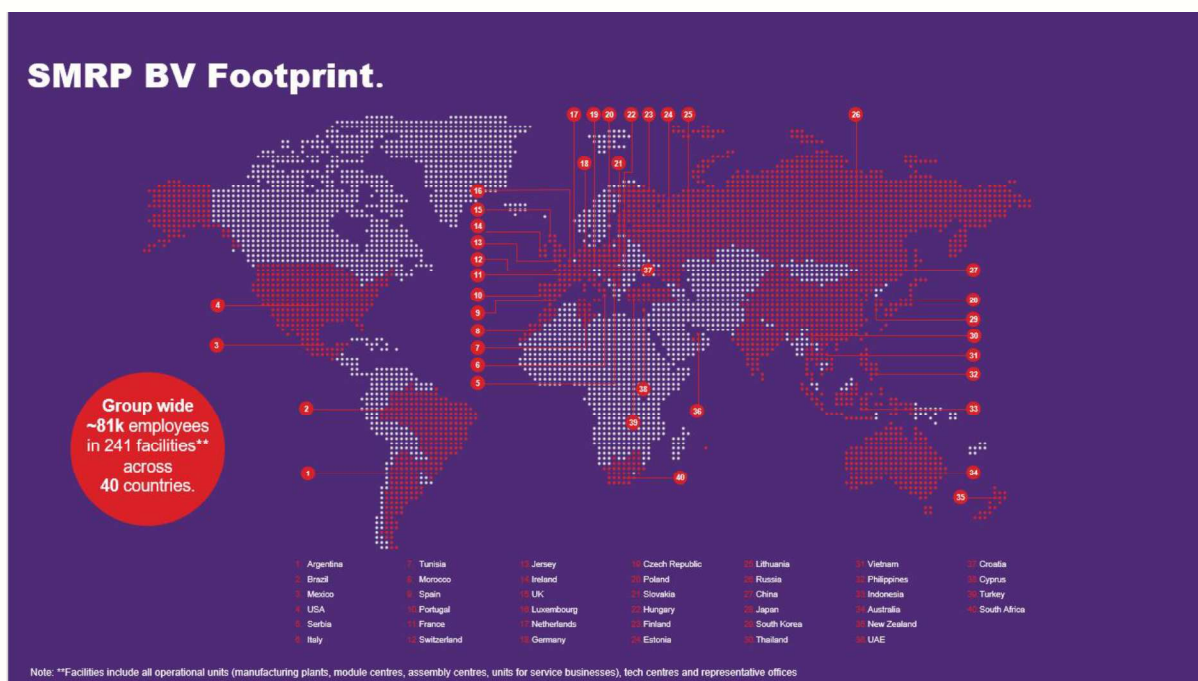
GEOGRAPHICAL FOOTPRINT

SMRP BV Group has adopted a strategic approach to supply its customers based on their geographic locations. This strategy entails establishing manufacturing facilities in close proximity to the plants of original equipment manufacturer (OEM) customers. By doing so, the Group aims to enhance operational efficiency and optimize the flow of the supply chain. This proximity enables timely delivery of products and cost-effectiveness in the overall manufacturing process.

The Group's core product segments operate on a just-in-time production model, coupled with supply-in-line-sequence practices. This means that products are produced and supplied directly to customers' production lines with minimal lead times. This approach helps streamline operations, reduce inventory holding costs, and ensure the delivery of parts precisely when they are needed.

Furthermore, the increasing demand for vehicle personalization, particularly in the premium segment, has introduced complexities in interior and exterior modules. These modules often offer a wide range of customization options, with potentially hundreds of permutations and combinations. By efficiently managing inventory and delivering parts in the required quantities, the Group ensures the robust utilization of lean logistics. This approach minimizes waste, optimizes resource utilization, and enhances overall operational efficiency.

Following chart provides an overview of SMRP BV Group's global footprint:



Facilities include all operational units (manufacturing plants, module centers, assembly centers, units for service businesses), tech centers and representative offices.

The above information is as of March 31, 2025

ACQUISITIONS.

Inorganic growth is a key pillar of our growth strategy and thus we have a robust mergers and acquisitions policy against which opportunities are evaluated to meet the internal investment thresholds. We have expanded our global footprint significantly over the previous years in both automotive and non-automotive sectors having completed 9 strategic acquisitions, of which 3 acquisitions were completed during the year ended March 31, 2025 and 6 acquisitions were already completed as per March 31, 2024

(i) Acquisition of AD Industries

On October 20, 2023, the Group concluded agreement to acquire complete ownership of AD Industries SAS, France and its subsidiary entities, collectively referred to as the “ADI Group.” This acquisition strategically expands Motherson’s presence in the manufacturing of aero engine components and medical devices. This transaction was closed on May 13, 2024 at a purchase consideration of €30.3 million subject to customary post-closing adjustments. With the acquisition of ADI Group, SMRP BV has added a new business division “Aerospace” as part of its emerging businesses division.

(ii) Acquisition of Lumen Group

On December 15, 2023, the Group concluded agreement to acquire Lumen Group, a global designer, manufacturer and supplier of OEM-certified automotive parts, accessories and dealer-fit products. This Transaction will help Motherson gain entry into the OEM branded genuine accessories segment, which is a highly lucrative segment globally. This transaction was closed on April 08, 2024, at a purchase consideration of AUD 79.3 million subject to customary post-closing adjustments.

(iii) Acquisition of Atsumitec Group

On March 24, 2025 the Group completed acquisition of 95% stake Atsumitec Co., Ltd., a company engaged in the production of high precision machined components including gear shifters, chassis and transmission parts for 4- Wheeler (“4W”) and 2-Wheeler (“2W”) vehicles. With this acquisition we further diversified our business portfolio for the Group as well as the division with entry into new product lines i.e. chassis and transmission parts for 4W and 2W, entry into new geographies like Vietnam for 2W segment and penetration into Japanese OEMs.

Besides the acquisitions as mentioned above, the Group through its subsidiaries also entered into following strategic arrangements for creation of joint ventures :

- Joint venture agreement with Hamakyorex Co. Ltd., Japan to conduct comprehensive logistics operations and provide a range of related services, including third-party logistics (3PL), warehousing, packaging, and import/export (EXIM) solutions, to various industries in Japan or other locations as mutually agreed between the parties.
- Joint venture agreement with Sanko Co. Ltd., Japan will contribute to greater efficiencies in material handling with cost reduction in overall logistics spending. As of March 31, 2025 the joint venture entity is under the incorporation process
- Joint venture agreement with Matsui Mfg. Ltd., Japan to deliver manufacturing automation solutions for customers in Japan and other mutually agreed territories. As of March 31, 2025 the joint venture entity is under the incorporation process

SUMMARY FINANCIALS

Samvardhana Motherson Automotive Systems Group BV's Board has approved its consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025. The Consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union (EU) and also comply with the financial reporting requirements included in Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code, as far as applicable.

The company's financial results (expressed in € million) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, and March 31, 2024, are summarised as follows:

Summarised Income Statement (in € Mns)	Year ended March 31, 2024 (Restated)	Year ended March 31, 2025
Revenues	9,624	10,836
Cost of materials (including inventory changes)	(5,367)	(5,827)
Other operating income	94	122
Personnel expenses	(2,273)	(2,738)
Other operating expenses	(1,287)	(1,454)
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)	792	938
Depreciation and amortization	(359)	(423)
Gain on bargain purchase	144	80
Gain on disposal of subsidiaries	22	8
Finance costs (net)	(122)	(153)
Net exchange gain/(losses) on foreign currency borrowings, reclassification of currency translation reserve on investment disposals and similar items	(46)	(6)
Share of net profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for under the equity method	9	14
Earnings before taxes (EBT)	440	459
Income tax (expense)/ credit	(63)	(85)
Profit /(Loss) for the year	377	374

PERFORMANCE REVIEW

Our business is organized into various business verticals, each of which is also identified as a business segment in terms of IFRS 8 (please refer “Our Business” for details of the verticals). The following table sets out summary of the performance per business vertical and the consolidated performance for the year ended March 31, 2025.

Business Divisions ¹ in € Mns	FY 23-24			FY 24-25		
	Revenues	EBITDA	EBITDA%	Revenues	EBITDA	EBITDA%
Modules & Polymer Products	5,055	421	8.3%	5,974	445	7.5%
Vision Systems	2,103	219	10.4%	2,001	195	9.8%
Wiring Harness	2,093	169	8.1%	2,127	217	10.2%
Integrated Assemblies	748	86	11.5%	1,102	128	11.6%
Others / Unallocated	56	(72)	-	246	(6)	-
Less: Eliminations/Intersegment Sales	(77)	-	-	(169)	0	-
Reported including JVs / (Economic Value)	9,977	823	8.3%	11,281	979	8.7%
Less: JVs accounted under equity method ²	(353)	(31)	-	(445)	(41)	-
Reported	9,624	792	8.2%	10,836	938	8.7%

1. Divisional figures are gross numbers i.e., before elimination of inter segment Revenues and EBITDA, includes 100% revenue of joint ventures and associates accounted for as per equity method.
2. Data for JVs consolidated as per equity method is net of intercompany transactions.

Consolidated Performance

On a consolidated basis the Group recorded revenues of €10,836 million for the year ending March 31, 2025, representing a growth of 13% compared to the revenues of €9,624 million for the corresponding previous year ended March 31, 2024. The global automotive production volume growth remained muted during the year, key markets in North America and Europe witnessed de-growth, further exacerbated with evolving trade dynamics. Despite a challenging global production environment the Group outperformed the light vehicles industry due to its content and impact of M&As, leading to overall increase in revenues. SMRP BV continues to benefit from the automotive mega trends of premiumization & SUVs demand. The Group continues to work with OEMs to cater to the demand of hybrids and EV vehicles, although the market growth has been slower than estimated.

On the profitability side as well, EBITDA showed significant improvement due to our significantly improved scale and size as well as our well diversified business. On an absolute basis EBITDA increased by 18.5% over the last year to €938 million. As a % to revenues the margin increased to 8.7% for the year ended March 31, 2025, compared to 8.2% for the year ended March 31, 2024, in line with increased business volumes as well as improving operational parameters as well as continued focus on cost structures optimization for both direct and indirect manpower and ability to breathe with market. Our unique diversification strategy has enabled our business to mitigate regional risks and capitalize on various opportunities thereby ensuring stability and resilience. During this period, macro-environmental factors had stabilized at elevated levels with geo-political tensions creating pressure on logistic costs, and wage inflation continued to mount pressure across geographies driven by factors such as labor shortages, increased demand for skilled workers and regulatory changes resulting in higher minimum wages.

Various acquisitions contributed €213 million of revenue (post elimination of intercompany revenues) and EBITDA of €15 million for the year ended March 31, 2025 (based on the period from the date of closing until March 31, 2025).

Customer diversification and Geographical Spread of Revenues

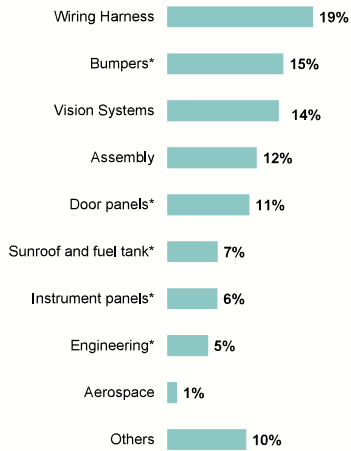
SMRP BV Group is a trusted partner and strategic Tier I supplier to leading global OEMs and has well-established strategic relationships with several OEMs across the globe. The ability to support OEMs in every phase of the product development process differentiates the company from many competitors. Given the substantial investment and time required to replicate the company's global footprint, it strengthens the status of SMRP BV Group as a preferred partner to most of the leading OEMs in the automotive industry. The company is able to engage with customers during the early stages of collaborative development projects, which regularly enables the company to introduce its products into the vehicle's design phase. This collaboration, when combined with proximity to customers, technological leadership, demonstrated reliability, and financial stability, results in maintaining a strong track record of a confirmed order book.

With the recent acquisitions and internal business reorganization, SMRP BV is progressing well on Motherson Group's risk mitigation and diversification strategy of 3CX10. The acquisition of Yachiyo Industries Ltd will further help diversify all the three elements of 3CX10, customer, country and component.

For the year ended March 31, 2025, USA contributed 24% to the overall revenues, Germany contributed 22%, China 9%, Hungary 7% followed by other countries. In terms of customer diversification Volkswagen continues to be the largest customer with 11% share of the revenue pie, followed by Mercedes Benz and Audi at 10% each, all other customers had a revenue pie of less than 10%. Component wise wiring harness contributed 19% to the revenues, engineering contributed 16%, bumpers 15%, vision systems 14% followed by instrument panel, integrated assembly, engineering, and others contributing less than 10% each.

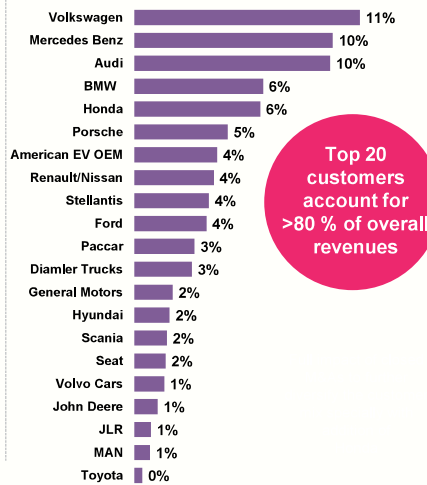
The following chart shows the revenue diversification for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025:

Component wise.



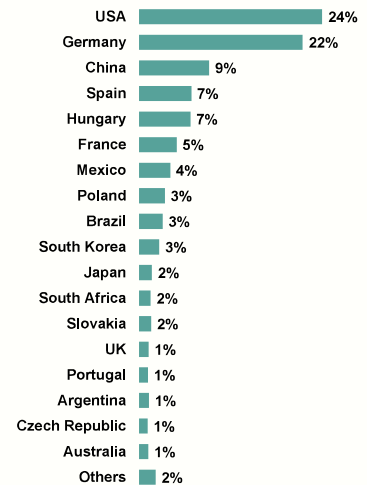
Customer wise.

(top 20 customers)



Top 20 customers account for >80 % of overall revenues

Country wise.



Notes:

1. Total revenue considered is including 100% of joint venture and associate companies consolidated under equity method (Economic Revenue).

2. Revenue by country is based on manufacturing locations

* Under Modules and Polymer Products business division

BUSINESS PERFORMANCE

DIVISIONAL OVERVIEW

Modules & Polymer Products

Business Divisions ¹ in € Mns	FY 23-24			FY 24-25		
	Revenues	EBITDA	EBITDA%	Revenues	EBITDA	EBITDA%
Modules & Polymer Products	5,055	421	8.3%	5,974	445	7.5%

Revenues for Modules & Polymer Products for the year ended March 31, 2025, amounted to €5,974 million, reflecting a 18% increase compared to €5,055 million for the corresponding previous year ended March 31, 2024. The ramp-up of certain programs at key facilities in Europe and Americas coupled with slow ramp up of electric vehicles in Europe impacted profitability, EBITDA narrowed to 7.5% as against 8.3% over the last year while increasing in absolute terms from €421 million to €445 million.

Vision Systems

Business Divisions ¹ in € Mns	FY 23-24			FY 24-25		
	Revenues	EBITDA	EBITDA%	Revenues	EBITDA	EBITDA%
Vision Systems	2,103	219	10.4%	2,001	195	9.8%

Vision Systems recorded revenues €2,001 million for the year ended March 31, 2025; decreasing 5% compared to the €2,103 million for the year ended March 31, 2024. EBITDA declined to 9.8% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, as compared to 10.4% for the year ended March 31, 2024, owing to lower sales as well increased operational costs.

Wiring Harness

Business Divisions ¹ in € Mns	FY 23-24			FY 24-25		
	Revenues	EBITDA	EBITDA%	Revenues	EBITDA	EBITDA%
Wiring Harness	2,093	169	8.1%	2,127	217	10.2%

For the year ended March 31, 2025, Wiring Harness revenues grew by 2% to reach €2,127 million as compared to the revenues of €2,093 million for the year ended March 31, 2024. Profitability increased by 27% on a year-on-year basis reaching EBITDA margin of 10.2% for the year ended March 31, 2025, compared to 8.1% for the year ended March 31, 2024.

Integrated assemblies

Business Divisions ¹ in € Mns	FY 23-24			FY 24-25		
	Revenues	EBITDA	EBITDA%	Revenues	EBITDA	EBITDA%
Integrated Assemblies	748	86	11.5%	1,102	128	11.6%

Integrated assemblies was established upon completion of the acquisition of MSAS, financial performance data is only available for eight months (i.e. August 2023 to March 2024) of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025. The vertical recorded revenues of €1,102 million during the year ended and EBITDA of €128 million. Overall margins remained stable at 11.6% for the year ended March 31, 2025.

Others / Unallocated

Our results include the results of emerging businesses which include acquisitions of ADI, Lumen for the year ended March 31, 2025 and results from the activities of group's global functions like R&D and new technology development, procurement support and other similar items which are related to the Group as whole and are not attributable / allocable to a particular segment or business vertical is considered as unallocated. For the year ended March 31, 2025, there was a negative EBITDA of €6 million compared to negative EBITDA of €72 million for the year ended March 31, 2024.

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A.1 Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

All numbers in € 000s

	Note	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024 (Restated)*
ASSETS			
Property, plant, and equipment	A.6.3.2	1,960,035	1,927,506
Right of use assets	A.6.3.3	233,991	234,066
Intangible assets	A.6.3.4	734,462	680,086
Investment properties	A.6.3.5	981	3,221
Investments accounted for using the equity method	A.6.3.6	69,226	62,205
Trade receivables	A.6.3.7	205,262	172,994
Other receivables and assets	A.6.3.7	189,853	164,723
Investments in other entities		19,955	17,900
Investments in debt instruments		16,115	-
Other financial instruments	A.6.3.8	1,944	-
Deferred tax assets	A.6.5	255,260	224,878
Total non-current assets		3,687,084	3,487,579
Inventories	A.6.3.9	913,115	806,423
Trade receivables	A.6.3.7	1,606,402	1,507,695
Other receivables and assets	A.6.3.7	854,111	851,295
Current tax assets		69,179	34,439
Other financial instruments	A.6.3.8	8,639	5,161
Cash and cash equivalents	A.6.3.10	556,685	685,447
Total current assets		4,008,131	3,890,460
Total assets		7,695,215	7,378,039
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Shareholder's equity	A.5	1,816,731	1,517,136
Non-controlling interests	A.5	189,175	178,901
Total equity		2,005,906	1,696,037
Borrowings	A.6.3.11	1,073,108	955,606
Lease Liabilities	A.6.3.3	168,265	171,768
Employee benefit obligations	A.6.3.12	48,748	45,248
Provisions	A.6.3.13	15,777	13,981
Other financial instruments	A.6.3.8	2,053	364
Other liabilities	A.6.3.15	146,940	147,309
Deferred tax liabilities	A.6.5	97,562	93,686
Total non-current liabilities		1,552,453	1,427,962
Trade payables	A.6.3.14	2,397,072	2,390,880
Provisions	A.6.3.13	104,075	114,365
Borrowings	A.6.3.11	632,016	719,994
Lease Liabilities	A.6.3.3	52,894	57,770
Employee benefit obligations	A.6.3.12	6,183	1,791
Liabilities to related parties		54,936	74,892
Other financial instruments	A.6.3.8	6,070	1,376
Current tax liabilities		53,628	70,255
Other liabilities	A.6.3.15	829,982	822,717
Total current liabilities		4,136,856	4,254,040
Total liabilities		5,689,309	5,682,002
Total equity and liabilities		7,695,215	7,378,039

The notes on pages 43 to 162 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

* refer to note A.6.3.1.1 "Business combination under common control"

A.2 Consolidated Income Statement

All numbers in € 000s

	Note	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024 (Restated)*
Revenue	A.6.4.1	10,835,851	9,624,056
Changes in inventories	A.6.4.2	7,933	(16,032)
Other operating income	A.6.4.3	121,188	94,439
Cost of materials		(5,834,473)	(5,350,769)
Personnel expenses	A.6.4.4	(2,738,358)	(2,272,648)
Other operating expenses	A.6.4.5	(1,454,040)	(1,287,146)
Depreciation and amortization	A.6.4.6	(422,867)	(358,734)
Result from operating activities		515,234	433,166
Gain on bargain purchase	A.6.3.1	80,263	144,199
Gain on disposal of subsidiaries	A.6.3.1.2	8,471	22,008
Finance income	A.6.4.7	21,719	15,994
Finance costs	A.6.4.7	(174,842)	(138,191)
Net exchange gain/(losses) on foreign currency borrowings, reclassification of currency translation reserve on investment disposals and similar items		(5,829)	(46,491)
Earnings before taxes and share of net profit of joint ventures		445,016	430,685
Share of net profit of joint ventures accounted for under the equity method	A.6.4.8	13,945	9,124
Earnings before taxes (EBT)		458,961	439,809
Income tax (expense) / credit	A.6.5	(84,886)	(62,533)
Profit for the year		374,075	377,276
Profit is attributable to:			
Equity holders of the group		341,996	346,635
Non-controlling interests		32,079	30,641
Total		374,075	377,276

The notes on pages 43 to 162 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

* refer to note A.6.3.1.1 "Business combination under common control"

A.3 Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

All numbers in € 000s

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024 (Restated)*
Profit for the year	374,075	377,275
Other comprehensive income:	(74,382)	(68,528)
Items that will not be reclassified to income statement		
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations	(601)	(2,380)
Income tax relating to these items	227	576
Changes in the fair value of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(18,082)	-
Items that may be subsequently classified to income statement		
Net gain / (loss) on cash flow hedges	(8,964)	(10,409)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	(50,104)	(58,525)
Income tax relating to these items	3,142	2,210
Total comprehensive income is attributable to:		
Equity holders of the group	267,354	283,462
Non-controlling interests	32,339	25,285
Total	299,693	308,747

The notes on pages 43 to 162 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

* refer to note A.6.3.1.1 "Business combination under common control"

A.3 Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

All numbers in € 000s

	Note	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024 (Restated)*
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Earnings before taxes	A.2	458,961	439,809
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization	A.6.4.6	422,867	358,734
Gain from sale of investment		-	(2,024)
Gain on disposal of subsidiaries		(8,471)	(22,008)
Gain from bargain purchase	A.6.3.1	(80,263)	(144,199)
(Gain) / loss from the sale of property, plant and equipment and investment property		(3,139)	3,969
Finance costs – net		153,123	122,197
Share of profits of Joint Venture accounted for using equity method	A.6.4.8	(13,944)	(9,124)
Reversal / addition of bad debt allowances, provisions and other items		(1,187)	15,692
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain)/loss		(14,087)	(30,526)
(Gain) / Loss on hyperinflation adjustment		(7,415)	12,853
Cash flows from operations before working capital changes		906,445	745,373
Working capital changes			
(Increase) / decrease in inventories		16,517	(64,635)
(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables		(92,177)	(36,528)
(Increase) / decrease in other receivables		(5,391)	(103,133)
Increase / (decrease) in trade payables		(16,063)	128,557
Increase / (decrease) in provisions		(16,920)	44,620
Increase / (decrease) in other liabilities		(38,562)	114,202
Cash flows from operating activities before income taxes		753,849	828,456
Income taxes paid		(162,776)	(112,821)
Cash flows from operating activities (A)		591,073	715,635
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for property, plant & equipment (including advances)		(332,345)	(345,037)
Payments for intangible assets		(8,012)	(6,554)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		57,820	5,294
Dividends received from joint ventures		6,524	-
Payment for acquisition of subsidiaries, net of cash	A.6.3.1	(35,858)	(300,035)
Payment for acquisition of subsidiaries under common control	A.6.3.1.1	(821)	(71,433)
Proceeds from disposal of subsidiaries (net of cash transferred)	A.6.3.1.2	3,061	56,464
Payment for purchase / (sale) of investments		(42,895)	3,525
Interest received		22,244	13,900
Cash flows from investing activities (B)		(330,282)	(643,876)

	Note	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024 (Restated)*
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Dividends paid to non-controlling interest in subsidiaries		(17,949)	(24,274)
Proceeds from long term borrowings	A.6.3.11	937,312	901,682
Repayment of long-term borrowings	A.6.3.11	(1,187,097)	(368,497)
Proceeds / (Repayment) of short-term borrowings (net)	A.6.3.11	132,333	(144,518)
Lease liabilities payments		(79,875)	(68,075)
Interest paid		(170,943)	(117,338)
Cash flows from financing activities (C)		(386,219)	178,980
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		(125,428)	250,739
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year		685,447	436,601
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(3,334)	(1,893)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	A.6.3.10	556,685	685,447

The notes on pages 43 to 162 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

* refer to note A.6.3.1.1 "Business combination under common control"

A.5 Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

All numbers in € 000s

	Attributable to owners of the parent							Non-controlling interest	Total equity
	Subscribed capital	Share premium	Currency translation reserve	Retained earnings	Other reserves	Merger reserve	Total		
As at April 01, 2023 (Restated)	66	900,910	(13,266)	616,429	(8,907)	(266,259)	1,228,973	191,938	1,420,911
Profit for the year	-	-	-	288,582	-	58,053	346,635	30,641	377,276
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(63,437)	744	(7,803)	7,324	(63,172)	(5,356)	(68,528)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(63,437)	289,326	(7,803)	65,377	283,463	25,285	308,748
Hyperinflation	-	-	-	43,220	-	-	43,220	-	43,220
Reclassification to income statement on disposal of subsidiaries	-	-	1,484	-	-	-	1,484	(20,968)	(19,484)
Changes during the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Addition due to business combination under common control	-	1,383,300	-	-	(44)	(1,454,731)	(71,475)	2,407	(69,068)
Dividend distribution to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(24,274)	(24,274)
Acquired in business combination (refer note A.6.3.1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61,394	61,394
Recognition of put option liability	-	-	-	31,471	-	-	31,471	(56,881)	(25,410)
Total transactions with owners	-	1,383,300	1,484	74,691	(44)	(1,454,731)	4,700	(38,322)	(33,622)
As at March 31, 2024 (Restated)	66	2,284,210	(75,219)	980,446	(16,754)	(1,655,613)	1,517,136	178,901	1,696,037
Profit for the year	-	-	-	341,845	-	151	341,996	32,079	374,075
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(49,009)	(723)	(25,017)	107	(74,642)	260	(74,382)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(49,009)	341,122	(25,017)	258	267,354	32,339	299,693
Hyperinflation	-	-	-	19,807	-	-	19,807	-	19,807
Changes during the period	-	-	-	(1,806)	645	-	(1,161)	704	(457)
Addition due to business combination under common control	-	-	-	-	-	(821)	(821)	-	(821)
Dividend distribution to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(17,949)	(17,949)
Acquired in business combination (refer note A.6.3.1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,008	12,008
Recognition of put option liability	-	-	-	14,416	-	-	14,416	(16,828)	(2,412)
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	32,417	645	(821)	32,241	(22,065)	10,176
As at March 31, 2025	66	2,284,210	(124,228)	1,353,985	(41,126)	(1,656,176)	1,816,731	189,175	2,005,906

For description on various components of the equity, please refer to note A.6.3.16.

The notes on pages 43 to 162 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

*refer to note A.6.3.1.1 "Business combination under common control".

A.6 Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

A.6.1 General information and description of the business

These consolidated financial statements comprise of Samvardhana Motherson Automotive Systems Group BV (SMRP BV) and its subsidiaries (hereinafter referred to as “SMRP BV Group” or “the Group”) for the year ended March 31, 2025. A list of subsidiaries consolidated is provided in Note A.6.2.3.

Samvardhana Motherson Automotive Systems Group BV (hereafter referred as "Company" or "SMRP BV") is a private company with limited liability, incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands on 7 October 2011, having its corporate seat at Amsterdam (KvK number 53709713), with office at Hoogoorddreef 15, 1101 BA Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

These consolidated financial statements have been authorised for issuance by SMRP BV's management and supervisory board on June 06, 2025. The shareholders have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

To align the reporting with ultimate parent entity Samvardhana Motherson International Limited ('SAMIL'), the management's focus is on tracking and reporting performance on the business division level instead of individual entities. As a result of the same, SMRP BV Group reporting its results on divisional basis whereby it has identified four major business divisions – Modules & Polymer Products, Vision Systems, Integrated Assemblies and Wiring Harness– which will be reported separately, and other divisions will be reported together (refer note A.6.6.4 for details on segments).

A.6.2 Summary of Material Accounting Policies

A.6.2.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared for the financial year beginning April 01, 2024, and ended on March 31, 2025.

The Consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union (EU) and also comply with the financial reporting requirements included in Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code, as far as applicable.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and in accordance with the accrual basis of accounting. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value (refer Note A.6.2.9). The financial statements have been adjusted for the effects of inflation where entities operate in hyperinflationary economies (refer Note A.6.2.3).

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Euros and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (€000), except when otherwise indicated.

Previous period figures have been regrouped or reclassified at some places to ensure consistency with current period classifications as well as to give effect to business combination under common control (refer note A.6.3.16 for more details).

Climate-related matters in preparing the consolidated financial statements

Management has considered the impact of climate change, specifically the financial impact of internal and external climate-related aims, the potential impact of climate-related risks, and the costs incurred to pro-actively manage such risks. These considerations did not have a material impact on the financial reporting judgments, estimates or assumptions. The financial impacts considered include specific climate mitigation measures, such as the use of lower carbon energy sources, the cost of developing more sustainable product offerings, and expenses incurred to mitigate against the impact of extreme weather conditions.

Geopolitical environment

The company's global operations are exposed to geopolitical and macroeconomic changes. SMRP BV group had a limited presence in Russia and no operations in Ukraine. Our operations in Russia represented less than 2% of the group sales and less than 1% of the consolidated total assets for the year ended March 31, 2022, when the current conflict started. The Russia-Ukraine conflict continues to put pressure on the global commodity landscape and supply chains and contribute to higher levels of cost inflation. The current situation in the Middle East further increases economic and political uncertainty. There was no significant impact on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 however the company is actively monitoring such geo-political events for any possible impacts that may arise in future.

A.6.2.2 Currency translation

A.6.2.2.1 Transactions in foreign currencies

All transactions are recorded in the functional currency of the principal operating environment in which each Group company operates. The Consolidated financial statements are presented in 'Euro', which is also the parent company's functional currency.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated into the functional currency at the rate prevailing on this date. Differences from foreign currency transactions and foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are reported in the income statement as finance income or finance cost if they relate to borrowings, interest thereon and cash, differences from other foreign currency transactions are reported as either other income or other expenses as the case may be. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at historical cost in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated into the functional currency at the rate prevailing on the day of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated into the functional currency at the rate prevailing on the date on which the fair value was determined.

A.6.2.2.2 Annual financial statements of foreign operations

The results and financial position of all the group entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- (a) assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet;
- (b) income and expenses for each income statement are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the rate on the dates of the transactions); and all resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate. Exchange differences arising are recognised in other comprehensive income. When a foreign operation is sold or any borrowings forming part of the net investment are repaid, the associated exchange differences are reclassified to profit or loss, as part of the gain or loss on sale.

The exchange rates of major currencies of non-Euro zone countries used for the consolidated financial statements are listed below (expressed in foreign currency units per Euro):

		Closing rates		Average rates	
		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Brazilian Real	BRL	6.17	5.41	6.02	5.41
Mexican Peso	MXN	22.13	17.84	20.58	18.21
Chinese Yuan	CNY	7.85	7.79	7.75	7.83
US Dollar	USD	1.08	1.08	1.07	1.09
Great British Pound	GBP	0.84	0.86	0.84	0.86
Korean Won	KRW	1,592.32	1451.76	1,495.06	1,447.36
Indian Rupee	INR	92.45	90.01	90.78	90.26
Thai Bhat	THB	36.72	39.25	37.38	39.07
Hungarian Forint	HUF	402.61	393.32	399.21	394.71
Japanese Yen	JPY	162.20	163.31	163.59	162.85
Australian Dollar	AUD	1.73	1.66	1.65	1.66
Turkish Lira	TRY	41.04	34.91	36.66	34.79
Argentina Peso	ARS	1,160.66	924.83	1,041.26	925.48

In case of companies acquired during the year, average foreign exchange rates from the date of acquisition till financial year end are considered for translation.

A.6.2.3 Principles of consolidation

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has control. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group except in the case of common control combinations. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The Group combines the financial statements of the parent and its subsidiaries line by line adding together like item of assets, liabilities, equity, income expense and cashflows. Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. Business combinations policy explains how to account for any related goodwill.

Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. If a subsidiary uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to that subsidiary's financial statements in preparing the consolidated financial statements to ensure conformity with the group's accounting policies.

The financial statements of all entities used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the parent company, i.e., year ended on March 31. When the end of the reporting period of the parent is different from that of a subsidiary, the subsidiary prepares, for consolidation purposes, additional financial information as of the same date as the financial statements of the parent to enable the parent to consolidate the financial information of the subsidiary, unless it is impracticable to do so.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the group's accounting policies.

Changes in ownership interests

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control as transactions with equity owners of the group. A change in ownership interest results in an adjustment between the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests to reflect their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests and any consideration paid or received is recognised within equity attributable to owners.

When the Group ceases to consolidate or equity account for an investment because of a loss of control, joint control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is re measured to its fair value with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. This fair value becomes the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

If the ownership interest in a joint venture or an associate is reduced but joint control or significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where appropriate.

Joint ventures

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The group applies IFRS 11 to all joint arrangements. Under IFRS 11 investments in joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures depending on the contractual rights and obligations of each investor. The group has assessed the nature of its joint arrangements and determined them to be joint ventures. Joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method.

Interest in associates

Associates are all entities over which the group has significant influence but not control or joint control, generally accompanying a shareholding of 20% to 50% of the voting rights. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies. Investments in associate are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, the investment is initially recognized at cost, and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognize the investor's share of profit or loss of the investee after the date of acquisition. The Group's investment in associates includes goodwill identified on acquisition. The financial statements of the associate are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group. If the ownership interest in an associate is reduced but significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss where appropriate.

Equity Method

The Group's share of post-acquisition profit or loss is recognised in the income statement, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income with a corresponding adjustment to the carrying amount of the investment. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the associate or joint venture, the Group recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity.

Dividends received or receivable from associates and joint ventures are recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment. Goodwill relating to the associate or joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not tested for impairment individually.

When the Group's share of losses in the associate/joint venture equals or exceeds its interest in the associate/joint venture, including any other long-term receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate/joint venture.

The Group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate/joint ventures is impaired. If this is the case, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate/joint ventures and its carrying value and recognizes the amount of impairment adjacent to share of profit/(loss) of an associate/joint venture in the income statement.

Accounting policies of the associates/joint ventures have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Dilution gains and losses arising in investments in associates/joint ventures are recognized in the income statement.

Elimination of business transactions in the course of consolidation

The group combines the financial statements of the parent and its subsidiaries line by line adding together like item of assets, liabilities, equity, income and expense. Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset.

All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Business combinations

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for all business combinations, regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value and comprises the:

- fair values of the assets transferred,
- liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquired business,
- equity interests issued by the group,
- fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, and
- fair value of any pre-existing equity interest in the subsidiary.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquired entity's net identifiable assets.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

The excess of the

- consideration transferred,
- amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity, and
- acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquired entity

over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the business acquired, the difference is recognised directly in income statement as a gain on bargain purchase. The Group reassesses, before recognising a gain on bargain purchase, whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and shall recognise any additional assets or liabilities that are identified in that review.

Where settlement of any part of cash consideration is deferred, the amounts payable in the future are discounted to their present value as at the date of acquisition. The discount rate used is the entity's incremental borrowing rate, being the rate at which a similar borrowing could be obtained from an independent financier under comparable terms and conditions.

Contingent consideration, resulting from business combinations, is valued at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, is measured at fair value with the changes in fair value recognised in the income statement in accordance with IFRS 9. Other contingent consideration that is not within the scope of IFRS 9 is measured at fair value at each reporting date with changes in fair value recognised in income statement.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquire is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date. Any gains or losses arising from such remeasurement are recognised in income statement or other comprehensive income, as appropriate.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in the income statement as gain on bargain purchase.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

A cash generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted through goodwill during the measurement period, or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognized at that date. These adjustments are called as measurement period adjustments. The measurement period does not exceed one year from the acquisition date.

Business combination under common control

A business combination is a 'common control combination' if:

- the combining entities are ultimately controlled by the same party (or parties) both before and after the combination and
- common control is not transitory.

For business combinations classified as common control combinations, the Group uses predecessor value method of accounting. A predecessor value method involves accounting for the assets and liabilities of the acquired business using existing carrying values and comparative periods are restated as if the combination had taken place at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. Differences on consolidation between the purchase consideration and book value of the underlying net assets is included within equity as a merger reserve¹.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group include:

Entity name	Country	Shares held	Minority shares	Voting rights
Samvardhana Motherson Reflectec Group Holdings Limited {SMRGHL}	Jersey	100.00%	-	100.00%
Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Autosystems Holding Company B.V. (held by SMRGHL)	Netherlands	100.00%	-	100.00%
Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Autosystems de México, S.A. de C.V. (held by SMRGHL)	Mexico	100.00%	-	100.00%
SMR Automotive Technology Holding Cyprus Ltd. (Cyprus) (held by SMRGHL) {SMR Cyprus}	Cyprus	100.00%	-	100.00%
Motherson Innovations Company Limited (held by SMRGHL) {MI UK}	UK	100.00%	-	100.00%
SMR Automotive Holding Hong Kong Ltd. (held by SMRGHL) {SMR Hong Kong}	Hong Kong	100.00%	-	100.00%
SMR Automotive Mirror Parts and Holdings UK Limited (held by SMRGHL) {SMR Holding UK}	UK	100.00%	-	100.00%
SMR Automotive System (Thailand) Limited (held by SMR Cyprus)	Thailand	100.00%	-	100.00%
SMR Automotive Mirror Technology Hungary Bt (held by SMR Cyprus) {SMR Hungary Bt}	Hungary	100.00%	-	100.00%
Motherson Business Service Hungary Kft. (held by SMR Hungary)	Hungary	100.00%	-	100.00%
SMR Automotive Mirror Technology Holding Hungary Kft (held by SMR Cyprus) {SMR Hungary Kft}	Hungary	100.00%	-	100.00%
SMR Automotives Systems Macedonia Dooel Skopje (held by SMR Hungary Kft)	Macedonia	100.00%	-	100.00%
SMR Automotive Brasil LTDA (held by SMR Hungary Kft)	Brazil	100%-1 share	-	100%-1 share
SMR Automotive Operations Japan K.K. (held by SMR Hungary Kft)	Japan	100.00%	-	100.00%
SMR Holding Australia Pty Limited (held by SMR Hungary Kft) {SMR Holding Australia}	Australia	100.00%	-	100.00%
SMR Automotive Australia Pty Limited (held by SMR Holding Australia) {SMR Australia}	Australia	100.00%	-	100.00%
Re-Time Pty Limited (held by SMR Australia)	Australia	96.58%	3.42%	96.58%
SMR Automotive Industries RUS Limited Liability Company (held by SMR Hungary Kft)	Russia	100.00%	-	100.00%
SMR Automotive Mirrors UK Limited (held by SMR Holding UK) {SMR Mirrors UK}	UK	100.00%	-	100.00%
SMR Patents S.A.R.L. (held by SMR Holding UK)	Luxembourg	100.00%	-	100.00%
SMR Automotive Technology Valencia SAU (held by SMR Holding UK)	Spain	100.00%	-	100.00%
SMR Automotive Vision System Operations USA INC. (held by SMR Holding UK) {SMR Vision USA}	USA	100.00%	-	100.00%
SMR Automotive Mirror Systems Holding Deutschland GmbH (held by SMR Holding UK) {SMR Holding Deutschland}	Germany	100.00%	-	100.00%
SMR Mirrors UK Limited (held by SMR USA) {SMR UK}	UK	100.00%	-	100.00%
SMR Automotive Mirror International USA Inc. (held by SMR UK) {SMR International USA}	USA	100.00%	-	100.00%
SMR Automotive Systems USA Inc. (held by SMR International USA)	USA	100.00%	-	100.00%
SMP Automotive Systems Alabama Inc. (held by SMR International USA) {SMP Alabama}	USA	100.00%	-	100.00%
Motherson Electroplating US LLC (held by SMP Alabama) {w.e.f. 17 April 2023}	USA	100.00%	-	100.00%
SMR Automotive Yancheng Company Limited (held by SMR Hong Kong)	China	100.00%	-	100.00%

SMR Automotive Modules Korea Limited (held by SMR Holding Deutschland) {SMR Korea}	South Korea	100.00%	-	100.00%
SMR Real Estate Deutschland B.V. & Co.KG (held by SMR Holding Deutschland)	Germany	89.00%	11.00%	89.00%
SMR Hyosang Automotive Limited (held by SMR Korea)	South Korea	100.00%	-	100.00%
SMR Automotive (Langfang) Co. Limited (held by SMR Holding Deutschland)	China	100.00%	-	100.00%
SMR Automotive Mirrors Stuttgart GmbH ¹ (held by SMR Holding Deutschland) {SMR Stuttgart}	Germany	100.00%	-	100.00%
SMR Grundbesitz GmbH & Co KG (held by SMR Holding Deutschland)	Germany	93.07%	6.93%	93.07%
SMR Automotive Systems Spain S.A.U. (held by SMR Stuttgart)	Spain	100.00%	-	100.00%
SMR Automotive Vision Systems Mexico S.A. de C.V. (held by SMR Stuttgart)	Mexico	100.00%	-	100.00%
Motherson Innovations Deutschland GmbH (held by MI UK)	Germany	100.00%	-	100.00%
SMR Plast Met Automotive Tec Turkey Plastik Imalat Anonim Şirketi (held by SMR Stuttgart)	Turkey	75.00%	25.00%	75.00%
SMR Plast Met Molds and Tools Turkey Kalıp Imalat Anonim Şirketi (held by SMR Stuttgart)	Turkey	75.00%	25.00%	75.00%
Samvardhana Motherson Corp Management Shanghai Co Ltd (held by SMR Stuttgart)	China	100.00%	-	100.00%
Misato Industries Co., Ltd. (held by SMR Mirrors UK)	Japan	100.00%	-	100.00%
Motherson Germany Holding GmbH (formerly known as Samvardhana Motherson Peguform GmbH) (held by SMRP BV) {MGH GmbH}	Germany	100.00%	-	100.00%
SMP Automotive Technology Ibérica, S.L. (held by SMRP BV) {SMP Iberica}	Spain	100.00%	-	100.00%
SMP Automotive Interiors (Beijing) Co. Ltd (held by SMRP BV) {SMP Beijing}	China	100.00%	-	100.00%
SMP Automotive Exterior GmbH ² (held by MGH GmbH) {SMP AE}	Germany	100.00%	-	100.00%
SMP Deutschland GmbH ¹ (held by SMP GmbH) {SMP Deutschland}	Germany	94.80%	5.20%	94.80%
Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Autosystems B.V. & Co. KG ² (held by SMP GmbH)	Germany	100.00%	-	100.00%
SMP Logistik Service GmbH (held by SMP Deutschland)	Germany	100.00%	-	100.00%
SMP Automotive Solutions Slovakia s.r.o. (held by SMP Deutschland)	Slovakia	100.00%	-	100.00%
Changchun Peguform Automotive Plastics Technology Ltd. (held by SMP Deutschland) {CPAT}	China	50%+1 share	50.00%	50%+1 share*
Foshan Peguform Automotive Plastics Technology Co. Ltd. (held by CPAT)	China	100.00%	-	100.00%
Shenyang SMP Automotive Trim Co. Ltd. (held by CPAT) {incorporated on 04 September 2020.}	China	100.00%	-	100.00%
Zhaoqing SMP Automotive Components Co. . (held by CPAT) {w.e.f. 25 November 2022}	China	50%+1 share	50.00%	50%+1 share
Tianjin SMP Automotive Components Co. Ltd. (held by CPAT)	China	100.00%	-	100.00%
Samvardhana Motherson Peguform Automotive Technology Portugal, S.A. (held by SMP Iberica)	Portugal	100.00%	-	100.00%
SMP Automotive Technologies Teruel, S.L. (held by SMP Iberica) {SMP Teruel}	Spain	100.00%	-	100.00%
Motherson SAS Barcelona S. L. U.. (held by SMP Iberica) {SMP Barcelona}	Spain	100.00%	-	100.00%
SMP Automotive Produtos Automotivos do Brasil Ltda (held by MBV)	Brazil	100%-1 share	-	100%-1 share**
SMP Automotive Systems México, S. A. de C. V. (held by SMP Iberica)	Mexico	100%-1 share	-	100%-1 share**

Celulosa Fabril (Cefa) S.A. (held by SMP Iberica) {CEFA}	Spain	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%
Modulos Ribera Alto S.L.U. (held by CEFA) {MRA}	Spain	100.00%	-	100.00%
CEFA Poland Sp. z.o.o (held by CEFA)	Poland	100.00%	-	100.00%
SM Real Estate GmbH (held by SMP AE)) {w.e.f. 28 February 2023}	Germany	94.80%	5.20%	94.80%
SMP Automotive Ex Real Estate B.V. & Co. KG (Held by SM REAL) {w.e.f. 28 February 2024}	Germany	89.00%	11.00%	89.00%
SMP D Real Estates B.V. & Co. KG. (Held by SMP Deutschland) {w.e.f. 28 February 2024}	Germany	89.00%	11.00%	89.00%
SM Real Estates Germany B.V. & Co. KG (Held by SMIA BV)	Germany	89.00%	11.00%	89.00%
MotherSON Global Holdings Company B.V. (formerly known as SMRC Automotives Techno Minority Holdings B.V.) (held by SMRP BV) [MGH BV]	Netherlands	100.00%	-	100.00%
MotherSON Global Investments B.V. (formerly known as SMRC Automotive Holdings Netherlands B.V.) (held by MGH BV) [MBV]	Netherlands	100.00%	-	100.00%
SMRC Automotive Modules France SAS (held by MBV) [SMRC France]	France	100.00%	-	100.00%
Samvardhana MotherSON Reydel Autotecc Morocco SAS (held by MBV) [SMRC Morocco]	Morocco	100.00%	-	100.00%
SMRC Automotive Interior Modules Croatia d.o.o. (held by MBV) [SMRC Croatia]	Croatia	100.00%	-	100.00%
SMRC Automotive Technology RU LLC (held by MBV) [SMRC Russia]	Russia	100.00%	-	100.00%
SMRC Automotive Solutions Slovakia s.r.o. (held by MBV) [SMRC Slovakia]	Slovakia	100.00%	-	100.00%
SMRC Smart Interior Systems Germany GmbH (held by MBV) [SMRC Germany]	Germany	100.00%	-	100.00%
SMP Automotive Interior Modules d.o.o. Čuprija (held by MBV) [SMP Serbia]	Serbia	100.00%	-	100.00%
Samvardhana MotherSON Reydel Automotive Parts Holding Spain, S.L.U. (held by MBV) SMRC Holding Spain]	Spain	100.00%	-	100.00%
SMRC Automotive Interiors Spain S.L.U. (held by SMRC Spain Holdings) [SMRC Spain]	Spain	100.00%	-	100.00%
PT SMRC Automotive Technology Indonesia (held by MBV) [SMRC Indonesia]	Indonesia	100.00%	-	100.00%
SMRC Automotive Holding South America B.V. (held by MBV) [SMRC SA BV]	Netherlands	100.00%	-	100.00%
SMRC Automotive Tech Argentina S.A (held by SMRC SA BV) [SMRC Argentina]	Argentina	100.00%	-	100.00%
SMRC Fabricação e Comércio de Produtos Automotivos do Brasil Ltda. (held by SMRC SA BV) [SMRC Brazil]	Brazil	100%-1 share	-	100%-1 share
SMRC Automotive Modules South America Minority Holdings B.V. (held by MBV) [SMRC SAM BV]	Netherlands	100.00%	-	100.00%
SMRC Automotive Interiors Japan Ltd. (held by MBV) [SMRC Japan]	Japan	100.00%	-	100.00%
Shanghai SMRC Automotive Interiors Tech Consulting Co., Ltd (held by MBV) [SMRC Shanghai]	China	100.00%	-	100.00%
SMRC Automotive Smart Interior Tech Thailand Ltd. (held by MBV) [SMRC Thailand]	Thailand	100%-2 shares	-	100%-2 shares
SMRC Automotives Technology Phil Inc.. (held by MBV) [SMRC Philippines]	Philippines	100%- 5 shares	-	100%- 5 shares
Yujin SMRC Automotive Techno Corp. (held by MBV) [SMRC Korea]	S. Korea	50.90%	49.10%	50.90%
SMR Automotive System Solutions France SAS (held by MBV)	France	100.00%	-	100.00%
MSSL WH System (Thailand) Co., Ltd (held by MBV)	Thailand	100%- 1 shares	-	100%- 1 shares

Motherson Deltacarb Advanced Metal Solutions SA (held by MBV)	Switzerland	100.00%	-	100.00%
MSSL Estonia WH OÜ (held by MBV)	Estonia	100.00%	-	100.00%
PKC Group Oy (held by MSSL Estonia WH OÜ)	Finland	100.00%	-	100.00%
PKC Wiring Systems Oy (held by PKC Group Oy)	Finland	100.00%	-	100.00%
PKC Wiring Systems Llc (held by PKC Wiring Systems Oy)	Serbia	100.00%	-	100.00%
PKC Group Canada Inc. (held by PKC Wiring Systems Oy)	Canada	100.00%	-	100.00%
PK Cables do Brasil Ltda (jointly held by PKC Wiring Systems Oy and Project Del Holding S.à.r.l.)	Brazil	100.00%-2 shares	-	100.00%
PKC Real Estate Germany B. V. & Co. KG (held by PKC SEGU)	Germany	89.00%	11.00%	89.00%
PKC SEGU Systemeλεκτρικ GmbH ² (held by PKC Wiring Systems Oy)	Germany	100.00%	-	100.00%
PKC Eesti AS (held by PKC Wiring Systems Oy)	Estonia	100.00%	-	100.00%
PKC Group Lithuania UAB (held by PKC Eesti AS)	Lithuania	100.00%	-	100.00%
PKC Group Poland Holding Sp. z o.o. (held by PKC Wiring Systems Oy)	Poland	100.00%	-	100.00%
OOO AEK (jointly held by PKC Eesti AS and TKV Sarjat Oy)	Russia	100.00%	-	100.00%
Motherson PKC Harness Systems FZ-LLC (held by PKC Eesti AS)	U.A.E	100.00%	-	100.00%
Wisetime Oy (held by PKC Wiring Systems Oy)	Finland	100.00%	-	100.00%
PKC Group Mexico S.A. de C.V. (held by PKC Wiring Systems Oy)	Mexico	100.00%	-	100.00%
PKC Group Poland Sp. z o.o. (held by PKC Eesti AS)	Poland	100.00%	-	100.00%
Groclin Luxembourg S.à r.l. (held by PKC Group Poland Holding Sp. z o.o.)	Luxembourg	100.00%	-	100.00%
Kabel-Technik-Polska Sp. z o.o. (held by Groclin Luxembourg S.à r.l.)	Poland	100.00%	-	100.00%
PKC Group APAC Limited (held by PKC Wiring Systems Oy)	Hong Kong	100.00%	-	100.00%
PKC Vehicle Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd. (held by PKC Group APAC Limited)	China	100.00%	-	100.00%
Jiangsu Huakai-PKC Wire Harness Co., Ltd. (held by PKC Group APAC Limited)	China	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%
Jilin Huakai PKC Wire Harness Co. Ltd. (25% held by PKC Wiring Systems Oy and 50% held by Jiangsu Huakai-PKC Wire Harness Co., Ltd.)	China	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%
Shandong Huakai-PKC Wire Harness Co., Ltd. (100% held by Jiangsu Huakai-PKC Wire Harness Co., Ltd.)	China	100.00%	-	100.00%
PKC Vehicle Technology (Hefei) Co. Ltd. (held by PKC Group APAC Limited)	China	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%
Fuyang PKC Vehicle Technology Co., Ltd. (100% held by PKC Vehicle Technology (Hefei) Co. Ltd.)	China	100.00%	-	100.00%
PKC Group USA Inc. (held by PKC Wiring Systems Oy)	USA	100.00%	-	100.00%
AEES Inc. (held by PKC Group USA Inc.)	USA	100.00%	-	100.00%
Fortitude Industries Inc. (held by AEES Inc.)	USA	100.00%	-	100.00%
T.I.C.S. Corporation (held by AEES Inc.)	USA	100.00%	-	100.00%
AEES Power Systems Limited Partnership (jointly held by T.I.C.S. Corporation and AEES Inc.)	USA	100.00%	-	100.00%
Project del Holding S.à.r.l. (held by PKC Wiring Systems Oy)	Luxembourg	100.00%	-	100.00%
AEES Manufactura, S. De R.L de C.V. (held by Project del Holding S.à.r.l.)	Mexico	100.00%	-	100.00%
Arneses y Accesorios de México, S. de R.L de C.V. (held by Project del Holding S.à.r.l.)	Mexico	100%-1 share	-	100.00%

Arneses de Ciudad Juarez, S. de R.L. de C.V. (held by Project del Holding S.a.r.l.)	Mexico	100%-1 share	-	100.00%
PKC Group de Piedras Negras, S. de R.L. de C.V. (held by Project del Holding S.a.r.l.)	Mexico	100%-1 share	-	100.00%
Cableados del Norte II, S. de R.L. de C.V. (held by Project del Holding S.a.r.l.)	Mexico	100%-1 share	-	100.00%
PKC Group AEES Commercial S. de R.L. de C.V. (held by Project del Holding S.a.r.l.)	Mexico	100%-1 share	-	100.00%
Asesoría Mexicana Empresarial, S. de R.L. de C.V. (held by Project del Holding S.a.r.l.)	Mexico	100.00%	-	100.00%
Manufacturera de Componentes Electricos de Mexico, S. de R.L. de C.V. (held by Project del Holding S.a.r.l.)	Mexico	100%-1 share	-	100.00%
TKV-sarjat Oy (held by PKC Wiring Systems Oy)	Finland	100.00%	-	100.00%
Motherson Rolling Stocks S. de R.L. de C.V. (Jointly held by TKV-sarjat Oy and MSSL (GB) Limited)	Mexico	99.97%	-	99.97%
MSSL Consolidated Inc. (held by MBV)	USA	100.00%	-	100.00%
MSSL Wiring System Inc. (held by MSSL Consolidated Inc.)	USA	100.00%	-	100.00%
MSSL Global RSA Module Engineering Limited (held by MBV)	South Africa	100.00%	-	100.00%
MSSL Australia Pty Ltd. (held by MBV)	Australia	80.00%	20.00%	80.00%
Motherson Elastomers Pty Ltd. (100% held by MSSL Australia Pty Limited)	Australia	100.00%	-	100.00%
Motherson Investments Pty Ltd. (100% held by MSSL Australia Pty Limited)	Australia	100.00%	-	100.00%
Motherson Yachiyo Automotive Systems Co., Ltd. (held by MBV) {w.e.f. 26 March 2024}	Japan	81.00%	19.00%	81.00%
Motherson Yachiyo Automotive Tech Products of America, Inc. (held by Motherson Yachiyo Automotive Systems Co., Ltd.) {w.e.f. 26 March 2024}	USA	81.00%	19.00%	81.00%
Motherson Yachiyo AY Manufacturing Ltd.. (held by Motherson Yachiyo Automotive Tech Products of America, Inc.) {w.e.f. 26 March 2024}	USA	81.00%	19.00%	81.00%
Motherson Yachiyo US Automotive Systems, Inc. (held by Motherson Yachiyo Automotive Tech Products of America, Inc.) {w.e.f. 26 March 2024}	USA	81.00%	19.00%	81.00%
Motherson Yachiyo Automotive Tech Manufacturing of America, LLC. (held by Motherson Yachiyo Automotive Tech Products of America, Inc.) {w.e.f. 26 March 2024}	USA	81.00%	19.00%	81.00%
Yachiyo Mexico Manufacturing S.A. de C.V. (held by Motherson Yachiyo Automotive Systems Co., Ltd.) {w.e.f. 26 March 2024}	Mexico	81.00%	19.00%	81.00%
Yachiyo Do Brasil Industria E Comercio De Pecas Ltda. (held by Motherson Yachiyo Automotive Systems Co., Ltd.) {w.e.f. 26 March 2024}	Brazil	81.00%	19.00%	81.00%
Siam Yachiyo Co., Ltd. (held by Motherson Yachiyo Automotive Systems Co., Ltd.) {w.e.f. 26 March 2024}	Thailand	81.00%	19.00%	100.00%
Yachiyo Wuhan Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (held by Motherson Yachiyo Automotive Systems Co., Ltd.) {w.e.f. 26 March 2024}	China	81.00%	19.00%	81.00%
Yachiyo Zhongshan Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (held by Motherson Yachiyo Automotive Systems Co., Ltd.) {w.e.f. 26 March 2024}	China	81.00%	19.00%	81.00%
Yachiyo of Ontario Manufacturing, Inc. (held by Motherson Yachiyo Automotive Systems Co., Ltd.) {w.e.f. 26 March 2024}	Canada	81.00%	19.00%	81.00%
Yachiyo Germany GmbH (held by Motherson Yachiyo Automotive Systems Co., Ltd.) {w.e.f. 26 March 2024}	Germany	81.00%	19.00%	81.00%
PT. Yachiyo Trimitra Indonesia (held by Motherson Yachiyo Automotive Systems Co., Ltd.) {w.e.f. 26 March 2024}	Indonesia	56.70%	43.30%	56.70%
Motherson Lumen Innovative Solutions Pty Limited (Australia) (Held by SMR Holding Australia Pty Ltd) {w.e.f. 08 April 2024}	Australia	100.00%	-	100.00%
Motherson Lumen Global Holdings Pty Limited (formerly known as Lumen International Holdings Pty Ltd.) (Held by SMR Holding Australia Pty Ltd) {w.e.f. 08 April 2024}	Australia	100.00%	-	100.00%

Lumen Europe Sp. z.o.o. (Held by SMR Holding Australia Pty Ltd) {w.e.f. 08 April 2024}	Poland	100.00%	-	100.00%
Motherson Lumen International Investments Limited (formerly Lumen International Investments Ltd. (Held by SMR Holding Australia Pty Ltd) {w.e.f. 08 April 2024}	Hongkong	100.00%	-	100.00%
Motherson Lumen New Zealand Limited, New Zealand (formerly Lumen New Zealand Ltd.) (Held by SMR Holding Australia Pty Ltd) {w.e.f. 08 April 2024}	New Zealand	100.00%	-	100.00%
Motherson Lumen North America Inc (Held by SMR Holding Australia Pty Ltd) {w.e.f. 08 April 2024}	USA	100.00%	-	100.00%
Motherson Lumen (Thailand) Limited (formerly known as Lumen Thailand Ltd.) (Held by SMR Holding Australia Pty Ltd) {w.e.f. 08 April 2024}	Thailand	100.00%	-	100.00%
Motherson Lumen Systems South Africa (Pty) Ltd. (formerly Lumen Special Cables (Pty) Ltd.) (Held by SMR Holding Australia Pty Ltd) {w.e.f. 08 April 2024}	South Africa	90.00%	10.00%	90.00%
Lumen Engineering Solutions Pty Ltd (Held by SMR Holding Australia Pty Ltd) {w.e.f. 08 April 2024}	Australia	100.00%	-	100.00%
Lumen Special Conversions Pty Ltd. (Held by SMR Holding Australia Pty Ltd) {w.e.f. 08 April 2024}	Australia	100.00%	-	100.00%
Atsumitec Co., Ltd (Held by Motherson Global Investments B.V.) {w.e.f. 24 March 2025}	Japan	95.00%	5.00%	95.00%
Atsumitec (Thailand) Co., Ltd. (Held by Atsumitec Co. Ltd) {w.e.f. 24 March 2025}	Thailand	76.00%	24.00%	76.00%
ADA Technologies Inc. (Held by Atsumitec Co. Ltd) {w.e.f. 24 March 2025}	USA	95.00%	5.00%	95.00%
PT. Atsumitec Indonesia (Held by Atsumitec Co. Ltd) {w.e.f. 25 March 2025}	Indonesia	97.45%	2.55%	97.45%
Atsumitec Vietnam Co., Ltd. (Held by Atsumitec Co. Ltd) {w.e.f. 24 March 2025}	Vietnam	95.00%	5.00%	95.00%
Green Charge Co., Ltd (Held by Atsumitec Co. Ltd) {w.e.f. 24 March 2025}	Japan	94.43%	5.57%	94.43%
Atsumitec (HK) Co., Ltd (Held by Atsumitec Co. Ltd) {w.e.f. 24 March 2025}	Hong Kong	94.43%	5.57%	94.43%
Atsumitec Auto Parts (Foshan) Co., Ltd. (Held by Atsumitec Co. Ltd) {w.e.f. 24 March 2025}	China	95.00%	5.00%	95.00%
Atsumitec & Hayashi (Thailand) Co., Ltd. (Held by Atsumitec Thailand Co. Ltd) {w.e.f. 24 March 2025}	Thailand	50.34%	49.66%	50.34%
Atsumitec De Mexico S.A. De. C.V. (Held by ADA Technologies Inc.) {w.e.f. 24 March 2025}	Mexico	94.38%	5.62%	94.38%
Atsumitec Import and Export Trading (Foshan) Co., Ltd. (Held by Atsumitec Co. Ltd) {w.e.f. 24 March 2025}	China	95.00%	5.00%	95.00%
Motherson Aerospace Top Holding Company SAS (Held by Motherson Global Investments B.V.) {w.e.f. 13 May 2024}	France	100.00%	-	100.00%
Motherson Aerospace Mid Holdings Company SAS (Held by Motherson Aerospace Top Holding Company SAS) {w.e.f. 13 May 2024}	France	100.00%	-	100.00%
Motherson Aerospace Holding Company SAS (Held by Motherson Aerospace Mid Holdings Company SAS) {w.e.f. 13 May 2024}	France	100.00%	-	100.00%
Motherson Aerospace SAS (Held by Motherson Aerospace Holding Company SAS) {w.e.f. 13 May 2024}	France	100.00%	-	100.00%
SCI AD Industrie La Chassagne (Held by Motherson Aerospace SAS) {w.e.f. 13 May 2024}	France	100.00%	-	100.00%
MS Composites (Held by Motherson Aerospace SAS) {w.e.f. 13 May 2024}	France	100.00%	-	100.00%

ADI Composites Medical (SAS) (Held By Motherson Aerospace SAS) {w.e.f. 13 May 2024}	France	100.00%	-	100.00%
GIE Groupe AD (GIE) (Held by Motherson Aerospace SAS) {w.e.f. 13 May 2024}	France	100.00%	-	100.00%
MS Composites Maroc (SA) (Held By MS Composites) {w.e.f. 13 May 2024}	Morocco	100%-4 shares	-	100%-4 shares
Societe Nouvelle D'Exploitation Deshors Aeronautique Defense Et Industrie (SAS) (Held By Motherson Aerospace SAS) {w.e.f. 13 May 2024}	France	100.00%	-	100.00%
ADI Kalfa (SAS) (Held by Motherson Aerospace SAS) {w.e.f. 13 May 2024}	France	100.00%	-	100.00%
AD Industrie Tunisie (SARL) (Held by Motherson Aerospace SAS) {w.e.f. 13 May 2024}	France	100%-4 shares	-	100%-4 shares
Exameca (SAS) (Held by Motherson Aerospace SAS) {w.e.f. 13 May 2024}	France	100.00%	-	100.00%
ADI Aerotube (SAS) (Held by Motherson Aerospace SAS) {w.e.f. 13 May 2024}	France	100.00%	-	100.00%
Micro Mecanique Pyreneenne (SAS) (Held By Motherson Aerospace SAS) {w.e.f. 13 May 2024}	France	100.00%	-	100.00%
Adima Aerospace (S.a.r.l.) (Held By Motherson Aerospace SAS) {w.e.f. 13 May 2024}	Morocco	100.00%	-	100.00%
Exameca Mesure (SAS) (Held By Exameca SAS) {w.e.f. 13 May 2024}	France	100.00%	-	100.00%
Motherson DRSC Deutschland GmbH ² (formerly SMR Automotive Beteiligungen Deutschland GmbH) (Motherson Germany Holding GmbH)	Germany	100.00%	-	100.00%
Motherson DRSC Automotive Poland Sp.z.o.o. (formerly Dr. Schneider Automotive Polska Sp. zo.o., Poland) (Held by Motherson Global Investments B.V.)	Polska	100.00%	-	100.00%
Motherson DRSC Modules USA Inc. (Held by Motherson Global Investments B.V.)	USA	100.00%	-	100.00%
Motherson DRSC Automotive Systems (Liaoyang) Co. Ltd. (formerly known as Dr. Schneider Automotive Parts Liaoyang Co. Ltd., China) (Held by Motherson Global Investments B.V.)	China	100.00%	-	100.00%
Motherson DRSC Automotive Product Trading (Shanghai) Co. Ltd., China (formerly Dr. Schneider Automotive Trading (Shanghai) Co. Ltd.) (Held by Motherson Global Investments B.V.)	China	100.00%	-	100.00%
Motherson DRSC Modules S.A.U. (formerly known as Dr. Franz Schneider S.A.U., Spain) (Held by SMP Automotive Technology Iberica S.L.)	Spain	100.00%	-	100.00%
Centro especial de empleo de Motherson DRSC Picassent, S.L.U. (Held by Motherson DRSC Modules Spain, S.A.U.)	Spain	100.00%	-	100.00%
Vacuform 2000 (Pty) Ltd. (Held by Motherson Global Investments B.V.)	South Africa	51.00%	49.00%	51.00%
Motherson Prysm Inc. (Held by MSSL Consolidated Inc.)	USA	100.00%	-	100.00%
Prysm Middle East DMCC (Held by Motherson Prysm Inc.)	UAE	100.00%	-	100.00%
Prysm Hong Kong Limited. (Held by Motherson Prysm Inc.)	Hong Kong	100.00%	-	100.00%
MSSL Ireland Pvt. Ltd (Held by Motherson Global Investments B.V.)	Ireland	100.00%	-	100.00%
MSSL s.r.l Unipersonale (Held by Motherson Global Investments B.V.)	Italy	100.00%	-	100.00%
Motherson International Limited (Held by Motherson Global Investments B.V.)	UAE	100.00%	-	100.00%
SMGCL Co Limited (Held by Motherson Global Investments B.V.)	Japan	51.00%	49.00%	51.00%

Global Tech Machinery FZ-LLC (Held by Motherson Global Investments B.V.)	UAE	100.00%	-	100.00%
Motherson Sequencing and Assembly Services GmbH ¹ (Held by Motherson Germany Holding GmbH)	Germany	100.00%	-	100.00%
Motherson Sequencing and Assembly Services Global Group GmbH ¹ (Held by Motherson Sequencing and Assembly Services GmbH)	Germany	100.00%	-	100.00%
Motherson SAS Automotive Systems and Technologies Slovakia s.r.o. (formerly known as Sas Automotive S.R.O.) (Held by Motherson Sequencing and Assembly Services Global Group GmbH)	Slovakia	100.00%	-	100.00%
Motherson SAS Automotive Service Czechia s.r.o. (Held by Motherson Sequencing and Assembly Services Global Group GmbH)	Czech Republic	100.00%	-	100.00%
Motherson SAS Automotive Service and Module Systems Rennes S.A.S.U (formerly known as Cockpit Automotive Systems Rennes S.A.S.U) (Held by Motherson Sequencing and Assembly Services Global Group GmbH)	France	100.00%	-	100.00%
Motherson SAS Automotive Service France S.A.S.U. (formerly known as Sas Automotive France S.A.S.U.) (Held by Motherson Sequencing and Assembly Services Global Group GmbH)	France	100.00%	-	100.00%
Motherson SAS Automotive Modules De Portugal Unipessoal, Lda (Held by Motherson Sequencing and Assembly Services Global Group GmbH)	Portugal	100.00%	-	100.00%
Motherson SAS Automotive Services Spain, S.A (Held by Motherson Sequencing and Assembly Services Global Group GmbH)	Spain	100.00%	-	100.00%
Motherson SAS Automotive Module Solutions (Shanghai) CO., LTD (formerly SAS Automotive Systems (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.) (Held by Motherson Sequencing and Assembly Services Global Group GmbH)	China	100.00%	-	100.00%
Motherson SAS Automotive Services USA Inc. (Held by Motherson Sequencing and Assembly Services Global Group GmbH)	USA	100.00%	-	100.00%
Motherson SAS Automotive Modules and Services Argentina S.A. (formerly known as SAS Automotriz Argentina S.A.) (Held by Motherson Sequencing and Assembly Services Global Group GmbH)	Argentina	100.00%	-	100.00%
Motherson SAS Turkey Otomotiv Servis Ticaret Limited Sirketi (formerly known as SAS Otosistem Teknik Sanayi ve Ticaret Limited Şirketi) (Held by Motherson Sequencing and Assembly Services Global Group GmbH)	Turkey	100.00%	-	100.00%
SAS Automotive Do Brazil Ltda. (Held by Motherson Sequencing and Assembly Services Global Group GmbH)	Brazil	100.00%	-	100.00%
SAS Automotive Systems S.A. de C.V. (Held by Motherson Sequencing and Assembly Services Global Group GmbH)	Mexico	100.00%	-	100.00%
Motherson SAS Automotive Parts and Modules Foshan Co., Ltd. (Held by Motherson Sequencing and Assembly Services Global Group GmbH)	China	100.00%	-	100.00%
Samvardhana Motherson Global FZE (sold effective 13 May 2024)	UAE	100.00%	-	100.00%
SMR Automotive Beijing Company Limited (held by SMR Hong Kong) {Liquidated w.e.f. 14 May 2024}	China	100.00%	-	100.00%

¹ application of section 264 (3) HGB German Commercial Code and application of section 291 (2) HGB German Commercial Code

² application of section 264 (3) HGB German Commercial Code

* SMP Deutschland GmbH has 50% of the voting rights plus one additional vote

** Represents one share held by Trustee

Joint ventures and Associates are as below:

Entity Name	Nature	Country	Shares held
Eissmann SMP Automotive Interieur Slovensko s.r.o.	Associate	Slovakia	49%
Ningbo SMR Huaxiang Automotive Mirrors Co. Limited	Joint Venture	China	50%
Chongqing SMR Huaxiang Automotive Products Limited	Joint Venture	China	50%
Tianjin SMR Huaxiang Automotive Parts Co., Ltd.	Joint Venture	China	50%
Nanchang JMCG Mekra Lang Vehicle Mirror Co., Ltd {w.e.f. 08 October 2022}	Joint Venture	China	50%
Hubei Zhengao PKC Automotive Wiring Company Ltd.	Associate	China	40%
Ichikoh Automotive Parts Co., Ltd., China {w.e.f. 10 August 2023}	Joint Venture	China	50%

Capital shares mentioned represent effective shareholding by the Group.

Hyperinflation

The financial statements (including comparative amounts, if applicable) of the group entities whose functional currencies are the currencies of hyperinflationary economies are adjusted in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period.

As the presentation currency of the group is that of a non-hyperinflationary economy, comparative amounts are not adjusted for changes in the price level or exchange rates in the current year. Differences between these comparative amounts and current year hyperinflation adjusted equity balances are recognised in other comprehensive income.

IAS 29 requires the financial statements of any entity whose functional currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy to be restated for changes in the general purchasing power of that currency.

With effect from July 1, 2018, the Argentina economy was considered to be hyperinflationary in accordance with the criteria in IAS 29 “Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies” (“IAS 29”).

With effect from April 01, 2022, Turkey is considered as Hyperinflationary economy for the purposed of IAS 29. The Group has applied the restatement of financial information of its entities in Turkey for the periods beginning April 01, 2022.

The results and financial position of the subsidiaries in Argentina and Turkey, whose functional currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, are first restated in accordance with IAS 29 and are then translated into the presentation currency.

All balance sheet items of entities in Turkey and Argentina have been segregated into monetary and non-monetary items. Monetary items are units of currency held, and assets and liabilities to be received or paid, in fixed or determinable number of units of currency. These monetary items are not restated because they are already expressed in terms of the current monetary unit. In a period of inflation, an entity holding an excess of monetary assets over monetary liabilities loses purchasing power, and an entity with an excess of monetary liabilities over monetary assets gains purchasing power, to the extent the assets and liabilities are not linked to a price level. The gain or loss on the net monetary position is included in profit or loss under Other operating expenses. The effect of inflation on the net monetary position of the Argentina and Turkey subsidiary for the year ended March 31, 2025 has been a gain of k€ 7,415 (March 31, 2024: loss of k€ 12,853).

Non-monetary assets and liabilities (items which are not already expressed in terms of the monetary unit) are restated by applying the relevant index. After the IAS 29 restatement of non-monetary assets, it is necessary to consider whether the restated amount of the asset might exceed its recoverable amount. Additionally, the application of IAS 29 results in the creation of temporary differences because while the book value of non-monetary assets is adjusted for inflation but not equivalent adjustment is made for tax purpose; the effect of such a temporary difference is a deferred tax liability.

A.6.2.4 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is the fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Following initial recognition, intangible assets with a finite useful life are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

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 each financial year end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing 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 income statement.

Goodwill is measured as described in note A.6.2.3. Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. Goodwill is not amortised, but it is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose. The units or groups of units are identified at the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes, being the operating segments.

Business, commercial rights and other rights

Separately acquired trademarks and licences are shown at historical cost. Trademarks, licenses and customer contracts acquired in a business combination are recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. They have a finite useful life and are subsequently carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Customer relationships

Customer relationships acquired in a business combination are recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. They have a finite useful life and are subsequently carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Research and development costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditure on an individual project is capitalised if it meets the definition of an intangible asset as well as the requirements for recognition as laid down in IAS 38. Costs not eligible for capitalisation are expensed off in the income statement.

The intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over their useful lives, beginning at the time the asset is first used and ending after a length of time usual for the asset in operation. The uniform useful lives applied within the Group are as follows:

Description	Useful life (in years)
Concessions, intellectual property, software and similar rights	1-3
Contracts with customers including engineering contract	3-11
Patents & Technologies	5-13

The useful life of customer contracts, engineering contracts as well as technology is the result of the analyses and average useful life of the contracts.

The amortisation methods, the usual useful lives and the residual values are reviewed annually.

A.6.2.5 Property, plant and equipment

A.6.2.5.1 Own assets

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost comprises the aggregate amount paid, and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset and includes costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended. When a major replacement is made, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in income statement as incurred.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

A.6.2.5.2 Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

Description	Useful life (in years)
Buildings	40 - 50
Machinery and other technical facilities	10 - 15
Tooling	01 - 07
Other plant and office equipment	05 - 15
Aircraft	20

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. No depreciation is charged on land as well as assets under construction.

A.6.2.6 Leases

The group leases land, buildings, offices, vehicles, IT & other equipment. Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The group has elected not to separate lease and non-lease components and instead accounts for these as a single lease component.

Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor. Leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable,
- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date,
- amounts expected to be payable by the group under residual value guarantees,
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the group is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the group exercising that option.

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the group, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

The group is exposed to potential future increases in variable lease payments based on an index or rate, which are not included in the lease liability until they take effect. When adjustments to lease payments based on an index or rate take effect, the lease liability is reassessed and adjusted against the right-of-use asset.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. Such costs are included in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.
- any initial direct costs, and
- restoration costs.

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the group is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life. The right-of-use buildings held by the group are not revalued.

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment for those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option. It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of IT equipment and smaller items of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Payments associated with short-term leases and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

Description	Useful life (in years)
Buildings	40 - 50
Machinery and other technical facilities	10 - 15
Vehicles	01 - 07
Other plant and office equipment	05 - 15

A.6.2.7 Investment Properties

Investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Transaction costs are included on initial measurement. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of Investment properties are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. The fair values of investment properties are disclosed in the notes. These are assessed using internationally accepted valuation methods. The fair values are calculated based on the income method and are supported by the results of the sales comparison method which compares a subject property's characteristics with those of comparable properties which have recently sold in similar transactions and uses multiples to calculate the fair value. Comparable characteristics that are used for the multiples are the construction level and the specific rent level. Depreciation is provided on investment property other than land, on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life which is 30 years.

Investment properties are derecognized when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in the income statement in the period of derecognition.

A.6.2.8 Impairment of non-financial assets

The group 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 group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an assets 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 group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the group'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 group 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.

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 group estimates the assets 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 or loss.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually as at March 31 of every year and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

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

A.6.2.9 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

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (designated equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

This category is the most relevant to the Group. The Group measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the

asset is derecognised, modified or impaired. The Group's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables.

Financial assets at fair value through OCI (debt instruments)

A financial asset 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.

Financial assets 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 group recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss. On derecognition 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 financial asset is reported as interest income in statement of profit and loss using the EIR method.

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to irrevocably classify equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation* and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the income statement when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortised cost, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the income statement. This category includes derivative instruments.

Derecognition

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 Group's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired Or
- The Group 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 Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a passthrough 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 Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Group 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 Group has retained.

As at March 31, 2025, the Group had an amount of €846 million (March 31, 2024: €868 million) of receivables derecognised from its balance sheet as the Group had substantially transferred all risks and rewards of ownership of these receivables to various financial institutions.

Impairment

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating Expected Credit Losses (ECLs). Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for any forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

In accordance with IFRS 9, the Group applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance,
- Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI,
- Lease receivables under IFRS 16,
- Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result, from transactions that are within the scope of IFRS15,
- Loan commitments which are not measured as at FVTPL,
- Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL.

The group follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and
- All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of IFRS 16.

The application of simplified approach does not require the group 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 group 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 group 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 group 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'.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the group combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

The Group 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 Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including 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 Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IFRS 9.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the income statement.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IFRS 9 are satisfied. The Group has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Group. 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 income statement. This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or

modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the income statement.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position 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.

A.6.2.9.1 Derivative financial instruments

The Group enters into derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure of foreign exchange, viz. foreign exchange forward contracts and cross currency swaps.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The accounting for subsequent changes in fair value depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged. The group designates certain derivatives as either: borrowing

- hedges of the fair value of recognised assets or liabilities or a firm commitment (fair value hedges).
- hedges of a particular risk associated with the cash flows of recognised assets and liabilities and highly probable forecast transactions (cash flow hedges), or
- hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation (net investment hedges).

At inception of the hedge relationship, the group documents the economic relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items including whether changes in the cash flows of the hedging instruments are expected to offset changes in the cash flows of hedged items. The group documents its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking its hedge transactions.

The fair values of derivative financial instruments designated in hedge relationships are disclosed in note A.6.6.3. Movements in the hedging reserve in shareholders' equity are shown in A.6.3.16. The full fair value of a hedging derivative is classified as a non-current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is more than 12 months; it is classified as a current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is less than 12 months. Trading derivatives are classified as a current asset or liability if these are expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date, else these are classified as non-current.

Cash flow hedges that qualify for hedge accounting

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in the cash flow hedge reserve within equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss, within other gains/(losses).

When forward contracts are used to hedge forecast transactions, the group generally designates the full change in fair value of the forward contract (including forward points) as the hedging instrument. In such cases, the gains or losses relating to the effective portion of the change in fair value of the entire forward contract are recognised in the cash flow hedge reserve within equity.

Amounts accumulated in equity are reclassified in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss, as follows:

- Where the hedged item subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset (such as inventory), both the deferred hedging gains and losses, are included within the initial cost of the asset. The deferred amounts are ultimately recognised in profit or loss as the hedged item affects profit or loss (for example through cost of sales).
- The gain or loss relating to the effective portion of the cross-currency interest rate swaps hedging foreign currency borrowings is recognised in profit or loss within finance cost at the same time as the interest expense on the hedged borrowings.

When a hedging instrument expires, or is sold or terminated, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative deferred gain or loss in equity at that time remains in equity until the forecast transaction occurs, resulting in the recognition of a non-financial asset such as inventory. When the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that were reported in equity are immediately reclassified to profit or loss.

Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting

Certain derivative instruments do not qualify for hedge accounting. Changes in the fair value of any derivative instrument that does not qualify for hedge accounting are recognised immediately in profit or loss and are included in other gains/(losses).

A.6.2.10 Inventories

Inventories are initially measured at cost, which comprises those costs directly attributable to the production process and an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity. This includes write-downs related to production and a reasonable proportion of the administrative and social security costs. Financing costs are not included in the acquisition or production costs. Costs for raw materials and supplies are determined using the moving weighted average prices.

Inventories are carried at the lower of the cost or net realisable value at the reporting date. The net realisable value is the estimated selling price that could be achieved in the course of normal business less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

A.6.2.11 Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Group has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, except for the agency services below, because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

A. Revenue from sale of components

Revenue from sale of components is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, which is generally on delivery of the component.

The Group considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In determining the transaction price for the sale of equipment, the Group considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

(i) Variable consideration

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Group estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Contracts for the sale of components provide customers with a customary right of return in case of defects, quality issues etc. The rights of return give rise to variable consideration. Revenue recognition in respect of price adjustments (i.e. cost escalation claims and/or other adjustments) is deferred until it is highly probable that revenue reversal would not occur and is usually supported by agreed arrangements with customer in form of purchase order or approval in writing.

The Group uses the expected value method to estimate the goods that will not be returned because this method best predicts the amount of variable consideration to which the Group will be entitled. The requirements in IFRS 15 on constraining estimates of variable consideration are also applied in order to determine the amount of variable consideration that can be included in the transaction price. For goods that are expected to be returned, instead of revenue, the Group recognises a refund liability. A right of return asset (and corresponding adjustment to cost of sales) is also recognised for the right to recover products from a customer.

Warranty obligations

The Group typically provides warranties for general repairs of defects that existed at the time of sale, as required by law. These assurance-type warranties are accounted for under IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

B. Revenue from assembly of components

The Group has contracts with customers to assemble, on their behalf, customised components from various parts procured from suppliers identified by the customer. The Group is acting as an agent in these arrangements.

When another party is involved in providing goods or services to its customer, the Group determines whether it is a principal or an agent in these transactions by evaluating the nature of its promise to the customer. The Group is a principal and records revenue on a gross basis if it controls the promised goods or services before transferring them to the customer. However, if the Group's role is only to arrange for another entity to provide the goods or services, then the Group is an agent and will need to record revenue at the net amount that it retains for its agency services.

C. Revenue from development of tools

The Group develops customised tooling for its customers and recognises its revenue over time using an input method to measure progress towards complete satisfaction of the tool development.

The Group recognises revenue from development of tools over time if it can reasonably measure its progress towards complete satisfaction of the performance obligation.

In some circumstances, the Group may not be able to reasonably measure the outcome of a performance obligation, but the Group expects to recover the costs incurred in satisfying the performance obligation. In those circumstances, the Group recognises revenue only to the extent of the costs incurred until such time that it can reasonably measure the outcome of the performance obligation.

D. Costs to obtain a contract

Such costs are recognised as an asset if there are future economic benefits associated with such costs. These are amortised systematically to match the benefits and such amortisation is netted off with revenue. Such assets are presented as Unamortised Expenditure in Note A.6.3.7 and classified as current and non-current based on the expected amortisation period. In cases where future economic benefits cannot be determined such costs are expensed off as incurred. Amounts unpaid towards such costs are recorded under other liabilities as "Amounts payable to obtain contracts" in Note A.6.3.15.

E. Judgments applied in determining amount and timing of revenue

The Group applied the following judgements that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from contracts with customers:

Determining the timing of satisfaction of tooling development

The Group concluded that revenue for development of tooling is to be recognised over time because the Group's performance does not create asset with an alternative use to the Group since the tools are customised for each customer and the Group has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

The Group determined that the input method is the best method in measuring progress of the tooling development because there is a direct relationship between the Group's effort (i.e., costs incurred) and the transfer of tooling to the customer. The Group recognises revenue on the basis of the total costs incurred relative to the total expected costs to complete the tool.

Principal versus agent considerations

The Group enters into contracts with its customers to assemble, on their behalf, customised components using various parts procured from suppliers identified by the customer. Under these

contracts, the Group provides assembly services (i.e., coordinating the procurement of various parts from the identified suppliers and combining or assembling them into components as desired by the customer). The Group determined that it does not control the goods before they are transferred to customers, and it does not have the ability to direct the use of the component or obtain benefits from the component. The following factors indicate that the Group does not control the goods before they are being transferred to customers. Therefore, the Group determined that it is an agent in these contracts.

- The Group is not primarily responsible for fulfilling the promise to provide the specified equipment.
- The Group does not have inventory risk before or after the specified component has been transferred to the customer as it purchases various parts on just-in-time basis and only upon contract of the customer.
- The Group has no discretion in establishing the price for the specified component. The Group's consideration in these contracts is only based on the difference between the maximum purchase price quoted by the customer and the cost of various parts purchased from the suppliers.
- In addition, the Group concluded that it transfers control over its services (i.e., assembling the component from various parts), over a period of time, upon receipt by the customer of the component, because this is when the customer benefits from the Group's agency service.

Consideration of significant financing component in a contract

The Group develops customised tooling and secondary equipment's for which the manufacturing lead time after signing the contract is usually more than one year. This type of contract includes two payment options for the customer, i.e., payment of the transaction price equal to the cash selling price upon delivery of the tooling, as adjusted by advance(s) received or payment of the transaction price as part of the component's selling price. The Group concluded that there is a significant financing component for those contracts where the customer elects to pay along with the component's selling price considering the length of time between the transfer of tooling and secondary equipment and the recovery of transaction price from the customer, as well as the prevailing interest rates in the market.

In determining the interest to be applied to the amount of consideration, the Group concluded that the interest rate implicit in the contract (i.e., the interest rate that discounts the cash selling price of the equipment to the amount paid in advance) is appropriate because this is commensurate with the rate that would be reflected in a separate financing transaction between the entity and its customer at contract inception.

A.6.2.12 Contract Balances

Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. They are generally due for settlement within one year or within the normal operating cycle and therefore are all classified as current. Where the settlement is due after one year or after the normal operating cycle, they are classified as non-current. Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognised at fair value. The group holds the trade receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Trade receivables are disclosed in Note A.6.3.7.

For information about the impairment of trade receivables, refer Note A.6.2.9.

Contract Assets

A contract asset is the entity's right to consideration in exchange for goods or services that the entity has transferred to the customer. A contract asset becomes a receivable when the entity's right to consideration is unconditional, which is the case when only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due. The impairment of contract assets is measured, presented and disclosed on the same basis as trade receivables. The Group's contract assets are disclosed in Note A.6.3.7 as Unbilled Receivables.

Contract Liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Group transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Group performs under the contract. Contract Liabilities are disclosed in Note A.6.3.15 as Advances received from customers.

Impairment

An impairment is recognised to the extent that the carrying amount of a receivable or asset relating to contracts with customers:

- (a) the remaining amount of consideration that the Group expects to receive in exchange for the goods or services to which such asset relates; less
- (b) the costs that relate directly to providing those goods or services and that have not been recognised as expenses.

A.6.2.13 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity three months or less. Because of the short term nature of Cash and cash equivalent, the Group recognises these at its contractual par-amount. Similar to trade receivables, the Cash and cash equivalent involves one single cash flow which is the repayment of the principal. Therefore, the cash flows resulting from the receivables meet the Solely Payments of Principal and Interest

(SPPI) test of payments of principal and interest despite the interest component being zero. The Group holds these balances in order to collect contractual cash flows. Cash and cash equivalent is therefore classified as measured at amortised cost. Cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the general approach. However, due to the fact that Cash and cash equivalent is repayable on demand, 12-month and lifetime expected losses are the same. The expected credit losses are considered insignificant. Cash balances subject to cash pooling arrangements are presented gross in the consolidated statement of financial position unless the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

A.6.2.14 Income taxes

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 for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

Current taxes are those taxes foreseeably payable on a year's taxable income in accordance with the statutory tax rates or tax rates that had been substantially adopted as of the reporting date, as well as all adjustments to payable taxes in relation to previous reporting periods. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. Where appropriate, the Group recognises a liability if it assesses that its tax positions may be challenged by the authorities and are more likely than not to result in an outflow of taxes, such liabilities are recorded as current tax liabilities in the financial position.

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 consolidated financial statements.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences between the carrying amount as per IFRS and the relevant tax assessment basis.

Deferred tax liabilities are not recognised when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax liabilities are not recognised for temporary differences ("outside-basis differences") if the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax liabilities for dividends from subsidiaries will be recognised if the parent company determines that the profits of the respective subsidiary will be distributed in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets contain tax assets that are derived from the expected utilization of unused tax losses and unused tax credits, unless it is improbable that the future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries and associates and interest in joint arrangements where it is not probable that the differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will not be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

Deferred taxes are calculated on the basis of the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized and the liability is settled, based on the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period in the respective country.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

Income taxes for the annual result reported in the income statement comprise current taxes and deferred taxes. Income taxes are recorded in the income statement unless they relate to items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income. In this case, the income taxes incurred are also recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

A.6.2.15 Provisions

A.6.2.15.1 Employee benefits

(i) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and accumulating sick leave 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.

(ii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

In some countries, the group also has liabilities for long service leave and annual leave that are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. These obligations are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting period of high-quality corporate bonds with terms and currencies that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit or loss.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

(iii) Post-employment obligations

Pension Obligations

Companies within the Group operate various pension schemes. The schemes are generally funded through payments to insurance companies or trustee-administered funds. The Group has both defined benefit and defined contribution plans.

The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension 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 defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension obligation. In countries where there is no deep market in such bonds, the market rates on government bonds are used.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in finance costs in the income statement.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

When a settlement or a curtailment occurs, the obligation and related plan assets are re-measured using current actuarial assumptions and the resultant gain or loss is recognised in the income statement during the period in which the settlement or curtailment occurs.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service costs.

The value of a net pension benefit asset is restricted to the present value of any amount the Group expects to recover by way of refunds from the plan or reductions in the future contributions after considering any legal or contractual minimum funding requirements. The minimum funding requirements stipulate a minimum amount or level of contributions that must be made to a plan over a given period and may limit the ability of the entity to reduce future contributions and considered respectively in determining the economic benefit from the plan.

For defined contribution plans, the Group pays contributions to publicly or privately administered plans on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Group has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if

the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

A.6.2.15.2 Warranties

A provision is recognised for expected warranty claims on products sold during the year, based on past experience of the level of repairs and returns although it is expected that most of these costs will be paid out in the next financial year. Assumptions used to calculate the provision for warranties were based on current sales levels and current information available about returns based on the warranty period for all products sold.

A.6.2.15.3 Provision for onerous contracts

An onerous contract is a contract in which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it. The Group at the end of every reporting period conducts the onerous contract test per the provisions of IAS 37 by comparing the remaining costs to be incurred under the contract with the related revenue of the contract. Where the costs of a contract increase the related revenue of the contract, the Group makes a provision for the difference.

A.6.2.15.4 Other provisions

Provisions are recognised to accommodate the possibility that current legal or constructive obligations against third parties resulting from a past event exist, and that it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and that the amount of these obligations can be estimated reliably.

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

A.6.2.16 Grants from governments and public institutions

Government grants are recognised when it is reasonable to expect that the grants will be received and that all related conditions will be met, usually on submission of a valid claim for payment. Government grants in respect of capital expenditure are credited to the acquisition costs of the respective fixed asset and thus are released as income over the expected useful lives of the relevant assets. Government grants relating to costs / revenue nature are deferred and recognised in the income statement over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate in which case they are netted off with the associated costs, in cases where grants cannot be associated with a particular item of cost, they are presented in the income statement as Other operating income.

Grants from public institutions are accounted for in a manner similar to the accounting for government grants, if the grants are comparable to government grants in their nature and the conditions related to these grants are satisfied.

A.6.2.17 Borrowings and borrowing costs

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortized cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction

costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

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

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities based on the contractual maturity unless the group expects and has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

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

A.6.2.18 Recognition of income and expenses

Operating expenses are recognised when goods or services are used or when the expense is incurred.

Interest is recognised using the effective interest method as an expense or income for the period in which it occurs. Interest payments for lease liabilities are calculated by breaking down the lease payments into financing costs and redemption payments for the remainder of the liability and spreading the financing costs over the periods covered by the term of the leasing agreement. This allows a constant, periodic interest rate for the remainder of the liability to be calculated.

Rental income arising from investment properties given under operating leases is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of profit and loss.

Rental income is recognised over the period for which the investment property is given on rent.

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

Royalty income is recognized in on an accrual basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreements.

A.6.2.19 Segment information

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The management and supervisory board of The Group assesses financial performance and position of the Group and makes strategic decisions. The management and supervisory board which consists of chief executive officer, chief operating officer and head of strategy has been identified as chief operating decision maker. Refer note A.6.6.4 for more details.

A.6.2.20 Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

For loans and similar liabilities subject to covenant requirements, covenants do not affect classification of a liability as current or non-current at the reporting date if the entity must only comply with the covenants after the reporting date. However, if the entity must comply with a covenant either on or before the reporting date, this is considered in the classification as current or non-current even if the covenant is only tested for compliance after the reporting date.

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

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

A.6.2.21 Accounting estimates and evaluations

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future and makes significant judgements in the process of application of accounting policies. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below:

- Determination of the useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (see A.6.3.2 and A.6.3.4).
- Determination of fair value of derivatives and investment in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (see A.6.2.9).
- Impairment of assets recognised for customer and engineering agreements as well as technology and property, plant and equipment, particularly with regard to their underlying cash flow forecasts and discount rates (see A.6.3.2 and A.6.3.4).
- Estimation of fair values of assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination. Such estimation makes use of inputs such as forecast of operating margins and future cash flows, long term annual growth rate, weighted average cost of capital, terminal value, amongst others. (see A.6.3.1)
- Determination of the level of completion, the contract revenues and contract costs of engineering contracts. The Group uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for its fixed price contracts to deliver engineering services. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Group to estimate the services performed to date as a proportion of the total services to be performed. (see A.6.3.15).
- Valuation of recoverable income tax assets especially with respect to deferred tax assets on tax loss carry forwards. The Group is subject to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions. Significant judgement is required in determining the worldwide provision for income taxes. The Group recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the period in which such determination is made. (see A.6.5).
- Recognition and presentation of provisions and liabilities for pensions and other post-employment benefits. The present value of the pension obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost (income) for pensions include the discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of pension obligations. The Group determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the pension obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Group considers the interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension obligation. Other key assumptions for pension obligations are based in part on current market conditions. (see A.6.2.15.1).
- Recognition and presentation of provisions and liabilities and to the probability of expenses arising from warranty claims and claims from legal disputes. (see A.6.2.15).

These estimates and assumptions are based on the latest information available at the time that the consolidated financial statements were prepared. The assumptions and estimates are checked and updated regularly to accommodate any actual developments that may arise.

A.6.2.22 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

New standards and amendments effective from April 01, 2024

The group has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for its annual reporting period commencing April 01, 2024:

- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current liabilities with covenants – Amendments to IAS 1;
- Lease Liability in Sale and Leaseback – Amendments to IFRS 16; and
- Supplier Finance Arrangements – Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7.

As a result of the adoption of the amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7, the group provided new disclosures for liabilities under supplier finance arrangements as well as the associated cash flows.

The amendments listed above did not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

Forthcoming requirements

Amendments to IAS 21 -- Lack of Exchangeability (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025)

In August 2023, the IASB amended IAS 21 to help entities to determine whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency, and which spot exchange rate to use when it is not. The Group does not expect these amendments to have a material impact on its operations or financial statements.

Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026)

On 30 May 2024, the IASB issued targeted amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 to respond to recent questions arising in practice, and to include new requirements not only for financial institutions but also for corporate entities. These amendments:

- clarify the date of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system;
- clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion;
- add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change cashflows (such as some financial instruments with features linked to the achievement of environment, social and governance targets); and
- update the disclosures for equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The Group does not expect these amendments to have a material impact on its operations or financial statements.

Amendments to IFRS 9 : Nature-dependent electricity contracts

International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has amended IFRS 9. The amendments include guidance on:

- the 'own-use' exemption for purchasers of electricity under such PPAs; and
- hedge accounting requirements for companies that hedge their purchases or sales of electricity using PPAs.

The IASB has also added new disclosure requirements for certain PPAs to IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* and IFRS 19 *Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures*. The amendments apply for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. The Group does not currently have any such contracts.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027)

IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1 Presentation of financial statements, introducing new requirements that will help to achieve comparability of the financial performance of similar entities and provide more relevant information and transparency to users. Even though IFRS 18 will not impact the recognition or measurement of items in the financial statements, its impacts on presentation and disclosure are expected to be pervasive, in particular those related to the statement of financial performance and providing management-defined performance measures within the financial statements.

Management is currently assessing the detailed implications of applying the new standard on the group's consolidated financial statements. From the high-level preliminary assessment performed, the following potential impacts have been identified:

- Although the adoption of IFRS 18 will have no impact on the group's net profit, the group expects that grouping items of income and expenses in the statement of profit or loss into the new categories will impact how operating profit is calculated and reported. From the high-level impact assessment that the group has performed, the following items might potentially impact operating profit:
 - Foreign exchange differences currently aggregated in the line item 'Foreign exchange loss (net) and Foreign Exchange Gain (Net)' in operating profit might need to be disaggregated, with some foreign exchange gains or losses presented below operating profit.
 - IFRS 18 has specific requirements on the category in which derivative gains or losses are recognised – which is the same category as the income and expenses affected by the risk that the derivative is used to manage. Although the group currently recognises some gains or losses in operating profit and others in finance costs, there might be a change to where these gains or losses are recognised, and the group is currently evaluating the need for change.
- The line items presented on the primary financial statements might change as a result of the application of the concept of 'useful structured summary' and the enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation. In addition, since goodwill will be required to be separately

presented in the statement of financial position, the group will disaggregate goodwill and other intangible assets and present them separately in the statement of financial position.

- The group does not expect there to be a significant change in the information that is currently disclosed in the notes because the requirement to disclose material information remains unchanged; however, the way in which the information is grouped might change as a result of the aggregation/disaggregation principles. In addition, there will be significant new disclosures required for:
 - management-defined performance measures;
 - a break-down of the nature of expenses for line items presented by function in the operating category of the statement of profit or loss – this break-down is only required for certain nature expenses; and
 - for the first annual period of application of IFRS 18, a reconciliation for each line item in the statement of profit or loss between the restated amounts presented by applying IFRS 18 and the amounts previously presented applying IAS 1.

The group will apply the new standard from its mandatory effective date of April 01, 2027. Retrospective application is required, and so the comparative information for the financial year ending March 31, 2027 will be restated in accordance with IFRS 18.

A.6.3 Disclosures regarding the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

A.6.3.1 Business Combination

A. Business combinations during the current period

Acquisition of Lumen Group:

On December 15, 2023 the Group through its subsidiary SMR Holding Australia Pty Limited. signed share purchase agreement for acquisition 100% stake of Lumen Australia Pty Ltd., Lumen International Holdings Pty Ltd (which further holds 100% in Lumen North America, Lumen Thailand, Lumen Europe and 90% in Lumen South Africa), Lumen Engineering Solutions Pty Ltd and Lumen Special Conversions Pty Ltd. ("Lumen Group") and the transaction was completed on April 8, 2024. Lumen Group is a global designer, manufacturer and supplier of OEM-certified automotive parts, accessories and dealer-fit products. The company has approx. 500 employees across Australia, New Zealand, USA, South Africa, Thailand and Poland.

The transaction will help Group to gain entry into the OEM branded genuine accessories segment, which is a highly lucrative segment globally. Group will also be able to explore this untapped business potential with opportunities for upselling from its global locations to other OEMs. This business forms part of other segment except for the business in Thailand which forms part of Wiring Harness division.

Total purchase consideration was AUD 81.7 million including AUD 2.2 Mn agreed payouts based on operational performance as applicable.

The following table summarises the recognised amounts of identifiable assets and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition.

Particulars	Amount (€000s)
Purchase Consideration	49,689
Recognised amounts of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed	
Property, plant and equipment	4,600
Intangible Assets	506
Right of use assets	6,308
Cash and cash equivalents	6,583
Net working capital	15,640
Customer Relationship	12,805
Lease liabilities	(6,384)
Borrowings	(12,780)
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	(425)
Total identifiable net assets	26,853
-thereof attributable to non-controlling interests at subsidiaries	(1,074)
Total identifiable net assets attributable to the Group	25,779
Excess of purchase consideration over identifiable net assets	23,910
Total	49,689

Other information –

- (i) The Group recognised Goodwill of k€ 23,910 on account of difference between the fair value over identifiable net assets assumed on acquisition. The goodwill is attributable to the workforce and the high profitability of the acquired business. It will not be deductible for tax purposes.
- (ii) The group recognises non-controlling interests in an acquired entity either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquired entity's net identifiable assets. This decision is made on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis. For the non-controlling interests in Lumen, the group elected to recognise the non-controlling interests at its proportionate share of the acquired net identifiable assets.
- (iii) The acquired assets and liabilities have been included in the financial statements at their respective fair values as of the date of acquisition based on purchase price allocation. The fair value of acquired property, plant and equipment and intangible assets might be updated during the measurement period as permitted under IFRS 3 Business combination.
- (iv) The fair values of receivables and other financial assets acquired represent the gross actual contractual amounts expected to be recovered and no further allowance for non-collection is deemed necessary.
- (v) The acquired business contributed k€ 75,019 of revenues and k€ 9,680 to the earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation to the Group for the period since acquisition to March 31, 2025.

Acquisition of AD Industries Group

On May 10, 2024 the Group acquired a 100% stake in SSCP Aero Topco SAS (“Topco”), a French company that holds indirectly 100% share capital of AD Industrie SAS (“Opco”) and of its French, Moroccan and Tunisian subsidiaries. engaged mainly in the business of manufacturing of components for aircraft engines and medical devices.

The acquisition of ADI Group is a step in the direction of Motherson Group’s Vision 2025 with diversification in non-auto business. The acquired business forms part of “Aerospace” business division which is reported under other segment.

The key benefits of the acquisition are summarized below:

- Access to state of art capabilities across sheet metal fabrication, hard metal machining and composites.
 - Strategic footprint with close proximity to customer and best cost locations such as Morocco
- Significant opportunities in Health and Medical with utilization of composite capabilities to create new products and target new applications.

The following table summarises the recognised amounts of identifiable assets and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition.

Particulars	Amount (€000s)
Purchase Consideration	31,350
Recognised amounts of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed	
Property, plant and equipment	51,465
Right of Use assets	5,791
Customer relationship	16,800
Other intangible assets	1,586
Cash and cash equivalents	4,278
Inventories	67,607
Trade receivables	7,310
Other current assets	10,200
Deferred tax assets (net)	5,526
Borrowings	(114,840)
Lease liabilities	(6,159)
Trade payables	(26,112)
Other liabilities	(33,592)
Total identifiable net assets	(10,140)
Excess of purchase consideration over identifiable net assets	41,490
Total	31,350

Other information –

- The Group recognised Goodwill of k€ 41,490 on account of difference between the fair value over identifiable net assets assumed on acquisition. The goodwill is attributable to the workforce and the high profitability of the acquired business. It will not be deductible for tax purposes.

- (ii) The acquired assets and liabilities have been included in the financial statements at their respective fair values as of the date of acquisition based on purchase price allocation. The fair value of acquired property, plant and equipment and intangible assets might be updated during the measurement period as permitted under IFRS 3 Business combination.
- (iii) The fair values of receivables and other financial assets acquired represent the gross actual contractual amounts expected to be recovered and no further allowance for non-collection is deemed necessary.
- (iv) The acquired business contributed k€ 137,087 of revenues and k€ 5,666 to the earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation to the Group for the period since acquisition to March 31, 2025.
- (v) An additional potential payment of up €1 million (already included in the purchase consideration above) was recognised for performance-based payout and holdback that might be payable based on agreed commercial conditions.

Acquisition of Atsumitec Co., Ltd Japan

Between March 24-26, 2025, the Group acquired 95% stake in Atsumitec Co. Ltd., Japan ("Atsumitec") and 49% stake in PT. Atsumitec Indonesia, held 51% by Atsumitec. The transaction emphasises Motherson's commitment to be a globally preferred sustainable solutions provider for the automotive industry.

As a worldwide strategic supplier to Honda Motor with a fully aligned footprint, Atsumitec supports Honda Motor in supplying a wide range of high precision machined components such as gear shifters, chassis and transmission parts for 4W and 2W at each manufacturing location. The strong relationship has been forged on the back of decades of excelling on Honda Motor's strict technical and quality expectations. This business forms part of the Precision Metals and Module Division.

The following table summarises the recognised amounts of identifiable assets and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition.

Particulars	Amount (€000s)
Purchase Consideration	37,624
Recognised amounts of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed	
Property, plant and equipment	30,447
Intangible assets	183
Right of use assets	9,601
Non-current Investment	571
Deferred tax Assets	4,951
Current Investment	201
Inventories	39,239
Trade receivables	42,852
Cash and cash equivalents	73,217
Other receivables and assets	11,805
Lease Liabilities	(1,749)
Borrowings	(17,974)
Trade payables and other liabilities	(43,981)
Current tax liabilities	(2,683)
Deferred tax liabilities	(9,767)
Total identifiable net assets	136,913
<i>- thereof attributable to non-controlling interests</i>	<i>(10,982)</i>
Total identifiable net assets attributable to the Group	125,931
Excess of identifiable net assets over purchase consideration	(88,307)
Total	37,624

Other information –

- (i) The Group recognised gain on bargain purchase amounting to k€ 88,307 on account of difference between the fair value over identifiable net assets assumed on acquisition and purchase consideration.
- (ii) The acquired assets and liabilities have been included in the financial statements at their respective fair values as of the date of acquisition based on preliminary purchase price allocation. The fair value of acquired property, plant and equipment and intangible

assets may be updated during the measurement period as permitted under IFRS3 - Business combination.

- (iii) The group recognises non-controlling interests in an acquired entity either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquired entity's net identifiable assets. This decision is made on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis. For the non-controlling interests in Atsumitec, the group elected to recognise the non-controlling interests at its proportionate share of the acquired net identifiable assets.
- (iv) The share sale and purchase agreement provide for a put option to seller for remaining 5% shares of the Atsumitec Co., Ltd which can be exercised after a period of 3 years from the date of closing of the transaction. For the preparation of these consolidated financial statements, due to the existence of option, non-controlling interest of 5% is excluded from equity and recognised as a financial liability under Other Liabilities.
- (v) The fair values of receivables and other financial assets acquired represent the actual amounts expected to be recovered and no further allowance is deemed necessary.
- (vi) Gain on bargain purchase in relation to the acquisition of Atsumitec Co. is a result of the combination of the Group's position and ability to manage and grow the business by taking benefit from technologies and larger customer base of the Group, expected future degrowth owing to electrification of vehicles produced by Honda resulting into challenges and potential costs to support the continuity of the businesses in future which are not determinable or measurable at the date of acquisition. These matters together with the fact that there were limited number of potential buyers involved in the transaction provided competitive edge to achieve a beneficial transaction.

Acquisition of assets of Prysm Systems Inc.

On January 29, 2025, the Group through its subsidiary MSSL Consolidated Inc (MSSL), acquired substantially all the assets of Prysm Systems, Inc (Prysm) in a public auction. MSSL was the senior secured lender with Prysm as the borrower. MSSL had a valid, perfected, continuing and enforceable lien on and security interest in all of Prysm's assets as collateral for the loans. As the result of the occurrence and continuance of numerous events of default under the secured notes, on January 29, 2025, MSSL conducted a public auction under Section 9-610 of the Uniform Commercial Code. At the public auction, MSSL bid a portion of the secured obligations outstanding (US\$2,000,000) under the secured notes towards the acquisition of the collateral and foreclosed upon and acquired all of the assets of Prysm. Following the foreclosure, MSSL contributed 100% of the foreclosed collateral to a newly formed entity Motherson Prysm Inc (MPI). MPI is engaged in the business of design development, manufacturing and sale of large format touch enabled display screens with collaborative software.

The following table summarises the recognised amounts of identifiable assets and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition.

Particulars	Amount (€000s)
Purchase Consideration	1,919
Recognised amounts of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed	
Property, plant and equipment	1,148
Receivables	585
Inventory	191
Cash and cash equivalents	645
Other assets	1,015
Trade payable & Other Liabilities	(3,166)
Total identifiable net assets	418
Excess of purchase consideration over identifiable net assets	1,501
Total	1,919

Other information –

- (i) The Group recognised goodwill of k€1,501 on account of difference between the fair value over identifiable net assets assumed on acquisition. The goodwill is attributable to the workforce and the intellectual property related to the acquired assets. It will not be deductible for tax purposes.
- (ii) The acquired assets and liabilities have been included in the financial statements at their respective fair values as of the date of acquisition based on preliminary purchase price allocation. The fair value of acquired property, plant and equipment and intangible assets may be updated during the measurement period as permitted under IFRS3 Business combination.
- (iii) The fair values of receivables and other financial assets acquired represent the gross actual contractual amounts expected to be recovered and no further allowance for non-collection is deemed necessary.

B. Business combinations during the previous year

Acquisition of assets of Bolta US Ltd.

On March 24, 2023, the Group through its subsidiary SMP Automotive Systems Alabama Inc., signed asset purchase agreement for acquisition of substantially all the assets of Bolta US Ltd., and the transaction was completed on April 17, 2023. Bolta US Ltd. is a large automotive supplier engaged in the manufacturing and sale of chrome plated exterior and interior polymer components for automotive applications. Acquisition of Bolta will enable vertical integration, adding new product in the existing portfolio thereby strengthening our product offerings in the US region, opportunity to expand this to other parts of the world to other customers. This will form part of Modules & Polymer Products Division.

The following table summarises the recognised amounts of identifiable assets and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition.

Particulars	Amount (€000s)
Purchase Consideration	14,681
Recognised amounts of identifiable assets acquired, and liabilities assumed	
Property, plant and equipment	12,168
Inventories	3,372
Total identifiable net assets	15,540
Excess of identifiable net assets over purchase consideration	(859)
Total	14,681

- The Group recognised gain on bargain purchase of k€ 859 on account of excess of fair value over identifiable net assets assumed on acquisition.
- The acquired assets and liabilities have been included in the financial statements at their respective fair values as of the date of acquisition based on purchase price allocation.

Acquisition of Mirror business of Ichikoh Industries

On August 01, 2023, the Group completed acquisition of 100% equity share capital of Misato Industries Co. Ltd., Japan (MICL) and Ichikoh (Wuxi) Automotive Parts Co., Ltd., China (IWAP) from Ichikoh Industries (a subsidiary of Valeo SE) at a purchase consideration of k€ 26,337. Both MICL and IWAP are engaged in manufacturing of automotive mirrors and associated products and form part of Vision Systems division.

This acquisition will be a major milestone in the group's relationship with Japan which began in 1983 with its first collaboration. As the 3rd largest automotive production hub with strong technology leadership, Japan remains a key target market for the group.

To further simplify the structure, leverage greater synergies with the existing footprint and to consolidate the Vision Systems business in China, the Group on August 10, 2023 entered into a share transfer agreement with Ningbo SMR Huaxiang Automotive Mirrors Co. Ltd., China ("SMR NBHX") to transfer entire share capital of IWAP to SMR NBHX. SMR NBHX is Group's 50:50 joint venture with Ningbo Huaxiang Electronics Co. Ltd. ("NBHX") at a value of k€ 23,419.

As a result of this share transfer agreement, investment in IWAP is treated a joint venture and accounted for using equity method in the consolidated financial statements.

The following table summarises the recognised amounts of identifiable assets and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition with respect to Misato Industries Co. Ltd., Japan.

Particulars	Amount (€000s)
Purchase Consideration	1,635
Recognised amounts of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed	
Property, plant and equipment	12,993
Cash and cash equivalents	2,127
Inventories	9,498
Other assets and liabilities (net)	(23,156)
Deferred tax assets (net)	914
Total identifiable net assets	2,376
Excess of identifiable net assets over purchase consideration	(741)
Total	1,635

Other information –

- (i) The Group recognised gain on bargain purchase amounting to k€741 (March 31, 2024: k€ 5,040) on account of difference between the fair value over identifiable net assets assumed on acquisition and purchase consideration. The change in gain on bargain purchase from March 31, 2024 has been recorded in the income statement for the year ended March 31, 2025.
- (ii) The acquired assets and liabilities have been included in the financial statements at their respective fair values as of the date of acquisition based on purchase price allocation.

Acquisition of SAS Autosystemtechnik GmbH

On July 31, 2023, the the Group acquired a 100% stake of SAS Autosystemtechnik GmbH (MSAS) from Faurecia. MSAS is a leading global provider of assembly and logistics services for the automotive industry. This strong market position is founded on deep technical expertise. It has strong customer relationships with leading European and American OEMs, some of which span almost 3 decades.

The transaction will be another step further enhancing Motherson's integration in the global automotive supply chain and increase its customer proximity. With its strong capabilities in assembly, automation and logistics, MSAS is well positioned to benefit from the secular trend of outsourcing of module assembly by OEMs to trusted suppliers. MSAS forms part of the newly formed Integrated Assemblies Division.

The following table summarises the recognised amounts of identifiable assets and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition with respect to SAS Autosystemtechnik GmbH.

Particulars	Amount (€000s)
Purchase Consideration	402,001
Recognised amounts of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed	
Property, plant and equipment	123,279
Intangible Assets	112,991
Right of use assets	77,123
Cash and cash equivalents	110,650
Inventories	50,712
Trade receivables	626,606
Other receivables	116,211
Deferred tax Assets	12,638
Borrowings	(86,985)
Lease liabilities	(76,311)
Trade payables	(636,481)
Deferred tax liabilities	(21,566)
Other liabilities	(201,381)
Total identifiable net assets	207,486
Excess of purchase consideration over identifiable net assets	194,515
Total	402,001

Other information –

- (i) The Group recognised Goodwill of k€ 194,515 on account of difference between the fair value over identifiable net assets assumed on acquisition. The goodwill is attributable to the workforce and the expected synergies with the acquired business and other similar intangible assets that do not qualify for separate recognition.
- (ii) The acquired assets and liabilities have been included in the financial statements at their respective fair values as of the date of acquisition based on purchase price allocation. There

has been no changes to identified values since March 31, 2024 until the end of measurement period.

- (iii) The fair values of receivables and other financial assets acquired represent the actual amounts expected to be recovered and no further allowance is deemed necessary.

Acquisition of Deltacarb SA

On December 15, 2023, the Group acquired a 100% stake in Deltacarb SA, headquartered in Switzerland. Deltacarb SA specializes in engineering, manufacturing, and distributing both special and standard tungsten carbide-based products utilized across various industrial sectors, including stamping, wear-resistant parts, metalworking, and mining. The transaction is highly synergistic and provides Motherson with specific technology and know-how of tungsten carbide to engineer and manufacture precision parts required in a variety of industries. This will form part of other segment.

The following table summarises the recognised amounts of identifiable assets and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition.

Particulars	Amount (€000s)
Purchase Consideration	4,268
Recognised amounts of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed	
Property, plant and equipment	903
Intangible Assets	38
Right of use assets	760
Cash and cash equivalents	197
Inventories	1,765
Trade receivables	727
Borrowings	(860)
Lease liabilities	(813)
Trade payables	(869)
Other liabilities	(535)
Total identifiable net assets	1,313
Excess of purchase consideration over identifiable net assets	2,955
Total	4,268

Other information –

- (i) The Group recognised Goodwill of k€ 2,955 on account of difference between the fair value over identifiable net assets assumed on acquisition. The goodwill is attributable to the workforce and the high profitability of the acquired business. It will not be deductible for tax purposes.
- (ii) The acquired assets and liabilities have been included in the financial statements at their respective fair values as of the date of acquisition based on purchase price allocation. There has been no changes to identified values since March 31, 2024 until the end of measurement period.

- (iii) The fair values of receivables and other financial assets acquired represent the actual amounts expected to be recovered and no further allowance is deemed necessary.

Acquisition of Dr Schneider Group

On October 02, 2023, the Group acquired the German assets of the Dr. Schneider group entities from the insolvency administrator and 100% stake in the non-German subsidiaries of Dr. Schneider Holding GmbH. Dr. Schneider Group is a manufacturer of high-end, innovative, and integrated electronic interior polymer components and systems, such as smart surfaces and lighting modules. The company is a technology leader in air-vents, decorative interior polymer components with illumination and has strong presence in premium vehicles.

With this acquisition, the Group will also gain access to innovative electronic interior polymer components and can offer these innovations and technologies to other emerging countries and to medium segment customers by leveraging its existing global footprints and customer relationships. This will form part of the Modules & Polymer Products Division.

The following table summarises the recognised amounts of identifiable assets and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition.

Particulars	Amount (€000s)
Purchase Consideration	70,843
Recognised amounts of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed	
Property, plant and equipment	45,181
Intangible assets	1,835
Right of use assets	14,474
Cash and cash equivalents	8,504
Inventories	40,955
Trade receivables	17,570
Deferred tax assets	7,906
Other receivables and assets	23,031
Borrowings	(11,093)
Lease liabilities	(14,573)
Trade payables and other liabilities	(50,469)
Deferred tax liabilities	(1,193)
Current tax liabilities	(6,416)
Total identifiable net assets	75,712
Excess of identifiable net assets over purchase consideration	(4,869)
Total	70,843

Other information –

- (i) The Group recognised gain on bargain purchase amounting to k€4,869 (March 31, 2024 : k€ 8,569) on account of difference between the fair value over identifiable net assets assumed on acquisition and purchase consideration. The change in gain on bargain purchase from March 31, 2024 resulted from recognising additional payment consideration and has been recorded in the income statement for the year ended March 31, 2025.
- (ii) The acquired assets and liabilities have been included in the financial statements at their respective fair values as of the date of acquisition based on purchase price allocation. There has been no changes to identified values since March 31, 2024 until the end of measurement period.
- (iii) The fair values of receivables and other financial assets acquired represent the actual amounts expected to be recovered and no further allowance is deemed necessary.

Acquisition of Yachiyo Industries Ltd., Japan

On March 26, 2024, the Group acquired 81% stake in Yachiyo's 4W (Y4W) Business from Honda Motor. The transaction emphasises Motherson's commitment to be a globally preferred sustainable solutions provider for the automotive industry.

As a worldwide strategic supplier to Honda Motor with a fully aligned footprint, Yachiyo 4W supports Honda Motor in substantially all of its sunroof and fuel tank requirements at each manufacturing location. The strong relationship has been forged on the back of decades of excelling on Honda Motor's strict technical and quality expectations. This business forms part of the Modules & Polymer Products Division.

The following table summarises the recognised amounts of identifiable assets and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition.

Particulars	Amount (€000s)	Reported Previously
Purchase Consideration	114,324	114,324
Recognised amounts of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed		
Property, plant and equipment	71,229	70,724
Right of use assets	4,697	4,944
Deferred tax Assets	29,795	25,173
Inventories	49,962	48,526
Trade receivables	125,037	130,708
Cash and cash equivalents	182,512	182,512
Other receivables and assets	39,515	39,918
Lease Liabilities	(1,614)	(1,403)
Borrowings	(6,123)	(6,123)
Trade payables and other liabilities	(151,097)	(148,398)
Current tax liabilities	(14,532)	(15,722)
Deferred tax liabilities	(24,622)	(24,622)
Total identifiable net assets	304,759	306,237
- thereof attributable to non-controlling interests	(60,658)	(62,182)
Total identifiable net assets attributable to the Group	244,101	244,055
Excess of identifiable net assets over purchase consideration	(129,777)	(129,731)
Total	114,324	114,324

Other information –

- (i) The Group recognised gain on bargain purchase amounting to k€129,777 (March 31, 2024: k€ 129,731) on account of difference between the fair value over identifiable net assets assumed on acquisition and purchase consideration. The change in gain on bargain purchase from March 31, 2024 has been recorded in the income statement for the year ended March 31, 2025.
- (ii) The acquired assets and liabilities have been included in the financial statements at their respective fair values as of the date of acquisition and as updated during the measurement period as permitted under IFRS 3 Business combination.
- (iii) The group recognises non-controlling interests in an acquired entity either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquired entity's net identifiable assets. This decision is made on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis. For the non-controlling interests in Yachiyo, the group elected to recognise the non-controlling interests at its proportionate share of the acquired net identifiable assets.
- (iv) The share sale and purchase agreement provide for a put option to seller for remaining 19% shares of the Yachiyo Industries Limited which can be exercised after a period of 3 years from the date of closing of the transaction. For the preparation of these consolidated financial statements, due to the existence of option, non-controlling interest of 19% is excluded from equity and recognised as a financial liability under Other Liabilities.
- (v) The fair values of receivables and other financial assets acquired represent the actual amounts expected to be recovered and no further allowance is deemed necessary.

- (vi) Gain on bargain purchase in relation to the acquisition of Yachiyo Industries is a result of the combination of the Group's position and ability to manage and grow the business by taking benefit from technologies and larger customer base of the Group, expected future degrowth owing to electrification of vehicles produced by Honda resulting into challenges and potential costs to support the continuity of the businesses in future which are not determinable or measurable at the date of acquisition. These matters together with the fact that there were limited number of potential buyers involved in the transaction provided competitive edge to achieve a beneficial transaction.

A.6.3.1.1 Disposal of subsidiaries

During the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, as part of an internal reorganisation plan within the Motherson Group, the Company transferred its shareholdings in below subsidiaries to one of the fellow subsidiaries.

The details on entities transferred and sale consideration realised in cash are as follows:

For the year ended March 31, 2025

Entity Name	Sale Consideration In €000s	Carrying value of net assets and liabilities In €000s	Gain recognized in income statement
Motherson Global FZE	3,447	(5,024)	8,471

Total sale consideration received €3,447 is recognised in cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2025 net of cash and cash equivalents of k€386.

For the year ended March 31, 2024

Entity Name	Sale Consideration In €000s	Carrying value of net assets and liabilities In €000s	Gain recognized in income statement
SMR Automotive Systems India Limited	39,400	23,486	15,914
SMRC Automotive Product India Limited	32,100	26,006	6,094
Total	71,500	49,492	22,008

Total sale consideration received €71,500 is recognised in cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2024 net of cash and cash equivalents of k€15,038 held in above entities.

A.6.3.1.2 Business combination under common control

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company acquired 100% shareholding of various entities which were previously indirectly held by its ultimate parent company Samvardhana Motherson International Limited ('SAMIL'). These acquisitions were part of the internal reorganization plan within Motherson Group, a substantial portion of this plan was already implemented until March 31, 2024.

The details on entities acquired and purchase consideration are as follows:

Entity Name	Purchase Consideration In €000s	Mode of payment	Carrying value of net assets and liabilities In €000s	Merger Reserve In €000s
MSSL s.r.l. Unipersonale (held by SAHN BV)	258	Cash	272	14
Vacuform 2000 (Proprietary) Limited (held by SAHN BV)	185	Cash	934	750
MSSL Ireland Private Limited (held by SAHN BV)	378	Cash	384	6

Business combination under common control for the year ended March 31, 2024

During the year ended March 31, 2024, as part of an internal reorganisation plan within the Motherson Group, the Company acquired 100% shareholding of various entities which were previously indirectly held by its ultimate parent company Samvardhana Motherson International Limited ('SAMIL'). This reorganisation will enable simplification of legal structure within the Motherson Group as well as lead to a greater diversification of business under SMRP BV and enable creation of Country Level Tax groups, leading to greater efficiencies & reduction in various costs.

The details on entities acquired and purchase consideration are as follows:

Entity Name	Purchase Consideration In €000s	Mode of payment	Carrying value of net assets and liabilities In €000s	Merger Reserve In €000s
MSSL Australia Pty Ltd	10,133	Cash	10,142	(9)
MSSL Global RSA Module Engineering Limited	57,160	Cash	57,510	(350)
MSSL WH System (Thailand) Limited	4,140	Cash	18,587	(14,447)
MSSL Estonia WH OU	1,096,500	Issue of shares(1)	355,001	741,499
MSSL Consolidated Inc. (USA)	286,800	Issue of shares (2)	81,677	205,123

(1) 100 class BA shares have been issued by SMRP BV to MSSL (GB) Ltd for a total consideration of EUR 1,096,500,000 with each share having a nominal value of EUR 0.01 and a total share premium of EUR 1096,499,999

(2) 100 class BB have been issued by SMRP BV to MSSL (GB) Ltd for a total consideration of EUR 286,800,000 with each share having a nominal value of EUR 0.01 and a total share premium of EUR 286,799,999

As a result of above, the amounts for the year ended March 31, 2024, have been restated to give effect to the business combination under common control ("BUCC") as follows:

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

All numbers in € 000s

	March 31, 2024	Changes due to BUCC	March 31, 2024 (Restated)
ASSETS			
Property, plant, and equipment	1,924,213	3,293	1,927,506
Right of use assets	233,719	347	234,066
Intangible assets	680,080	6	680,086
Investment properties	3,221	-	3,221
Investments accounted for using the equity method	62,205	-	62,205
Trade receivables	172,994	-	172,994
Other receivables and assets	164,716	7	164,723
Investments in other entities	17,900	-	17,900
Other financial instruments	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets	224,873	5	224,878
Total non-current assets	3,483,921	3,658	3,487,579
Inventories	804,434	1,989	806,423
Trade receivables	1,504,039	3,656	1,507,695
Other receivables and assets	850,980	315	851,295
Current tax assets	34,439	-	34,439
Other financial instruments	5,161	-	5,161
Cash and cash equivalents	685,090	357	685,447
Total current assets	3,884,143	6,317	3,890,460
Total assets	7,368,064	9,975	7,378,039
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Shareholder's equity	1,516,369	767	1,517,136
Non-controlling interests	178,819	82	178,901
Total equity	1,695,188	849	1,696,037
Borrowings	952,027	3,579	955,606
Lease Liabilities	171,508	260	171,768
Employee benefit obligations	45,248	-	45,248
Provisions	13,981	-	13,981
Other financial instruments	364	-	364
Other liabilities	147,276	33	147,309
Deferred tax liabilities	93,587	99	93,686
Total non-current liabilities	1,423,991	3,971	1,427,962
Trade payables	2,388,692	2,188	2,390,880
Provisions	114,365	-	114,365
Borrowings	719,801	193	719,994
Lease Liabilities	57,664	106	57,770
Employee benefit obligations	1,791	-	1,791
Liabilities to related parties	74,889	3	74,892
Other financial instruments	1,376	-	1,376
Current tax liabilities	70,247	8	70,255
Other liabilities	820,060	2,657	822,717
Total current liabilities	4,248,885	5,155	4,254,040
Total liabilities	5,672,876	9,126	5,682,002
Total equity and liabilities	7,368,064	9,975	7,378,039

Consolidated Income Statement

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Changes due to BUCC	Year ended March 31, 2024 (Restated)
Revenue	9,611,771	12,285	9,624,056
Changes in inventories	(16,296)	264	(16,032)
Other operating income	92,616	1,823	94,439
Cost of materials	(5,343,617)	(7,152)	(5,350,769)
Personnel expenses	(2,269,175)	(3,473)	(2,272,648)
Other operating expenses	(1,285,028)	(2,118)	(1,287,146)
Depreciation and amortization	(358,194)	(540)	(358,734)
Result from operating activities	432,077	1,089	433,166
Gain on bargain purchase	144,199	-	144,199
Gain on disposal of subsidiaries	22,008	-	22,008
Finance income	15,993	1	15,994
Finance costs	(137,907)	(284)	(138,191)
Net exchange gain/(losses) on foreign currency borrowings, reclassification	(46,491)	-	(46,491)
Earnings before taxes and share of net profit of joint ventures	429,879	806	430,685
		-	
Share of net profit of joint ventures accounted for under the equity method	9,124	-	9,124
Earnings before taxes (EBT)	439,003	806	439,809
		-	
Income tax (expense) / credit	(62,435)	(98)	(62,533)
Profit for the year	376,568	708	377,276
		-	
Profit is attributable to:		-	
Equity holders of the group	346,268	367	346,635
Non-controlling interests	30,300	341	30,641
Total	376,568	708	377,276

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Changes due to BUCC	Year ended March 31, 2024 (Restated)*
Profit for the year	376,568	707	377,275
Other comprehensive income:	(68,554)	26	(68,528)
Items that will not be reclassified to income statement			
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations	(2,380)	-	(2,380)
Income tax relating to these items	576	-	576
Changes in the fair value of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Items that may be subsequently classified to income statement			
Net gain / (loss) on cash flow hedges	(10,409)	-	(10,409)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	(58,551)	26	(58,525)
Income tax relating to these items	2,210	-	2,210
Total comprehensive income for the year	308,014	733	308,747
Total comprehensive income is attributable to:			
Equity holders of the group	283,083	379	283,462
Non-controlling interests	24,931	354	25,285
Total	308,014	733	308,747

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Changes due to BUCC	Year ended March 31, 2024 (Restated)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Earnings before taxes	439,003	806	439,809
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization	358,194	540	358,734
Gain from sale of investment	(2,024)	-	(2,024)
Gain on disposal of subsidiaries	(22,008)	-	(22,008)
Gain from bargain purchase	(144,199)	-	(144,199)
(Gain) / loss from the sale of property, plant and equipment and investment property	3,969	-	3,969
Finance costs – net	121,914	283	122,197
Share of profits of Joint Venture accounted for using equity method	(9,124)	-	(9,124)
Reversal / addition of bad debt allowances, provisions and other items	15,692	-	15,692
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain)/loss	(35,801)	5,275	(30,526)
Loss / (gain) on hyperinflation adjustment	12,853	-	12,853
Cash flows from operations before working capital changes	738,469	6,904	745,373
Working capital changes			
(Increase) / decrease in inventories	(63,607)	(1,028)	(64,635)
(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables	(35,281)	(1,247)	(36,528)
(Increase) / decrease in other receivables	(98,494)	(4,639)	(103,133)
Increase / (decrease) in trade payables	132,617	(4,060)	128,557
Increase / (decrease) in provisions	44,082	538	44,620
Increase / (decrease) in other liabilities	107,369	6,833	114,202
Cash flows from operating activities before income taxes	825,155	3,301	828,456
Income taxes paid	(112,812)	(9)	(112,821)
Cash flows from operating activities (A)	712,343	3,292	715,635
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for property, plant & equipment (including advances)	(344,359)	(678)	(345,037)
Payments for intangible assets	(6,548)	(6)	(6,554)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	5,294	-	5,294
Payment for acquisition of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired	(300,035)	-	(300,035)
Payment for acquisition of subsidiaries under common control	(71,433)	-	(71,433)
Proceeds from disposal of subsidiaries (net of cash transferred)	56,464	-	56,464
Proceeds from sale of investments	3,521	4	3,525
Interest received	13,900	-	13,900
Cash flows from investing activities (B)	(643,196)	(680)	(643,876)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Dividends paid to non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	(24,274)	-	(24,274)
Proceeds from long term borrowings	903,960	(2,278)	901,682
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(368,497)	-	(368,497)
Proceeds / (Repayment) of short-term borrowings (net)	(144,518)	-	(144,518)
Lease liabilities payments	(67,977)	(98)	(68,075)
Interest paid	(117,055)	(283)	(117,338)
Cash flows from financing activities (C)	181,639	(2,659)	178,980
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	250,786	(47)	250,739
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	436,184	417	436,601
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(1,880)	(13)	(1,893)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	685,090	357	685,447

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Changes due to BUCC	Year ended March 31, 2024 (Restated)
Subscribed capital	66	-	66
Share premium	2,284,210	-	2,284,210
Currency translation reserve	(75,244)	25	(75,219)
Retained earnings	980,471	(25)	980,446
Other reserves	(16,754)	-	(16,754)
Merger reserve	(1,656,380)	767	(1,655,613)
Total	1,516,369	767	1,517,136
Non-controlling interest	178,819	82	178,901
Total equity	1,695,188	849	1,696,037

A.6.3.2 Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings	Machinery and other technical facilities	Tooling	Other plant and office equipment	Capital work-in progress (including capital advances)	Total
Cost						
At April 1, 2023	872,538	2,018,743	54,868	161,081	149,896	3,257,126
Additions	20,398	88,256	3,556	59,025	167,788	339,023
Acquisition through business combinations	93,971	104,839	3,051	7,958	55,648	265,467
Disposals	(27,351)	(76,297)	(11,059)	(7,136)	(978)	(122,821)
Hyperinflationary adjustment	7,346	19,279	-	1,566	2,710	30,901
Transfers	25,826	94,957	3,588	14,766	(147,151)	(8,014)
Foreign currency translation	(11,763)	(27,228)	(1,542)	(2,337)	(4,875)	(47,745)
At March 31, 2024	980,965	2,222,549	52,462	234,923	223,038	3,713,937
Depreciation and Impairment						
At April 1, 2023	222,674	1,239,487	40,294	121,640	-	1,624,095
Depreciation charge for the year	32,163	196,668	5,846	20,444	-	255,121
Impairment	-	(7,655)	-	-	-	(7,655)
Disposals	(7,236)	(53,275)	(8,519)	(6,745)	-	(75,775)
Hyperinflationary adjustment	1,835	11,714	-	1,597	-	15,146
Transfers	1,883	(4,930)	(127)	1,968	-	(1,206)
Foreign currency translation	(3,036)	(17,566)	(958)	(1,735)	-	(23,295)
At March 31, 2024 (Restated)	248,283	1,364,443	36,536	137,169	-	1,786,431
Net book values at March 31, 2024 (Restated)	732,682	858,106	15,926	97,754	223,038	1,927,506
Cost						
At April 1, 2024	980,965	2,222,549	52,462	234,923	223,038	3,713,937
Additions	11,943	73,106	3,332	12,287	205,647	306,315
Acquisition through business combinations	41,950	41,603	1,093	2,091	1,416	88,153
Disposals	(2,270)	(88,019)	(13,062)	(57,893)	(1,638)	(162,882)
Hyperinflationary adjustment	5,273	20,272	(62)	3,126	(2,411)	26,198
Transfers	22,591	172,321	10,531	12,901	(210,861)	7,483
Foreign currency translation	(6,016)	(25,982)	(3,135)	(6,215)	(2,904)	(44,252)
At March 31, 2025	1,054,436	2,415,850	51,159	201,220	212,287	3,934,952
Depreciation and Impairment						
At April 1, 2024	248,283	1,364,443	36,536	137,169	-	1,786,431
Depreciation charge for the year	41,860	220,206	6,918	24,765	-	293,749
Acquisition through business combinations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reversal of Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	(2,191)	(81,741)	(12,130)	(12,259)	-	(108,321)
Hyperinflationary adjustment	1,424	14,247	-	1,555	-	17,226
Transfers	2,247	9,620	2,507	95	-	14,469
Foreign currency translation	(1,342)	(19,326)	(2,840)	(5,129)	-	(28,637)
At March 31, 2025	290,281	1,507,449	30,991	146,196	-	1,974,917
Net book values at March 31, 2025	764,155	908,401	20,168	55,024	212,287	1,960,035

As at March 31, 2025, property, plant and equipment with a net book value of k€ 466,063 (March 31, 2024: k€ 423,525) were subject to security for borrowings. (see note A.6.3.11). For details on outstanding commitments related to purchase of property, plant and equipment, kindly refer note A.6.6.2.

A.6.3.3 Leases

This note provides information for leases where the group is a lessee.

(i) Amounts recognised in the statement of financial position

Right-of-use-assets

	Land and buildings	Machinery and other technical facilities	Vehicles	IT & Office equipment	Total
Cost					
At April 1, 2023	211,963	15,484	18,491	11,801	257,739
Additions	52,216	2,114	6,519	905	61,754
Acquisition through business combinations	88,766	6,702	1,682	151	97,301
Removal on account of lease termination and maturity	(16,697)	(2,070)	(4,235)	(4,341)	(27,343)
Hyperinflationary adjustment	7,655	1	403	-	8,059
Transfers	(1,602)	(523)	(697)	(50)	(2,872)
Exchange differences	(14,655)	14,902	1,193	(16)	1,424
At March 31, 2024	327,646	36,610	23,356	8,450	396,062
Depreciation					
At April 1, 2023	91,369	11,685	8,754	7,918	119,726
Depreciation charge for the year	52,748	28	6,374	2,372	61,522
Removal on account of lease termination and maturity	(14,939)	(2)	(4,397)	(4,253)	(23,591)
Hyperinflationary adjustment	526	-	320	-	846
Transfers	(4,508)	1	(334)	(71)	(4,912)
Exchange differences	(4,006)	13,241	(813)	(17)	8,405
At March 31, 2024 (Restated)	121,190	24,953	9,904	5,949	161,996
Net book values at March 31, 2024 (Restated)	206,456	11,657	13,452	2,501	234,066
Cost					
At April 1, 2024	327,646	36,610	23,356	8,450	396,062
Additions	42,463	3,833	6,602	307	53,205
Acquisition through business combinations	19,050	938	391	1,074	21,453
Removal on account of lease termination and maturity	(14,443)	(5,323)	(4,602)	(2,125)	(26,493)
Hyperinflationary adjustment	8,589	5	666	(1)	9,259
Transfers	(784)	4,295	(516)	(5,101)	(2,106)
Exchange differences	(5,082)	(433)	(546)	(54)	(6,115)
At March 31, 2025	377,439	39,925	25,351	2,550	445,265
Depreciation					
At April 1, 2024	121,190	24,953	9,904	5,949	161,996
Depreciation charge for the year	59,386	86	9,557	1,453	70,482
Removal on account of lease termination and maturity	(13,356)	-	(4,608)	(1,892)	(19,856)
Hyperinflationary adjustment	2,490	-	467	(64)	2,893
Transfers	2,076	-	(444)	(3,739)	(2,107)
Exchange differences	(1,790)	(9)	(306)	(29)	(2,134)
At March 31, 2025	169,996	25,030	14,570	1,678	211,274
Net book values at March 31, 2025	207,443	14,895	10,781	872	233,991

Lease Liabilities

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024 (Restated)
Non- current	168,265	171,768
Current	52,894	57,770

Lease liabilities represent obligations recognised under leasing contracts accounted for as per IFRS 16.

(ii) Amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss

The statement of profit or loss shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024 (Restated)
Interest expense (included in finance cost)	12,959	11,560
Expense relating to short-term leases and low-value lease assets (included in Other Operating expenses)	56,993	42,603
Depreciation on Right of Use Assets	70,482	61,522

Total cash outflow for leases in the year ended March 31, 2025 was k€ 132,412 (March 31, 2024: k€ 110,554)

A.6.3.4 Intangible assets

	Concessions, Intellectual Property, Software and Similar rights	Patents & Technology	Customer Contracts	Goodwill	Advance payment	Total
Cost						
At April 1, 2023	112,721	27,490	340,696	259,537	6,259	746,703
Additions	1,950	57	-	-	4,644	6,651
Acquisition through business combinations	3,061	3	111,800	197,470	-	312,334
Disposals	(2,931)	(2)	(450)	-	-	(3,383)
Hyperinflationary adjustment	2,606	-	3,682	2,651	-	8,939
Transfers	6,661	(1,016)	76	-	(4,163)	1,558
Exchange differences	(1,746)	-	178	1,707	(15)	124
At March 31, 2024	122,322	26,532	455,982	461,365	6,725	1,072,926
Depreciation and Impairment						
At April 1, 2023	85,382	27,344	235,292	65	-	348,083
Amortisation	11,035	158	37,527	-	-	48,720
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	(2,583)	-	307	-	-	(2,276)
Hyperinflationary adjustment	1,953	-	353	-	-	2,306
Reclassifications	(2,692)	(1,012)	76	-	-	(3,628)
Exchange differences	(1,716)	-	1,352	(1)	-	(365)
At March 31, 2024 (Restated)	91,379	26,490	274,907	64	-	392,840
Net book values at March 31, 2024 (Restated)	30,943	42	181,075	461,301	6,725	680,086
Cost						
At April 1, 2024	122,322	26,532	455,982	461,365	6,725	1,072,926
Additions	4,067	2	-	-	3,627	7,696
Acquisition through business combinations	1,377	-	29,605	66,901	910	98,793
Disposals	(14,435)	-	(10)	-	-	(14,445)
Hyperinflationary adjustment	1,887	(175)	2,814	2,114	114	6,754
Transfers	17,073	771	(3,324)	-	(8,835)	5,685
Exchange differences	(1,360)	(49)	(3,477)	(2,750)	(52)	(7,688)
At March 31, 2025	130,931	27,081	481,590	527,630	2,489	1,169,721
Depreciation and Impairment						
At April 1, 2024	91,379	26,490	274,907	64	-	392,840
Amortisation	14,515	9	41,966	-	-	56,490
Acquisition through business combinations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	1,501	-	1,501
Disposals	(14,263)	-	(10)	-	-	(14,273)
Hyperinflationary adjustment	1,216	-	1,642	-	-	2,858
Transfers	1,825	197	(3,324)	-	-	(1,302)
Exchange differences	(1,067)	(13)	(1,761)	(14)	-	(2,855)
At March 31, 2025	93,605	26,683	313,420	1,551	-	435,259
Net book values at March 31, 2025	37,326	398	168,170	526,079	2,489	734,462

(i) A segment-level summary of the goodwill is presented below.

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Wiring Harness	254,348	254,146
Modules & Polymer Products	3,204	3,204
Vision Systems	7,662	6,522
Integrated Assemblies	192,877	194,515
Others	67,988	2,914
Total	526,079	461,301

The Group tests goodwill for impairment on annual basis. The goodwill has been evaluated based on the cashflow forecasts of the related cash generating units (CGUs) and the recoverable amounts of these CGUs exceeded their carrying amounts. The estimated value in use of cash generating units (CGU) is based on the future cash flows using annual growth rate of upto 2.5% for periods subsequent to the forecast period of 5-10 years and weighted average cost of capital between 8% to 20%. An analysis of the sensitivity of the computation to a change in key parameters (operating margin, discount rates, revenue growth, long term average growth rate and terminal value), based on reasonable probable assumptions, did not identify any probable scenario in which the recoverable amount of the CGU would decrease below its carrying amount for any segment. The discount rate was estimated based on past experience and company's average weighted average cost of capital. The values assigned to the key assumptions represent the management's assessment of future trends in the industry and based on both internal and external factors.

(ii) Research and development expenses amounting to k€ 177,392 (March 31, 2024: k€ 168,031) have been expensed off in the income statement.

A.6.3.5 Investment properties

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024 (Restated)
Cost		
At beginning of the year	7,836	7,836
Additions		-
Disposals	(4,761)	-
At end of the year	3,075	7,836
Depreciation and Impairment		
At beginning of the year	4,615	3,589
Depreciation charge	645	1,027
Disposals	(3,166)	-
At end of the year	2,094	4,615
Net book value	981	3,221

The investment properties comprise a number of commercial properties that are leased to third parties. The leases contain an initial non-cancellable period of 5 years and subsequent renewals are negotiated with the lessee. No contingent rents are charged.

The fair value of investment properties as on March 31, 2025, was k€ 4,200 (2024: k€ 7,115) which was determined based on valuations performed by an accredited independent valuer and falls in the Level 3 of valuation hierarchy.

At the year end, the future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable lease receivable are as follows:

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024 (Restated)
Not later than one year	135	318
Not later than two years	-	-
Not later than three years	-	-
Not later than four years	-	-
Not later than five years	-	-
More than five years	-	-
Total	135	318

During the year, following amounts were recognised in the income statement in respect of investment properties:

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024 (Restated)
Rental income from rented properties, all leased under operating leases	135	363
Direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) arising from investment property that generated rental income during the period	(34)	(220)
Net rental income from rented properties	101	143

A.6.3.6 Investments accounted for using the equity method

Name of the entity	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024 (Restated)
Ningbo SMR Huaxiang Automotive Mirrors Co., Ltd (Ningbo) (including Chongqing SMR Huaxiang automotive Products Ltd { Chongqing} , Tianjin SMR Huaxiang Automotive Parts Co., Ltd. { Tianjin } Nanchang JMCG Mekra Lang Vehicle Mirror Co., Ltd { Nanchang } Ichikoh (Wuxi) Automotive Parts Co., Ltd., China {IWAP})	57,959	51,844
Eissmann SMP Automotive Interieur Slovensko s.r.o. (Eissmann)	-	-
Hubei Zhengao PKC	11,267	10,361
Total	69,226	62,205

On August 01, 2023, the Group completed acquisition of 100% equity share capital of Misato Industries Co. Ltd., Japan (MICL) and Ichikoh (Wuxi) Automotive Parts Co., Ltd., China (IWAP) from Ichikoh Industries (a subsidiary of Valeo SE) at a purchase consideration of k€ 26,337. Both MICL and IWAP are engaged in manufacturing of automotive mirrors and associated products. To further simplify the structure, leverage greater synergies with the existing footprint and to consolidate the Vision Systems business in China, the Group on August 10, 2023 entered into a share transfer agreement with Ningbo SMR Huaxiang Automotive Mirrors Co. Ltd., China ("SMR NBHX") to transfer entire share capital of IWAP to SMR NBHX. SMR NBHX is Group's 50:50 joint venture with Ningbo Huaxiang Electronics Co. Ltd. ("NBHX") at a value of k€ 23,419.

Summarised financial information of the joint ventures and associates, based on their IFRS financial statements, and reconciliation with the carrying amount of the investment in consolidated financial statements are set out below:

	Amount
At March 31, 2023	55,369
Share of the profits	9,127
Exchange differences	(2,291)
Dividends received	-
At March 31, 2024	62,205
Share of the profits	13,945
Exchange differences	(400)
Dividends received	(6,524)
At March 31, 2025	69,226

	March 31, 2025			March 31, 2024 (Restated)		
	Ningbo*	Eissmann	Hubei	Ningbo*	Eissmann	Hubei
Percentage ownership interest	50%	49%	40%	50%	49%	40%
Balance Sheet						
Non-current assets	47,409	1,050	1,784	51,555	1,877	2,247
Cash and cash equivalents	40,995	914	13,040	29,205	1,347	9,909
Current assets	201,938	2,202	30,104	202,447	5,340	23,685
Gross assets	290,343	4,166	44,928	283,207	8,564	35,841
Current financial liabilities (excluding trade payable and other provisions)	36,599	3,863	3,125	10,049	1,969	-
Other Current liabilities	133,979	166	13,635	164,961	5,379	9,934
Non-Current financial liabilities (excluding trade payable and other provisions)	2,614	1,250	-	3,392	-	-
Other non-current liabilities	1,233	67	-	1,125	87	-
Gross liabilities	174,424	5,346	16,761	179,527	7,435	9,934
Net assets	115,919	(1,180)	28,167	103,680	1,129	25,907
Reconciliation to carrying amounts:						
Opening net assets	103,680	1,128	25,907	91,953	608	23,478
Profit / (Loss) for the year	23,336	(2,308)	5,688	16,335	520	2,400
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency translation	(760)	-	(37)	(4,608)	-	29
Dividends paid	(10,336)	-	(3,390)	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	(0)	-	-	-
Closing net assets	115,919	(1,180)	28,167	103,680	1,128	25,907
Group share in %	50%	49%	40%	50%	49%	40%
Group's share of net assets (in Euro 000s)	57,960	(578)	11,267	51,844	553	10,361
Impairment	-	578	-	-	(553)	-
Carrying amount	57,960	-	11,267	51,844	0	10,361
Summarized income statement						
Revenue	380,825	32,122	62,894	332,420	55,859	51,447
Interest income	951	-	50	1,019	-	21
Other Income	11,632	210	683	-	329	698
Depreciation and amortization	(9,661)	(831)	(954)	(8,509)	(1,551)	(1,090)
Interest expense	(882)	(61)	22	(619)	-	(2)
Income tax expense/ income	(2,530)	-	(605)	(1,026)	-	11
Other expenses	(356,999)	(33,749)	(56,402)	(306,950)	(54,117)	(48,685)
Profit / (Loss) for the year	23,336	(2,308)	5,688	16,335	520	2,400
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income	23,336	(2,308)	5,688	16,335	520	2,400
Group's share of total comprehensive income	11,668	(1,131)	2,275	8,168	255	960

* Includes Chongqing, Tianjin, Nanchang and IWAP

A.6.3.7 Receivables and other assets

Non-current

Trade receivables	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024 (Restated)
Trade receivables (i)	205,262	172,994
Total	205,262	172,994

Other receivables and assets	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024 (Restated)
Unamortised expenditure (ii)	119,436	106,746
Others	70,417	57,977
Total	189,853	164,723

Current

Trade receivables	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024 (Restated)
Trade receivables (iii)	1,606,402	1,507,695
Total	1,606,402	1,507,695

Other receivables and assets	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024 (Restated)
Contract assets (iv)	569,431	581,355
Other tax receivables	95,250	91,775
Advanced payments	45,220	41,244
Prepaid expenses	52,838	45,580
Deposits	4,359	2,868
Supplier bonus	5,369	4,787
Receivables from related parties	247	901
Unamortised expenditure (ii)	17,024	19,747
Other	64,373	63,038
Total	854,111	851,295

(i) The carrying amount of the non-current trade receivables is calculated using discount rates. These rates vary between geographies and are in the range of 0.00%-5.5% (March 31, 2024: 0.00%-5.5%) for our European operations that has the majority of these receivables.

(ii) The table below represents movement in unamortised expenditure (current and non-current):

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024 (Restated)
Opening balance	126,493	119,262
Additions during the year	33,146	31,030
Amortised during the year	(22,516)	(19,278)
Reversals and adjustments	(264)	(2,723)
Foreign currency translation	(399)	(1,798)
Closing balance	136,460	126,493

(iii) Trade receivables as at March 31, 2025 were reported after deducting impairment losses amounting to k€ 14,348 (March 31, 2024: k€ 15,903). The impairments are reported in the income statement under the item “Other operating expenses”.

(iv) Contract assets represent Unbilled receivables of k€ 433,162 (March 31, 2024: k€ 462,844) and inventories k€ 136,268 (March 31, 2024: k€ 118,511) related to contracts for assembly of components whereby the Group is acting as an agent. Unbilled receivables are initially recognised for revenue earned from development of tools and secondary equipment as receipt of consideration is conditional on successful completion and acceptance by the customer. Upon completion and acceptance by the customer, the amounts are reclassified to trade receivables.

(v) The table below represents summary of contract assets and liabilities relating to contracts with customers:

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024 (Restated)
Receivables	1,811,664	1,680,689
Contract assets	569,431	581,355
Contract liabilities	66,936	49,210

The expected credit loss on contract assets is considered very low and hence no provision for credit loss is recorded in respect of contract assets.

(vi) The carrying values approximately correspond to fair values.

A.6.3.8 Other financial instruments

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024 (Restated)	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Non-current				
Forward contracts	626	2,053	-	364
Cross currency swaps	1,318	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-
Total	1,944	2,053	-	364
Current				
Forward contracts	1,459	6,070	5,161	1,354
Cross currency swaps	-	-	-	22
Investment in debt instruments	6,979	-	-	-
Investment in equity instruments	201			
Total	8,639	6,070	5,161	1,376

The maximum exposure to the credit risk is carrying value of investments. Please refer note A.6.6.3 for details on forward contracts and cross currency swaps

A.6.3.9 Inventories

Inventories comprise the following

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024 (Restated)
Raw materials and manufacturing supplies	602,430	569,932
Work in progress	144,438	99,190
Finished goods and goods for trading	166,247	137,301
Total	913,115	806,423

During the year, inventories of k€ 36,106 (March 31, 2024: k€ 26,939) were written down. The amounts of the write-down are calculated based on an analysis of various factors. The most important factors included in this analysis are - aging of inventories, current market conditions, physical obsolescence and turnover of individual items. During the year, the Group recognised reversal of write-down amounting to k€ 24,626 (March 31, 2024: k€ 15,397) as the related goods were sold during the year at prices equal to or above the cost. The amount of such write-down and reversals of write-down are recognised as “Cost of materials” in the statement of profit and loss.

As of March 31, 2025, inventories amounting to k€ 133,566 (March 31, 2024: k€ 133,015) were pledged as security for various bank borrowings. (see note A.6.3.11).

A.6.3.10 Cash and cash equivalents

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024 (Restated)
Cash at bank	556,461	685,328
Cash on hand	224	119
Total	556,685	685,447

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Group had access to a multi-currency notional pooling cash management system facilitated by a wholly owned subsidiary of an A-rated bank whereby cash balances of certain subsidiaries of the Group are held in the bank accounts maintained with the same bank. As at March 31, 2025, credit cash balance of k€ 62,146 (March 31, 2024: k€ 35,275) was available under the pool and is included in the cash and cash equivalents. There was an overdraft of of k€4,716 as at March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024 : k€ Nil) under the cash pool arrangement. There exists a legal right of set-off under the pooling agreement to both bank and the Group and an overall overdraft facility of €40 million. In accordance with accounting standards and various interpretations, the cash and overdraft pool balances are presented gross in the consolidated statement of financial position.

As of March 31, 2025, cash and cash equivalents of k€ 12,520 (March 31, 2024: k€ 28,190) are pledge as security in respect of borrowings, please refer note A.6.3.11 for further details. There are no contractual or other restrictions on the use of cash and cash equivalents.

A.6.3.11 Borrowings

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024 (Restated)
Non-current		
Notes	319,243	99,681
Bank loans	113,553	590,590
Loans from related parties	638,513	263,306
Other loans	1,799	2,029
Total	1,073,108	955,606
Current		
Notes	99,948	299,690
Bank loans	431,053	342,668
Loans from related parties	90,660	48,094
Other loans	10,355	29,542
Total	632,016	719,994

(i) Secured liabilities and assets pledged as security.

(a) Notes

As of March 31, 2025, the Company has issued below mentioned notes which were outstanding on the date referred –

Principal amount	Coupon rate (fixed)	Maturity
k€ 100,000	3.70%	18-Jun-25
k\$ 350,000	5.63%	10-Jul-29

€100 Mn 3.7% notes are structured as senior secured obligations and rank 'pari passu' in right of payment with all the existing and future senior obligations of SMRP BV, including the obligations under the Revolving Credit Facility. The Notes are guaranteed on a senior secured basis by certain subsidiaries of SMRP BV and are secured by share pledge and security interests granted over certain property and assets of SMRP BV and certain of its subsidiaries.

On July 10, 2024 the Group via its step down subsidiary, Motherson Global Investments B.V. (MGI BV), issued 5.625% US\$ senior, secured guaranteed notes aggregating to US\$ 350 million (Notes), and such Notes are backed by corporate guarantee from SAMIL. The notes are rated Baa3 by Moody's and BBB- by Fitch. The Notes are listed on the Open market of Frankfurt Stock Exchange

(b) Bank loans

Bank loans represents various term loans, committed revolving credit facilities and working capital loan facilities availed by the Company and its subsidiaries.

During the previous year ended March 31, 2024, the Group entered into various new term loan facilities amounting to to k€ 888,000 and US\$ 190,000 with maturity ranging from 1 to 5 years in order to finance various acquisitions and repay existing loans. Certain new term loan facilities were also entered during the year ended March 31, 2025 to finance acquisitions during the year. As at March 31, 2025, a total of k€ 164,638 (March 31, 2024: k€ 888,000) was outstanding under such arrangements.

A total of k€ 302,556 (March 31, 2024: k€ 42,278) was outstanding under the committed revolving credit facilities agreement out of the total facility limit of k€ 670,000.

(c) Loan from related parties

During the financial year 2025 the group received k€ 936,000 unsecured loans from its related party of which k€ 375,000 were repaid during the year. These loans carry interest rate in the range of Euribor + 1.05%-2.05% and have maturity upto 3 years. Loans amounting to k€ 143,412 which were outstanding as per March 31, 2024 were repaid during the year ended March 31, 2025.

(d) Secured borrowings

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Group simplified the security and guarantee structure related to some of its borrowings. Previously borrowings comprising various Notes, utilisations under revolving credit facility agreement, and certain term loans were secured by pari-passu charge on certain assets of the some of the Group subsidiaries as well as guarantees from various subsidiaries.

Effective March 28, 2025, with the exception of € 100 Notes due in June 2025, existing security and guarantee structure was replaced with corporate guarantee from Samvardhana Motherson International Limited (SAMIL), the ultimate parent company of SMRP BV Group. Accordingly, as of March 31, 2025, only the Notes amounting to k€ 99,948 (March 31, 2024: k€ 399,368) remain secured by pledge over certain assets, mainly inventories, trade receivables, and cash and cash equivalents held by specific subsidiaries.

Other than Notes the Group has secured borrowing of € 10,235 from some bank.

Total unsecured borrowings amounted to k€ 1,588,900 as of March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024: k€ 394,023).

For contractual cash flows related to borrowings and other financial liabilities, see note A.6.6.3.

The Group has financial covenants requirements (see note A.6.6.3), which all have been met.

(ii) Fair Value

Except for Notes, the fair values of other borrowings are not materially different to their carrying amounts since the interest payable on those borrowings is either close to current borrowing rates or the borrowings are of a short-term nature. For Notes, fair values are as below –

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Carrying amount	Fair Value	Carrying amount	Fair Value
EUR 100 Million	99,948	100,068	99,681	94,893
EUR 300 Million	-	-	299,690	297,936
USD 350 Million	319,243	326,072	-	-

Fair values of the notes represent traded value on Irish Stock Exchange where these notes are listed and they are classified as below. k€ 100,000 notes are held by a limited set of investors and are not very actively traded on the stock exchange, as a result the quoted prices may not reflect fair value under an active market and hence fall in Level 3 hierarchy.

As at March 31, 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
EUR 100 Million	-	-	100,068
USD 350 Million	326,072	-	-

As at March 31, 2024 (Restated)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
EUR 100 Million	-	-	94,893
EUR 300 Million	297,936	-	-

Net debt reconciliation

This section sets out an analysis of net debt and the movements in net debt for each of the periods presented.

	Note	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024 (Restated)
Cash and cash equivalents	A.6.3.10	556,685	685,447
Borrowings – contractual maturity within one year	A.6.3.11	632,016	719,994
Borrowings – contractual maturity after one year	A.6.3.11	1,073,108	955,606
Net Debt		1,148,439	990,153

	Cash and Cash equivalents	Borrowings	Net Debt
Net debt as at March 31, 2023 (Restated)	436,601	1,184,820	748,219
Cash flows	(64,292)	388,667	452,959
Acquired in business combination	371,493	104,702	(266,791)
Changes due to disposal of subsidiaries	(56,462)	(2,980)	53,482
Foreign exchange adjustments	(1,893)	(1,101)	792
Other non-cash movements	-	1,492	1,492
Net Debt as at March 31, 2024 (Restated)	685,447	1,675,600	990,153
Cash flows	(209,379)	(117,502)	91,877
Acquired in business combination	84,337	145,594	61,257
Changes due to disposal of subsidiaries	(386)	-	386
Foreign exchange adjustments	(3,334)	442	3,776
Other non-cash movements	-	990	990
Net Debt as at March 31, 2025	556,685	1,705,124	1,148,439

Other non-cash movements for other borrowings represent amortisation of issue costs relating to Notes issued by the company.

A.6.3.12 Employee benefit obligations

Companies within the Group operate various pension schemes. The schemes are generally fully or partly funded through payments to insurance companies or trustee-administered funds. The Group has both defined benefit and defined contribution plans.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit pension obligations are analysed as follows:

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024 (Restated)
As at beginning of the year	85,172	62,575
Acquisition through business combinations	3,781	23,712
Current service cost	9,517	7,033
Interest expense	4,317	2,121
Benefits paid	(10,179)	(5,410)
Curtailment / settlement loss	4	(1,534)
Actuarial (gains) or losses	710	2,287
Foreign currency differences	(568)	(2,971)
Other (reclassification and net transfer out)	(749)	(2,642)
As at end of the year	92,005	85,171

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024 (Restated)
Re-measurements:		
–Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest expense	(109)	93
–(Gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	64	(137)
–(Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	(1,700)	2,420
–Experience (gains)/losses	2,347	4
Total	601	2,380

The amounts recognised in the income statement are analysed as follows:

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024 (Restated)
Recognized in the income statement		
Current service cost	9,517	7,033
Interest cost	4,317	2,121
Expected return on plan assets	(1,589)	(1,146)
The effect of any curtailment of settlement	4	(1,534)
Net benefit expense	12,249	6,474
Other finance costs / Income		
Interest income on scheme assets	(1,589)	(1,146)
Interest costs on scheme liabilities	4,318	2,121
Other finance costs (net)	2,729	975

The pension provisions correspond to each of the defined-benefit obligations at their present value. The expenses are reported under the item “Finance costs” (under “Interest expenses on defined benefit obligations”) and “Personnel expenses” (under “Pension costs from defined benefit plans”).

The amounts recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income are as follows:

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024 (Restated)
Actual return on plan assets	1,698	1,053
Expected return on plan assets	(1,589)	(1,146)
Actuarial gains and (losses) on plan assets	109	(93)
Actuarial gains and (losses) on defined benefit obligations	(710)	(2,287)
Total	(601)	(2,380)
Effects of the limitation of scheme assets	-	-
Actuarial gains and (losses) recognised in the consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	(601)	(2,380)

Scheme related assets and liabilities are as follows:

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024 (Restated)
Scheme assets at fair value		
Equities		
-Quoted	13,031	14,989
-Unquoted	13,138	9,836
Bonds and gilts and others		
-Quoted	15,256	18,234
-Unquoted	20,897	15,214
Fair value of scheme assets	62,322	58,273
Defined Benefit Obligation	92,005	85,172
Thereof funded	37,074	38,133
Thereof unfunded	54,931	47,039
Surplus scheme assets (recorded as other financial assets)	25,248	20,140
Current	6,183	1,791
Non-Current	48,748	45,248

Changes in the fair value of plan assets are analysed as follows:

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024 (Restated)
As at beginning of the year	58,273	26,560
Acquisition through business combinations	1,966	33,934
Return on plan assets	1,589	1,146
Contributions made by the Group	6,843	3,187
Benefits paid	(6,831)	(3,362)
Actuarial gains / (losses) on plan assets	109	(44)
Foreign currency differences	(930)	(796)
Other (reclassification and net transfer out)	1,303	(2,352)
As at end of the year	62,322	58,273

Pension provisions are calculated on the basis of assumptions. The most significant actuarial assumptions were as follows:

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024 (Restated)
Actuarial assumptions		
Rate of salary increases	2.0%-27.30%	2.0%-18.00%
Mortality Table*		-
Discount rate	2.1% - 27.30%	1.4% - 22.00%

*Due to the use of different tables at different locations, this information is not disclosed.

The amounts recorded in the balance sheet as a provision for pensions are as follows:

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024 (Restated)
As at beginning of the year	47,039	36,015
Acquisition through business combinations	3,781	9,918
Expense recorded in the year	12,249	6,474
Benefits paid	(3,347)	(2,048)
Contributions made by the Group	(6,843)	(3,187)
Amount recognized in Statement of Comprehensive Income	601	2,381
Foreign currency differences	668	(2,225)
Other (reclassification and net transfer out)	783	(289)
As at end of the year	54,931	47,039

Sensitivity Analysis

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

In € 000s	Change in assumption		Increase in obligation		Decrease in obligation	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Discount rate	0.5%	0.50%	(2,210)	(4,628)	2,366	4,798
Salary growth rate	0.5%	0.50%	1,225	1,381	(1,158)	(1,327)
Life expectancy	1 year	1 year	1,325	394	-	7

Expected contributions for the next year to the post-employment benefit plans for the year ending March 31, 2025, are k€ 12,607 (March 31, 2024: k€ 9,196).

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

The method and type of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the prior period.

Defined contribution plans

The group also contributes towards defined contribution plans which receive fixed contributions from group companies and employees. The group's legal or constructive obligation for these plans is limited to the contributions. The expense recognised in the current period in relation to these contributions was k€ 30,602 (March 31, 2024: k€ 36,466). The expenses are included in income statement under Personnel expenses.

A.6.3.13 Provisions

	Warranties	Restructuring & Severance Costs	Litigation and Claims	Onerous contracts and other contingencies	Total
At April 1, 2023 (Restated)	24,339	9,109	6,738	20,387	60,573
Arising during the year	6,619	44,922	(541)	21,089	72,089
Additions due to business combinations	8,525	9,838	666	5,539	24,568
Utilizations and reversals	(6,252)	(10,796)	657	(11,654)	(28,045)
Foreign currency translation	(564)	98	(77)	(296)	(839)
At March 31, 2024 (Restated)	32,667	53,171	7,443	35,065	128,346
Current	29,360	49,100	5,240	30,665	114,365
Non-current	3,307	4,071	2,202	4,400	13,981
Total	32,667	53,171	7,443	35,065	128,346
At April 1, 2024	32,667	53,171	7,443	35,065	128,346
Arising during the year	10,230	5,135	2,424	12,110	29,899
Additions due to business combinations	1,343	-	-	15,575	16,918
Utilizations and reversals	(9,200)	(33,652)	(2,218)	(10,417)	(55,487)
Foreign currency translation	(69)	(35)	(648)	928	176
At March 31, 2025	34,971	24,619	7,001	53,261	119,852
Current	31,783	22,232	4,976	45,084	104,075
Non-current	3,188	2,387	2,025	8,177	15,777
Total	34,971	24,619	7,001	53,261	119,852

Warranties

A provision is recognised for expected warranty claims on products previously, based on past experience of the level of repairs and returns. It is expected that most of these costs will be incurred in the next financial year. Assumptions used to calculate the provision for warranties were based on current sales levels and current information available about returns based on the warranty period for all products sold.

Restructuring & severance costs

Restructuring / severance costs provisions are created for restructuring plans initiated by the Group. During the year ended March 31, 2024 the Group had initiated a plan for phased operational reconfiguration of a few units located in Europe (including France, Spain, Germany etc). Some portion of these costs have been incurred during the year ended March 31, 2025 and shown as utilisations above.

Litigation and claims

Provision for litigation and claims represents claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts that are expected to materialise in respect of matters in litigation / disputes etc.

Onerous contracts and other contingencies

Provision for onerous contracts represent management's best estimate of the amount by which the expected benefits from certain specific contracts are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under those contracts. Provision for contingencies represent site restoration expenses for removing the asset and/or restoring the site and other miscellaneous items.

A.6.3.14 Trade Payables

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024 (Restated)
Trade Payables	2,397,072	2,390,880
Total	2,397,072	2,390,880

The Group has entered into arrangements with certain banks wherein those banks are appointed as paying agent with regard to payments due to participating suppliers in order to facilitate efficient payment processing and other flexibility to such suppliers, including to manage their cash flow by electing early payment for their invoices by entering into separate arrangement with bank. Such arrangements are generally made available for supplies of items of capital expenditure, tools etc which have payment cycle different than regular business supplies. Under the arrangement, if opted for by the supplier, the bank may pay amounts earlier than the due date in respect of invoices owed by the Group and receives settlement from the Group on due date of those invoices.

The Group does not incur any additional interest towards the bank on the amounts due or paid to the suppliers nor is the Group made aware of early financing option availed by supplier. The payment terms of such suppliers is comparable to payment terms for other suppliers providing similar items. The Group discloses the amounts owed under such invoices within trade payables because the nature and function of the financial liability remain the same as those of other trade payables. The total amount of invoices outstanding in respect of such suppliers as per March 31, 2025 was k€ 92,798. The Group is not aware of any early financing option availed by the supplier(s) since the Group is not party to the arrangement, if any, between bank and the supplier.

There were no material business combinations or foreign exchange differences that would affect the liabilities under the supplier finance arrangement in either period. The carrying amounts of liabilities under the supplier finance arrangement are considered to be reasonable approximations of their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

A.6.3.15 Other liabilities

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024 (Restated)
Non-current		
Accrued expenses	10,657	17,040
Deferred income	19,440	18,191
Liabilities towards employees	23,604	22,009
Amounts payable to obtain customer contracts	43,381	40,266
Others (i)	49,858	49,803
Total	146,940	147,309
Current		
Advance received from customers (ii)	66,936	49,210
Liabilities towards employees	223,198	214,408
Other tax liabilities (iii)	158,907	197,019
Social security	8,446	12,448
Deferred income	8,498	18,294
Accrued expenses	199,086	173,803
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	7,650	13,292
Interest accrued but not due on loan from related parties	7,461	11,869
Amounts payable to obtain customer contracts	30,148	33,474
Others	119,652	98,900
Total	829,982	822,717

(i) Includes k€ 32,829 (March 31, 2024: k€ 34,901) for financial liability towards put-call option to acquire remaining 25% shares of the Plast Met entities, remaining 19% shares of Yachiyo Industries and remaining 5% shares of Atsumitec Co., Ltd.

(ii) Advance received from customers fall under the definition of contract liabilities as per IFRS15.

(iii) Other tax liabilities mainly represent liability for VAT and other similar taxes in the ordinary course of business. Decrease from previous year is on account of acquisition during the year.

A.6.3.16 Shareholder's equity

Share Capital

The Company's share capital consists of Shares A, each with a nominal value of one euro (EUR 1), and if issued, Shares BA and Shares BB, each with a nominal value of one eurocent (EUR 0.01). The Company maintains a separate share premium reserve and dividend reserve for each class of Shares. Each Share A confers the right to cast one vote. No voting rights are attached to the Shares BA and the Shares BB.

The General Meeting has the power to decide to distribute the profits of the Company as dividend or to allocate the profits to the dividend reserves. Such distributions or allocations shall first be added or paid to the Shares BA and Shares BB as per the fixed amount per share defined in the articles of association of the Company. Any surplus thereafter shall be allocated or distributed to the Shareholders A. In the event of liquidation of the Company the liquidation surplus shall after satisfaction of the claims of the creditors of the company be distributed first to Shareholders BA and Shareholder BB up to the maximum amount defined in the articles of association of the Company. Any surplus thereafter shall be allocated or distributed to the Shareholders A. There are no redemption rights or obligations attached with Shares BA and Shares BB.

	Share A		Share BA		Share BB	
	Number of shares	Share Capital (in €)	Number of shares	Share Capital (in €)	Number of shares	Share Capital (in €)
As at April 01, 2023	66,176	66,176	-	-	-	-
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	100	1	100	1
As at March 31, 2024	66,176	66,176	100	1	100	1
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	66,176	66,176	100	1	100	1

Share premium

	Share A	Share BA	Share BB	Total
As at April 01, 2023	900,910	-	-	900,910
Add: Increase during the year	-	1,096,500	286,800	1,383,300
As at March 31, 2024	900,910	1,096,500	286,800	2,284,210
Add: Increase during the year	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	900,910	1,096,500	286,800	2,284,210

(i) Share Premium – Share A

On June 13, 2014 the Group issued 45,676 shares of € 1 each to Samvardhana Motherson Group Holdings Limited, Cyprus in lieu of acquisition of 98.45% interest in Samvardhana Motherson Reflectec Group Holdings Limited, Jersey for a non-cash consideration of k€ 905,716 consisting of k€ 46 towards share capital and transfer of k€ 12,250 loan from MSSL Mideast (FZE), the remaining amount of k€ 893,420 was recognised as share premium. The Group also received share premium contributions amounting to k€ 7,490 in the earlier years from its shareholders.

(ii) Share Premium – Share BA

During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Group issued 100 shares of €0.01 each to MSSL (GB) UK Ltd. in lieu of acquisition of 100% interest in MSSL Estonia WH OÜ for a non-cash consideration of k€ 1,096,500 consisting of €1 towards share capital and k€ 1,096,500 towards share premium.

(iii) Share Premium – Share BB

During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Group issued 100 shares of €0.01 each to MSSL (GB) UK Ltd. in lieu of acquisition of 100% interest in MSSL Consolidated Inc. for a non-cash consideration of k€ 286,800 consisting of €1 towards share capital and k€ 286,800 towards share premium.

Currency translation reserve

Currency translation reserve comprises of all foreign exchange differences arising on the translation of the results and financial position of subsidiaries whose functional currencies differ from the Group's reporting currency.

Retained earnings

Retained earnings comprises accumulated profits/ (losses) of the Group and also include actuarial gains / losses arising on post-employment defined benefit plans and related tax impacts and Hyperinflation Adjustment reserve.

Merger reserve

The merger reserve represents the differences on consolidation arising on the adoption of predecessor accounting with respect to following acquisitions.

- During the year ended March 31, 2014, SMRP BV acquired 98.45% shareholding of Samvardhana Motherson Reflectec Group Holdings Limited (SMR Group) from Samvardhana Motherson Group Holdings Limited (SMGHL), Cyprus in share exchange deal wherein SMGHL transferred its entire shareholding to SMRP BV in exchange of 45,676 shares of a nominal value of € 1 each issued by SMRP BV and consequently SMRP BV has become subsidiary of SMGHL. Shareholders of SMRP BV approved allotment of shares to SMGHL in their meeting dated June 13, 2014. Prior to June 13, 2014, SMRP BV and SMR Group were jointly controlled by Motherson Sumi Systems Limited (MSSL India) and Samvardhana Motherson International Limited (SAMIL India) and after this transaction SMRP BV Group comprising SMR Group continue to be jointly controlled by MSSL India and SAMIL India.

As this transaction is done under “common control” as defined by IFRS, the activities of SMR Group were included in the consolidated accounts for the year ended March 31, 2015, using the predecessor accounting method. This accounting treatment leads to differences on consolidation between consideration and book value of net assets as of the date of acquisition and this difference is included within equity as a merger reserve. During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Group purchased remaining 1.55% shareholding from an independent third party at k€ 18,400. After acquisition of aforesaid 1.55% stake, SMR Jersey has become 100% subsidiary of SMRP B.V. with effect from March 01, 2023.

- During the year ended March 31, 2022, SMRP BV through its subsidiary SMR Automotive Mirror Technology Hungary Bt. signed share purchase agreement for acquisition of 100% stake of MSSL Manufacturing Hungary Kft (MSSL Kft). The transaction was completed on June 17, 2022. Prior to its acquisition by SMRP BV, MSSL Kft was indirectly held by SMRP BV's ultimate parent company Samvardhana Motherson International Limited ('SAMIL').

The activities of MSSL Kft have therefore been consolidated as if it has always been part of SMRP BV Group as a business combination under common control. Net assets value as per books until the date of acquisition together with the difference between the purchase consideration and assumed net assets value on the date of acquisition has been included in merger reserve amounting to k€ 1,878.

- During the year ended March 31, 2024, as part of an internal reorganisation plan within the Motherson Group, the Company acquired 100% shareholding of various entities which were previously indirectly held by its ultimate parent company Samvardhana Motherson International Limited ('SAMIL'). This reorganisation will enable simplification of legal structure within the Motherson Group as well as lead to a greater diversification of business under SMRP BV and enable creation of Country Level Tax groups, leading to greater efficiencies & reduction in various costs.
- The details on entities acquired and purchase consideration are as follows:

Entity Name	Purchase Consideration In €000s	Mode of payment	Carrying value of net assets and liabilities In €000s	Merger Reserve In €000s
MSSL Australia Pty Ltd	10,133	Cash	10,142	(9)
MSSL Global RSA Module Engineering Limited	57,160	Cash	57,510	(350)
MSSL WH System (Thailand) Limited	4,140	Cash	18,587	(14,447)
MSSL Estonia WH OU	1,096,500	Issue of shares(1)	355,001	741,499
MSSL Consolidated Inc. (USA)	286,800	Issue of shares (2)	81,677	205,123

(1) 100 class BA shares have been issued by SMRP BV to MSSL (GB) Ltd for a total consideration of EUR 1,096,500,000 with each share having a nominal value of EUR 0.01 and a total share premium of EUR 1096,499,999

(2) 100 class BB have been issued by SMRP BV to MSSL (GB) Ltd for a total consideration of EUR 286,800,000 with each share having a nominal value of EUR 0.01 and a total share premium of EUR 286,799,999

- During the year ended March 31, 2025, as part of an internal reorganisation plan within the Motherson Group, the Company acquired 100% shareholding of various entities which were previously indirectly held by its ultimate parent company Samvardhana Motherson International Limited ('SAMIL'). This reorganisation will enable simplification of legal structure within the Motherson Group as well as lead to a greater diversification of business under SMRP BV and enable creation of Country Level Tax groups, leading to greater efficiencies & reduction in various costs.
- The details on entities acquired and purchase consideration are as follows:

Entity Name	Purchase Consideration In €000s	Mode of payment	Carrying value of net assets and liabilities In €000s	Merger Reserve In €000s
MSSL s.r.l. Unipersonale (held by SAHN BV)	258	Cash	272	14
Vacuform 2000 (Proprietary) Limited (held by SAHN BV)	185	Cash	424	239
MSSL Ireland Private Limited (held by SAHN BV)	378	Cash	384	6

Other reserves

The following table shows a breakdown of 'other reserves' and the movements in these reserves during the year. A description of the nature and purpose of each reserve is provided below the table.

	Cash flow hedges	Financial assets at FVOCI	Total other reserves
As at April 01, 2023 (A)	7,286	(16,193)	(8,907)
Revaluation / changes in fair value	(371)	-	(371)
Reclassification to income statement	(7,966)	-	(7,966)
Disposal of Entities	(66)	-	(66)
Net gain / (loss) on cash flow hedges	(1,117)	(16,193)	(17,310)
Deferred tax	556	-	556
Other comprehensive income for the year (B)	(561)	(16,193)	(16,754)
Costs of hedging transferred to the carrying value of non-financial items during the year (C)	-	-	-
Non-Controlling Interest (D)	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024 (E=B+C-D)	(561)	(16,193)	(16,754)
As at April 01, 2024 (F)	(561)	(16,193)	(16,754)
Revaluation / changes in fair value	(7,998)	(18,082)	(26,080)
Reclassification to income statement	(907)	-	(735)
Reclassification to balance sheet	(59)	-	(231)
Others	887	(242)	645
Net gain / (loss) on cash flow hedges	(8,077)	(18,324)	(26,401)
Deferred tax	2,147	-	2,147
Other comprehensive income for the year (G)	(5,930)	(18,324)	(24,253)
Costs of hedging transferred to the carrying value of non-financial items during the year (H)	-	-	-
Non-Controlling Interest (I)	-	119	119
As at March 31, 2025 (J=G+H-I)	(6,491)	(34,635)	(41,126)

Financial assets at FVOCI

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the income statement when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

Cash flow hedges

The Group uses two types of hedging instruments as part of its foreign currency risk associated with highly probable foreign currency forecast transaction and foreign currency borrowings. These include foreign currency forward contracts for highly probable forecast transactions and cross currency interest rate swap for borrowings. The hedging reserve is used to record gains or losses on such hedging instruments that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges and that are recognised in other comprehensive income. The Group designates both spot and forward component of foreign currency forward contract as hedge relationship. Amounts associated with foreign currency forward contracts are reclassified to income statement when the associated hedged transaction affects income statement or added to the initial cost of the related balance sheet item if it results in recognition of a non-financial item. The foreign exchange gain or loss on the portion of borrowings hedged by swaps is reclassified from cash flow hedge reserve to income statement under the line item "Net exchange gain / (loss) on foreign currency borrowings and related items". Amounts reclassified from cash flow hedge reserve to income statement during the year relates to hedged items that has affected income statement.

A.6.3.17 Investment in subsidiaries

All subsidiary undertakings are included in the consolidation. The proportion of the voting rights in the subsidiary undertakings held directly by the parent company do not differ from the proportion of ordinary shares held, except as disclosed. The parent company does not have any shareholdings in the preference shares, if any, of subsidiary undertakings included in the group.

The following subsidiaries of the Group have non-controlling interests:

Entity name	Country	Capital share ^{a)}	Minority shares	Voting rights
Re-Time Pty Limited (held by SMR Australia)	Australia	96.58%	3.42%	96.58%
SMR Real Estate Deutschland B.V. & Co.KG (held by SMR Holding Deutschland)	Germany	89.00%	11.00%	89.00%
SMR Grundbesitz GmbH & Co KG (held by SMR Holding Deutschland)	Germany	93.07%	6.93%	93.07%
SMR Plast Met Automotive Tec Turkey Plastik Imalat Anonim Şirketi (held by SMR Stuttgart)	Turkey	75.00%	25.00%	75.00%
SMR Plast Met Molds and Tools Turkey Kalıp Imalat Anonim Sirketi (held by SMR Stuttgart)	Turkey	75.00%	25.00%	75.00%
SMP Deutschland GmbH (held by SMP GmbH) {SMP Deutschland}	Germany	94.80%	5.20%	94.80%
Changchun Peguform Automotive Plastics Technology Ltd. (held by SMP Deutschland) {CPAT}	China	50%+1 share	50.00%	50%+1 share ^{b)}
Zhaoqing SMP Automotive Components Co. . (held by CPAT) {w.e.f. 25 November 2022}	China	50%+1 share	50.00%	50%+1 share
Celulosa Fabril (Cefa) S.A. (held by SMP Iberica) {CEFA}	Spain	50.00%	50.00%	50.00% ^{c)}
SM Real Estate GmbH (held by SMP AE)) {w.e.f. 28 February 2023}	Germany	94.80%	5.20%	94.80%
SMP Automotive Ex Real Estate B.V. & Co. KG (Held by SM REAL) {w.e.f. 28 February 2024}	Germany	89.00%	11.00%	89.00%
SMP D Real Estates B.V. & Co. KG. (Held by SMP Deutschland) {w.e.f. 28 February 2024}	Germany	89.00%	11.00%	89.00%
SM Real Estates Germany B.V. & Co. KG (Held by SMIA BV)	Germany	89.00%	11.00%	89.00%
Yujin SMRC Automotive Techno Corp. (held by MBV) [SMRC Korea]	S. Korea	50.90%	49.10%	50.90%
PKC Real Estate Germany B. V. & Co. KG (held by PKC SEGU)	Germany	89.00%	11.00%	89.00%
Jiangsu Huakai-PKC Wire Harness Co., Ltd. (held by PKC Group APAC Limited)	China	50.00%	50.00%	50.00% ^{c)}
Jilin Huakai PKC Wire Harness Co. Ltd. (25% held by PKC Wiring Systems Oy and 50% held by Jiangsu Huakai-PKC Wire Harness Co., Ltd.)	China	50.00%	50.00%	50.00% ^{c)}
PKC Vehicle Technology (Hefei) Co, Ltd. (held by PKC Group APAC Limited)	China	50.00%	50.00%	50.00% ^{c)}
MSSL Australia Pty Ltd. (held by MBV)	Australia	80.00%	20.00%	80.00%
Motherson Yachiyo Automotive Systems Co., Ltd. (held by MBV) {w.e.f. 26 March 2024}	Japan	81.00%	19.00%	81.00%
Motherson Yachiyo Automotive Tech Products of America, Inc. (held by Motherson Yachiyo Automotive Systems Co., Ltd.) {w.e.f. 26 March 2024}	USA	81.00%	19.00%	81.00%
Motherson Yachiyo AY Manufacturing Ltd.. (held by Motherson Yachiyo Automotive Tech Products of America, Inc.) {w.e.f. 26 March 2024}	USA	81.00%	19.00%	81.00%
Motherson Yachiyo US Automotive Systems, Inc. (held by Motherson Yachiyo Automotive Tech Products of America, Inc.) {w.e.f. 26 March 2024}	USA	81.00%	19.00%	81.00%
Motherson Yachiyo Automotive Tech Manufacturing of America, LLC. (held by Motherson Yachiyo Automotive Tech Products of America, Inc.) {w.e.f. 26 March 2024}	USA	81.00%	19.00%	81.00%
Yachiyo Mexico Manufacturing S.A. de C.V. (held by Motherson Yachiyo Automotive Systems Co., Ltd.) {w.e.f. 26 March 2024}	Mexico	81.00%	19.00%	81.00%

^{a)} Capital shares mentioned above represent effective shareholding by the Group.

^{b)} Group has 50% of the voting rights plus one additional vote.

^{c)} Represents shareholder voting rights however majority control over the board of directors.

Notes:

1. The share sale and purchase agreement provides for a put as well as call option for remaining 25% shares of the Plast Met entities which can be exercised by either parties after a period of 5 years from the date of closing of the transaction for a price to be determined based on fair value at that time. Due to the existence of options, the 25% interest is excluded from non-controlling interest and based on expected fair value at the end of 5 years, a financial liability of k€ 3,394 (March 31, 2024 : k€ 6,366) has been recognised in the consolidated financial statements under Other Liabilities.
2. The share sale and purchase agreement provide for a put option to seller for remaining 19% shares of the Yachiyo Industries Limited which can be exercised after a period of 3 years from the date of closing of the transaction. The present value of the expected redemption amount is estimated at k€ 28,535 (March 31, 2024 : k€ 28,535) . For the preparation of these consolidated financial statements, due to the existence of option, non-controlling interest of 19% is excluded from equity and recognised as a financial liability under Other Liabilities.
3. The share sale and purchase agreement provide for a put option to seller for remaining 5% shares of Atsumitec Co. Ltd. which can be exercised after a period of 3 years from the date of closing of the transaction. The present value of the expected redemption amount is estimated at k€ 900. For the preparation of these consolidated financial statements, due to the existence of option, non-controlling interest of 5% is excluded from equity and recognised as a financial liability under Other Liabilities.

Summarised financial information on subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests

The non-controlling interest in respect of Celulosa Fabril (Cefa) S.A., Modulos Ribera Alto S.LU.(MRA), Changchun Peguform Automotive Plastics Technology Ltd. (CPAT) , Foshan Peguform Automotive Plastics Technology Co. Ltd. (FPAT) and Yujin-SMRC Automotive Modules Corp (SMRC Korea) is only considered to be material. Set out below are the summarized financial information for each subsidiary that has non-controlling interests that are material to the group.

Summarised balance sheet and income statement

	March 31, 2025						March 31, 2024					
	CEFA	MRA	CPAT	FPAT	SMRC Korea	CEFA	MRA	CPAT	FPAT	SMR India	SMRC Korea	
Balance Sheet												
Non-current assets	60,160	20,966	102,644	11,615	12,645	30,304	23,800	94,036	13,559	-	13,565	
Current assets	53,974	75,210	140,124	23,403	27,197	57,662	64,502	157,784	39,859	-	24,635	
Gross assets	114,134	96,176	242,768	35,018	39,842	87,966	88,302	251,820	53,418	-	38,200	
Current liabilities	85,413	17,678	99,395	12,658	17,831	61,352	17,750	104,743	29,875	-	17,269	
Non-current liabilities	493	1,121	27,520	4,031	2,223	1,002	1,249	25,390	3,733	-	1,320	
Gross liabilities	85,906	18,799	126,915	16,689	20,054	62,354	18,999	130,133	33,608	-	18,589	
Net assets	28,228	77,377	115,853	18,329	19,788	25,612	69,303	121,687	19,810	-	19,611	
Results												
Revenue	80,846	92,110	284,038	36,041	(87,253)	59,878	87,060	325,493	52,160	103,871	77,361	
Expense	(76,231)	(80,036)	(262,975)	(37,397)	82,958	(57,615)	(75,655)	(300,184)	(50,230)	(97,272)	(78,670)	
Profit for the period	4,615	12,074	21,063	(1,356)	(4,295)	2,263	11,405	25,309	1,930	6,599	(1,309)	
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	874	-	-	-	-	(583)	(601)	
Total Comprehensive Income	4,615	12,074	21,063	(1,356)	(3,421)	2,263	11,405	25,309	1,930	6,016	(1,910)	
Dividends paid to non-controlling interest	(3,000)	-	(13,104)	-	727	(3,000)	-	(16,634)	-	-	-	
Profit for the year attributable to non-controlling interest	2,307	6,037	10,457	(678)	(1,680)	1,132	5,703	12,654	965	-	(938)	
Accumulated non-controlling interest a)	31,129	21,042	59,331	5,386	10,145	31,822	15,005	61,055	6,127	-	9,628	

a) Includes the impact of purchase price allocation

Summarised cash flows

	March 31, 2025						March 31, 2024					
	CEFA	MRA	CPAT	FPAT	SMRC Korea		CEFA	MRA	CPAT	FPAT	SMR India	SMRC Korea
Cash flows from Operating Activities												
Cash generated from operations	(823)	8,242	39,047	1,556	1,129		(877)	4,205	43,271	1,101	(1,968)	(877)
Interest paid	(1,842)	(80)	(272)	(8)	-		(288)	1,376	662	(13)	131	(288)
Income tax paid	(1,987)	(4,221)	(2,489)	102	(474)		(2,434)	(3,193)	(2,515)	(626)	(613)	(2,434)
Non-cash items	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Net cash generated from operating activities	(4,652)	3,941	36,286	1,650	655		(3,599)	2,388	41,418	462	(2,450)	(3,599)
Net cash used in investing activities	(11,149)	(1,579)	(9,375)	(413)	(1,537)		(14,514)	(1,775)	(13,003)	5,892	908	(14,514)
Net cash used in financing activities	15,109	(2,361)	(26,274)	39	(1,125)		7,539	(613)	(323,564)	(6,248)	(6,999)	7,539
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(692)	1	637	1,276	(2,007)		(10,574)	-	(4,149)	105	(8,541)	(10,574)
Cash, cash equivalents and bank overdrafts at the beginning of year	950	-	15,257	478	6,245		11,523	-	20,121	396	15,722	11,523
Exchange gains/(losses) on cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	(716)	(22)	(320)	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	258	1	15,894	1,754	4,238		949	-	15,256	479	6,861	949

The information above is the amount before inter-company eliminations.

A.6.4 Disclosures regarding the Consolidated Income Statement

A.6.4.1 Revenue

Following is a breakdown of revenue from contract with customers:

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024 (Restated)
Sale of components	9,117,689	8,280,141
Tool Development	589,052	554,897
Assembly of components, royalty and service income	1,129,110	789,018
Revenue from contract with customers	10,835,851	9,624,056

A. Disaggregated revenue information

Revenue from contract with customer is recognised as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024 (Restated)
At a point in time	9,117,689	8,280,141
Over a period of time	1,718,162	1,343,915
Total	10,835,851	9,624,056

The transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations related to tool development (unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied) are, as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024 (Restated)
Within one year	332,976	376,819
More than one year	234,022	222,657
Total	566,998	599,476

Table below provides information on revenue recognised from:

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024 (Restated)
Amounts included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the year	21,943	9,351
Performance obligations partly satisfied in previous years	201,294	176,692

B. In respect of certain contracts, the Group perform assembly of highly customised components by procuring various parts from suppliers identified by the customers. The Group acts as an agent as per IFRS 15 under these contracts and as required under the standard, the Group recognises revenue only for the net amount it retains for the assembly services (included under line item “Assembly of components, royalty and service income”). Following table provides information on gross revenue representing revenue recognised without considering the effects of IFRS 15.

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024 (Restated)
Gross Revenue	16,055,097	13,109,900
Less: Adjustment under IFRS 15 (Principal vs Agent consideration)	5,219,246	3,485,844
Revenue from contract with customers	10,835,851	9,624,056

A.6.4.2 Changes in inventories

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024 (Restated)
Opening stock of		
finished goods	(137,301)	(119,738)
work-in-progress	(99,190)	(82,942)
Acquired in business combination	(68,250)	(54,594)
Closing stock of		
finished goods	166,247	137,301
work-in-progress	144,438	99,190
Foreign exchange differences	1,989	4,751
Increase/(Decrease) in inventories	7,933	(16,032)

A.6.4.3 Other operating income

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024 (Restated)
Foreign Exchange Gain (Net)	9,303	-
Subsidies /Income from investment Grants	9,756	9,573
Gain on disposal of Investment held for trading	-	2,024
Rental income	764	737
Gain from the sale of property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets	3,139	-
Provisions written back/Gain on reversal of bad debt allowance	6,248	6,315
Other income	91,978	75,790
Total	121,188	94,439

A.6.4.4 Personnel expenses

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024 (Restated)
Wages and salaries	2,201,708	1,808,360
Subcontracted labour	284,587	263,151
Social security costs	242,546	195,639
Pension costs from defined benefit plans	9,517	5,498
Total	2,738,358	2,272,648

A.6.4.5 Other operating expenses

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024 (Restated)
Energy	171,441	158,079
Repairs and maintenance	313,199	241,304
Rent and lease	56,993	42,603
Freight and forwarding	150,814	134,439
Bad debts and advances written off	5,061	20,738
Auditor's remuneration (refer note 1)	13,924	14,007
Foreign exchange loss (net)	-	5,842
Legal and professional expenses	247,438	201,341
Other general expenses	495,170	468,793
Total	1,454,040	1,287,146

1. During the year ended March 31, 2025, and March 31, 2024, following amounts (excluding VAT and out of pocket expenses) were recorded in respect of fee paid to auditor for various services:

March 31,2025	Ernst & Young Accountants LLP	Other EY Network	Total EY Network	Other audit firm	Total
Audit of the financial statements	268	10,139	10,407	1,711	12,118
Other audit and tax services	-	835	835	711	1,546
Other non-audit services	-	177	177	83	260
Total	268	11,151	11,419	2,506	13,924

March 31,2024 (Restated)	Ernst & Young Accountants LLP	Other EY Network	Total EY Network	Other audit firm	Total
Audit of the financial statements	220	8,418	8,638	554	9,192
Other audit and tax services	-	455	455	1,241	1,696
Other non-audit services	-	464	464	2,655	3,119
Total	220	9,337	9,557	4,450	14,007

The fees listed above relate to the procedures applied to the Company and its consolidated group entities by accounting firms and external auditors forming part of Ernst & Young network; as referred to in Section 1, subsection 1 of the Audit Firms Supervision Act ('Wet toezicht accountantsorganisaties - Wta') and audit firms other than those forming part of EY network.

A.6.4.6 Depreciation and amortization

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024 (Restated)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	293,749	255,121
Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (net of reversal) [refer note A.6.3.2 and A.6.3.4]	-	(7,655)
Depreciation on investment properties	645	1,027
Amortisation of intangible assets	57,991	48,719
Depreciation on right of use assets	70,482	61,522
Total	422,867	358,734

A.6.4.7 Finance income and costs

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024 (Restated)
Interest income	21,719	15,994
Finance income	21,719	15,994
Interest on lease liabilities	12,959	11,560
Interest expense on borrowings	159,154	125,656
Interest expense on defined benefit obligations	2,729	975
Finance costs	174,842	138,191

A.6.4.8 Share of net profit of joint ventures accounted for using the equity method

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024 (Restated)
Joint ventures	11,669	8,168
Associates	2,276	956
Total	13,945	9,124

Section A.6.3.6 contains further details related to the participation in joint ventures.

A.6.5 Income taxes

Deferred income taxes are calculated using the balance-sheet based liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability and the values used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax assets are also recognised for tax-loss carry forwards to the extent it is probable that future taxable profits will be available. For this reason, the recognition of all deferred tax assets based on tax losses is carried out with suitable consideration given to their realisation. Deferred taxes are determined on the basis of tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period. The income tax credit/expense for the year comprises the following:

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024 (Restated)
Current tax on profits for the year	132,820	105,006
Adjustments for prior period	(21,046)	3,381
Current tax expense	111,774	108,387
Development and reversal of temporary differences	(17,088)	(23,461)
Prior year adjustments	10,202	(2,169)
Effect of reported tax losses	(19,048)	(15,948)
Others	(954)	(4,276)
Deferred tax credit	(26,888)	(45,854)
Income tax expense	84,886	62,533

There is no significant change in corporate tax rates, in jurisdictions where group operates, having material impact on current charge and future adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities.

OECD Pillar Two model rules

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has published the model rules for global minimum tax (Pillar Two model rules). Pillar Two legislation has been enacted, or substantively enacted, in certain jurisdictions where the Group operates. The Group is within the scope of the OECD Pillar Two model rules and has evaluated the potential exposure to global minimum tax. Under the legislation, the group is liable to pay a top-up tax for the difference between the GloBE effective tax rate for each jurisdiction and the 15% minimum rate. The group has effective tax rates that exceed 15% in majority of the jurisdictions in which it operates. However, The Group does not have any material financial impact for the current period on account of the same.

Reconciliation of tax expense

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024 (Restated)
Earnings before income tax	458,961	439,809
Tax at rate of 25.8% (March 31, 2024: 25.8%) ^{a)}	118,509	113,287
Difference in overseas tax rates	(3,229)	(13,721)
Tax effect of losses on which deferred tax assets not recognised	19,680	15,727
Previously unrecognised tax losses used to reduce deferred tax	(9,736)	(32,709)
Previously unrecognised tax losses now recouped to reduce current	(3,627)	(6,043)
Adjustments for current and deferred tax of prior periods	(10,845)	1,212
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income	(12,838)	(16,003)
Tax effect of temporary differences (previously) not recognised and write off	25	(1,285)
Withholding, local and additional income taxes	8,662	6,857
Effect of tax credits	(12,021)	(8,760)
Sundry items	(9,694)	3,970
Income tax expense	84,886	62,533

^{a)} Tax rate is the general average corporate tax rate applicable in the Netherlands, the country of domicile of SMRP BV and does not consider the change in tax rate due to level of taxable income.

Tax is calculated at domestic tax rates applicable in the respective countries. There have been no significant changes in tax rates applicable to the Group's subsidiaries during the year. The weighted average applicable tax rate for the year ended March 31, 2025, has increased from last year on account of variation in profitability of the Group's subsidiaries in the respective countries.

The analysis of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities is as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024 (Restated)
Deferred tax assets:		
-Deferred tax assets to be recovered after 12 months	201,837	179,512
-Deferred tax assets to be recovered within 12 months	53,423	45,366
	255,260	224,878
Deferred tax liabilities:		
-Deferred tax liabilities to be settled after 12 months	68,429	73,609
-Deferred tax liabilities to be settled within 12 months	29,133	20,077
	97,562	93,686

Unrecognised temporary differences

Temporary difference relating to investments in subsidiaries for which deferred tax liabilities have not been recognised:

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024 (Restated)
Foreign currency translation	(11,682)	(81,354)
Undistributed earnings	910,982	874,939

Temporary differences of negative k€ 11,682 (March 31, 2024 : k€ 81,354) have arisen as a result of the translation of the financial statements of the group's subsidiaries having functional currency other than Euro. However, a deferred tax liability has not been recognised as the liability will only crystallise in the event of disposal of the subsidiary, and no such disposal is expected in the foreseeable future.

The Group has undistributed earnings of k€ 910,982 (March 31, 2024: k€ 874,939) which, if paid out as dividends, would not be subject to tax in the hands of the recipient and hence no assessable temporary difference exists.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for tax loss carry-forwards to the extent that the realisation of the related tax benefit through future taxable profits is probable. Among other matters, considering restriction on the extent of future profits that may be used to offset losses, the group did not recognise deferred income tax assets in respect of losses amounting to k€774,570 March 31, 2025 (2024: k€ 704,199). These losses include k€ 337,276 (March 31, 2024: k€ 377,413) in respect of periods prior to acquisition of concerned entities by the Group.

These losses can be carried-forward for March 31,2025 as below –

Year of expiry	Amount	Year of expiry	Amount
next 1 year	14,254	next 9 years	6,652
next 2 years	34,431	next 10 years	13,294
next 3 years	20,386	next 11 years	174
next 4 years	34,743	next 12 years	-
next 5 years	63,816	next 13 years	-
next 6 years	11,886	next 14 years	4,259
next 7 years	2,614	next 15 or more years	-
next 8 years	17,760	No expiry	542,106

These losses can be carried-forward for March 31,2024 as below –

Year of expiry	Amount	Year of expiry	Amount
next 1 year	7,468	next 9 years	-
next 2 years	7,180	next 10 years	-
next 3 years	19,213	next 11 years	179
next 4 years	28,113	next 12 years	0
next 5 years	48,896	next 13 years	174
next 6 years	29,780	next 14 years	7,602
next 7 years	11,375	next 15 or more years	572
next 8 years	99	No expiry	535,354

The movement in deferred income tax assets and liabilities during the year, is as follows:

	As at April 01, 2024 (Restated)	Charged /(credited) to the income statement	Charged /(credited) to other comprehensive income	Acquisition on business combination	Reclassification*	Exchange differences	As at March 31, 2025
Deferred tax assets							
Provisions	51,338	1,455	-	96	(9)	(1,188)	51,692
Property, plant and equipment	12,071	(1,743)	-	2,965	73	384	13,750
Intangible assets	4,534	(786)	-	(840)	(121)	875	3,662
Receivable	4,298	(3,562)	-	68	(0)	471	1,275
Inventories	13,984	3,059	-	2,387	(21)	(2,060)	17,349
Right of Use (IFRS 16)	1,946	(2,643)	-	228	(8)	(183)	(660)
Tax Value of Reported Loss carry forwards	91,049	18,973	770	1,678	35	(3,702)	108,803
Government grants	(973)	(83)	-	(8)	-	1	(1,063)
Employee Benefits/ Pension	8,624	(1,920)	(515)	2,664	264	(244)	8,873
Others**	38,007	9,610	1,321	4,257	(684)	(932)	51,579
Total deferred tax assets	224,878	22,360	1,576	13,495	(471)	(6,578)	255,260
Deferred tax liabilities							
Provisions	531	(501)	-	-	(9)	6	27
Property, plant and equipment	50,730	(10,603)	-	1,508	487	590	42,712
Intangible assets	12,512	(4,908)	-	2,161	(44)	(62)	9,659
Receivable	(77)	(68)	-	-	(0)	1	(144)
Inventories	(2,416)	2,136	-	(265)	(21)	-	(566)
Right of Use (IFRS 16)	(519)	983	-	-	-	1	465
Tax Value of Reported Loss carryforwards	(51)	780	(226)	-	-	-	503
Government grants	1,391	(2,128)	-	-	-	13	(724)
Employee Benefits/ Pension	5,026	1,310	-	1,484	(269)	67	7,618
Others**	26,559	8,471	(1,568)	7,432	(4,034)	1,152	38,012
Total deferred tax liabilities	93,686	(4,528)	(1,794)	12,320	(3,890)	1,768	97,562

* Reclassifications generally represents netting off between deferred tax assets and liabilities in respective jurisdictions, transfers out of deferred tax pursuant to change in tax positions in filed tax returns.

**Others represent tax impact of temporary differences arising out of interest deductibility limitations, R&D credits, non-deductibility of expenses and other similar items

	As at April 01, 2023 (Restated)	Charged /(credited) to the income statement	Charged /(credited) to other comprehensive income	Acquisition on business combination	Reclassification*	Exchange differences	As at March 31, 2024 (Restated)
Deferred tax assets							
Provisions	26,259	8,134	-	19,478	(478)	(2,055)	51,338
Property, plant and equipment	(9,920)	3,142	-	19,803	(419)	(535)	12,071
Intangible assets	2,892	864	-	484	89	205	4,534
Receivable	1,475	2,636	-	137	(35)	85	4,298
Inventories	11,568	2,575	-	80	(12)	(227)	13,984
Right of Use (IFRS 16)	857	(49)	-	1,344	-	(206)	1,946
Tax Value of Reported Loss carry forwards	74,795	16,048	-	1,347	-	(1,141)	91,049
Government grants	(1,157)	(26)	-	229	-	(19)	(973)
Employee Benefits/ Pension	8,863	(3,072)	114	2,346	(60)	433	8,624
Others**	33,189	822	1,750	1,103	(782)	1,925	38,007
Total deferred tax assets	148,821	31,074	1,864	46,351	(1,697)	(1,535)	224,878
Deferred tax liabilities							
Provisions	591	(804)	-	734	-	10	531
Property, plant and equipment	23,282	(196)	-	27,474	1,688	(1,518)	50,730
Intangible assets	17,201	(4,498)	-	-	111	(302)	12,512
Receivable	845	(263)	-	(300)	-	(359)	(77)
Inventories	(13)	(2,349)	-	(56)	-	2	(2,416)
Right of Use (IFRS 16)	74	(52)	-	(533)	-	(8)	(519)
Tax Value of Reported Loss carryforwards	-	(51)	-	-	-	-	(51)
Government grants	1,185	668	-	(501)	9	30	1,391
Employee Benefits/ Pension	(551)	106	(462)	6,090	131	(288)	5,026
Others**	17,076	(7,431)	(460)	19,731	335	(2,692)	26,559
Total deferred tax liabilities	59,690	(14,870)	(922)	52,639	2,274	(5,125)	93,686

* Reclassifications generally represents netting off between deferred tax assets and liabilities in respective jurisdictions, transfers out of deferred tax pursuant to change in tax positions in filed tax returns.

**Others represent tax impact of temporary differences arising out of interest deductibility limitations, R&D credits, non-deductibility of expenses and other similar items

A.6.6 Other disclosures

A.6.6.1 Financial instruments

Financial instruments	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024 (Restated)
FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Financial assets at amortized costs		
Trade receivables	1,811,664	1,680,689
Other receivables	517,492	540,581
Cash and cash equivalents	556,685	685,447
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Investments in other entities	20,156	17,900
Investment in debt instruments	23,094	-
Derivative financial instruments		
Used for hedging	3,403	5,161
Held for trading at fair value through Profit and Loss	-	-
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
Liabilities at amortized cost		
Borrowings		
Notes	419,190	399,371
Liabilities to banks and others	544,605	933,258
Loan from related parties	729,173	311,400
Other loans	12,155	31,571
Lease liabilities	221,159	229,538
Trade payables	2,397,072	2,390,880
Liabilities to related parties	54,936	74,892
Other liabilities	549,972	530,117
Derivative financial instruments		
Used for hedging	8,124	1,740

The fair values of non-current financial assets are not significantly different from their carrying amounts.

Due to the short-term nature of cash and cash equivalents and the short-term maturities of trade receivables and liabilities and other current receivables and liabilities, their fair values are equal to their carrying amounts.

A description of the Group's financial instrument risks, including risk management objectives and policies is given in note A.6.6.3.

A.6.6.1 Financial instruments

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are recognised and measured at fair value in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the group has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standards. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

Fair value measurements At March 31, 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value March 31, 2025
FINANCIAL ASSETS				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Investments in other entities	18,274	-	1,882	20,156
Investment in debt instruments	23,094	-	-	23,094
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Other investments	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial instruments				
Used for hedging	-	2,085	1,318	3,403
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
Used for hedging	-	8,124	-	8,124

Fair value measurements At March 31, 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value March 31, 2024
FINANCIAL ASSETS				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Investments in other entities	4,957	-	12,944	17,900
Derivative financial instruments				
Used for hedging	-	5,160	-	5,161
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
Used for hedging	-	1,740	-	1,740

Fair value hierarchy

(a) Financial instruments in Level 1

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives, and equity securities) is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the group is the current bid price. These instruments are included in level 1.

(b) Financial instruments in Level 2

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2. Entity's Level 2 instruments comprise of forward contracts relating to foreign currency and commodities. The fair value of forward foreign contracts is determined using forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date.

(c) Financial instruments in Level 3

If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. Group's Level 3 instruments represent investment in unlisted equity instruments and are valued using discounted cash flow analysis. Level 3 instruments also include cross currency interest rate swaps. The fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves.

A.6.6.1.2 Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities:

The following table present the Group's financial assets and liabilities that are subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements:

Trade receivables	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities set off in the Balance sheet	Net amounts of financial assets presented in the balance sheet
March 31, 2025	1,879,837	(68,173)	1,811,664
March 31, 2024 (Restated)	1,714,900	(34,211)	1,680,689

Contract assets*	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities set off in the Balance sheet	Net amounts of financial assets presented in the balance sheet
March 31, 2025	582,181	(12,750)	569,431
March 31, 2024	622,612	(41,257)	581,355

*Grouped under other receivables

A.6.6.2 Contingent Liabilities

In the ordinary course of business activities, the Group may be contingently liable for litigation and claims with customers, suppliers, former employees, and other parties. In addition, the Group may be, or could become, liable to incur environmental remediation costs to bring environmental contamination levels back within acceptable legal limits.

On an on-going basis, the Group assesses the likelihood of any adverse judgments or outcomes to these matters as well as potential ranges of probable costs and losses. A determination of the provision required, if any, for these contingencies is made after analysis of each individual issue. The required provision may change in the future due to new developments in each matter or changes in approach such as a change in settlement strategy in dealing with these matters.

The tax position taken by the Group with respect to certain transactions and calculations may be challenged by tax authorities for reasons including transfer pricing, the availability of deductions for interest expense and other deductible items, the treatment of acquisition, refinancing and reorganization transactions, intercompany funding arrangements, the application and effect of tax “holidays” and the calculation of deferred tax assets and liabilities. The Group does not expect any significant cash outflow in respect of these contingencies.

As at the year end, the Group has following contingent liabilities:

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Indirect tax matters	1,248	1,816
Others (refer note below)	32,758	32,287
Total	34,006	34,103

(a) The Group has acted as surety in respect of subsidy received by one of its subsidiaries, which limits the total liability of the Group to 1.2x of the amount of subsidy granted. As per the conditions of subsidy received from the local government the subsidiary is required to incur certain level of capital expenditure along with maintaining the headcount at certain level for a period of 5 years ending on March 31, 2026.

As of March 31, 2025, both the conditions have been fulfilled however since the headcount level needs to be sustained until March 31, 2026, the Group may be contingently liable for k€ 29,803 (March 31, 2024: k€ 29,365) in the event of non-compliance of subsidy conditions by the subsidiary in the future.

(b) The Group has provided guarantee in respect of subsidy received by another subsidiary, which limits the total liability of the Group to the amount of subsidy granted. Amongst others, conditions of subsidy received from the local government requires the subsidiary to incur certain level of capital expenditure along with maintaining the headcount at certain level.

As of March 31, 2025, both the conditions have been fulfilled however since the headcount level needs to be sustained, the Group may be contingently liable for k€ 2,955 (March 31, 2023: k€ 2,922) in the event of non-compliance of subsidy conditions by the subsidiary in the future.

Capital expenditure commitments

The group has outstanding capital expenditure commitments which represents outstanding amount of contracts for capital expenditure against which work is yet to be executed by the contractor or supplies to be received. Capital expenditure contracted for at the end of the year but not yet incurred is as follows:

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Property, plant and equipment (net of advances)	93,382	51,177

A.6.6.3 Risk management with respect to financial risks

The Group in its capacity as an internationally active supplier for the automobile industry is exposed to various risks with each of its business segments and products. The global presence and decentralised management structure with the main activities in the plants make an organised risk management system necessary. The regulations, instructions, implementation rules and, in particular, the regular communication throughout the tightly controlled management process consisting of planning, controlling and monitoring collectively form the risk management system used to define, record and minimise operating, financial and strategic risks.

The successful management of opportunities and risks is part of operating a business and is the primary task of all management personnel. During the regular management meetings at all management levels, opportunities, risks and optimisation measures are subjected to systematic treatment. Rapid, open and unhindered communication between all levels of management on the risks and imminent exceptional situations ensure that potential risks can be identified at an early stage and their effects can be limited. Risk awareness and the integration of risk management into management personnel's on-going duties at an organisational level enable the Group to identify risks immediately and to eliminate them or to minimise their effects on the net asset, financial and income position. A detailed examination has revealed that the risks detailed below are manageable for the SMRP BV Group.

The Group is exposed in particular to credit risks with regard to trade receivables, liquidity risks and market risks from changes in interest rates and exchange rates. The Group counters customer default risks by monitoring customers continuously and carrying out regular credit checks. Liquidity is secured by means of medium-term loans, pre-emptive liquidity planning and daily liquidity reporting. Interest and currency risks are monitored on a monthly basis centrally by the finance department and the Group's Board of Management.

The Group has developed guidelines on risk controlling and the use of financial instruments. These guidelines contain a clear allocation of duties. Risks are controlled and monitored by means of operational and financial measures. The risks listed below are not so material that they would result in extraordinary concentrations of risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

The Group has guidelines for the management of credit risk from trade receivables. The Group's primary customers are major global automobile manufacturers (OEMs) with good credit ratings. Non-OEM clients are very limited and subjected to credit assessments as a precautionary measure, and the adherence of all clients to payment due dates is monitored on an on-going basis, thereby practically eliminating the risk of default.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments with similar loss patterns (i.e., geographical region, product type, customer type and rating). The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The provision matrix is initially based on the historical observed default rates. The Group will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions (i.e., gross domestic product) are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults in the manufacturing sector, the historical default rates are adjusted. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed. The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

The maximum amount of the credit exposure is equal to the carrying amounts of these receivables.

The Group does not hold collateral as security or uses credit enhancements due to leading market positions of its customers.

The Group has deposited liquid funds at various banking institutions. Primary banking institutions are major international banks. In long term credit ratings these banking institutions are considered to be investment grade.

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade and other receivables during the year was as follows:

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
As at beginning of the year	15,808	12,519
Acquired in business combination	737	1,713
Allowance for impairment recognized	6,548	3,382
Amounts written (off) /recovered	(1,078)	(135)
Unused amounts reversed	(7,624)	(1,699)
Exchange fluctuation	(145)	28
As at end of the year	14,246	15,808

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Group's trade receivables and other receivables:

	Total	Not overdue	Past due				
			< 30 days	30-90 days	90-180 days	180-360 days	> 360 days
March 31, 2025							
Trade receivables	1,811,665	1,424,507	212,087	102,347	53,333	14,451	4,940
Other receivables	517,492	456,164	6,423	641	20,052	11,796	22,416
March 31, 2024							
Trade receivables	1,680,689	1,423,525	143,479	39,848	36,623	17,414	19,800
Other receivables	540,581	494,328	20,011	730	3,065	6,883	15,564

Liquidity risk

The liquidity risk encompasses any risk that the Group cannot fully meet its financial obligations. Liquidity is ensured by maintaining committed Revolving Credit Facility at the Group level, various bank credit facilities and by funding the short-term requirements using the Group overlay notional cash pool.

As disclosed in note A.6.3.14 the group has entered into supplier finance arrangement with few banks. While these arrangements have no material impact on group's working capital, the Group monitors the financial health of these banks to ensure there is no disruption in payment to its suppliers in their capacity as paying agent. The banks are in good financial condition and the group has no significant concentration of liquidity risk in this respect.

To manage the liquidity risk, cash flow forecasting is performed by the subsidiaries and submitted to the Group Treasury for review and planning. Group finance monitors rolling forecasts of the Group's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while always maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities so that the Group does not breach borrowing limits or covenants (where applicable) on any of its borrowing facilities. Such forecasting takes into consideration the Group's debt financing plans, covenant compliance, compliance with internal balance sheet ratio targets and, if applicable external regulatory or legal requirements – for example, currency restrictions. Furthermore, in the case of an expected breach of covenants Group management evaluates early counteractions to prohibit negative impacts for the Group out of a breach of covenants. Please refer section on 'Capital Management' below.

The following table shows the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities of the Group presented on a gross and undiscounted basis and include estimated interest payments and exclude the impact of netting arrangements:

	March 31, 2025					
	Up to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Non derivative financial liabilities						
Borrowings ¹⁾	405,670	229,074	748,235	373,871	5,369	1,762,219
Lease liabilities	18,137	45,677	51,854	75,600	35,840	227,108
Trade payables	2,167,058	230,014	0	-	-	2,397,072
Liabilities due to shareholders & related parties	47,348	7,588	-	-	-	54,936
Other financial liabilities	229,274	234,824	42,565	14,931	-	521,594
Total						
Derivative financial liabilities						
Used for hedging ¹⁾	7,091	782	-	-	-	7,873
Held for trading at fair value through Profit and Loss ¹⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total						

1) Accrued interest as of March 31, 2025, is included in other financial liabilities

	March 31, 2024					
	Up to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Non derivative financial liabilities						
Borrowings ²⁾	83,959	769,231	215,882	270,140	486,366	1,825,578
Lease liabilities	19,558	48,528	67,013	95,510	38,841	269,450
Trade payables	2,210,484	179,083	1,284	29	-	2,390,880
Liabilities due to shareholders & related parties	64,084	10,805	-	-	-	74,889
Other financial liabilities	247,235	223,253	41,209	16,715	-	528,412
Total	2,625,320	1,230,900	325,388	382,394	525,207	5,089,209
Derivative financial liabilities						
Used for hedging ²⁾	121	1,364	-	-	-	1,485
Held for trading at fair value through Profit and Loss ²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	121	1,364	-	-	-	1,485

2) Accrued interest as of March 31, 2024, is included in other financial liabilities

Market risk

(i) Interest rate risk

The Group's exposure to changes in interest rates of borrowings is relatively low as a large part of borrowings carry fixed spread over the benchmark rates and such spreads are pre-agreed with the financial institution.

(ii) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk arises from monetary receivables and obligations expressed in a currency other than the functional currency of a Group company. Group companies are required to hedge their foreign exchange risk exposure using forward contracts transacted by the group treasury. The group's risk management policy is to hedge less than 100% of anticipated cash flows (mainly export sales, purchase of inventory and certain expenses) in foreign currency for the subsequent 12 months. The contracts are timed to mature when payments against the forecasted sales, purchase or expenses are to be received or made.

The Group is also exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from its kUSD\$ 350,000 notes and has undertaken cross currency interest rate swaps of kUSD 246,000 to hedge against the foreign exchange fluctuation arising out of these notes, remaining USD exposure is naturally hedged with assets in USD. The terms of the swap includes exchange of interest on the nominal EURO and USD amounts of the swap. The company receives interest under the swap in USD at rate similar to interest payable on term loan and pays interest under the swap in EURO on fixed basis.

The group's unhedged exposure to foreign currency risk (for major currencies) at the end of the reporting period was as follows:

March 31, 2025	USD	GBP	CNY	JPY
Receivables	180,767	3,025	12,544	76,276
Borrowings	104,000	-	-	-
Payables	255,756	1,244	9,074	166,490

March 31, 2024	USD	GBP	CNY	JPY
Receivables	198,334	3,705	32,917	253,896
Borrowings	28,105	-	-	-
Payables	253,937	4,428	5,594	1,746,633

As shown in the table above, the group is primarily exposed to changes in USD/EURO exchange rates. The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from US-dollar denominated financial instruments and the impact on other components of equity arises from foreign forward exchange contracts designated as cash flow hedges. The Group conducted sensitivity analyses at year-end to estimate the currency risk concerning movement in USD/EURO.

If the Euro were to appreciate by 10% against the US dollar, receivables would decrease by k€ 15,709 as on March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024: k€ 17,625), while liabilities would decrease by k€ 30,5683 as on March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024: k€ 25,265). Net impact on equity will be a gain of k€14,860 as on March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2023: gain k€ 7,640).

On the other hand, if the Euro were to depreciate by 10% against the US dollar, receivables would increase by k€ 19,199 as on March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024: k€ 21,541), while liabilities would increase by k€ 37,361 as on March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024: k€ 30,879). Net impact on equity will be a loss of k€ 18,162 as on March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024: loss of k€ 9,338).

Derivative contracts

The Group had adopted hedge accounting in respect of following derivative contracts.

March 31, 2025

March 31, 2025

Type of Hedge & Risks	Nominal Value (Bought)	Carrying amount of Hedge instrument		Maturity date	Hedge ratio	Weighted average strike price	Changes in fair value of hedging instrument	Change in the value of hedged item
		Assets	Liabilities					
Forward covers								
CNY:JPY	35,793	93	-	April 2025 - March 2026	1:1	20	93	(93)
EUR:THB	19,200	742	-	April 2025 - March 2027	1:1	38	742	(742)
EUR:AUD	5,707	-	(263)	April 2025 - March 2027	1:1	2	(263)	263
EUR:GBP	47,032	(7)	-	April 2025 - March 2027	1:1	1	(7)	7
HUF:EUR	18,421,490	749	-	April 2025 - January 2027	1:1	0	749	(749)
KRW:CNY	11,740,960	-	(117)	May 2025 - March 2026	1:1	0	(117)	117
MXN:USD	7,386,616	652	(6,650)	April 2025 - March 2028	1:1	0	(5,998)	5,998
USD:AUD	47,129	-	(1,248)	April 2025 - March 2027	1:1	2	(1,248)	1,248
USD:JPY	2,938	98	-	April 2025 - March 2026	1:1	136	98	(98)
USD:THB	1,400	17	-	April 2025 - October 2025	1:1	34	17	(17)
EUR:BRL	737	9	3	April 2025 - July 2025	1:1	6	12	(12)
USD:BRL	2,347	(8)	(23)	April 2025 - August 2025	1:1	6	(31)	31
Total		2,344	(8,298)					
Other forward covers not under hedge accounting		-	(71)					
Total Forwards		2,344	(8,369)					
Cross Currency Swaps								
EUR:USD	225,912	1,318	-	July 2029	-	1	1,318	(1,318)
Total Swaps		1,318	-					
Total Swaps		-	-					

March 31, 2024

Type of Hedge & Risks		Nominal Value (Bought)	Carrying amount of Hedge instrument		Maturity date	Hedge ratio	Weighted average strike price	Changes in fair value of hedging instrument	Change in the value of hedged item
			Assets	Liabilities					
Forward covers									
EUR:HUF	HUF 6,036,300	93	-	April 2024 - March 2025	01:01	402	93	-	
EUR:AUD	AUD 6,759	13	-	April 2024 - June 2025	01:01	2	13	-	
MXN:USD	USD 1,279,265	4,191	-	April 2024 - March 2025	01:01	18	4,191	(4,191)	
THB:EUR	EUR 31,200	-	664	April 2024 - March 2027	01:01	0	(664)	-	
THB:USD	USD 2,400	22	-	April 2024 - September 2024	01:01	0	(209)	-	
USD:AUD	AUD 82,550	185	1,055	April 2024 - August 2025	01:01	2	(933)	-	
INR:USD	AUD 0	-	-				-	-	
CNY:KRW	CNY 0	656	-	April 2024 - March 2025	01:01	-	656	-	
Total		5,160	1,719						
Other forward covers not under hedge accounting									
Total Forwards		5,160	1,719						
Other swaps not under hedge accounting									
Total Swaps		-	22						

There was no hedge ineffectiveness recognised in the income statement during the current and previous year. The Group's hedging policy only allows for effective hedge relationships to be established. Hedge effectiveness is determined at the inception of the hedge relationship, and through periodic prospective effectiveness assessments to ensure that an economic relationship exists between the hedged item and hedging instrument. The Group enters into hedge relationships where the critical terms of the hedging instrument match exactly with the terms of the hedged item, and so a qualitative assessment of effectiveness is performed. If changes in circumstances affect the terms of the hedged item such that the critical terms no longer match exactly with the critical terms of the hedging instrument.

The Group uses the hypothetical derivative method to assess effectiveness. In the case of fixed to fixed cross currency swaps, retrospective effectiveness testing is performed at each reporting date using change in fair value of cash flows method (hypothetical derivative method) at each reporting date during the period of hedging. The effectiveness is measured as the ratio of change in the fair value of the hedging instrument and the hypothetical derivative during the period.

Capital management

The group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern and also their ability to fund inorganic growth, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

Consistent with others in the industry, the group monitors Net Debt to EBITDA ratio: Net debt (total borrowings net of cash and cash equivalents) divided by EBITDA (Profit before tax plus depreciation and amortization expense plus finance costs).

The group's strategy is to ensure that the Net Debt to EBITDA is managed at an optimal level considering the above factors. The Net Debt to EBITDA ratios were as follows:

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024 (Restated)
Borrowings - non-current	1,073,108	955,606
Borrowings – current	632,016	719,994
Total borrowings	1,705,124	1,675,600
Unamortised issue costs	4,322	632
Gross Debt	1,709,446	1,676,232
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	556,685	685,447
Net Debt	1,152,761	990,785
Results from operating activities	515,234	433,166
Add back: Depreciation and amortisation	422,867	358,734
EBITDA for the year	938,101	791,900
Adjustments ¹⁾	(74,251)	(51,152)
Adjusted consolidated EBITDA	863,850	740,748
Net Leverage Ratio (on reported debt)	1.33	1.34
Finance cost	174,842	138,191
Adjustments ¹⁾	(15,688)	(12,536)
Total Net Interests Costs	159,154	125,655
Interest cover ratio	5.43	5.90

1) Adjustments represent reversal of effects recorded pursuant to adoption of IFRS 16. Since for the assets acquired during the year, full net debt has come on the books but EBITDA only for the acquired period, to have a like for like comparison while computing the leverage ratio last twelve months EBITDA of the acquired assets (other than Yachiyo) have been considered.

The Group is not subject to any capital requirements on the basis of its Articles of Incorporation. Certain capital requirements were contractually imposed in loan agreements with the financial institutions.

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Group simplified the security and guarantee structure related to some of its borrowings. Previously borrowings comprising various Notes, utilisations under revolving credit facility agreement, and certain term loans were secured by pari-passu charge on certain assets of the some of the Group subsidiaries as well as guarantees from various subsidiaries. Effective March 28, 2025, with the exception of € 100 Notes due in June 2025, existing security and guarantee structure was replaced with corporate guarantee from Samvardhana Motherson International Limited (SAMIL), the ultimate parent company of SMRP BV Group (also refer note A.6.3.11). Accordingly the various covenant requirements in terms of maintenance of net leverage ratio and interest coverage ratio and other customary compliance requirements under the finance arrangements have been removed from SMRP BV Group as these will now be monitored at the level of SAMIL. Owing to the sound credit worthiness and recent available financials of SAMIL Group there are no indications as at March 31, 2025 that these requirements will not be met. SMRPBV Group continues to track its liquidity and maintain strict oversight and monitoring of net leverage ratio to ensure fiscal prudence is maintained at all times.

As at March 31, 2025 the Group had net leverage ratio as calculated above of 1.33x (March 31, 2024: 1.34x) and net interest cover ratio of 5.43x (March 31, 2024: 5.90x). The Group continuously monitors these covenants, and it is controlled by capital measures regarding both, shareholders equity as well as debt.

A.6.6.4 Operating Segment Information

The Company is primarily in the business of manufacture and sale of components to automotive original equipment manufacturers. The CODM examines the group's performance from a product perspective and has identified four reportable segments of its business:

The Group is primarily in the business of manufacture and sale of components to automotive original equipment manufacturers. Consequent to the reorganisation at the level of Group's ultimate parent entity, effective April 01, 2023, segments are reported under following divisions. The CODM examines the Group's performance separately for these divisions.

Vision Systems

Vision Systems division is engaged in the manufacturing of rear-view vision systems for the automotive industry and supplies interior mirrors, exterior mirrors and camera-based detection systems to major car makers globally. It is the global market leaders in the production of exterior mirrors for passenger cars, commercial vehicles and heavy trucks.

Modules & Polymer Products

Modules & Polymer Products division is a leading specialist for automotive exterior and interior modules in the automotive industry. The division supplies polymer-based interior and exterior products parts to customers across the globe. It is one of the largest suppliers of modules such as door panels, instrument panels and bumpers to the European automotive industry as well as supplies other plastic components and systems, such as centre consoles, decorative interior trims and plastic body parts. It is a full system solutions provider, working on concept development and design, product development and simulation, to testing and fully integrated mass production. Its key focus areas include lightweight constructions, renewable raw materials, occupant protection and pedestrian protection.

Modules & Polymer Products division includes the business of Dr Schneider Group (renamed as "MDRSC") acquired by the Group on October 03, 2023 and Yachiyo Industries acquired on March 26, 2024.

Integrated Assemblies

Integrated Assemblies include the business of SAS Autosystemtechnik GmbH (Germany) ("MSAS") acquired by the Group on July 31, 2023. The Integrated Assembly division is a global leader in sophisticated and high-quality integrated module assembly and logistics tailored for the automotive sector. Its specialization in cockpit module integration aligns with the industry's electrification goals, boasting extensive technical expertise and a steadfast commitment to stringent quality standards. With strong technical knowledge and long-standing relationships with major European and American OEMs, the division offers innovative interior solutions beyond cockpit modules. Focusing on intricate, safety-critical, and diversified modules, it operates efficient Just-in-Time and Just-in-Sequence assembly and logistics processes near customer facilities, positioning itself strategically in Europe, the Americas, and China to effectively address customer demands.

Wiring Harness

Wiring harness portfolio encompasses a wide array of essential components, including wires, connectors, terminals, electrical distribution systems (EDS), power modules, and more. Moreover, we extend our unwavering support to the entire transportation industry, catering to passenger vehicles, two-wheelers, commercial vehicles, farm equipment, material handling machines, and the vast domain of rolling stock.

Others

Others represents the results of segments that are individually not material and do not meet the threshold for reportable segment. Others include our emerging businesses division, where we have three further subdivisions covering (i) elastomers; (ii) precision metals & modules; (iii) services.

Others also include activities carried out by Motherson Innovations (Group's R&D and new technologies development arm) and group's global procurement function, healthcare division and results of certain corporate & shareholder support functions not allocable to a particular segment on a reasonable basis. Results of such support functions are not included in the business review reports provided to the management.

Transfer prices for transactions between operating segments are on an arm's length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

March 31, 2025									
	Modules & Polymer Products	Vision Systems	Integrated Assemblies	Wiring Harness	Others	Intersegment eliminations	Total	Entities accounted under equity method ¹	Consolidated
Revenues from contract with customers									
- From External Customers	5,870,833	1,960,160	1,098,906	2,113,053	237,881	-	11,280,833	(444,982)	10,835,851
- Inter-segment	103,319	40,960	2,876	14,303	8,024	(169,482)	-	-	-
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)	445,086	195,199	127,551	217,239	(5,925)	-	979,150	(41,049)	938,101
Gain on bargain purchase									80,263
Gain on disposal of subsidiaries									8,471
Depreciation and amortization									(422,867)
Share of net profit of associates and joint ventures									13,945
Interest Income									21,719
Interest expense									(174,842)
Net exchange gain/(losses) on foreign currency borrowings and related items									(5,829)
Profit before tax									458,961
Segment Assets	4,489,138	1,489,979	1,550,597	1,289,585	3,530,434	(4,282,324)	8,067,408	(372,193)	7,695,215
Segment Liabilities	3,893,354	829,221	1,109,636	721,598	3,829,128	(4,494,904)	5,888,033	(198,723)	5,689,310
Other disclosures:									
Capital expenditure	180,277	60,562	42,312	35,306	2,239	-	320,694	(5,883)	314,811

1.The figures are net of intercompany transactions.

2.Assets under Others primarily represent intercompany loans and investment in subsidiaries.

3.Liabilities under Others primarily represent borrowings in the form of Notes, Term Loans, Revolving and other credit facilities utilised at the holding company level.

March 31, 2024 (Restated)									
	Modules & Polymer Products	Vision Systems	Integrated Assemblies	Wiring Harness	Others	Intersegment eliminations	Total	Entities accounted under equity method ¹	Consolidated
Revenues from contract with customers									
- From External Customers	5,018,684	2,088,685	747,650	2,091,971	30,125	-	9,977,115	(353,059)	9,624,056
- Inter-segment	36,530	13,908	-	987	25,587	(77,012)	-	-	-
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)	421,003	219,115	85,841	169,340	(72,095)	-	823,204	(31,305)	791,899
Gain on bargain purchase									144,199
Gain on disposal of subsidiaries									22,008
Depreciation and amortization									(358,734)
Share of net profit of associates and joint ventures									9,124
Interest Income									15,994
Interest expense									(138,191)
Net exchange gain/(losses) on foreign currency borrowings and related items									(46,491)
Profit before tax									439,809
Segment Assets	4,689,338	1,914,049	1,413,344	1,343,844	10,809,923	(12,469,684)	7,700,814	(326,995)	7,373,819
Segment Liabilities	3,733,080	906,274	1,191,931	818,527	2,978,747	(3,769,128)	5,859,432	(197,747)	5,661,685
Other disclosures:									
Capital expenditure	178,504	54,708	36,339	33,274	49,766	-	352,592	(7,601)	344,991

1. The figures are net of intercompany transactions.

2. Assets under Others primarily represent intercompany loans and investment in subsidiaries.

3. Liabilities under Others primarily represent borrowings in the form of Notes, Term Loans, Revolving and other credit facilities utilised at the holding company level.

Revenue from external customers contributing more than 10% of segment revenue

March 31, 2025						
Customer Name	Modules & Polymer Products	Vision Systems	Wiring Harness	Integrated Assemblies	Total	Entities accounted under equity method
Mercedes Benz	900,899	147,550	-	36,894	1,085,343	(23,647)
Daimler Trucks	2,891	-	306,925	-	309,816	-
Audi	1,007,062	37,177	-	6,318	1,050,557	-
Volkswagen	695,078	231,571	-	383,180	1,309,829	(100,875)
Paccar	-	-	324,416	-	324,416	-
BMW	563,264	135,227	-	-	698,491	(7,296)
American EV OEM	-	118,278	-	356,678	474,956	(29,908)
Hyundai	8,403	198,047	-	-	206,450	-

March 31, 2024 (Restated)						
Customer Name	Modules & Polymer Products	Vision Systems	Wiring Harness	Integrated Assemblies	Total	Entities accounted under equity method
Mercedes Benz	923,286	106,173	6	27,897	1,057,362	-
Daimler Trucks	-	39,560	283,787	-	323,347	(39,445)
Audi	1,074,165	3,499	-	571	1,078,235	-
Volkswagen	633,205	214,902	22	263,646	1,111,775	(89,698)
Paccar	-	-	310,182	-	310,182	-
BMW	537,682	123,956	-	-	661,638	(1,217)
American EV OEM	-	100,377	-	239,554	339,931	-
Hyundai	-	193,923	-	-	193,923	-

*The Group has no revenue from external customers in the Netherlands, the country of its domicile.

Assets and Revenues on geographical basis

Geography	Non-Current Assets*		Revenues	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Asia Pacific	521,953	425,137	1,783,165	1,468,249
Europe	2,044,227	2,084,848	5,284,907	4,985,466
Americas	688,895	620,627	3,547,767	2,921,766
Others	69,510	51,989	220,013	248,628
Total	3,324,585	3,182,601	10,835,852	9,624,109

* Non-current assets by region (excluding deferred taxes, investments and financial instrument)

**As at March 31, 2025 non-current assets amounting to k€ 401 (March 31, 2024: k€49,798) relate to the Netherlands, the country of domicile.

A.6.6.5 Related parties

(a) Parent entities

The Group is controlled by following entities:

Name	Type	Place of incorporation	Ownership Interest
Samvardhana Motherson Global Holdings Limited ("SMGHL")	Immediate parent entity	Cyprus	69%
Samvardhana Motherson International Limited ("SAMIL")	Ultimate parent entity	India	100%

During the year ended March 31, 2022, SMRP BV's ultimate parent entity Motherson Sumi Systems Limited ("MSSL") carried out a scheme of reorganisation which amongst other things included the merger of Samvardhana Motherson International Limited ("SAMIL") into MSSL. The scheme became effective during January 2022 post receipt of necessary regulatory approvals. As a result of this MSSL's indirect holdings in SMRP BV increased from 51% to 100%. The transactions of SMRP BV Group with SAMIL and its subsidiaries until the date of merger are reported under "Other related parties". During the month of May 2022, MSSL's name was changed to Samvardhana Motherson International Limited ("SAMIL").

SMGHL is indirectly held by SAMIL (which prepares financial statements available for public use) and therefore considered as Ultimate parent entity.

The direct and indirect subsidiaries of SAMIL except for the companies forming part of SMRP BV Group are considered as related parties.

(b) Subsidiaries

Interest in subsidiaries is set out in note A.6.2.3

(c) Key Management Personnel

Members of the management and supervisory board are considered to be Key Management Personnel as they are charged with the responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group.

During the year, below remuneration was paid to the Key Management Personnel:

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Short term employee benefits	4,150	5,238
Post-employment and long-term benefits	34	61
Directors sitting fees	282	182
Total compensation	4,466	5,481

Transactions relating to sales and purchase of goods with related parties during the year are based on the price lists in force and terms that would be available to third parties. All other transactions were made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates.

Details of related party transactions

	Year ended March 31, 2024 (Restated)						
	Ultimate Parent	Immediate Parent	Entities with significant influence	Fellow Subsidiaries	Joint ventures	Other related parties	Total
Sales	6,836	-	-	3,169	26,804	5,098	41,907
Purchases	61,813	-	-	68,076	69,777	310	199,976
Miscellaneous expenses	18,404	-	84,811	-	59	134,817	238,091
Interests and similar expenses	-	3,039	-	13,084	-	-	16,123
Miscellaneous income	846	-	-	4,858	998	27	6,729
Purchase of shares (note A.6.3.1)	-	-	-	1,454,732	-	-	1,454,732
Issue of preference shares (note A.6.3.16)	-	-	-	1,383,300	-	-	1,383,300
Sales of shares	-	-	-	70,000	23,419	-	93,419
Repayment of loans taken	-	255,342	-	-	-	-	255,342

Details of related party balances

As at March 31, 2025							
	Ultimate Parent	Immediate Parent	Entities with significant influence	Fellow Subsidiaries	Joint ventures	Other related parties	Total
Trade receivables	438	-	-	8,361	3,928	688	13,415
Other receivables	-	-	-	9,634	-	-	9,634
Loans receivables	-	-	-	-	1,250	-	1,250
Trade and other payables	16,118	-	-	31,112	3,247	13,483	63,959
Other liabilities	-	-	-	6,388	-	-	6,388
Loans payable	-	-	-	729,210	-	-	729,210

As at March 31, 2024 (Restated)							
	Ultimate Parent	Immediate Parent	Entities with significant influence	Fellow Subsidiaries	Joint ventures	Other related parties	Total
Trade receivables	1,596	-	-	10,517	2,917	826	15,856
Other receivables	-	-	-	47	-	-	47
Trade and other payables	16,575	-	-	39,541	4,602	143	60,861
Other liabilities	(693)	-	-	10,909	-	(12)	10,204
Loans payable	-	-	-	311,504	-	-	311,504

Subsequent events

The Group acting through its subsidiaries announced the acquisition of 100% shares of Baldi Industria E Comercio Ltda ("Baldi") on December 14, 2024 at a preliminary cash consideration of cash consideration of BRL 47 million. Baldi is a Tier 2 automotive supplier providing wrapping solutions and soft touch surfaces for door panels, IP, steering wheels and other interior components. The manufacturing capabilities include PVC and Fabric cutting, sewing, and wrapping for door panels, armrests, IP Pads, Steering Wheel, and Shift Knob and Boots. The acquisition was completed on May 2, 2025, upon receipt of necessary approvals and satisfaction of all conditions precedent to closing.

There are no other material subsequent events.

Signing of the financial statements



Mr. Andreas Heuser
(Managing Director)



Mr. Jacob Meint Buit
(Managing Director)



Mr. Laksh Vaaman Sehgal
(Managing Director)



Mr. Randolph Marie Thaddeus De Cuba
(Managing Director)




Mr. Bimal Dhar
(Member of Supervisory Board)



Mr. Veli Matti Routsala
(Member of Supervisory Board)



Mr. Kunal Malani
(Member of Supervisory Board)



Mr. Vivek Chaand Sehgal
(Member of Supervisory Board)

Audited Standalone Financial Statements

B.1 Statement of Financial Position

All numbers in € 000s

	Note	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	B.6.3.1	355	355
Right of use assets	B.6.3.2	-	-
Investments in subsidiaries and others	B.6.3.3	2,713,998	2,713,998
Loans to related parties	B.6.3.4	541,756	338,765
Investments in others	B.6.3.5	12,089	11
Deferred tax Assets		2,407	672
Total non-current assets		3,270,605	3,053,801
Loans to related parties	B.6.3.4	2,287	345,111
Receivables from related parties		5,935	504
Other receivables and other assets	B.6.3.6	10,993	18,463
Cash and cash equivalents	B.6.3.7	554	817
Total current assets		19,769	364,895
Total assets		3,290,374	3,418,696
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Subscribed capital	B.6.3.8	66	66
Share premium	B.6.3.8	2,284,210	2,284,210
Retained earnings	B.5	368,690	352,004
Total equity		2,652,966	2,636,280
Borrowings	B.6.3.9	233,083	99,681
Total non-current liabilities		233,083	99,681
Borrowings	B.6.3.9	396,290	662,145
Other liabilities	B.6.3.10	8,035	20,590
Total current liabilities		404,325	682,735
Total liabilities		637,408	782,416
Total equity and liabilities		3,290,374	3,418,696

The notes on pages 170 to 200 are an integral part of these financial statements.

B.2 Income Statement

All numbers in € 000s

	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Service income	B.6.4.1	5,729	750
Dividend income	B.6.4.2	16,558	31,367
Personnel expenses	B.6.4.3	(212)	(4,362)
Depreciation on right of use assets		-	(10)
Other operating expenses	B.6.4.4	(2,368)	(1,075)
Earnings before interest and taxes		19,707	26,670
Finance income	B.6.4.5	35,151	48,716
Finance costs	B.6.4.5	(27,259)	(31,914)
Net exchange gain/(losses) on foreign currency borrowings and related items		(3,325)	(4,294)
Earnings before taxes (EBT)		24,274	39,178
Income taxes	B.6.4.6	79	(1,656)
Profit for the year		24,353	37,522

The notes on pages 170 to 200 are an integral part of these financial statements.

B.3 Statement of Comprehensive Income

All numbers in € 000s

	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Profit for the year	B.2	24,353	37,522
Other comprehensive income / (loss)		-	(44)
Items that may be subsequently classified to Profit & Loss			
Cash flow hedges	B.6.3.8	-	(44)
Items that will not be reclassified to income statement		(7,667)	-
Changes in the fair value of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		(7,667)	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		16,686	37,478

The notes on pages 170 to 200 are an integral part of these financial statements.

B.4 Cash Flow Statement

All numbers in € 000s

	Note	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Earnings before taxes	B.2	24,274	39,178
Depreciation on right of use assets		-	10
Finance costs – net	B.6.4.5	(7,892)	(16,802)
Dividend from subsidiaries	B.6.4.2	(16,558)	(31,367)
Foreign currency translation (gain) / loss		(2,959)	6,871
Net earnings before changes in working capital		(3,135)	(2,110)
Change in working capital			
Decrease /(increase) in receivables from related parties		(5,430)	(157)
Decrease /(increase) in other receivables and assets		(1,209)	2,042
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities		(2,436)	(1,433)
Cash used in operating activities before income tax		(12,210)	(1,658)
Income tax paid		(1,656)	(3,074)
Cash used in operating activities (A)		(13,866)	(4,732)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Investment in equity instruments	B.6.3.5	(19,745)	(11)
Investment in subsidiaries	B.6.3.3	-	-
Dividend from subsidiaries	B.6.4.2	16,558	31,367
Loans given to subsidiaries		-	(241,857)
Loan received back from subsidiaries		139,832	358,168
Interest received		43,830	39,519
Cash flow from investing activities (B)		180,475	187,186
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of long term borrowings	B.6.3.9	(300,000)	(55,356)
Proceeds from / (repayments of) borrowings (net)	B.6.3.9	170,504	(102,501)
Lease payment		-	(10)
Interest paid		(37,375)	(24,305)
Cash used in financing activities (C)		(166,871)	(182,172)
Changes in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		(262)	282
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		817	999
Variation in cash and cash equivalents from translation in foreign currencies		(1)	(464)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	B.6.3.7	554	817

The notes on pages 170 to 200 are an integral part of these financial statements.

B.5 Statement of Changes in Equity

All numbers in € 000s

	Share capital	Share premium	Cash flow hedge reserve	Retained earnings	Total
As at April 01, 2023	66	900,910	44	314,482	1,215,502
Comprehensive income					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	37,522	37,522
Items that may be subsequently classified to Profit & Loss					
Net loss on cash flow hedges (B.6.3.8)	-	-	(44)	-	(44)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(44)	37,522	37,478
Addition during the year	-	1,383,300	-	-	1,383,300
As at March 31, 2024	66	2,284,210	-	352,004	2,636,280
Comprehensive income					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	24,353	24,353
Items that may be subsequently classified to Profit & Loss					
Net gain on cash flow hedges (B.6.3.8)	-	-	-	-	-
Items that will not be reclassified to income statement					
Changes in the fair value of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(7,667)	(7,667)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	16,735	16,735
Addition during the year	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	66	2,284,210	-	368,690	2,652,966

The notes on pages 170 to 200 are an integral part of these financial statements.

B.6 Notes to the Financial Statements

B.6.1 General information and description of the business

Samvardhana Motherson Automotive Systems Group BV, Amsterdam (hereafter referred as "Company" or "SMRP BV") is a private company with limited liability, incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands on 7 October 2011, having its corporate seat at Amsterdam (KvK number 53709713), with office at Hoogoorddreef 15, 1101 BA Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

The principal business activities of the Company are holding, financing and management activities.

B.6.2 Summary of Material Accounting Policies

B.6.2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company comprise the period April 01, 2024 to March 31, 2025.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as endorsed by the European Union, and comply with the financial reporting requirements in section 9 of Book 2 of the Netherlands Civil Code, as far as applicable. These correspond to the IFRS issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") and endorsed by the European Union.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and in accordance with the accrual basis of accounting. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit or loss and cash flow hedges through OCI.

In case no other policies are mentioned, refer to the accounting policies as described in the accounting policies in the consolidated financial statements of this Annual Report. For an appropriate interpretation, the parent financial statements of the Company should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements.

These financial statements have been authorised for issuance by SMRP BV's management and supervisory board on June 06, 2025. The shareholders have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

Climate-related matters in preparing the standalone financial statements

Management has considered the impact of climate change, specifically the financial impact of internal and external climate-related aims, the potential impact of climate-related risks, and the costs incurred to pro-actively manage such risks. These considerations did not have a material impact on the financial reporting judgments, estimates or assumptions. The financial impacts considered include specific climate mitigation measures, such as the use of lower carbon energy sources, the cost of developing more sustainable product offerings, and expenses incurred to mitigate against the impact of extreme weather conditions.

Geopolitical environment

The company's global operations are exposed to geopolitical and macroeconomic changes. SMRP BV had a limited presence in Russia and no operations in Ukraine. The Russia-Ukraine conflict continues to put pressure on the global commodity landscape and supply chains and contribute to higher levels of cost inflation. The current situation in the Middle East further increases economic and political uncertainty. There was no significant impact on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 however the company is actively monitoring such geo-political events for any possible impacts that may arise in future.

B.6.2.2 Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Euro (€), which is the Company's functional currency, as it is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. All values are rounded to the nearest thousand (€000), except when otherwise indicated.

B.6.2.3 Transactions in foreign currencies

The financial statements are presented in 'Euro', which is also the parent company's functional currency.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated into the functional currency at the rate prevailing on this date. Differences from foreign currency transactions and foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are reported in the income statement as finance income or finance cost if they relate to borrowings, interest thereon and cash, differences from other foreign currency transactions are reported as either other income or other expenses as the case may be. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at historical cost in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated into the functional currency at the rate prevailing on the day of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated into the functional currency at the rate prevailing on the date on which the fair value was determined.

B.6.2.4 Investments in subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities over which the Company has control. The Company controls an entity when the Company is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

In line with IAS 27, the investments in subsidiaries have been valued at cost. Dividend will be recognised in the income statement when received or when the Company is legally entitled to the dividend.

In general, the Company yearly performs reviews at the reporting date to determine whether there were indications that financial fixed assets or their cash-generating units have to be impaired. The amount of impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of a fixed asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of fair value less costs to dispose and the value in use. Calculation of recoverable amount is based on estimated future cash flows, discounted at an appropriate interest rate. Impairments, if any, are reported in the income statement.

B.6.2.5 Recognition of income and expenses

Service Income is income generated from services provided to associated companies based on agreed scope of services.

Operating expenses are recognised when goods or services are used or when the expense is incurred.

Interest expense is recognised using the effective interest method as an expense or income for the period in which it occurs. This allows a constant, periodic interest rate for the remainder of the liability to be calculated.

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established and disclosed separately in the income statement.

Interest income is recognised on a pro-rata basis for the period funds were given to the subsidiaries using effective interest method as per the rate of interest mentioned in the loan agreements. Interest income is included in the finance income and costs in the income statement.

B.6.2.6 Accounting estimates and evaluations

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below:

- Impairment of financial assets:

The Company uses its judgement to perform the impairment testing on the bases of estimated discounted future cash flows. Details on the impairment testing can be found in note B.6.3.3.

The actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and the underlying assumptions are constantly assessed. Revisions of estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in future periods for which the revision has consequences estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets.

B.6.2.7 Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

For loans and similar liabilities subject to covenant requirements, covenants do not affect classification of a liability as current or non-current at the reporting date if the entity must only comply with the covenants after the reporting date. However, if the Company must comply with a covenant either on or before the reporting date, this is considered in the classification as current or non-current even if the covenant is only tested for compliance after the reporting date.

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

B.6.2.8 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

New standards and amendments effective from April 01, 2024

The Company has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for its annual reporting period commencing April 01, 2024:

- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current liabilities with covenants – Amendments to IAS 1;
- Lease Liability in Sale and Leaseback – Amendments to IFRS 16; and
- Supplier Finance Arrangements – Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7.

The amendments listed above did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

Forthcoming requirements

Amendments to IAS 21 - Lack of Exchangeability (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025)

In August 2023, the IASB amended IAS 21 to help entities to determine whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency, and which spot exchange rate to use when it is not. The Company does not expect these amendments to have a material impact on its operations or financial statements.

Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026)

On 30 May 2024, the IASB issued targeted amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 to respond to recent questions arising in practice, and to include new requirements not only for financial institutions but also for corporate entities. These amendments:

- clarify the date of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system;
- clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion;
- add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change cashflows (such as some financial instruments with features linked to the achievement of environment, social and governance targets); and
- update the disclosures for equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The Company does not expect these amendments to have a material impact on its operations or financial statements.

Amendments to IFRS 9 : Nature-dependent electricity contracts

International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has amended IFRS 9. The amendments include guidance on:

- the 'own-use' exemption for purchasers of electricity under such PPAs; and
- hedge accounting requirements for companies that hedge their purchases or sales of electricity using PPAs.

The IASB has also added new disclosure requirements for certain PPAs to IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* and IFRS 19 *Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures*. The amendments apply for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. The Company does not currently have any such contracts.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027)

IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1 Presentation of financial statements, introducing new requirements that will help to achieve comparability of the financial performance of similar entities and provide more relevant information and transparency to users. Even though IFRS 18 will not impact the recognition or measurement of items in the financial statements, its impacts on presentation and disclosure are expected to be pervasive, in particular those related to the statement of financial performance and providing management-defined performance measures within the financial statements.

Management is currently assessing the detailed implications of applying the new standard on the Company's consolidated financial statements. From the high-level preliminary assessment performed, the following potential impacts have been identified:

- Although the adoption of IFRS 18 will have no impact on the Company's net profit, the company expects that grouping items of income and expenses in the statement of profit or loss into the new categories will impact how operating profit is calculated and reported. From the high-level impact assessment that the company has performed, the following items might potentially impact operating profit:
- Foreign exchange differences currently aggregated in the line item Foreign exchange loss (net) and Foreign Exchange Gain (Net) in operating profit might need to be disaggregated, with some foreign exchange gains or losses presented below operating profit.
- IFRS 18 has specific requirements on the category in which derivative gains or losses are recognised – which is the same category as the income and expenses affected by the risk that the derivative is used to manage. Although the company currently recognises some gains or losses in operating profit and others in finance costs, there might be a change to where these gains or losses are recognised, and the company is currently evaluating the need for change.
- The company does not expect there to be a significant change in the information that is currently disclosed in the notes because the requirement to disclose material information remains unchanged; however, the way in which the information is grouped might change as a result of the aggregation/disaggregation principles. In addition, there will be significant new disclosures required for:
 - management-defined performance measures;

- a break-down of the nature of expenses for line items presented by function in the operating category of the statement of profit or loss – this break-down is only required for certain nature expenses; and
- for the first annual period of application of IFRS 18, a reconciliation for each line item in the statement of profit or loss between the restated amounts presented by applying IFRS 18 and the amounts previously presented applying IAS 1.

The company will apply the new standard from its mandatory effective date of April 01, 2027. Retrospective application is required, and so the comparative information for the financial year ending March 31, 2027 will be restated in accordance with IFRS 18.

Disclosures regarding the Statement of Financial Position

B.6.3.1 Property, plant and equipment

	Land	Total
Cost		
At April 01, 2023	355	355
Additions	-	-
At March 31, 2024	355	355
Additions	-	-
At March 31, 2025	355	355

B.6.3.2 Right of use Assets

	Vehicle	Total
Cost		
At April 01, 2023	74	74
Additions	-	-
Deletion	(74)	(74)
At March 31, 2024	-	-
Depreciation		
At April 01, 2023	64	64
Depreciation charge for the period	10	10
Deletion	(74)	(74)
At March 31, 2024	-	-
Net book value as at March 31 2024	-	-
Cost		
At April 01, 2024	-	-
Additions	-	-
Deletion	-	-
At March 31, 2025	-	-
Depreciation		
At April 01, 2024	-	-
Depreciation charge for the period	-	-
Deletion	-	-
At March 31, 2025	-	-
Net book value as at March 31 2025	-	-

B.6.3.3 Investment in subsidiaries

In line with IAS 27, the investments have been valued at cost in the Company's separate financial statements. A summary of movement in the investments is presented below:

	Amount
At March 31, 2023	1,330,698
Investments during the year	1,383,300
At March 31, 2024	2,713,998
Investments during the year	-
At March 31, 2025	2,713,998

During the previous year ended March 31, 2024 the Company acquired 100% shareholding of MSSL Estonia WH OÜ and MSSL Consolidated Inc. USA from one the Motherson Group companies MSSL (GB) Limited in exchange of issuance of 100 shares each of Shares BA and Shares BB to MSSL (GB) Limited at a total share premium of k€1,383,300 based on the fair valuation of the underlying businesses. The transaction had no cash effect.

During the previous year ended March 31, 2024, as part of an internal reorganisation plan within the Motherson Group, the Company transferred its shareholding in Samvardhana Motherson Reflectec Group Holdings Limited, Samvardhana Motherson Peguform GmbH, SMP Automotive Technology Ibérica, S.L., SMRC Automotive Holdings B.V., MSSL Estonia WH OÜ and MSSL Consolidated Inc. USA to SMRC Automotives Techno Minority Holdings B.V. in exchange of 100% shareholding of SMRC Automotives Techno Minority Holdings B.V. Such transfers were recorded at the book value of investment by recording a corresponding increase in the value of investment in SMRC Automotives Techno Minority Holdings B.V. and as such had no cash effect.

B.6.3.3.1 Details of investments

The carrying value of investments in subsidiaries are as follows:

Name of the entity	Shareholding	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
SMP Automotive Interiors (Beijing) Co. Ltd	100%	6,000	6,000
SMRC Automotives Techno Minority Holdings B.V.	100%	2,707,998	2,707,998
Total		2,713,998	2,713,998

All the above entities are held 100% directly or indirectly by the company and are treated as a subsidiary.

B.6.3.3.2 Impairment of investments

At the end of each reporting period, the Company performs a review of its investments to determine whether there were indications that any of these investments may have been impaired. The amount of impairment is the difference between the investments carrying amount and the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use. Calculation of recoverable amount is based on estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate at the reporting date. As at the end of March 31, 2025, there were no indications of decline in the recoverable value and hence no impairment loss needs to be recognised in the financial statements.

B.6.3.3.3 Investments pledged as security

Shares in SMRC Automotives Techno Minority Holdings B.V. have been pledged as security for borrowings, refer note B.6.3.9 for details.

B.6.3.4 Loans to related parties

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Non-current		
Loans to related parties	541,756	338,765
Current		
Loans to related parties	2,287	345,111

The loans are given to subsidiaries and carry varying rates of interest ranging between 2.80% to 7.038% (March 31, 2024: 2.80%-7.41%) determined on the basis of credit risk of the relevant subsidiary, loan currency and costs of borrowings to the Company. The loans are classified as current or non-current based on the maturity date defined in the respective loan agreements. The Company's receivables are from its subsidiaries (refer note B.6.5.4.1) for which credit risk (refer note B.6.5.3) is perceived as insignificant due to the fact that the subsidiaries are an integral part of the SMRP BV Group and their operating and financial metrics are closely monitored by SMRP BV management, any potential threat to credit erosion is proactively identified and remedied. The maximum exposure to the credit risk is the carrying value of the loans.

B.6.3.5 Investments in others

The carrying value of investments in other entities are as follows :

Name of the entity	Shareholding	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
REE Automotive Ltd*	11%	12,078	-
MSSL Germany Real Estate B.V. & Co. KG	11%	11	11
Total		12,089	11

*Total amount invested USD 21,781k fair value as at March 31, 2025 USD 13,924.

B.6.3.6 Other receivables and other assets

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current		
Interest receivable from subsidiaries	9,112	17,791
Current tax assets	1,881	672
Total	10,993	18,463

The carrying values approximately correspond to the fair values.

B.6.3.7 Cash and cash equivalents

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Cash at bank	554	817
Total	554	817

There are no contractual or other restrictions on the use of cash and cash equivalents.

Cash and cash equivalents are pledged as security in respect of borrowings, refer Note B.6.3.9 for details.

B.6.3.8 Equity

Share Capital

The Company's share capital consists of Shares A, each with a nominal value of one euro (EUR 1), and if issued, Shares BA and Shares BB, each with a nominal value of one eurocent (EUR 0.01). The Company maintains a separate share premium reserve and dividend reserve for each class of Shares. Each Share A confers the right to cast one vote. No voting rights are attached to the Shares BA and the Shares BB.

The General Meeting has the power to decide to distribute the profits of the Company as dividend or to allocate the profits to the dividend reserves. Such distributions or allocations shall first be added or paid to the Shares BA and Shares BB as per the fixed amount per share defined in the articles of association of the Company. Any surplus thereafter shall be allocated or distributed to the Shareholders A. In the event of liquidation of the Company the liquidation surplus shall after satisfaction of the claims of the creditors of the company be distributed first to Shareholders BA and Shareholder BB up to the maximum amount defined in the articles of association of the Company. Any surplus thereafter shall be allocated or distributed to the Shareholders A. There are no redemption rights or obligations attached with Shares BA and Shares BB.

	Share A		Share BA		Share BB	
	Number of shares	Share Capital (in €)	Number of shares	Share Capital (in €)	Number of shares	Share Capital (in €)
As at April 01, 2023	66,176	66,176	-	-	-	-
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	100	1	100	1
As at March 31, 2024	66,176	66,176	100	1	100	1
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	66,176	66,176	100	1	100	1

Share premium

	Share A	Share BA	Share BB	Total
As at April 01, 2023	900,910	-	-	900,910
Add: Increase during the year	-	1,096,500	286,800	1,383,300
As at March 31, 2024	900,910	1,096,500	286,800	2,284,210
Add: Increase during the year	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	900,910	1,096,500	286,800	2,284,210

(i) Share Premium – Share A

On June 13, 2014 the Group issued 45,676 shares of € 1 each to Samvardhana Motherson Group Holdings Limited, Cyprus in lieu of acquisition of 98.45% interest in Samvardhana Motherson Reflectec Group Holdings Limited, Jersey for a non-cash consideration of k€ 905,716 consisting of k€ 46 towards share capital and transfer of k€ 12,250 loan from MSSL Mideast (FZE), the remaining amount of k€ 893,420 was recognised as share premium. The Group also received share premium contributions amounting to k€7,490 in the earlier years from its shareholders.

(ii) Share Premium – Share BA

During the previous year ended March 31, 2024 the Group issued 100 shares of €0.01 each to MSSL (GB) UK Ltd. in lieu of acquisition of 100% interest in MSSL Estonia WH OÜ for a non-cash consideration of k€ 1,096,500 consisting of €1 towards share capital and k€ 1,096,500 towards share premium.

(iii) Share Premium – Share BB

During the previous year ended March 31, 2024 the Group issued 100 shares of €0.01 each to MSSL (GB) UK Ltd. in lieu of acquisition of 100% interest in MSSL Consolidated Inc. for a non-cash consideration of k€ 286,800 consisting of €1 towards share capital and k€ 286,800 towards share premium.

Cash flow hedge reserve

The Company uses cross currency interest rate swaps ('swaps') as hedging instruments for its foreign currency risk associated with foreign currency borrowings. The hedging reserve is used to record gains or losses on such hedging instruments that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges and that are recognised in other comprehensive income. The foreign exchange gain or loss on the portion of borrowings hedged by swaps is reclassified from cash flow hedge reserve to profit or loss and recognised within 'finance cost'. No appropriations can be made out of cash flow hedge reserve. Below is the movement in cash flow hedge reserve for the year.

Opening Balance as at April 01, 2023	44
Add: change in fair value of hedging instrument recognised in OCI for the year (effective portion)	(44)
Less: reclassification to Net exchange gain/(losses) on foreign currency borrowings and related items	-
Closing balance as at March 31, 2024	-
Add: change in fair value of hedging instrument recognised in OCI for the year (effective portion)	-
Less: reclassification to Net exchange gain/(losses) on foreign currency borrowings and related items	-
Closing balance as at March 31, 2025	-

Retained earnings

The retained earnings represent accumulated gains which have been transferred to the reserves and have not been appropriated or distributed as dividend to shareholders. The profits for the current year have been transferred to retained earnings.

B.6.3.8.1 Differences between the Company equity and the Company's consolidated equity

The difference between the Company's standalone equity and the Company's consolidated equity is explained by the fact that the Company's investments in subsidiaries are eliminated against their net asset value in the consolidated financial statements; however, these are accounted for at historical costs in the Company financial statements. Further differences can be explained by the results on intercompany transactions.

The difference between the Company and Company's consolidated equity and result for the year can be shown as follows:

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Equity in accordance with the Company financial statements	2,652,966	2,636,280
Less: not realised cumulative intercompany results	(1,066,808)	(1,053,232)
Difference between net asset values of subsidiaries acquired under common control and purchase consideration	(932,586)	(931,816)
Add: net asset values of other consolidated subsidiaries	1,163,159	865,903
Shareholders equity in accordance with the consolidated financial statements	1,816,731	1,517,136
Equity attributable to non-controlling interest	189,175	178,901
Total equity in accordance with the consolidated financial statements	2,005,906	1,696,037

B.6.3.8.2 Difference in results

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Profit for the year in accordance with the company financial statements	24,353	37,522
Elimination of intra-group profits and gains	2,112	4,071
Elimination of intra-group dividends	(16,558)	(31,391)
Pro-rata results of subsidiaries	332,089	336,433
Profit for the year attributable to the shareholders in accordance with the consolidated financial statements	341,996	346,635
Net profit attributable to non-controlling interest	32,079	30,641
Total profit for the year in accordance with the consolidated financial statements	374,075	377,276

B.6.3.9 Borrowings

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Non-current		
Notes (at amortised cost)	-	99,681
Loan from related parties	233,083	-
Non-current borrowings	233,083	99,681
Current		
Notes	99,948	299,690
Loan from related parties	296,342	362,455
Current borrowings	396,290	662,145

(i) Secured liabilities and assets pledged as security:

a) Notes

The Notes are structured as senior secured obligations and rank 'pari passu' in right of payment with all the existing and future senior obligations of SMRP BV, including the obligations under the Revolving Credit Facility. The Notes are guaranteed on a senior secured basis by certain subsidiaries of SMRP BV (refer note B.6.3.3) and are secured by share pledge and security interests granted over certain property and assets of SMRP BV and certain of its subsidiaries. During the year company has repaid EURO 300 million notes.

As of March 31, 2025, the Company has issued below mentioned notes which were outstanding on the date referred –

Principal amount	Coupon rate (fixed)	Maturity
EUR 100 Million	3.70%	18 June 2025

b) Loans from related parties

Loans from related parties also include short term unsecured loans obtained by the Company from its subsidiaries. As of March 31, 2025 there was an outstanding amount of k€ 527,137 (March 31, 2024 : k€ 362,455) in respect of such loans. The interest rate on these loans varies between 3.07% - 4.95% (March 31, 2024 : 4.03% - 5.85%).

(ii) Fair value

The Company's notes are listed on Irish Stock Exchange and their fair values are as below -

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
EUR 100 Million	99,948	100,068	99,681	94,893
EUR 300 Million	-	-	299,690	297,936

Fair values of the notes represent traded value on Irish Stock Exchange where these notes are listed and they are classified as below –

As at March 31, 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
EUR 100 Million	-	-	100,068
EUR 300 Million	-	-	-

As at March 31, 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
EUR 100 Million	-	-	94,893
EUR 300 Million	297,936	-	-

EUR 100 Million notes are held by a limited set of investors and are not very actively traded on the stock exchange, as a result the fair value of these notes is based on computed prices and hence fall in Level 3 hierarchy.

Fair value of other loans is considered to be same as carrying value.

Net debt reconciliation

This section sets out an analysis of net debt and the movements in net debt for each of the periods presented.

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Borrowings – repayable within one year	396,290	662,145
Borrowings – repayable after one year	233,083	99,681
Less : Cash and cash equivalents	554	817
Net Debt	628,819	761,009

	Cash and Cash equivalents	Notes	Other Borrowings	Loans from related parties	Total
Net debt as at April 01, 2023	999	397,945	55,289	463,734	915,969
Cash flows	282	-	(55,162)	(102,367)	(157,811)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(464)	-	(193)	1,088	1,359
Other non-cash movements	-	1,426	66	-	1,492
Net debt as at March 31, 2024	817	399,371	-	362,455	761,009
Cash flows	(262)	(300,000)	-	170,504	(129,234)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(1)	-	-	(3,534)	(3,533)
Other non-cash movements	-	577	-	-	577
Net debt as at March 31, 2025	554	99,948	-	529,425	628,819

Other non-cash movements for represent amortisation of issue costs related to Notes and term loan issued by the Company.

B.6.3.10 Other liabilities

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current		
Interest and commitment fee on borrowings	2,907	6,873
Interest on loans from related parties	4,611	10,764
Accrued expenses	363	687
Vat payable	118	118
Other payables	36	2,148
Total	8,035	20,590

B.6.4 Disclosures regarding the Income Statement

B.6.4.1 Service income

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Management services	5,729	750
Total	5,729	750

B.6.4.2 Dividend income

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
SMP Automotive Interiors (Beijing) Co. Ltd	16,558	8,367
SMP Automotive Technology Iberica S.L.	-	23,000
Total	16,558	31,367

B.6.4.3 Personnel expenses

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Salaries and wages	212	4,298
Social security costs	-	64
Total	212	4,362

As at March 31, 2025 the Company has 0 individuals in its employment based in Netherlands (March 31, 2024 : 7 employees)

B.6.4.4 Other operating expenses

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
General administration expenses	62	357
Lease expense	16	118
Auditors remuneration	602	516
Legal and professional expenses	1,688	84
Total	2,368	1,075

During the year ended March 31, 2025, following amounts were recorded in respect of fee (without VAT) paid to the auditor for various services

	Ernst & Young Accountants LLP	Other EY Network	Total EY Network
Audit of the financial statements	268	199	467
Total	268	199	467

During the year ended March 31, 2024, following amounts were recorded in respect of fee (without VAT) paid to auditor for various services

	Ernst & Young Accountants LLP	Other EY Network	Total EY Network
Audit of the financial statements	220	192	412
Total	220	192	412

The fees listed above relate to the procedures applied to the Company by accounting firms and external auditors forming part of Ernst & Young network; as referred to in Section 1, subsection 1 of the Audit Firms Supervision Act ('Wet toezicht accountantsorganisaties - Wta'). For details on remuneration related to the consolidated company, please refer note A.6.4.5 of the consolidated financial statements.

B.6.4.5 Finance income and costs

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Finance income		
Interest income	35,151	48,716
Total	35,151	48,716
Finance cost		
Interest expense on borrowings	26,681	30,288
Amortisation of borrowing costs	578	1,626
Total	27,259	31,914

B.6.4.6 Income taxes

Deferred income taxes are calculated using the balance-sheet based liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability and the values used for taxation purposes. However, no deferred tax assets are recognised on current year and carry-forward tax losses if it is not certain when such assets will be reversed against taxable income.

The income tax expense comprises the following:

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Current tax expense	-	561
Withholding tax on dividends	1,656	837
Deferred tax expense / (income)	(1,735)	258
Total	(79)	1,656

The general tax rate for the Company is 25.8% as per the corporate tax laws prevailing in the Netherlands. A reconciliation of tax expense and accounting profit is presented below:

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Earnings before tax	24,274	39,178
Tax at rate of 25.8% ^{a)}	6,263	10,108
Tax impact of dividends (exempt from tax)	(4,272)	(8,093)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible in calculating taxable income	1	1
Tax effect of non-temporary differences	(5,463)	(939)
Utilisation of carry forward losses	1,734	(258)
Withholding tax on dividends	1,658	837
Tax expense/(income)	(79)	1,656

a) Tax rate is the general corporate tax rate applicable in the Netherlands, the country of domicile of SMRP BV.

B.6.5 Other disclosures

B.6.5.1 Financial instruments

The following table shows the carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments:

Financial instruments	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Loans to related parties	544,043	683,876
Receivables from related parties	5,935	504
Other receivables	9,112	17,791
Cash and cash equivalents	554	817
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Investment in equity instruments	12,089	11
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
Liabilities at amortised cost		
Borrowings		
Notes	99,948	399,371
Other Loans	529,425	362,455
Other liabilities	7,909	20,461

The fair values of non-current financial assets are not significantly different from their carrying amounts. Investment in equity instruments are categorized as Level 1 in fair value hierarchy.

Due to the short-term nature of cash and cash equivalents and the short-term maturities of receivables from related parties, trade payables, other receivables and liabilities, their fair values are equal to their carrying amounts.

A description of the Company's financial instrument risks, including risk management objectives and policies is given in note B.6.5.3.

B.6.5.2 Contingent Liabilities

The Company has issued senior secured notes and entered into term loan and revolving credit facilities agreements. As per the terms of the agreements, the Company is the initial guarantor to these borrowings and has provided security of its bank accounts along with assets of certain of its subsidiaries for these borrowings. Refer Note B.6.3.9 for details on the arrangement.

The Company has further given corporate guarantees to various financial institutions in respect of working capital facilities and/or letters of credit extended by those financial institutions to the Company's subsidiaries. As at March 31, 2025 total amount of such corporate guarantees outstanding was k€ 25,423 (March 31, 2024: k€ 219,746) representing the utilised limits of those facilities.

The Company has acted as surety in respect of subsidy received by one of its subsidiary, which limits the total liability of the Company to 1.2x of the amount of subsidy granted. As per the conditions of subsidy received from the local government the subsidiary is required to incur certain level of capital expenditure along with maintaining the headcount at certain level for a period of 5 years ending on March 31, 2026.

As of March 31, 2025, both the conditions have been fulfilled however since the headcount level needs to be sustained until March 31, 2026, the Company may be contingently liable for k€ 29,365 (March 31, 2024: k€ 29,365) in the event of non-compliance of subsidy conditions by the subsidiary in the future. For such financial guarantees issued by the Company, there is no default expected and therefore the financial guarantees are not recognised in the financial statements.

The company has provided guarantee in respect of subsidy received by another subsidiary, which limits the total liability of the company to the amount of subsidy granted. Amongst others, conditions of subsidy received from the local government requires the subsidiary to incur certain level of capital expenditure along with maintaining the headcount at certain level.

As of March 31, 2025, company the conditions have been fulfilled however since the headcount level needs to be sustained, the company may be contingently liable for k€3,393 (March 31, 2024: k€ 2,922) in the event of non-compliance of subsidy conditions by the subsidiary in the future.

B.6.5.3 Risk management with respect to financial risks

The Company's primary financial assets and liabilities include loans given to its subsidiaries and borrowings from third parties and related party. The Company's financial assets like receivables, cash and cash equivalents arise directly out of these primary financial assets and liabilities.

These financial instruments are potentially exposed to foreign currency risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Information on how these risks arise is set out below, as are the objectives, policies and processes agreed by the board for their management and the methods used to measure each risk.

The objective of the Company's treasury is to manage the financial risk, secure cost-effective funding for the Company and its subsidiaries operations and to minimise the adverse effects of fluctuations in the financial markets on the value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities, on reported profitability and on the cash flows of the Company. The treasury team is accountable to the board.

The Company gives due consideration to its risk mitigation process and ensures that appropriate measures are taken to avoid, reduce and transfer or intentionally accept risk. During the period the Company did not enter into any complex financial instruments nor had established any hedge relationship.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss.

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, loan to subsidiaries, financial instruments entered into by the Company. For banks and financial institutions, the Company maintain relationships with only creditworthy banks which it reviews on an on-going basis. Consequently, the credit risk related to bank balances and financial instruments is not considered material. Loans given to subsidiaries, trade and other receivables represent balances with subsidiaries and other related parties, accordingly credit risk is perceived as insignificant.

The following table shows the ageing of trade and other receivables:

	Total	Not overdue	Over due				
			< 30 days	30-90 days	90-180 days	180-360 days	>360 days
March 31, 2025							
Receivables from related parties	5,935	4,396	-	534	726	279	-
Cash and cash equivalents	554	554	-	-	-	-	-
Interest receivable	9,112	6,813	-	205	205	608	1,281
March 31, 2024							
Receivables from related parties	504	495	-	-	7	2	-
Cash and cash equivalents	817	817	-	-	-	-	-
Interest receivable	17,791	12,800	-	-	2,769	143	2,079

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The treasury is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, liquidity and funding risks, related processes are overseen by management regularly. Financial liabilities for which the corresponding counterparty can demand repayment at any time are assigned to the earliest possible time period.

The following table shows the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities of the Company presented on a gross and undiscounted basis and include estimated interest payments and exclude the impact of netting arrangements:

Financial Liabilities	March 31, 2025			
	Less Than 1 Year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Borrowings	412,255	235,468	-	647,723
Other liabilities	14,934	-	-	14,934
Total	427,189	235,468	-	662,657

1) Accrued interest outstanding as of March 31, 2025 is included in other financial liabilities.

Financial Liabilities	March 31, 2024			
	Less Than 1 Year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Borrowings	671,925	103,700	-	775,625
Other liabilities	20,461	-	-	20,461
Total	692,386	103,700	-	796,086

2) Accrued interest outstanding as of March 31, 2024 is included in other financial liabilities.

Market risk

Interest rate risk

The Company's exposure to changes in interest rates of borrowings is relatively low as a large part of borrowings comprises of Senior Secured Notes which have been issued on fixed coupon rates. With respect to other borrowings, variable rate borrowings do not represent a significant exposure considering the overall size of the borrowings.

Foreign currency risk

The Company is also exposed to market risk with respect to changes in foreign exchange rates. These changes may affect the operating result and financial position.

Foreign exchange risk arises from loans given to few subsidiaries in USD and the related interest receivable.

Unhedged receivables and liabilities in foreign currencies as of the reporting date are listed in the following table:

In USD	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Loans and other receivables	742	114,296

The Company conducted sensitivity analyses at year-end to estimate the currency risk of these monetary financial instruments. If the Euro were to depreciate by 10% against the USD, receivables would increase by k€ 76 as on March 31, 2025 (2024: k€ 11,766) and if it were to appreciate by 10%, receivables would decrease by k€ 62 (2024: k€ 9,627). Net impact on equity would be gain of k€76 (2024: k€ 11,766) and a loss of k€62 (2024: k€ 9,627) in the mentioned two conditions respectively.

Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors Net Debt to EBITDA ratio on a company level: Net debt (total borrowings net of cash and cash equivalents) divided by EBITDA (Profit before tax plus depreciation and amortization expense plus finance costs).

The Company is not subject to any capital requirements on the basis of its Articles of Incorporation. Certain capital requirements are contractually imposed in loan agreements with the financial institutions

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company simplified the security and guarantee structure related to some of its borrowings. Previously borrowings comprising various Notes, utilisations under revolving credit facility agreement, and certain term loans were secured by pari-passu charge on certain assets of the some of the Company's subsidiaries as well as guarantees from various subsidiaries.

Effective March 28, 2025, with the exception of € 100 Notes due in June 2025, existing security and guarantee structure was replaced with corporate guarantee from Samvardhana Motherson International Limited (SAMIL), the ultimate parent company of SMRP BV. Accordingly the various covenant requirements in terms of maintenance of net leverage ratio and interest coverage ratio and other customary compliance requirements under the finance arrangements have been removed from SMRP BV Group as these will now be monitored at the level of SAMIL. Refer note A.6.6.3 of the consolidated financial statements for more details.

B.6.5.4 Related parties

(a) Parent entities

The Company is controlled by following entities:

Name	Type	Place of incorporation	Ownership Interest
Samvardhana Motherson Global Holdings Limited ("SMGHL")	Immediate parent entity	Cyprus	69%
Samvardhana Motherson International Limited ("SAMIL")	Ultimate parent entity	India	100%

Samvardhana Motherson Polymers Limited ("SMPL"), India holds 31% of the voting shares in the Company.

SMGHL and SMPL are both indirectly held by SAMIL (which prepares financial statements available for public use) and therefore considered as Ultimate parent entity.

The direct and indirect subsidiaries of SAMIL except for the companies forming part of SMRP BV Company are considered as related parties.

(b) Subsidiaries

Interest in subsidiaries is set out in note A.6.2.3 of the consolidated financial statements.

(c) Key Management Personnel

Members of the management and supervisory board are considered to be Key Management Personnel as they are charged with the responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company.

Few of the KMP's receives sitting fee from the Company but no other remuneration as they are either the shareholders of substantial shareholders of the Company or these have operational role in other company companies and draw their remuneration from those companies and for which no recharge is made as their services to SMRP BV is considered incidental to their wider role.

There are no different roles and responsibilities for individual board member as all the directors are charged with managing the Company affairs, therefore a split of directors fee between executive and non-executive directors is not presented.

B.6.5.4.1 Details of related party transactions

	Year ended March 31, 2025					
	Fellow Subsidiaries	Key management personnel	Immediate Parent	Other related parties	Subsidiaries	Total
Services rendered	-	-	-	-	5,729	5,729
Reimbursement	-	-	-	-	2,295	2,295
Interest on loans given	-	-	-	-	33,822	33,822
Interest on loans taken	-	-	-	-	19,211	19,211
Dividend received	-	-	-	-	16,558	16,558
Directors fee		176				176
Loans given	-	-	-	-	93,382	93,382
Loans received back	-	-	-	-	17,273	17,273
Loans repaid	-	-	-	-	363,130	363,130

	Year ended March 31, 2024					
	Fellow Subsidiaries	Key management personnel	Immediate Parent	Other related parties	Subsidiaries	Total
Services rendered	-	-	-	-	750	750
Interest on loans given	-	-	-	-	48,716	48,716
Interest on loans taken	-	-	7,519	-	4,553	12,072
Dividend received	-	-	-	-	31,367	31,367
General administration expenses	119	-	-	-	195	314
Directors fee	-	83	-	-	-	83
Loans given	-	-	-	-	237,575	237,575
Loans received back	-	-	-	-	358,168	358,168
Loans repaid	-	-	255,342	-	251,000	506,342
Purchase of shares in lieu of shares issued	-	-	-	1,383,300	-	1,383,000
Sale of shares	-	-	-	-	1,383,300	1,383,300

B.6.5.4.2 Details of related party balances

	As at March 31, 2025					
	Fellow Subsidiaries	Key management personnel	Immediate Parent	Other related parties	Subsidiaries	Total
Trade Receivables	-	-	-	-	803	803
Interest receivable	-	-	-	-	14,126	14,126
Loans receivable	-	-	-	-	544,043	544,043
Interest Payable	-	-	-	-	4,611	4,611
Loans Payable	-	-	-	-	529,425	529,425

	As at March 31, 2024					
	Fellow Subsidiaries	Key management personnel	Immediate Parent	Other related parties	Subsidiaries	Total
Trade Receivables	-	-	-	-	504	504
Interest receivable	-	-	-	-	17,791	17,791
Loans receivable	-	-	-	-	683,876	683,876
Interest Payable	-	-	-	-	10,764	10,764
Other payables	-	-	-	-	12	12
Loans Payable	-	-	-	-	362,455	362,455

B.6.6 Subsequent Events

There are no material subsequent events.

Signing of the financial statements



Mr. Andreas Heuser
(Managing Director)



Mr. Jacob Meint Buit
(Managing Director)



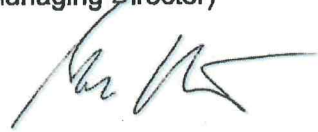
Mr. Laksh Vaaman Sehgal
(Managing Director)



Mr. Randolph Marie Thaddeus De Cuba
(Managing Director)



Mr. Bimal Dhar
(Member of Supervisory Board)



Ms. Veli Matti Routsala
(Member of Supervisory Board)



Mr. Vivek Chaand Sehgal
(Member of Supervisory Board)



Mr. Kunal Malani
(Member of Supervisory Board)

Other Information

Other Information

Appropriation of the result for the year

Subject to the adoption of the Annual Financial Statements by the Annual General Meeting of shareholders, the General Meeting of the shareholders may decide to allocate to dividend reserves or distribute the profits of the Company in accordance with Article 21 of the Articles of Association. After the allocation to the dividend reserves or distribution of the relevant amount to shareholders of Shares BA and Shares BB in accordance with Article 21 of the Articles of Association, any remaining profits shall be allocated to dividend reserves for Shares A or distributed to the Shareholders of Shares A subject to the other provisions of the Article 21 of the Articles of Association.

Independent Auditor's Report

The report of the Company's independent auditor, EY Accountants B.V., the Netherlands is set forth following this annual report.

Independent Auditor's Report

Independent auditor's report

To: the shareholders and supervisory board of Samvardhana Motherson Automotive Systems Group B.V.

Report on the audit of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 included in the annual report

Our opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2025 of Samvardhana Motherson Automotive Systems Group B.V. based in Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Samvardhana Motherson Automotive Systems Group B.V. as at 31 March 2025 and of its result and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted in the European Union (EU-IFRSs) and with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

The financial statements comprise:

- The consolidated and standalone statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025
- The following statements for the year ended 31 March 2025: the consolidated and standalone income statements, the consolidated and standalone statements of comprehensive income and changes in equity and the consolidated and standalone cash flow statements
- The notes comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information

Basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of Samvardhana Motherson Automotive Systems Group B.V. in accordance with the Wet toezicht accountantsorganisaties (Wta, Audit firms supervision act), the Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore we have complied with the Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics for professional accountants).

We believe the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information in support of our opinion

We designed our audit procedures in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon. The following information in support of our opinion and any findings were addressed in this context, and we do not provide a separate opinion or conclusion on these matters.

Our understanding of the business

Samvardhana Motherson Automotive Systems Group B.V (“the company”, and, together with its consolidated subsidiaries, “the group”) is in the business of manufacturing and sales of components to automotive original equipment manufacturers. We paid specific attention in our audit to several areas driven by the operations of the group and our risk assessment.

We determined materiality and identified and assessed the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error in order to design audit procedures responsive to those risks and to obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Materiality

Materiality	€50 million (31 March 2024: €30 million)
Benchmark applied	Approximately 0.5% of the revenue for the year ended 31 March 2025 (31 March 2024: 0.3%)
Explanation	<p>In line with the prior year, we considered that the group highlights performance in terms of revenue for showing growth and investors also focus on volumes and order book of the group.</p> <p>For the year ended 31 March 2025, we determined materiality based on a percentage of 0.5% of revenues that is in keeping with current market practice and the expectations of users of the financial statements.</p>

We have also taken into account misstatements and/or possible misstatements that in our opinion are material for the users of the financial statements for qualitative reasons.

We agreed with the supervisory board that misstatements in excess of €2.5 million, which are identified during the audit, would be reported to them, as well as smaller misstatements that in our view must be reported on qualitative grounds.

Scope of the group audit

Samvardhana Motherson Automotive Systems Group B.V. is at the head of a group of entities. The financial information of this group is included in the financial statements.

We are responsible for planning and performing the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group as a basis for forming an opinion on the financial statements. We are also responsible for the direction, supervision, review and evaluation of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We bear the full responsibility for the auditor’s report.

Based on our understanding of the group and its environment, the applicable financial framework and the group's system of internal control, we identified and assessed risks of material misstatement of the financial statements and the significant accounts and disclosures. Based on this risk assessment, we determined the nature, timing and extent of audit work performed, including the entities or business units within the group (components) at which to perform audit work. For this determination we considered the nature of the relevant events and conditions underlying the identified risks of material misstatements for the financial statements, the association of these risks to components and the materiality or financial size of the components relative to the group.

We performed the work ourselves in respect of our audit response related to going concern and risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We have worked closely together with component auditors for the audit work related to our audit response related to identified fraud risks and key audit matters. We also coordinated with the audit team of the parent company in India as part of our group audit. We communicated the audit work to be performed and identified risks through instructions for component auditors as well as requesting component auditors to communicate matters related to the financial information of the component that is relevant to identifying and assessing risks.

This resulted in a coverage of 91% of revenue, 84% of Earnings before taxes and 83% of total assets. For other components, we performed specified audit procedures related to hyperinflation and analytical procedures to corroborate that our risk assessment and scoping remained appropriate throughout the audit.

We performed site visits to meet with management and our component teams in Japan, USA and Germany, to observe the operations, discuss the group risk assessment and the risks of material misstatements. We reviewed and evaluated the adequacy of the deliverables from component auditors and reviewed key working papers for selected components to address the risks of material misstatement. We held planning meetings, key meetings required based on circumstances and we attended closing meetings with management and the component teams for various components. During these meetings and calls, amongst others, the planning, procedures performed based on risk assessments, findings and observations were discussed and any further work deemed necessary by the primary or component team was then performed.

By performing the audit work mentioned above at the entities or business units within the group, together with additional work at group level, we have been able to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence about the group's financial information to provide an opinion on the financial statements.

Teaming and use of specialists

We ensured that the audit teams both at group and at component levels included the appropriate skills and competences which are needed for the audit of a listed client in the automotive components industry. We included specialists in the areas of IT audit, actuarial services, valuation and business modelling and income tax.

Our focus on fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations

Our responsibility

Although we are not responsible for preventing fraud or non-compliance and we cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations, it is our responsibility to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements, taken as a whole, are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

Our audit response related to fraud risks

We identified and assessed the risks of material misstatements of the financial statements due to fraud. During our audit we obtained an understanding of the company and its environment and the components of the system of internal control, including the risk assessment process and management's process for responding to the risks of fraud and monitoring the system of internal control and how the supervisory board exercises oversight, as well as the outcomes.

We refer to Section A.10 Risk management of the annual report for management's risk assessment after consideration of potential fraud risks.

We evaluated the design and relevant aspects of the system of internal control and in particular the fraud risk assessment, as well as the Code of Conduct for Directors and for Employees, the Supplier Code of Conduct, Anti-Bribery, Gifts, Meals & Entertainment Policy, the whistle-blower policy and incident registration. We evaluated the design and the implementation of internal controls designed to mitigate fraud risks.

As part of our process of identifying fraud risks, we evaluated fraud risk factors with respect to financial reporting fraud, misappropriation of assets and bribery and corruption. We evaluated whether these factors indicate that a risk of material misstatement due to fraud is present.

We incorporated elements of unpredictability in our audit. We also considered the outcome of our other audit procedures and evaluated whether any findings were indicative of fraud or non-compliance.

We addressed the risks related to management override of controls, as this risk is present in all organizations. For these risks we have, among other things, performed procedures to evaluate key accounting estimates for management bias that may represent a risk of material misstatement due to fraud, in particular relating to important judgment areas and significant accounting estimates as disclosed in Note A.6.2.21 to the financial statements. We have also used data analysis to identify and address high-risk journal entries and evaluated the business rationale (or the lack thereof) of significant extraordinary transactions, including those with related parties.

When identifying and assessing fraud risks we presumed that there are risks of fraud in revenue recognition. We evaluated that revenue recognition in respect of price adjustments (i.e. cost escalation claims and/or other adjustments) in particular gives rise to such risks, which is set out as a key audit matter.

We considered available information and made enquiries of relevant executives, directors, legal, compliance, human resources and regional directors and the supervisory board.

The fraud risks we identified, enquiries and other available information did not lead to specific indications for fraud or suspected fraud potentially materially impacting the view of the financial statements.

Our audit response related to risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations

We performed appropriate audit procedures regarding compliance with the provisions of those laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Furthermore, we assessed factors related to the risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general industry experience, through discussions with management, reading minutes, and performing substantive tests of details of classes of transactions, account balances or disclosures.

We have been informed by management that there was no correspondence with regulatory authorities. We remained alert to any indication of (suspected) non-compliance throughout the audit. Finally, we obtained written representations that all known instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations have been disclosed to us.

Our audit response related to going concern

As disclosed in Note A.6.2.1 Basis of preparation, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. When preparing the financial statements, management made a specific assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern and to continue its operations for the foreseeable future.

We discussed and evaluated the specific assessment with management exercising professional judgment and maintaining professional skepticism. We considered whether management's going concern assessment, based on our knowledge and understanding obtained through our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, contains all relevant events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion.

Based on our procedures performed, we did not identify material uncertainties about going concern. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause a company to cease to continue as a going concern.

Our key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements. We have communicated the key audit matters to the supervisory board. The key audit matters are not a comprehensive reflection of all matters discussed.

The key audit matter Business combinations, specifically SAS Autosystemtechnik GmbH and Yachiyo Industry Co., Ltd, which was included in our last year's auditor's report, is not considered a key audit matter for this year as this related to acquisitions completed in the year ended 31 March 2024 and the acquisitions completed in the year ended 31 March 2025 are not considered to be material to the financial statements. Following an uncertain economic environment, the higher level of estimation and the risk regarding viability of projections, new key audit matters have been defined in relation to the recognition of deferred tax assets, specifically to Recognition of Deferred tax asset on carried forward losses and for the Impairment of property, plant and equipment.

Revenue recognition of cost escalation claims and other adjustments	
Risk	<p>During the financial year ended 31 March 2025, the group recorded revenue from contracts with customers amounting to €10,837 million relating to the sales of components, tool development and assembly of components, royalty and service income as disclosed in Note A.6.4.1 of the consolidated financial statements. Accounting for cost escalation claims or other price adjustments is disclosed in the Summary of Material Accounting Policies, in Note A.6.2.11.</p> <p>Revenue is one of the key indicators of the Group's performance and considered a focus area for the users of the financial statements.</p> <p>We have identified a fraud risk that revenue may be overstated due to improper revenue recognition for cost escalation claims to customers through management override or other inappropriate influence over the financial reporting process. We therefore consider revenue recognition a key audit matter, specifically relating to cost escalation claims and other adjustments.</p>
Our audit approach	<p>Our audit procedures related to this key audit matter included, amongst others evaluating the appropriateness of Group's revenue recognition policies, which include accruals relating to cost escalation claims to customers, in accordance with IFRS 15, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" and whether these policies have been applied consistently or whether changes, if any, are appropriate in the circumstances. We have obtained an understanding and evaluated the design of the processes and key controls implemented by the Group in connection with revenue recognition.</p> <p>Furthermore, we performed the following audit procedures to address the matter in our audit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ On a sample of sales transactions, we verified contract arrangements with customers with supporting documentation for components delivered, including accruals relating to cost escalation claims to customers to verify that all underlying criteria for revenue recognition have been met in accordance with IFRS 15 ▪ We have made inquiries of management and legal counsel to identify ongoing discussions with customers ▪ We have performed analytical review procedures and performed test of details as to revenue recorded near or close to 31 March 2025 ▪ We have performed subsequent events procedures to verify proper cut-off of revenue recognized for cost escalation claims and other adjustments

Revenue recognition of cost escalation claims and other adjustments

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We have performed specific testing procedures on manual journal entries affecting revenue near period end <p>Lastly, we evaluated the adequacy of the related disclosure in the consolidated financial statements.</p>
Key observations	Based on the audit procedures performed, we did not identify any material misstatements in the revenue recognized in the financial statements.

Impairment assessment of goodwill

Risk	<p>As at 31 March 2025 the Group recorded an amount of €526 million of Goodwill. The allocation of goodwill to cash-generating units and the (annual) impairment test are disclosed in Notes A.6.2.3 and A.6.3.4 (including the reference to Note A.6.3.1 under Business combinations).</p> <p>The Group tests goodwill for impairment on annual basis. As disclosed in Note A.6.3.4, the goodwill has been evaluated based on the cashflow forecasts of the related cash generating units (CGUs) and the recoverable amounts of these CGUs exceeded their carrying amounts.</p> <p>Our audit of the (annual) impairment test was complex and highly judgmental as it involves significant estimates such as future cash flows using annual growth rates and a weighted average cost of capital (discount rate) in determining the Value-In-Use for each individual CGU. Accordingly, this matter has been identified as key audit matter.</p>
Our audit approach	<p>Our audit procedures related to this key audit matter included, amongst others evaluating the appropriateness of group's accounting policies related to the valuation of goodwill in accordance with IAS 36, "Impairment of Assets" and whether these accounting policies has been applied consistently or whether changes, if any, are appropriate in the circumstances. We have obtained an understanding of the processes and key controls implemented by the group in connection to the valuation of goodwill, as identified in the impairment test procedures and how assets and liabilities have been allocated to CGU's.</p> <p>Furthermore, we performed the following audit procedures to address the matter in our audit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ With the assistance of EY valuation and business modelling specialists, we reviewed the impairment test performed and evaluated the methodologies applied and the discount rates (Weighted Average Cost of Capital) used by the group based on market practice as well as the mathematical accuracy of the calculation models ▪ EY valuation and business modelling specialists further assisted us in reperforming the sensitivity analysis on the key assumptions to identify the changes in assumptions that could have a significant impact on the determination of the value in use

Impairment assessment of goodwill

	<p>We evaluated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The quality of the forecasts as compared to the historical accuracy of the previous forecasts ▪ The criteria used in the determination of the annual growth combined with analytical procedures on the projected revenue growth (both pricing and volume) and operating margin and whether the potential impact of future market and economic conditions (including tariffs) was appropriately considered <p>Lastly, we evaluated the adequacy of the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.</p>
Key observations	We did not identify any material misstatements with regards to the assumptions used in the impairment calculations.

Recognition of Deferred tax asset on carried forward losses

Risk	<p>Net deferred tax assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2025 amounted to €158 million, which included deferred tax assets on deductible temporary differences of €146 million and on tax losses carried forward of €109 million, as disclosed in Note A.6.5. A total deferred tax liability is recorded for an amount of €98 million. Of the deferred tax assets on tax losses carried forward, losses in the amount of €735 million were not recognized.</p> <p>Auditing management's analysis of the recoverability of its deferred tax assets were key to our audit because the amounts are material to the financial statements and the assessment process is complex. This assessment involves significant judgment, including the weighing of all available evidence, and includes assumptions that may be affected by local tax legislation and projections of future taxable income in certain jurisdictions, as such we have assessed this as a Key Audit Matter in our audit.</p>
Our audit approach	<p>Our audit procedures related to this key audit matter included, amongst others evaluating the appropriateness of group's accounting policies related to the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities in accordance with IAS 12, "Income taxes" and whether the methods for making estimates are appropriate and have been applied consistently or whether changes, if any, are appropriate in the circumstances.</p> <p>Furthermore, we performed the following audit procedures to address the matter in our audit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Understanding the design of the income taxes process, including controls over management's review of the significant assumptions ▪ Evaluating the likelihood of the group generating sufficient future taxable profits to support the recognition of the deferred tax assets, including the company's assumptions and sensitivity analysis, taking into account local tax regulations

Recognition of Deferred tax asset on carried forward losses

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessing the historical accuracy of management's forecasting of taxable profits by comparison to actual results, the accuracy of the forecast models and consistency of the projections with the forecasts used for the purposes of the impairment assessment for goodwill and other non-current assets by the company and results from other areas of our audit Involving tax professionals to assist in evaluating the key tax considerations per relevant tax jurisdiction <p>We evaluated the adequacy of the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.</p>
Key observations	Based on the procedures performed, we did not identify any evidence of material misstatement of deferred tax assets recognized on carried forward losses as at 31 March 2025.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment

Risk	<p>The recorded amount of property, plant and equipment (PPE) in the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025 amounted to €1,960 million, as disclosed in Note A.6.3.2. These amounts have primarily been allocated to the company's cash generating units (CGU) that align with the operating segments (Vision Systems, Modules & Polymer Products, Integrated Assemblies, Wiring Harness and others) as set out in notes A.6.6.4 of the consolidated financial statements. As disclosed in Note A.6.2.8, the group assesses at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, the group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an assets or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use.</p> <p>The assessment of impairment indicators for PPE belonging to these CGUs was highly judgmental due to impairment indicators like continuous losses. There is significant estimation required to determine the value in use and recoverable value of PPE allocated to the specific CGUs. The determination of value in use is sensitive to key assumptions such as future cash flows using annual revenue growth (both pricing and volume), operating margin, and the terminal value, all of which are inherently subject to expectations about future market and economic conditions (including tariffs) as well as the weighted average cost of capital (discount rate). We therefore consider this a key audit matter.</p>
Our audit approach	Our audit procedures related to this key audit matter included, amongst others, evaluating the appropriateness of group's accounting policies related to the impairment of PPE in accordance with IAS 36, "Impairment of Assets" and whether these accounting policies has been applied consistently or whether changes, if any, are appropriate in the circumstances. We have obtained an understanding of the processes and key controls implemented by the group in connection to the impairment assessment of PPE performed by management.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment

	<p>Furthermore, we performed the following audit procedures to address the matter in our audit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ With the assistance of EY valuation and business modelling specialists, we reviewed the impairment assessment performed by management and evaluated the methodologies applied and the discount rates (Weighted Average Cost of Capital) used by the group based on market practice as well as the mathematical accuracy of the calculation models ▪ EY valuation and business modelling specialists further assisted us in reperforming the sensitivity analysis on the key assumptions to identify the changes in assumptions that could have a significant impact on the determination of the value in use. We evaluated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The quality of the forecasts as compared to the historical accuracy of the previous forecasts ▪ The criteria used in the determination of the annual growth combined with analytical procedures on the projected revenue growth (both pricing and volume), operating margin and the terminal value and whether the potential impact of future market and economic conditions (including tariffs) was appropriately considered <p>Lastly, we evaluated the adequacy of the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.</p>
Key observations	<p>Based on the procedures performed, we did not identify any material misstatement with regards to the impairment of property, plant and equipment as at 31 March 2025.</p>

Report on other information included in the annual report

The annual report contains other information in addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Based on the following procedures performed, we conclude that the other information:

- Is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements
- Contains the information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code for the management report and the other information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code

We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and understanding obtained through our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements. By performing these procedures, we comply with the requirements of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Standard 720. The scope of the procedures performed is substantially less than the scope of those performed in our audit of the financial statements.

Management is responsible for the preparation of the other information, including the management report in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and other information required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Engagement

We were engaged by the supervisory board as auditor of Samvardhana Motherson Automotive Systems Group B.V. on 8 September 2017, as of the audit for the year ended 31 March 2018 and have operated as statutory auditor ever since that date.

Description of responsibilities regarding the financial statements

Responsibilities of management and the supervisory board for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with EU-IFRSs and Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. Furthermore, management is responsible for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

As part of the preparation of the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting framework mentioned, management should prepare the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Management should disclose events and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern in the financial statements.

The supervisory board is responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objective is to plan and perform the audit engagement in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for our opinion.

Our audit has been performed with a high, but not absolute, level of assurance, which means we may not detect all material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error during our audit.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. The materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

We have exercised professional judgment and have maintained professional skepticism throughout the audit, in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. The Information in support of our opinion section above includes an informative summary of our responsibilities and the work performed as the basis for our opinion.

Our audit further included among others:

- Performing audit procedures responsive to the risks identified, and obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion
- Obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control

- Evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management
- Evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures
- Evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation

Communication

We communicate with the supervisory board regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant findings in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We provide the supervisory board with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the supervisory board, we determine the key audit matters: those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, not communicating the matter is in the public interest.

Rotterdam, 6 June 2025

EY Accountants B.V.

signed by S.C.G. (Sander) Mom

