

(All amounts in Millions, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	As at	
		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	974.96	559.82
Capital work in progress	3	48.92	249.95
Right-of-use assets	3a	492.07	530.95
Intangible assets	4	-	-
Intangible assets under development	4	12.43	-
Financial assets			
i. Investments	5	-	-
ii. Other financial assets	6	41.52	37.56
Other non-current assets	7	5.42	101.10
Total non-current assets		1,575.32	1,479.38
Current assets			
Inventories	8	403.49	314.13
Financial assets			
i. Trade receivables	9	356.61	250.50
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	10	7.91	7.92
Current tax assets (net)	19	9.95	-
Other current assets	11	83.49	62.91
Total current assets		861.45	635.46
Total assets		2,436.77	2,114.84
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	12	500.00	500.00
Other equity	13	527.80	498.56
Total equity		1,027.80	998.56
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	14	129.17	96.38
ii. Lease liabilities	14a	496.70	505.55
iii. Others	14b	-	-
Provisions			
Employee benefit obligations	16	8.49	6.33
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	16a	24.34	30.75
Total non-current liabilities		658.70	639.01
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
i. Borrowings	17	337.41	199.62
ii. Trade payables	18		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and		88.62	34.11
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		208.58	175.96
iii. Other financial liabilities	15	23.21	18.37
iv. Lease liabilities	15a	9.32	7.17
Employee benefit obligations	16	0.92	2.82
Current tax liabilities (net)	19	-	2.31
Other current liabilities	20	82.21	36.91
Total current liabilities		750.27	477.27
Total liabilities		1,408.97	1,116.28
Total equity and liabilities		2,436.77	2,114.84

Summary of significant accounting policies

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

For and on behalf of the Board

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Vishal Swarupshyam Kabadi
 Director
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T.C. Thirumalai Saravanan
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Uwe Rastel Christian
 Director
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YATHIRAJA SAMPATH KUMAR

T Y Sampathkumar
 CFO
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As per our report attached
 For R.N.Marwah & Co. LLP
 Chartered Accountants
 FRN 001211N/N500019

Manoj Gupta
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Neha Mahawar
 Company Secretary
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(All amounts in Millions , unless otherwise stated)

	Note	For the year ended	
		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Revenue			
Revenue from operations	21	2,059.05	1,791.02
Other income	22	0.63	1.26
Total income		2,059.68	1,792.28
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	23	1,086.49	942.72
Changes in inventory of finished goods and work-in-progress	24	-29.80	-10.31
Employee benefits expense	25	416.21	341.39
Depreciation and amortization expense	3&3a	110.20	59.06
Finance costs	26	69.16	19.46
Other expenses	27	376.72	310.81
Total expenses		2,028.98	1,663.13
Profit before exceptional items		30.70	129.15
Exceptional items (income)/ expense		-	-
Profit before tax		30.70	129.15
Tax expenses			
Current tax	28	7.31	36.59
Less: MAT credit entitlement	16a	-	-
Net current tax		7.31	36.59
MAT credit entitlement for earlier years		-	-
Short/(excess) provision for earlier years		1.74	-0.10
-Deferred tax expense/ (credit)	16a	-6.12	-2.60
Total tax expense		2.93	33.89
Profit for the year		27.77	95.26
Other comprehensive (income) / Loss			
		-	-
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations		-1.18	1.01
Deferred tax on Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations		-0.30	-0.25
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-1.48	0.76
Total comprehensive income for the year		29.25	94.50
Earnings per share: (Refer Note 29)			
Nominal value per share: Rs. 10/- (Previous year : Rs 10/-)	29		
Basic		0.56	1.91
Diluted		0.56	1.91

Summary of significant accounting policies

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

For and on behalf of the Board

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Fritzmeier Motherson Cabin Engineering Private Limited

CIN: U31908DL2007PTC162125

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in Millions , unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
A. Cash flow from operating activities:		
Net profit before tax	30.69	129.15
Adjustments for:		
Other comprehensive income including employee benefit obligation	1.18	1.74
Depreciation & Amortisation	110.20	59.06
Depreciation on investment property		-
Amortisation of government grant		-
Amortisation of borrowing cost		-
Excess provision for impairment loss recovered		-
Loss on disposal of property, plant & equipment (net)		0.33
Liabilities no longer required written back		-0.05
Excess provision reversed	0.25	0.00
Provision for Bad debts	2.28	5.04
Provision for inventory	2.87	0.00
Interest income	-0.63	-0.99
Finance cost	69.17	19.46
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain)/loss (net)	0.84	-0.03
Operating profit before working capital changes	216.86	213.71
Change in working Capital:		
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables	87.13	43.33
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Payables	5.12	7.51
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	45.07	0.37
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade Receivables	-109.24	-70.19
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	-92.23	6.89
(Increase)/Decrease in Other current assets	-20.58	-53.70
(Increase)/Decrease in Other non current assets	91.72	-71.97
Cash generated from operations	223.85	75.95
- Taxes paid	-21.31	-34.28
Refund of tax		6.58
Interest on income tax refund	0.00	0.26
Net cash generated from operations	202.54	48.51
B. Cash flow from Investing activities:		
Payments for property, plant, equipment and CWIP	-297.89	-294.66
Interest received	0.63	-
Net cash used in investing activities	-297.26	-294.66
C. Cash flow from financing activities:		
Interest paid	-37.38	-18.52
Proceeds / (repayment) from long term borrowings	69.32	67.63
Proceeds / (repayment) of other short term borrowings	101.26	182.37
Repayment of Lease liability	-38.48	-3.63
Net cash used in financing activities	94.71	227.86
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents	-0.01	-18.29
Cash and Cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	7.92	26.21
Net Cash and Cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	7.92	26.21

Cash and cash equivalents		
Short term borrowings as at current year closing		
Net Cash and cash equivalents as at current year closing	7.91	7.92
Cash and cash equivalents comprise of the following (Note 10)		
Cash on hand	0.06	0.07
Cheques / drafts on hand		
Balances with banks	7.85	7.85
Cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet	7.91	7.92
Effect of exchange differences on balances with banks in foreign currency	-	-
Total	7.91	7.92

Notes:

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

For and on behalf of the Board

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Fritzmeier Motherson Cabin Engineering Private Limited
 CIN: U31908DL2007PTC162125
 Statement of changes in equity for the ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in Millions , unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital	Notes	Amount
As at March 31, 2024	12	500.00
Changes in Equity Share capital		-
As at March 31, 2025		500.00
Changes in Equity Share capital		-
As at March 31, 2026		500.00

B. Other equity	Note	Amount
Retained earnings		
Balance as at March 31, 2024	13	404.05
Profit for the year		95.26
Other comprehensive income		-0.75
Total comprehensive income for the year		94.51
Dividend paid		-
Tax on Dividend		-
Balance as at March 31, 2025		498.56
Profit for the year		27.76
Other comprehensive income		1.48
Total comprehensive income for the year		29.24
Dividend paid		-
Tax on Dividend		-
Balance as at March 31, 2026		527.80

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

Summary of significant accounting policies 2

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

For and on behalf of the Board

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 da0c0bcb319a5b0e453f59449888a08,
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1 Corporate Information

The Company was incorporated on April 16, 2007 pursuant to a joint venture agreement between F Holding GmbH, Austria, a company incorporated in Austria and Samvardhana Motherson International Limited, a company incorporated in India. F Holding GmbH and Samvardhana Motherson International Limited along with its associates hold 50% and 50% of the shareholding respectively in the company. The company is engaged in manufacturing of driver cabins for off-highway vehicles. On 20th March 2023, Samvardhana Motherson International Limited had acquired 50% of holding from F Holding GmbH, Austria.

2.1 Material accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation

Compliance with Ind AS

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

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

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

The financial statements are presented in millions INR, except when otherwise indicated.

New and amended IND-AS adopted by the Company:

1. Amendments to Ind AS 21 - Lack of exchangeability

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2025, which amend Ind AS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates to specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its

financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

2. Amendments to Ind AS 1 -

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants. In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of Ind AS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current.

The amendments clarify:

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification

In addition, a requirement has been introduced to require disclosure when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity's right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months.

If there is a breach of a material covenant of a long term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period, resulting in the liability becoming payable on demand as at the reporting date, and the lender agrees—after the reporting period but before the financial statements are approved for issue—not to demand repayment for at least 12 months as a consequence of the breach, this shall be treated as an adjusting event. Accordingly, the entity is not required to classify the liability as current. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods

3. Amendments to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107 -

Supplier Finance Arrangements In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosure of such arrangements. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.

4. International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules - Amendments to Ind AS 12

In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 12 Income Taxes in response to the OECD's BEPS Pillar Two rules and include:

- A mandatory temporary exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred taxes arising from the jurisdictional implementation of the Pillar Two model rules; and
- Disclosure requirements for affected entities to help users of the financial statements better understand an entity's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes arising from that legislation, particularly before its effective date.

The mandatory temporary exception – the use of which is required to be disclosed – applies immediately. The remaining disclosure requirements apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025, but not for any interim periods ending on or before 31 March 2026.

The amendments had no impact on the Company's financial statements as the Company is not in scope of the Pillar Two model rules.

These amendments did not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect

(b) Segment reporting

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

(c) Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

(d) Foreign currencies

(i) Functional and presentation currency

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

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss. They are deferred in other comprehensive income if they relate to qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges.

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

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

(e) Revenue recognition

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

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

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

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

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

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

The company satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met

(a) The company's performance does not create an asset with an alternate use to the company and the company has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date

(b) The company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced.

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

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

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

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

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

Sale of goods:

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

Sale of services:

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

Interest Income

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

(f) Income tax

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

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

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

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

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

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

(g) Leases

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

As a Lessee

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

i) Right-of-use assets

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

- Motor vehicles and other equipment's 0 to 5 years.

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

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

ii) Lease Liabilities.

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

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

The company's lease liabilities are included in Interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

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

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

· Quantitative disclosures and other disclosures are at **Note 38**

As a Lessor

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

(h) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

(j) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are the amount due from customers for goods or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets. Trade receivables are initially recognise at fair value plus transaction cost. Trade receivables are measured at amortized cost using effective interest method less any necessary write downs.

(k) Inventory

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

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

Cost of inventories also includes all other cost incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost includes the reclassification from equity of any names or losses on qualifying cash flow hedges relating to purchase of raw material but excludes borrowing costs. Costs are determined on weighted average cost basis.

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

(l) Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

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

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

Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

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

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

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

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

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

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss. On 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 debt instrument is reported as interest income in statement of profit and loss using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

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

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

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

Equity investments

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

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

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

Derecognition

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

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

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

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

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

Loans and borrowings

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

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

This category generally applies to borrowings and other payables.

Financial guarantee contracts

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

Derecognition

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

Embedded derivatives

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

If the hybrid contract contains a host that is a financial asset within the scope of Ind AS 109, the Company does not separate embedded derivatives. Rather, it applies the classification requirements contained in Ind AS 109 to the entire hybrid contract. Derivatives embedded in all other host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in statement of profit and loss, unless designated as effective hedging instruments.

Off setting of financial instruments

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

(m) Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

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

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

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

(n) Property, Plant and equipment

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

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 Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

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

Depreciation methods and useful lives

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

Assets	Useful life
Freehold Land	Nil
Building Factory	30 years
Plant & machinery	9.67 Years
Plant & machinery (Secondhand)	4 years
Plant & machinery (Racks Stands & Trolleys)	1 year
Furniture & fixtures	6 years
Electrical installations	10 Years
Office equipment	5 years
Computers	3 years
Vehicles	4 years
Software	3 years

*Useful life of these assets are lower than the life prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 and those has been determined based on an assessment performed by the management of expected usage of these assets. The assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

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

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

(o) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transactions costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the profit or loss over the period of borrowing 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 is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services or amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

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

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

(p) Borrowing costs

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

Other borrowings costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred

(q) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets | Onerous contracts

If the Company has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation under the contract is recognised and measured as a provision. However, before a separate provision for an onerous contract is established, the Company recognises any impairment loss that has occurred on assets dedicated to that contract.

(r) Employee benefits

Short-term obligations

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

Provident Fund

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

Gratuity

The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit plan (the "Gratuity Plan") covering eligible employees in accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment. The gratuity plan in Company is funded through annual contributions to Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) under its Company's Gratuity Scheme whereas others are not funded.

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

Compensated Absences

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

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

(s) Dividends

Dividends and interim dividends payable to a Company's shareholders are recognized as changes in equity in the period in which they are approved in the shareholders' meeting and the Board of Directors respectively.

(t) Earnings per share

(i) Basic earnings per share

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

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

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

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

- the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and

- The weighted average number of additional ordinary shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.2 Critical estimates and judgements

The presentation of a financial statements require the use of accounting estimates, which by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgements in applying the companys accounting policies.

This note provides an overview of all the areas that are involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in financial statements

The areas involving critical estimates and judgements are:

- Estimation of current tax expenses and payable - Note 28
- Estimated of fair value of unlisted securities - Note 30
- Estimated useful life of intangible assets - Note 3(b)
- Estimation of defined benefit obligation - Note 16
- Recognition of deferred tax assets for carried forward losses - Note 16a

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have financial impact on the company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

2.3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Judgements

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

Estimates and adjustments

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

(i) Useful life of property, plant and equipment

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

(ii) Fair valuation of unlisted securities

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

(iii) Taxes

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

(All amounts in Millions, unless otherwise stated)

3. Property, plant and equipment		Freehold Land	Buildings	Plant & Machinery	Furniture & fixtures	Office equipments	Computers	Vehicles	Total	Capital work-in-progress
Particulars										
Gross carrying amount										
Opening gross carrying amount as at April 01, 2024		61.62	420.39	385.64	1.11	3.10	6.43	-	878.28	1.85
Addition		-	-	24.37	0.49	0.27	2.01	-	27.15	248.10
Disposal		-	-	(14.53)	(0.21)	(0.32)	(3.24)	-	(18.30)	-
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2025		61.62	420.39	395.48	1.39	3.06	5.20	-	887.13	249.95
Accumulated depreciation										
Opening accumulated depreciation as at April 01, 2024		-	90.78	191.86	0.30	0.79	4.99	-	288.71	-
Depreciation charge during the year		-	16.78	37.39	0.22	0.56	0.86	-	55.81	-
Transfer from preoperative expenses		-	-	0.69	-	0.02	0.04	-	0.76	-
Disposals		-	-	(14.22)	(0.21)	(0.29)	(3.24)	-	(17.97)	-
Closing accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2025		-	107.56	215.73	0.31	1.07	2.65	-	327.32	-
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2025		61.62	312.83	179.75	1.08	1.99	2.55	-	559.82	249.95
Gross carrying amount										
Opening gross carrying amount as at April 01, 2025		61.62	420.39	395.48	1.39	3.06	5.20	-	887.13	249.95
Addition		-	32.72	445.64	8.48	4.29	6.03	-	497.15	-
Disposal		-	-	(5.91)	-	-	-	-	(5.91)	(201.03)
Pre-Operative expenses		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2026		61.62	453.11	835.21	9.86	7.35	11.23	-	1,378.37	48.92
Accumulated depreciation										
Opening accumulated depreciation as at April 01, 2025		-	107.56	215.73	0.31	1.07	2.65	-	327.32	-
Depreciation charge during the year		-	17.41	59.16	1.33	1.22	2.45	-	81.57	-
Transfer from preoperative expenses		-	-	0.44	-	-	-	-	0.44	-
Disposals		-	-	(5.91)	-	-	-	-	(5.91)	-
Closing accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2026		-	124.97	269.42	1.64	2.29	5.10	-	403.42	-
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2026		61.62	328.15	565.79	8.22	5.06	6.13	-	974.96	48.92

(i) Property, plant and equipments are covered under corporate guarantees given by SAMIL (Holding company) to bank as security.

(ii) Contractual obligations: Refer to note 35 for disclosure on contractual commitments for the acquisition of plant and equipment.

(iii) Capital work-in-progress: Capital work-in-progress mainly comprises of Plant and Machinery

Project in Progress	Year Wise CWIP Details			
	Less Than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 Years	More than 3 Year
Capital work in progress				Total
Building Expansion	3.38	-	-	3.38
Plant and Machinery and Factory Equipments	45.54	-	-	45.54
Total	48.92	-	-	48.92

3a. Right-of-use-assets

(All amounts in Millions , unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Lease hold Land	Plant & Machinery	Vehicles	Total
Year ended March 31, 2025				
Gross carrying amount				
Opening gross carrying amount as at April 01, 2024	-	0.77	8.97	9.74
Adjustment in opening balance on account of Ind AS 116	-	-	-	-
Addition during the year	539.73	-	6.50	546.23
Disposal during the year	-	-	-	-
Other adjustment	-	-	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2025	539.73	0.77	15.47	555.97
Accumulated depreciation				
Opening accumulated depreciation as at April 01, 2024	-	0.77	1.60	2.37
Depreciation charge during the year	-	-	3.25	3.25
Transfer from preoperative expenses	19.41	-	-	19.41
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Closing accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2025	19.41	0.77	4.85	25.03
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2025	520.32	-	10.62	530.94
Year ended March 31, 2026				
Gross carrying amount				
Opening gross carrying amount as at April 01, 2025	539.73	0.77	15.47	555.97
Adjustment in opening balance on account of Ind AS 116	-	-	-	-
Addition during the year	-	-	0.54	0.54
Disposal during the year	-	-	-	-
Other adjustment	-	-	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2026	539.73	0.77	16.01	556.51
Accumulated depreciation				
Opening accumulated depreciation as at April 01, 2025	19.41	0.77	4.85	25.03
Depreciation charge during the year	25.18	-	3.45	28.63
Transfer from preoperative expenses	10.78	-	-	10.78
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Closing accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2026	55.37	0.77	8.30	64.44
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2026	484.36	-	7.71	492.07
Total	484.36	-	7.71	492.07

Fritzmeier Motherson Cabin Engineering Private Limited

CIN: U31908DL2007PTC162125

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in Millions , unless otherwise stated)

4. Intangible assets

Particulars	Technical	Business and	Intellectual	Software	Asset under
	Knowhow Fees	Commercial Rights	Property Rights		Development
Year ended March 31, 2025					
Gross carrying amount				-	
Opening gross carrying amount as at April 01, 2025	-	-	-	-	12.43
Addition	-	-	-	-	
Addition on account of acquisition	-	-	-	-	
Disposal	-	-	-	-	
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2026	-	-	-	-	12.43
Accumulated amortisation					
Opening accumulated amortisation as at April 01, 2025	-	-	-	-	
Amortisation charge during the year	-	-	-	-	
Disposals	-	-	-	-	
Addition on account of acquisition	-	-	-	-	
Impairment loss	-	-	-	-	
Other adjustment	-	-	-	-	
Closing accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2026	-	-	-	-	
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2026	-	-	-	-	12.43
	Year Wise CWIP Details				
Capital work in progress - Intangible	Less Than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 Years	More than 3 Year	Total
Software - eMpro1 Reimagined Development & HCM Implementation	12.43				12.43
Total	12.43	-	-	-	12.43

(All amounts in Millions , unless otherwise stated)

5. Investments

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Equity investments at FVTOCI		
Investment in 1,40,000 (March 31, 2025: 1,40,000) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each in M/s Cauvery Power Generation Chennai Pvt. Ltd.	1.40	1.40
Less: Diminution in Value of Investment at FVTOCI	-1.40	-1.40
Less: Provision for Diminution in Investment		-
TOTAL	-	-
*Purchased in accordance with the terms and conditions and for the purpose of procurement of power from the Company		
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof	-	-
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	-	-

6. Other financial assets

	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
(Unsecured, considered good)				
Security Deposits				
- Related Parties (Refer note 33)	-	-	-	-
- Others	-	41.49	-	37.53
Deposits with gratuity trust	-	0.03	-	0.03
Total	-	41.52	-	37.56

7. Other non-current assets

(Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Capital advances		
-Related parties (refer note 33)	-	-
-MSME	1.91	14.84
-Others	-	-
Deposit towards appeals filed with CESTAT	1.37	1.37
Prepaid expenses	2.14	2.43
Unamortised Expenditure		
-Preoperative Expenses	-	82.46
Total	5.42	101.10

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(All amounts in Millions, unless otherwise stated)

8. Inventories

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Raw materials & components	217.98	184.99
Good in Transit (purchases)*	33.42	4.61
Work-in-progress	140.88	111.08
Finished goods	-	-
Consumable, stores and maintenance spares	14.08	13.45
Less: provision for obsolete stock**	-2.87	-
Total	403.49	314.13

*Inventory includes Inventory in transit comprising :
 Raw materials

Amount recognised in profit or loss:

****Movement for Provision for Obsolete stock:-**

Opening balance

Less: Provision reversed during the year

Add: Provision made during the year

Closing balance

-
2.87
2.87

9. Trade receivables

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	Current	Non-current
Unsecured, Considered good unless otherwise stated		
Related parties (refer note 33)	103.81	-
Others	252.80	250.50
Credit impaired	7.33	5.04
	363.94	255.54
Less: Allowances for credit loss	-7.33	-5.04
Total	356.61	250.50

Movement for provision for doubtful debts

Opening balance

(Provision made) / Reversed during the year

Less: Written off

Closing balance

-5.04
-2.29
-
-7.33
-
-5.04

(All amounts in Millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Age wise Outstanding details										Total	
	Less than 6 months		6 month to 1 year		1 to 2 years		2 to 3 years		More than 3 years			
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025		
A. Undisputed trade receivables - considered good												
a. Related Parties	103.81											103.81
b. Others	234.51	241.64	13.06	7.20	4.49	1.31	0.40	0.34	0.34	-	-	252.80
B. Undisputed trade receivables - Which have significant increase in credit risk												
a. Others			4.55	4.12	2.37	0.93	0.40					
C. Undisputed trade receivables - Credit Impaired												
a. Others			-4.55	-4.12	-2.37	-0.93	-0.40					
D. Disputed trade receivables - considered good												
a. Others												
E. Disputed trade receivables - Which have significant increase in credit risk												
F. Disputed trade receivables - Credit Impaired												
a. Others												
Total	338.32	241.64	13.06	7.20	4.49	1.31	0.40	0.34	0.34	-	-	356.61

10. Cash and cash equivalents

Balances with banks:		
- in current accounts	7.85	7.85
- Cash in hand	0.06	0.07
Total	7.91	7.92

11. Other current assets

(Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)

Advances to suppliers		
Related parties (refer note 33)	1.77	-
Micro, small and medium enterprises	3.25	1.66
Others	5.89	11.44
Less: Provision for doubtful loans and advances	10.91	13.09
Advances recoverable	0.23	1.71
Interest accrued but not due	0.63	0.64
Prepaid expenses	2.27	4.66
Balances with government authorities	69.45	42.81
Total	83.49	62.91

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(All amounts in Millions , unless otherwise stated)

12. Share Capital	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Authorised:		
50,000,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid up (March 31, 2025: 5,00,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each)	500.00	500.00
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up:		
50,000,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid up (March 31, 2025: 5,00,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each)	500.00	500.00
Total	500.00	500.00

a. Movement in equity share capital

	Numbers
As at March 31, 2024	5,00,00,000
Shares issued during the year	-
As at March 31, 2025	5,00,00,000
Shares issued during the year	-
As at March 31,2026	5,00,00,000
Shares issued during the year	-
	5,00,00,000

b. Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

Equity Shares:

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

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

c. Details of shares held by the promoters in the Company.

	March 31, 2026			March 31, 2025		
	Nos.	%	% Of Change during the year	Nos.	%	% Of Change during the year
Equity shares:						
Name of the Promoters						
Samvardhana Motherson International Ltd (SAMIL)	5,00,00,000	100%	NIL	5,00,00,000	100%	100%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

13 Other equity

Retained earnings

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Opening balance	498.56	404.04
Profit for the year	27.76	95.26
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligation, net of tax	1.18	-1.01
Deferred tax on Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations	0.30	0.25
Final dividend paid	-	-
Closing balance	527.80	498.56

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(All amounts in Millions , unless otherwise stated)

14 Long-term borrowings

	Non Current Portion	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Secured		
Term Loans		
Indian rupee loan from banks	129.17	96.38
TOTAL	129.17	96.38

The company availed a term loan from HDFC Bank Ltd during the FY2025-26, amounting to Rs.10,74,00,000/-

a. Security

Corporate Gurantee given by Holding Company (Samvardhana motherson International Limited)

Satisfying of charges with HDFC bank is yet to be filed as on 31st March'2026

b. Other details:

Rate of interest p.a. 8.80 & 6.95%

Repayment: as per sanction letter, in 48 months from december 2025 onwards.

14a Lease liabilities

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Lease liabilities	496.70	505.55
Total	496.70	505.55

15 Other financial liabilities

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Current		
Creditors for capital goods		
-Related parties (refer note 33)	-	1.01
-MSME	3.82	3.69
-Others	3.06	0.73
-Recoveries against vehicle scheme	4.73	3.82
-Employee benefits payable	11.40	9.12
Security deposit received	0.20	-
Total	23.21	18.37

15a Lease liabilities

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
-Lease liabilities	9.32	7.17
Total	9.32	7.17

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(All amounts in Millions , unless otherwise stated)

	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Gratuity	-	1.19	2.03	0.47
Leave encashment	0.92	7.30	0.79	5.86
Total employee benefit obligations	0.92	8.49	2.82	6.33

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

A. Defined Benefit Schemes

Gratuity

The Company operates a gratuity plan administered through Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) under its Group Gratuity Scheme. Every employee is entitled to a benefit equivalent to fifteen days' salary last drawn for each completed year of service in line with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The same is payable at the time of separation from the Company or retirement, whichever is earlier. The benefits vest after five years of continuous service. The Company pays contribution to Life Insurance Corporation of India to fund its plan.

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

(i) Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Obligations at year beginning	28.98	23.86
Service Cost - Current	3.65	2.59
Interest expense	2.03	1.69
Past service cost	-	-
Amount recognised in profit or loss	5.68	4.28
Remeasurements		
Actuarial (gain) / loss from change in demographic assumption *	-	-
Actuarial (gain) / loss from change in financial assumption	-2.33	0.29
Experience (gains)/losses	1.15	0.69
Change in asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in interest expense	-	-
Amount recognised in other comprehensive income	-1.18	0.99
Payment from plan:		
Benefit payments	-0.66	-0.14
Settlements	-	-
Contributions:		
Employers	-	-
Plan participants	-	-
Deletion on account of discontinuation of Joint Ventures	-	-
Addition due to transfer of employee	-	-
Obligations at year end	32.82	28.98

(ii) Fair Value of Plan Assets

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Plan assets at year beginning, at fair value	26.48	22.45
Interest income	1.85	1.59
Amount recognised in profit or loss	1.85	1.59
Remeasurements		
Actuarial (gain) / loss from change in demographic assumption	-	-
Actuarial (gain) / loss from change in financial assumption	-	-
Return on plan assets, excluding amount included in interest income	-	-0.02
Experience (gains)/losses	-	-
Change in asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in interest expense	-	-
Amount recognised in other comprehensive income	-	-0.02

Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

a) Net cumulative unrecognized actuarial gain/(loss) opening	-	-
b) Actuarial gain / (loss) for the year on PBO	1.18	-0.99
c) Actuarial gain / (loss) for the year on Asset	-	-0.02
d) Unrecognized actuarial gain/(loss) for the year	1.18	-1.01
Effect of Exchange rate change		
Payment from plan:		
Benefit payments	-0.66	-0.14
Fund charges		
Contributions:		
Employers	3.95	2.60
Plan participants		
Deletion on account of discontinuation of Joint Ventures		
Addition due to transfer of employee		
Plan assets at year end, at fair value	31.63	26.48

(iii) Assets and Liabilities recognized in the Balance Sheet

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Present Value of the defined benefit obligations	32.82	28.98
Fair value of the plan assets	31.63	26.48
Amount recognized as (asset)/liability (refer note 11)	1.19	2.50

(iv) Defined benefit obligations cost for the year:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Service Cost	3.65	2.59
Interest Cost	2.03	1.69
Expected return on plan assets	-1.85	-1.59
Actuarial (gain) / loss	-1.18	1.01
Net defined benefit obligations cost	2.64	3.69

(v) Investment details of Plan Assets

The details of investments of plan assets are as follows:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
LIC of India	100%	100%
Total	100%	100%

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

(vi) Actuarial assumptions:

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Discount Rate per annum	7.70%	6.99%
Future salary increases	6.50%	6.50%
Retirement age	58 years	58 years
Mortality rate	100% of IALM (2012-14)	
Attrition rate		
Up to 30 years	3.00%	3.00%
From 31 to 44 years	2.00%	2.00%
Above 44 years	1.00%	1.00%

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

(vii) Bifurcation of PBO at the end of year in current and non current.

Current liability (Amount due within one year)	2.62	2.03
Non-Current liability (Amount due over one year)	30.20	26.95
Total PBO at the end of year	32.82	28.98

(viii) Expected Contribution to the Fund in the next year

Service Cost	3.96	3.21
Net Interest Cost	0.09	0.17
Expected Expense for the next annual reporting period	4.05	3.39

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Gratuity	3.82	2.69

16. Employee benefit obligations (Continue..)

viii) Sensitivity Analysis

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

	Change in Assumption		Impact	Increase in Assumption		Impact	Decrease in Assumption	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Discount Rate per annum	0.50%	0.50%	Decrease by	1.64	1.57	Increase by	-1.52	-1.45
Future salary increases	0.50%	0.50%	Increase by	1.47	1.43	Decrease by	-1.42	-1.32

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

ix) Risk exposure

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

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

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

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

x) Defined benefit liability and employer contributions

Weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is

March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
16.12	16.34

Expected benefit payments are as follows:

	Less than a year	Between 1-2 years	Between 2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
March 31, 2026 Defined benefit obligation (gratuity)	2.62	2.28	3.57	25.47	33.94
March 31, 2025 Defined benefit obligation (gratuity)	2.03	0.66	3.73	22.56	28.98

B. Defined Contribution Schemes

The Company deposits an amount determined at a fixed percentage of basic pay every month to the State administered Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance (ESI) for the benefit of Amount recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss is as follows (Refer note 25):

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Provident fund paid to the authorities	10.20	7.66
Employee state insurance paid to the authorities	0.08	0.07
Employee state welfare fund paid to the authorities	-	-
	10.28	7.73

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(All amounts in Millions , unless otherwise stated)

16 a. Deferred tax liabilities (Net)

	Year ended	Year ended
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Deferred tax liabilities		
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	-40.98	-34.50
Employee benefit provisions	2.37	2.30
Others	2.57	1.27
Others	11.70	0.18
Total	-24.34	-30.75

Movement in deferred tax assets/(liabilities)

Year ended March 31, 2026

	As at April 01, 2025	Charge/ (credit) to Statement of Profit and Loss	Charge/(credit) to other comprehensive income	MAT credit utilised	March 31, 2026
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	-34.50	-6.48	-	-	-40.98
Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total deferred tax liabilities	-34.50	-6.48	-	-	-40.98
Set-off of deferred tax assets pursuant to set-off provisions					
Employee benefit provisions	2.30	-0.23	0.30	-	2.37
Expenses allowable on payment basis	1.27	1.30	-	-	2.57
Others	0.18	11.53	-	-	11.70
Total deferred tax assets	3.75	12.60	0.30	-	16.64
Net deferred tax asset / (liability)	-30.75	6.12	0.30	-	-24.34

Year ended March 31, 2025

	As at April 01, 2024	Charge/ (credit) to Statement of Profit and Loss	Charge/(credit) to other comprehensive income	MAT credit utilised	As at March 31, 2025
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	-35.94	1.44	-	-	-34.50
Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total deferred tax liabilities	-35.94	1.44	-	-	-34.50
Set-off of deferred tax assets pursuant to set-off provisions					
Employee benefit provisions	1.61	0.44	0.25	-	2.30
Expenses allowable on payment basis	0.66	0.61	-	-	1.27
Others	0.08	0.11	-	-	0.18
Total deferred tax assets	2.35	1.16	0.25	-	3.75
Net deferred tax asset / (liability)	-33.59	2.60	0.25	-	-30.75

(All amounts in Millions, unless otherwise stated)

17. Short-term Borrowings

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Secured		
Working capital loans repayable on demand- from banks		74.65
Indian rupee loan	175.91	24.97
Current maturities of long term debt (Refer Note 14)	61.50	
Unsecured		
Loan from related parties; (Loan from Group Company - Samvardhana motherson International Limited)	100.00	100.00
TOTAL	337.41	199.62

a. The company had obtained working capital facilities from HDFC Bank Limited, as summarised below:

Facilities	INR millions
Cash credit	200.00
Letters of credit (as a sublimit of cash credit)	(40.00)
Bank guarantee (as a sublimit of cash credit)	(40.00)
Total	200.00

b. Security

Corporate Guarantee given by Holding Company (Samvardhana motherson International Limited)
 Satisfying of charges yet to be filed as on 31st March 2026

c. Other details

Rate of interest - 8.30% p.a.

Rate of interest from related parties - 6.25% p.a.

18. Trade payables

Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer Note 36)

Related parties (refer note 33)

Others

Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises

Related parties (refer note 33)

Others

Total

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer Note 36)	2.87	0.35
Related parties (refer note 33)	85.75	33.76
Others		
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	12.81	0.15
Related parties (refer note 33)	195.77	175.81
Others	297.20	210.07

Particulars	Age wise Outstanding details					
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	Less than 1 year	2 to 3 years	More than 3 Year	Total		
i. Due to MSME	85.75	-	-	85.75	33.76	
ii. Due to Related Parties - MSME	2.87	-	-	2.87	0.35	
iii. Due to Related Parties	12.81	-	-	12.81	0.15	
iv. Due to Others	195.17	0.59	-	195.77	175.81	
v. Disputed dues to MSME	-	-	-	-	-	
vi. Disputed dues to Others	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	296.60	0.59	-	297.20	210.07	

19. Current tax (assets)/liabilities (net)

Opening balance

Add: Current tax payable for the year

Less: Advance tax paid

Less: Reversal

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Opening balance	2.31	-6.59
Add: Current tax payable for the year	7.31	36.59
Less: Advance tax paid	-21.31	-34.28
Less: Reversal	1.74	6.59
	-9.95	2.31

20. Other current liabilities

Advance from customers

- Related parties

- Others

Statutory dues

Interest accrued but not due

Others (*)

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Advance from customers	-	-
- Related parties	15.72	12.38
- Others	8.10	12.11
Statutory dues	1.17	0.87
Interest accrued but not due	57.22	11.55
Others (*)	82.21	36.91

(All amounts in Millions , unless otherwise stated)

21. Revenue from operations	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Sales of products		
Finished goods		
Within India	1,977.53	1,709.45
Outside India	1.37	21.72
Traded goods		
Total Gross Sales	1,978.90	1,731.17
Sale of services		
Consulting engineering & other services	50.93	33.29
Other Services - Export	-	2.09
Other operating revenue:		
Scrap sales	27.70	23.69
Job work income	1.52	0.78
Total	2,059.05	1,791.02
22. Other income		
Dividend Income		
Rent		
Duty drawback and RODTEP Scheme	-	0.22
Liabilities/provisions written back to the extent no longer required	-	0.05
Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost	0.63	0.73
Interest on Income tax refund	-	0.26
Total	0.63	1.26

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(All amounts in Millions , unless otherwise stated)

23. Cost of materials consumed

Opening stock of raw materials
Add : Purchases of raw materials
Less: Closing stock of raw materials
Total

For the year ended	
March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
184.99	201.52
1,119.48	926.19
-217.98	-184.99
1,086.49	942.72

Particulars	March 31, 2026				March 31, 2025			
	Steel & tubes	Paints	Others	Total	Steel & tubes	Paints	Others	Total
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
Opening Stock	93.00	7.58	84.41	184.99	29.37	5.80	166.34	201.52
Purchases during the previous year	641.41	104.86	373.21	1,119.48	726.02	132.18	68.00	926.19
Total	734.41	112.44	457.62	1,304.47	755.38	137.98	234.34	1,127.71
Consumption during the previous year	661.09	107.35	318.04	1,086.49	662.38	130.41	149.93	942.72
Closing Stock	73.32	5.08	139.57	217.98	93.00	7.58	84.41	184.99

24. Changes in inventory of finished goods & work in progress

(Increase)/ decrease in stocks

Stock at the opening of the year:

Finished goods
Work-in-progress
Stock in trade

Total A

Stock at the end of the year:

Finished goods
Work-in-progress
Stock in trade

Total B

(Increase)/ decrease in stocks (A-B)

For the year ended	
March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
-	-
111.08	100.77
-	-
111.08	100.77
-	-
140.88	111.08
-	-
140.88	111.08
-29.80	-10.31

(All amounts in Millions , unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
25. Employee benefits expense		
Salary , wages & bonus	352.49	285.93
Contribution to provident & other funds	10.71	8.06
Gratuity (Refer note 16)	3.82	2.69
Staff welfare and related expenses	49.19	44.71
Total	416.21	341.39

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
26. Finance cost		
Interest and finance charges on financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss		
Term loan and working capital loan	32.69	16.96
Interest on statutory dues	-	0.06
Interest on lease liabilities	31.78	0.94
Other borrowing costs	4.69	1.50
Total	69.16	19.46

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
27. Other expenses		
Electricity, water and fuel	80.56	83.95
Repairs and maintenance:		
-Machinery	22.86	19.95
-Others	36.35	26.77
Consumption of stores and spare parts	57.21	48.02
Job Work/Other Manufacturing Expenses	38.26	32.82
* Packing expenses	2.59	4.24
Lease rent	7.63	8.84
Rates & taxes	4.67	2.14
Insurance	3.70	4.99
Exchange fluctuation (net)	8.45	0.95
Donation	0.31	0.30
Contribution to CSR	3.32	2.92
Travelling	12.02	7.93
Freight & forwarding	10.37	6.11
Consulting Engineering charges	4.53	1.53
Fixed assets written off	-	0.33
Liabilities/provisions written back to the extent no longer required	0.25	-
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	2.28	5.04
Provision for obsolete stock	2.87	-
Bank charges	0.13	0.11
Interest on statutory dues	0.02	-
Auditors remuneration (Refer note (a) below)	0.54	0.54
Legal & professional expenses	44.37	32.02
Miscellaneous expenses	33.43	21.31
Total	376.72	310.81

(a): Payment to auditors:	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
As Auditor:		
Statutory audit fees	0.35	0.35
Limited review fees	0.14	0.14
Tax Audit fees	0.05	0.05
Total	0.54	0.54

(All amounts in Millions , unless otherwise stated)

3 & 3a. Depreciation and amortization Expense	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment	81.57	55.81
Depreciation on Right-of-use assets	28.63	3.25
Total	110.20	59.06
28. Income tax expense	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
(a) Income tax expense		
Current tax		
Current tax on profit for the year	7.31	36.59
Short/(excess) provision for earlier years	1.74	-0.10
Total current tax expense	9.05	36.49
Deferred tax (Refer note 10)		
Decrease / (increase) in deferred tax assets (net)	-12.60	-1.16
(Decrease) / increase in deferred tax liabilities	6.48	-1.44
Total deferred tax expense / (benefit)	-6.12	-2.60
Income tax expense	2.93	33.89
	-	-
(b) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Profit before income tax expense	30.70	129.15
Tax at India's tax rate of 25.17%	7.73	32.51
Tax effect of disallowances and allowances	-0.42	4.09
Current Tax Provision	7.31	36.59
Adjustments for earlier years	1.74	-0.10
Deferred Tax Expense (net)	-6.12	-2.60
Other adjustments		
Income tax expense	2.93	33.89
	-	-
29. Earnings per share	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
a) Basic		
Net profit after tax available for equity sharehc	27.77	95.26
Weighted average number of equity shares used to compute basic and diluted earnings per share (i)	50.00	50.00
Basic earnings per share	0.56	1.91
Diluted Earnings per share	0.56	1.91

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

30. Fair value measurements

Financial instruments by category

	March 31, 2026			March 31, 2025		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost
Financial assets						
Investments		-			-	
Trade receivables			356.61			250.50
Cash and cash equivalents			7.91			7.92
Other financial assets			41.52			37.56
Total financial assets	-	-	406.04	-	-	295.98
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings		-	466.58		-	296.00
Total outstanding dues of micro, small and medium enterprises and		-	88.62		-	34.11
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro, small and medium enterprises		-	208.58		-	175.96
Other financial liabilities		-	529.24		-	531.09
Total financial liabilities	-	-	1,293.02	-	-	1,037.16

i. Fair value hierarchy

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

	March 31, 2026			March 31, 2025		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial asset						
Financial Investments at FVTOCI						
Unquoted equity investments			-			-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-

Non-current financial assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed

	March 31, 2026			March 31, 2025		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets						
Security deposits			-			-
Total financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings			-			-
Total financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, cash and bank balances, short term borrowings, security deposits received, trade payables, capital creditors and other current financial assets and liabilities are considered to be the same as fair value due to their short term maturities.

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments that have quoted price.

The fair value of all equity instruments which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data 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.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities included in level 3.

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

	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial Assets				
Security deposits	41.52	41.52	37.56	37.56
	41.52	41.52	37.56	37.56
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	129.17	129.17	96.38	96.38
	129.17	129.17	96.38	96.38

- i. The fair value of security deposits carried at amortized cost is substantially same as their carrying amount
 ii. Long-term borrowings carry fixed rate of interest, the fair value is substantially the same as the carrying amount

iii. Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- i. the fair value of the financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

31. Financial risk management

The company is the manufacturer of cabin and parts for off highway vehicles. The Company, as an internationally active supplier for the automobile industry, exposes its business and products to various market risks, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's global presence and decentralised management structure with the main activities in the plants make necessary an organised risk management system. The regulations, instructions, implementation rules and in particular, the regular communication throughout the tightly controlled management process consisting of planning, controlling and monitoring collectively form the risk management system used to define, record and minimise operating, financial and strategic risks. Below notes explain the sources of risks in which the Company is exposed to and how it manages the risks:

Market risk:

A Price risk:

Fluctuation in commodity price in global market affects directly and indirectly the price of raw material and components used by the Company in its various products segment. Substantial pricing pressure from major OEMs to give price cuts and inability to pass on the increased cost to customers may also affect the profitability of the Company.

The key raw material for the Company is steel and tubes. The Company has arrangements with its major customers for passing on the price impact. The Company is having arrangement with major customers for actualization of raw material price variations periodically.

The Company is regularly taking initiatives like VA-VE (value addition, value engineering) to reduce its raw material costs to meet targets set up by its customers for cost downs. In respect of customer nominated parts , the Company has back to back arrangements for cost savings with its suppliers.

B Foreign currency risk:

The exchange variations in India has mainly impacted the imports, but however the Company has arrangements with its major domestic customers for passing on the exchange impact on import purchase and has considerably increased its export sales during last few years to attain natural hedge. The Company also does selective hedging to hedge its risks associated with foreign currency.

The derivative instruments and unhedged foreign currency exposure is as follows:

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

	March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Payable / (Receivable)		Payable / (Receivable)	
	Amount in Foreign currency	Amount in Rs.	Amount in Foreign currency	Amount in Rs.
EUR	0.18	19.24	0.20	18.33
USD	0.08	7.60	0.04	3.42
RMB	-	-	0.02	0.25
USD	-	-	-	-

(ii) Sensitivity

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

	Change in exchange rate	Effect on profit before tax
March 31, 2026		
USD against INR	+5%	0.38
	-5%	-0.38
Euro against INR	+5%	0.96
	-5%	-0.96
RMB against INR	+5%	-
	-5%	-
USD against INR	+5%	-
	-5%	-
March 31, 2025		
USD against INR	+5%	0.17
	-5%	-0.17
Euro against INR	+5%	0.92
	-5%	-0.92
RMB against INR	+5%	-0.01
	-5%	0.01

C Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of the financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The company does not have long term borrowings with variable rates. The Company's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings with variable rates, which exposes the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. During March 31, 2025 the Company's borrowings were at RBI interest rates plus bank spread rate , hence interest rate risk is insignificant

(i) Interest rate risk exposure

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

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Floting rate borrowings	466.58	296.00
Total borrowings	466.58	296.00

An analysis by maturities is provided in Note (E (ii)) Maturities of financial liabilities below.

(ii) Sensitivity analysis

Since, borrowings carry floating rate of interest, there is no sensitivity to profit and loss. Hence sensitivity is not disclosed

D Credit risk:

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

The Company has developed guidelines for the management of credit risk from trade receivables. The Company's primary customers are major Indian automobile manufacturers (OEMs) with good credit ratings. Non-OEM clients are subjected to credit assessments as a precautionary measure, and the adherence of all clients to payment due dates is monitored on an on-going basis, thereby practically eliminating the risk of default. The Company has deposited liquid funds at various banking institutions. Primary banking institutions are major Indian and foreign banks. In long term credit ratings these banking institutions are considered to be investment grade. Also, no impairment loss has been recorded in respect of fixed

E Liquidity risk:

The liquidity risk encompasses any risk that the Company cannot fully meet its financial obligations. To manage the liquidity risk, cash flow forecasting is performed in the operating divisions of the Company and aggregated by Company finance. The Company's finance monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities / overdraft facilities at all times so that the Company does not breach borrowing limits or covenants

(i) Financing arrangements

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

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Floating rate		
- Expiring within one year (cash credit and other facilities)	24.09	125.35

(ii) Maturities of financial liabilities

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

Year Ended March 31, 2026	Upto 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings	337.41	129.17	-	466.58
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises and	88.62	-	-	88.62
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	207.98	0.60	-	208.58
Other financial liabilities	32.54	496.70	-	529.24
Total non-derivative liabilities	666.55	626.47	-	1,293.02

Year Ended March 31, 2025	Upto 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings	199.62	96.38	-	296.00
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises and	34.11	-	-	34.11
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	175.37	0.59	-	175.96
Other financial liabilities	25.54	505.55	-	531.09
Total non-derivative liabilities	434.63	602.53	-	1,037.16

32. Capital management

(a) Risk management

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

The Company'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, 2026	March 31, 2025
Net Debt	458.67	288.09
EBITDA	210.07	207.67
Net Debt to EBITDA	2.18	1.39

(b) Loan covenants

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

(c) Dividends

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
On Equity shares of Rs. 10 each		
Final dividend		
Amount of dividend paid	-	-
Dividend per equity share	-	-

33. Related Party Disclosures

1 Promoters or Entities with Joint Control over the Company

Samvardhana Motherson International Limited (formerly Motherson Sumi Systems Limited) - 100%

2 Subsidiary, Step down Subsidiary, Fellow Subsidiary, Associates and Joint ventures of Samvardhana Motherson International Limited (formerly Motherson Sumi Systems Limited)

i. Wholly Owned Subsidiaries:

- a. Samvardhana Motherson Global (FZE)
- b. Samvardhana Motherson Global Carriers Limited
- c. Motherson Auto solutions limited (through SMISL)
- d. Samvardhana Motherson Adsys Tech Limited

ii. Subsidiaries (i.e. Non-Wholly Owned Subsidiaries):

- a. Motherson Technology Services Limited (formerly MothersonSumi Infotech & Designs Limited) (MTSL)
- b. Motherson Air Travel Agencies Limited

iii. Joint ventures and associates:

- a. Motherson Sumi Wiring India Limited
- b. Anest Iwata Motherson Private Limited (through SMISL)
- c. Motherson Bergstrom HVAC Solutions Private Limited

3 Related Parties under Para 9(b)(i),(ii) and(iii) of Ind AS24 other than mentioned above

- a. Motherson Lease Solution Limited
- b. Systematic Conscom Limited
- c. Swarnlata Motherson Trust
- d. Motherson Auto Limited
- e. Fritzmeier Engineering SRL
- f. Fritzmeier Systems GMBH & Co.,
- h. Marelli Motherson Automotive Lighting India Pvt Ltd
- i. Motherson Automotive Elastomers Division

4 Key Managerial Personnel of the Company

Relatives of KMP

NIL

Sl. No. Name of Director / KMP

- 1 Mr. Vivek Chaand Sehgal
- 2 Mr. Georg Fritzmeier
- 3 Mr. Uwe Christian Rastel
- 4 Mr. Vishal Swarupshyam Kabadi

5 Other Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)

Sl. No. Name of Director / KMP

- 1 Mr. Thirumalai Pillai Chinnadurai Thirumalai Saravanan– Chief Operating Officer
- 2 Mr. Yathiraja Sampath Kumar T- Chief Financial Officer
- 3 Ms. Neha Mahawar– Company Secretary

(a) Other Key management personnel compensation

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Short-term employee benefits		
Mr. Thirumalai Saravanan– Manager	7.25	6.50
Mr. Yathiraja Sampath Kumar T- Chief Financial Officer	5.83	5.25
Ms. Neha Mahawar– Company Secretary	0.26	0.26
Post-employment benefits	Nil	Nil
Long-term employee benefits	Nil	Nil
Termination benefits	Nil	Nil
Total compensation	13.34	12.01

(b) Transactions with related parties

S No	Transaction	Parties	Parties mentioned in 33 (4)		Parties mentioned in 33 (5)	
			March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
1	Purchase of services	Motherson Sumi Systems Limited				
		Samvardhana Motherson Global Management Services (a division of SAMIL)				0.17
		SAMVARDHANA MOTHERSON GLOBAL FZE (Branch)	18.09	14.17		
		Samvardhana Motherson Global Carriers	5.52	1.69		
		Motherson Technology Services Limited (formerly Known as Motherson Sumi Infotech & Designs Limited)	13.17	13.98		
		Motherson Air Travel Agencies Limited	8.76	7.30		
		Fritzmeier Engineering SRL	2.45			
2	Purchase of capital Items	Motherson Technology Services Limited (formerly Known as Motherson Sumi Infotech & Designs Limited)	17.76	3.16		
		Systematic Conscom Limited	37.95	97.52		
3	Purchase of goods	Anest Iwata Motherson Private Ltd.	1.56	50.78		
		Anest Iwata Motherson Private Ltd.				3.39
		Motherson Sumi Wiring India Limited	14.11	3.08		
		Fritzmeier Engineering S.r.l	17.92			
		FRITZMEIER SYSTEMS GMBH & CO	2.60			
		Motherson Automotive Elastomers Division	1.45			
		Motherson Bergstrom HVAC Solutions Private Limited	9.62	11.91		
4	Interest Expenses (Transfer to Preoperative exp)	SAMVARDHANA MOTHERSON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED			0.99	2.87
		Motherson Auto Solutions Limited	0.76	0.91		
5	Reimbursement of expenses	Marelli Motherson Automotive Lighting India Pvt Ltd	0.08			
6	Commission	SAMVARDHANA MOTHERSON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED		-	4.69	1.50
7	Donation / CSR Expenses	Swarn Lata Motherson Trust	3.31	2.92		
8	Rent paid	Motherson Auto Limited	0.19	-		
		Motherson Lease Solution Limited	4.22	3.96		
9	Sale of goods	Samvardhana Motherson Autosys Techn	122.62			

(c) Balances at year end

S No	Transaction	Parties	Parties mentioned in 33 (4)		Parties mentioned in 33 (5)			
			March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025		
1	Trade payables	Motherson Technology Services Limited (formerly Known as Motherson Sumi Infotech & Designs Limited)	1.06					
		Motherson Air Travel Agencies Limited	0.19	0.18				
		Fritzmeier Systems Gmbh & Co	0.18	-				
		Motherson Sumi Wiring India Ltd	9.66					
		Systematic Conscom Limited	-	1.01				
		SAMVARDHANA MOTHERSON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED		-	1.34			
		SAMVARDHANA MOTHERSON GLOBAL CARRIERS LIMITED	0.41	0.35				
		SAMVARDHANA MOTHERSON GLOBAL FZE (Branch)	1.77	2.17				
		Fritzmeier Engineering SRL	6.41	-				
		Motherson Bergstrom HVAC Solutions Private Limited	2.07	0.07				
2	Trade receivables	Motherson Automotive Elastomers Division	0.27					
		Marelli Motherson Automotive Lighting India Pvt Ltd	0.08					
		Motherson Technology Services Limited (formerly Known as Motherson Sumi Infotech & Designs Limited)						
		Anest Iwata Motherson Private Ltd.	0.40					
		3	Deposit paid to Supplier	Motherson Lease Solution Limited	6.57	6.08		
		4	Loan Received	SAMVARDHANA MOTHERSON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED			100.00	120.00
				Motherson Auto Solutions Limited		100.00		
		5	Loan Paid	SAMVARDHANA MOTHERSON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED				-120.00
				Motherson Auto Solutions Limited	-100.00	-		
		6	Expenses Payable	Samvardhana Motherson Global Carriers Limited	0.90			
7	Corporate Gurantee given to HDFC Bank	SAMVARDHANA MOTHERSON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED			469.00	469.00		

Fritzmeier Motherson Cabin Engineering Private Limited**CIN: U31908DL2007PTC162125****Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026**

(All amounts in Millions , unless otherwise stated)

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

The Company is primarily in the business of manufacture of driver cabins for off-highway vehicles.

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

A. Information about geographical areas:

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

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
i) Revenue from external customers		
India	2,057.68	1,769.31
Outside India	1.37	21.72
	2,059.05	1,791.03

ii) Segment Assets

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

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
India	1,533.80	1,441.81
Outside India	-	-
	1,533.80	1,441.81

iii) Revenues from transactions with a single external major customer amounting of the Company's revenues is as follows

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Customer-1	536.99	392.82
Customer-2	380.62	347.70
Customer-3	261.60	31.78
Customer-4	260.51	287.33
Customer-5	181.14	221.52
Customer-6	122.62	219.55
	1,743.48	1,500.70

35. Capital and Other Commitments

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

	<u>March 31, 2026</u>	<u>March 31, 2025</u>
Property, plant and equipment		
Estimated value of contracts in capital account remaining to be executed	48.59	67.14
Less: Advance Paid	-14.35	-14.83
Total	<u><u>34.24</u></u>	<u><u>52.31</u></u>

Fritzmeier Motherson Cabin Engineering Private Limited
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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in Millions , unless otherwise stated)

36. Due to micro, small and medium enterprises

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

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Principal amount due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	92.44	37.79
Interest due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	-	-
Principal amounts paid to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year *	-	-
Interest paid, other than under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
Interest paid, under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
Interest due and payable towards suppliers registered under MSMED Act, for payments already made	-	-
Further interest remaining due and payable for earlier years	-	-

* The company has paid to some parties registered under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 beyond the period specified under Act as they are not fulfilling the terms & conditions of supplies. The Company has not paid/provided the interest for that delay.

37. Other disclosures

A. Contingent liabilities:

Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
a) Demands relating to excise and service tax matters:		
against which appeal is to be filed (*)	-	-
against which appeal filed (**)	4.50	4.50
(**) The said demand is covered by deposit of Rs.13,72,766 /-		
b) BG issued to MPCB Vide BG No.004GT02250760002 dt.17.3.2025 towards compliance of consent Conditions.	0.10	0.10

B. Disclosure under Ind AS 115

The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers from April 01, 2018 which resulted in changes in accounting policies and adjustments to the amounts recognised in the financial statements where ever required. In accordance with the transition provisions in Ind AS 115, the Company has adopted the new rules modified retrospectively .

Further disclosures given in relation to contracts with customers are as under:

a). Movement for provision for doubtful debts	Amount
Opening balance (1st April 2025)	5.04
Add: Additions	2.29
Less: Write off	-
Less: Reversal	-
Closing balance (31st March 2026)	7.33

The Company derives revenue from the transfer of goods and services over time and at a point in time in the following major product lines and geographical regions:

b). Revenue by category	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Revenue by major product lines		
Sale of products	1,978.90	1,731.17
Consulting engineering & other services	50.93	35.38
Others	29.85	25.74
Total revenue from contract with customers	2,059.67	1,792.29
Timing of revenue recognition		
At a point in time	2,059.67	1,792.29
Over time	-	-
Total revenue from contract with customers	2,059.67	1,792.29

C. Corporate Social Responsibility:-

In terms of provisions of section 135 of the Companies Act 2013, a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company has been formed. The various projects and programs proposed to be undertaken has been outlined in the CSR policy of the company.

i.Amount required to be spent by the company during the year	3.32
ii.Amount of expenditure incurred	3.32
iii.Shortfall at the end of the year	-
iv.Total of previous years shortfall	-
v.Reason for shortfall	-
vi.Nature of CSR activities	Experiential skill development & training project
vii.Details of related party transactions, e.g., contribution to a trust controlled by the company in relation to CSR expenditure as per relevant Accounting Standard	3.32
viii.Where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision during the year should be shown separately.	-

D. The Company has done the transaction with company which has been struck off U/S 248 of the companies act 2013 and U/S 560 of the companies act 1956, as on 31st March 2026.

Name of the struck off company	Nature of transaction with struck off company	Balance outstanding	Relationship with the struck off company, if any to be disclosed
Multitech System Industrial Automation Pvt LTd	Purchase of Goods Rs. 0.26/- (In Mn)	-	-
Spraying Systems (India) Pvt Ltd	Purchase of Goods Rs. 0.16/- (In Mn)	-	-

E. The company has utilise the working capital limit in excess of Rs.5 crore in aggregate from banks on the basis of security of current assets. The company duly filed the quarterly information statement to banks.

F. Satisfying of charges with HDFC bank are yet to be filed as on 31st March'2026 for cash credit and Term loan account.

G. There are no proceedings that have been initiated or pending against the company for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules thereunder.

H. The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during year.

I. The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

- (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

J. The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

- (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

K. The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961)

L. The Company has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institutions or any other lender.

M. The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and equipment (including Right-of-Use Assets) and intangible assets during the year.

38 Leases - Ind AS 116

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

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

***Leases previously classified as finance leases**

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

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

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

The company also applied the available practical expedients wherein it:

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

Impact Assessment of Ind AS 116

(i) Impact on the statement of financial position (increase/(decrease)) as at 31 March, 2026

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Assets		
Right - of - use assets	459.51	530.95
Deferred tax assets	115.65	133.63
Total	575.16	664.58
Liabilities		
Lease liabilities	506.02	512.72
Deferred tax liabilities	127.36	129.04
Total	633.38	641.76
Net Impact on equity	-58.21	22.81

(ii) Impact on the statement of profit or loss (increase/(decrease)) for the year ended March 31, 2026:

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Lease rent	-39.45	-4.10
Depreciation expense	28.63	3.25
Finance Cost	33.20	1.28
Deferred tax assets / (Liabilities)	-11.71	4.59
	10.67	5.02

