

Motherson Electro Components Limited
(Formerly known as Samvardhana Motherson Advanced Innovations Limited)
CIN :- U26104MH2024PLC429305
(All amounts in INR Thousands, unless otherwise stated)
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3(a)	500.41	
Intangible Assets	3(b)	2,515.48	-
Capital Work In Progress	3(c)	167,598.16	-
Intangible Assets Under Development	3(d)	9,460.00	-
Total Non-Current Assets		180,074.05	-
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4	139,125.10	471.81
Other Financial Assets	5	10.00	10.00
Current Tax Assets (Net of Provisions)	6	339.17	-
Other Current Assets	7	40,160.45	-
Total Current Assets		179,634.72	481.81
Total Assets		359,708.77	481.81
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	8	300,500.00	500.00
Other Equity	9	(6,566.87)	(68.19)
Total Equity		293,933.13	431.81
Liabilities			
Non Current Liabilities			
Provisions for Employee Benefits	12	4,994.79	-
Total Non Current Liabilities		4,994.79	-
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade Payables			
total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	10	3.54	-
total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		58,210.83	-
Other Current Financial Liabilities	11	1,227.90	45.00
Provision for Employee Benefits	12	79.34	-
Other Current Liabilities	13	1,259.24	5.00
Total Current Liabilities		60,780.85	50.00
Total Liabilities		65,775.64	50.00
Total Equity and Liabilities		359,708.77	481.81
Summary of material accounting policies	2		

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

As per our report of even date

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

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

Manoj Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 096776

Vishal Swarupshyam Kabadi
Director
DIN: 07562946

Amit Bhakri
Director
DIN: 08230325

Place: Pune
Date: 13/04/2026

Place: Noida
Date: 13/04/2026

Place: New Delhi
Date: 13/04/2026

Maheshkumar Ramesh Kuwar
Manager

Place: Pune
Date: 13/04/2026

Dinesh Saini
Chief Financial Officer & Company Secretary

Place: Pune
Date: 13/04/2026

Motherson Electro Components Limited
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CIN :- U26104MH2024PLC429305
(All amounts in INR Thousands, unless otherwise stated)
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026

Particulars	Note	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the period July 23, 2024 to March 31, 2025
Revenue			
Revenue from Operations		-	-
Other Income	14	4,776.10	-
Total Income		4,776.10	-
Expenses			
Employee Benefits Expenses	15	3,372.36	-
Finance Costs	16	290.73	-
Depreciation & Amortization Expenses	17	306.20	-
Other Expenses	18	4,832.15	68.19
Total Expenses		8,802.44	68.19
Profit/(Loss) before tax		(4,026.34)	(68.19)
- Current tax		-	-
- Deferred tax expense/ (credit)		-	-
- Short/(excess) for earlier periods		-	-
Total tax expenses		-	-
Profit/(Loss) for the year		(4,026.34)	(68.19)
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Gain/(loss) on remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations		434.54	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax		434.54	-
Total Comprehensive Income/(loss) for the year		(3,591.80)	(68.19)
Earnings per share	19		
Nominal value per share : INR 10			
Basic : INR per share		(0.25)	(1.36)
Diluted : INR per share		(0.25)	(1.36)
Summary of material accounting policies	2		

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CIN :- U26104MH2024PLC429305
(All amounts in INR Thousands, unless otherwise stated)
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2026

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the period July 23, 2024 to March 31, 2025
A Cash flow from Operating Activities		
Net Profit/ (loss) before tax	(3,591.80)	(68.19)
Adjustments for:		
Finance Costs	290.73	-
Interest Income	(3,391.69)	-
Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	306.20	-
Operating Loss before Working Capital changes	(6,386.56)	(68.19)
Changes in Working Capital:		
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Financial/Current Assets	(40,160.45)	(10.00)
Increase/(Decrease) in Provisions	5,074.13	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Financial/Current Liabilities	2,437.14	50.00
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables	58,214.37	-
Cash Generated from Operations	19,178.63	(28.19)
Income Taxes paid (Net of refunds)	(339.17)	-
Net Cash used in Operating Activities-A	18,839.46	(28.19)
B Cash flow from Investing Activities		
Payments for Property, Plant and Equipment	(180,380.25)	-
Interest Received	3,391.69	-
Net Cash used in Investing Activities-B	(176,988.56)	-
C Cash flow from Financing Activities		
Loan taken from related party	7,000.00	-
Repayment of loan from related party	(7,000.00)	-
Proceeds from issue of share capital	300,000.00	500.00
Transaction costs on Issue of Shares	(2,906.88)	-
Finance Costs paid	(290.73)	-
Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities-C	296,802.39	500.00
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	138,653.29	471.81
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of year	471.81	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of year	139,125.10	471.81
Cash and Cash Equivalents comprise of:		
Cash on hand	-	-
Balance with banks - on current account	2,861.68	471.81
Investments in Mutual Funds (Liquid/Overnight Funds)-Quoted	136,263.42	-
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	139,125.10	471.81

Notes:

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

As per our report of even date

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(All amounts in INR Thousands, unless otherwise stated)
Statement of Changes in Equity as at March 31, 2026

A. Equity share capital	Note	No. of shares	Amount
As at July 23, 2024		-	-
Changes in equity share capital	8	50,000.00	500.00
As at March 31, 2025		50,000.00	500.00
Changes in equity share capital		30,000,000.00	300,000.00
As at March 31, 2026		30,050,000.00	300,500.00

B. Other equity	Note	Retained Earnings	Total
As at July 23, 2024		-	-
Profit/(Loss) for the year		(68.19)	(68.19)
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
As at March 31, 2025		(68.19)	(68.19)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	9	(4,026.34)	(4,026.34)
Other Comprehensive Income		434.54	434.54
Transaction costs on Issue of Shares		(2,906.88)	(2,906.88)
As at March 31, 2026		(6,566.87)	(7,001.41)

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements
(All amounts in INR thousands, unless otherwise stated)

1. Corporate Information

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

The company will be engaged in manufacturing, assembling, marketing, import, export and sourcing of Printed Circuit Boards Assembly (PCBA), Body control Module, Zonal ECU, Light Emitting Diode (LED) Modules and other related assembly/sub assembly including other mounted printed circuit boards for automotive & non-automotive industry.

2.1 Summary of material accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation

(i) 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) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (as amended Schedule III), as applicable to the financial statements and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except

1. certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).
2. assets held for sale – measured at fair value less cost to sell.

The financial statements are presented in INR and all values are rounded to the nearest Thousand (INR in Thousand), 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

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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 beginning on or after 1 April 2025 retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8.

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 the current or future periods.

(ii) Historical Cost Convention

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

(b) Segment reporting

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

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(c) Statement of Cash flows

Cash Flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/loss before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing flows. The cash flow from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

(d) Property, Plant and Equipment (Including Capital Work In Progress)

i. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if 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.

Freehold land is carried at historical cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment, if any. Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises of purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable taxes on purchase (goods and service tax, value added tax), after deducting trade discounts and rebates and any other directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use, estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

The cost of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the item to working condition for its intended use, and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Capital Work-in-progress includes expenditure incurred till the assets are put into intended use. Capital Work-in-Progress are measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items 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. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss as incurred.

ii. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

iii. Depreciation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment has been provided on the straight-line method on the basis of estimated useful life determined based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers warranties and maintenance support, etc.

Depreciation methods and useful lives

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives of the assets:

Assets	Useful life (Years)
Building	30
Plant & equipment	10
Vehicles(2W)	3
Office equipment	5
Computers	3 to 6
Furniture & fixtures	5

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The economic useful life of certain assets has been determined based on a technical evaluation by the management. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

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

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

(e) Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Assets	Useful life
Computer software	3 years
Project development costs	As per Project Life

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

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

Research and Development costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures on an individual project are recognised as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale
- Its intention to complete and its ability and intention to use or sell the asset
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits
- The availability of resources to complete the asset
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development

(f) Current and non-current classification

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

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or

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- 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.

(g) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

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

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are recognised in Statement of profit or loss.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in statement of profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

(h) Revenue from contracts with customers

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.

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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.

Tooling Revenue

The Company develops various tools for its customers. The Company recognises revenue at the point in time when control of the tool is transferred to the customer.

Significant financing component

The Company receives short-term advances from its customers. Using the practical expedient in Ind AS 115, the Company does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component; as it expects at contract inception that the period between the transfer of the promised good or service to the customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be less than one year. No significant element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with a credit term of 7 days to 90 days, which is consistent with market practice.

Warranty obligations

The Company typically provides warranties for general repairs of defects that existed at the time of sale, as required by law. These assurance-type warranties are accounted for under Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets. Refer to the accounting policy on warranty provisions in section (h) Provisions and contingent liabilities.

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Contract Assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Contract Liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognized when the payment is made, or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

The Company has applied the practical expedient under Ind AS 115 for incremental cost of obtaining a contract and has recognized such cost as an expense when incurred if the amortization period of the asset is one year or less.

(i) Other Income

Interest

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

Interest income is generally recognized on an **accrual basis**. The income is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss under the head "**Other Income**" when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be reliably measured.

Dividend

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

Government Incentives:

Income from Government incentives is recognised on an accrual basis.

Export benefits:

Income from duty drawback and other export incentives is recognised on an accrual basis.

(j) Trade Receivables

Trade Receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business and reflects company's unconditional right to consideration (that is, payment is due only on the passage of time). Trade receivables of the Company, are recognised initially at the transaction price as they do not contain significant financing components. The company holds the trade receivables with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance.

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(k) Government grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed.

Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are presented in the balance sheet by deducting it from the assets carrying amount.

Government grants related to income are those not relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment. They are presented in profit or loss, either separately or under a general heading like Other Income, or deducted when reporting related expenses.

(l) Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and Net realisable value.

Cost incurred in bringing each product to its present location and conditions are accounted for as follows:

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

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

(m) Income tax

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

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in India. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

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

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

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax

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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.

(n) Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

(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 transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

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

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

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

(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 time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

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

Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

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

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(q) Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

a) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

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

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

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

b) Warranty provisions

Provisions for warranty-related costs are recognised when the product is sold or service provided to the customer. Initial recognition is based on historical experience. The initial estimate of warranty-related costs is revised annually.

c) Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

d) Dividends

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

(r) Contributed equity

Equity shares are classified as equity.

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

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(s) Dividends

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

(t) Earnings per share

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares.
- by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

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

- the after-income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- the weighted average number of additional ordinary shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(u) Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115. Refer to the accounting policies in section (h) Revenue from contracts with customers.

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

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 in market.

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Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified and measured at :

- Amortised cost
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

De-recognition

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

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

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a passthrough arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the 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) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115.
- c) Loan commitments which are not measured as at FVTPL
- d) 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.

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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) recognised during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'Other expenses' in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

- (a) Financial assets measured at amortised cost, contractual revenue 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.
- (b) Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: ECL is presented as a provision in the balance sheet, i.e. as a liability.

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.

(v) Leases

(i) The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset;
- (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease; and
- (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

(ii) Company as a lessee

At the inception of a contract which is or contains a lease, the Company recognises lease liability at the present value of the future lease payments for non-cancellable period of a lease which is not short term in nature except for lease of low value items. The future lease payments for such non-cancellable period is discounted using interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available or the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments include fixed payments, i.e. amounts expected to be payable by the Company under residual value guarantee, the exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payment of penalties for terminating the lease if the lease term considered reflects that the Company shall exercise termination option. The Company also recognises a right of use asset which comprises of amount of initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct cost incurred by the Company and estimated dilapidation costs.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest expenses. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification. When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right of-use asset or Statement of profit and loss, as the case may be. Right of use assets is amortised over the period of lease. The Company has elected to account for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets using the exemption given under Ind AS 116, Leases. Instead of recognising a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term or on another systematic basis if that basis is more representative of the pattern of the Company's benefit.

(iii) Company as a lessor

Leases for which the Company is a lessor classified as finance or operating lease. 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 for the expected inflationary cost increases. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature.

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(w) Retirement and other 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 recognizes 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 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. 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.

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(x) Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities includes other payables.

Subsequent measurement

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

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

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

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

Derecognition

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

Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

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- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

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

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

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

2.2 Critical estimates, judgements 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, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Estimates and assumptions

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

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Note 3(a) Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Computers	Total
Gross carrying amount		
As at July 23, 2024	-	-
Addition/ capitalisation during the period	-	-
Disposals/Adjustments during the period	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	-	-
Addition/ capitalisation during the year	528.73	528.73
Disposals/Adjustments during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	528.73	528.73
Accumulated Depreciation		
As at July 23, 2024	-	-
Depreciation charge during the period	-	-
Disposals/Adjustments for the period	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	-	-
Depreciation charge during the year	28.32	28.32
Disposals/Adjustments for the period	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	28.32	28.32
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2025	-	-
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2026	500.41	500.41

Note 3(b) Intangible Assets

Particulars	Software	Total
Gross carrying amount		
As at July 23, 2024	-	-
Additions during the year	-	-
Disposals/Adjustments during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	-	-
Additions during the year	2,793.86	2,793.86
Disposals/Adjustments during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	2,793.86	2,793.86
Accumulated Amortization:		
As at July 23, 2024	-	-
Amortization for the period	-	-
Disposals/Adjustments for the period	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	-	-
Amortization for the year	278.38	278.38
Disposals/Adjustments for the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	278.38	278.38
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2025	-	-
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2026	2,515.48	2,515.48

Note 3(c) Capital Work In Progress (CWIP)

Particulars	Plant & Machinery*	Building	Total
Gross carrying amount			
As at July 23, 2024	-	-	-
Add: Additions	-	-	-
Less: Disposal	-	-	-
Add : Other adjustments	-	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2025	-	-	-
Add: Additions*	11,812.67	155,785.49	167,598.16
Less: Disposal	-	-	-
Add : Other adjustments	-	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2026	11,812.67	155,785.49	167,598.16

*Inclusive of Pre-Operative Assets amounting to Rs. 3,944.67

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Capital work in progress (CWIP) Ageing Schedule as at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
- Projects in progress	167,598.16	-	-	-	167,598.16
- Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

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

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
- Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-
- Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

Note 3(d) Intangible Assets Under Development (IAUD)

Date: 13/04/2026

Particulars	Software	Total
Gross carrying amount		
Less: Disposal	-	-
Add: Additions	-	-
Less: Disposal	-	-
Add : Other adjustments	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2025	-	-
Add: Additions	9,460.00	9,460.00
Less: Disposal	-	-
Add : Other adjustments	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2026	9,460.00	9,460.00

Intangible Assets Under Development (IAUD) Ageing Schedule as at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
- Projects in progress	9,460.00	-	-	-	9,460.00
- Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

Intangible Assets Under Development (IAUD) Ageing Schedule as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
- Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-
- Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

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4. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance with banks - on current account	2,861.68	471.81
Investments in Mutual Funds (Liquid/Overnight Funds)-Quoted	136,263.42	-
Total	139,125.10	471.81

5. Other Financial Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Security deposits	10.00	10.00
Total	10.00	10.00

6. Current Tax Assets (Net of Provisions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
TDS Receivable	339.17	-
Total	339.17	-

7. Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Prepaid Expenses	464.35	-
GST Input	4,086.32	-
Supplier Advance	35,609.78	-
Total	40,160.45	-

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8. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Authorised 6,00,50,000 equity shares of INR 10/- each (March 31, 2025 -50,000 equity shares of INR 10/- each)	600,500.00	500.00
Issued, subscribed and paid up 3,00,50,000 equity shares of INR 10/- each fully paid up (March 31, 2025 - 50,000 equity shares of INR 10/- each)	300,500.00	500.00
Total	300,500.00	500.00

a. Reconciliation of number of shares

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares				
Balance as at the beginning of year	50,000	500.00	-	-
Add: Shares issued during the year	30,000,000	300,000.00	50,000	500.00
Balance as at the end of the year	30,050,000	300,500.00	50,000	500.00

b. Rights, preferences & restrictions attached to shares

Equity

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

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

c. Shares held by holding company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid up Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Limited (Holding company with its nominees)	30,050,000	300,500.00	50,000	500.00

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	% of holding	No. of shares	% of holding
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid up Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Limited (Holding company with its nominees)	30,050,000	100.00%	50,000	100.00%
Total	30,050,000	100.00%	50,000	100.00%

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.

e. Details of Promoters Shareholding

Promoter Name	As at March 31, 2026			As at March 31, 2025		
	No. of shares	% of holding	% Change during the year	No. of shares	% of holding	% Change during the period
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid up Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Limited (Holding company with its nominees)	30,050,000	100.00%	600.00%	50,000	100.00%	100.00%
Total	30,050,000	100.00%	600.00%	50,000	100.00%	100.00%

9. Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Retained Earnings		
Balance as at beginning of the year	(68.19)	-
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(4,026.34)	(68.19)
Other Comprehensive Income	434.54	
Transaction costs on Issue of Shares	(2,906.88)	-
Balance as at the end of the year	(6,566.87)	(68.19)

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10. Trade Payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade Payables		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises^	3.54	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	58,210.83	-
Total	58,214.37	-

#Refer Note 20 for Ageing Schedule

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Principal amount due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	-	-
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	-	-

11. Other Financial Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Expenses payable	162.90	45.00
Other Payables	1,065.00	-
Total	1,227.90	45.00

12. Provisions for Employee Benefits

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current		
Gratuity	44.05	-
Leave Encashment	35.29	-
Total	79.34	-
Non-Current		
Gratuity	3,365.97	-
Leave Encashment	1,628.82	-
Total	4,994.79	-

13. Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Statutory Dues	1,259.24	5.00
Total	1,259.24	5.00

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14. Other Income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the period July 23, 2024 to March 31, 2025
Interest income on FDR	3,391.69	-
Gain on Redemption of Mutual Funds	272.28	-
Change in value of current investments	1,112.13	-
Total	4,776.10	-

15. Employee Benefits Expenses*

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the period July 23, 2024 to March 31, 2025
Salary , wages and bonus	2,727.31	-
Contribution to provident and other funds	169.79	-
Gratuity	288.46	-
Leave Encashment	179.47	-
Staff welfare expenses	8.33	-
Total	3,372.36	-

*This amount excludes Rs. 3,672.14 transferred to Pre-Operative Assets(Considered in CWIP Plant & Machinery)

16. Finance Costs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the period July 23, 2024 to March 31, 2025
Interest on loan from related parties	290.73	-
Total	290.73	-

17. Depreciation & Amortization Expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the period July 23, 2024 to March 31, 2025
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	28.32	-
Amortization on intangible assets	278.38	-
Total	306.20	-

18. Other Expenses*

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the period July 23, 2024 to March 31, 2025
Payment to auditor:		
Audit fees	150.00	50.00
Other services	-	-
Legal and professional charges	4,221.53	-
Rates and taxes	134.03	18.19
Travelling	179.54	-
Bank charges	0.12	-
Rent Expenses	120.00	-
Insurance	9.19	-
Other Misc. expenses	17.74	-
Total	4,832.15	68.19

*This amount excludes Rs. 272.53 from Apr'25 to Mar'26 transferred to Pre-Operative Assets(Considered in CWIP Plant & Machinery)

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19. Earnings per share

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the period July 23, 2024 to March 31, 2025
Net loss after tax available for the equity shareholders	(3,591.80)	(68.19)
Weighted average number of equity shares used to compute the basic earnings per share*	14,515,753	50,000
Basic earnings (in INR) per share of INR 10 each*	(0.25)	(1.36)
Diluted earnings (in INR) per share of INR 10 each*	(0.25)	(1.36)

*The weighted average number of equity shares for the current year has been computed by taking into account the opening balance of 50,000 equity shares and the additional allotment of 3,00,00,000 equity shares on October 7, 2025, on a pro-rata basis from the date of allotment.

(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.

20. Trade Payables Ageing Schedule

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from the due date of payment					Total
	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
i) MSME						
As at March 31, 2026	3.54	-	-	-	-	3.54
As at March 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Others						
As at March 31, 2026	-	58,210.83	-	-	-	58,210.83
As at March 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Disputed dues - MSME						
As at March 31, 2026	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed dues - Others						
As at March 31, 2026	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (As at March 31, 2026)	3.54	58,210.83	-	-	-	58,214.37
Total (As at March 31, 2025)	-	-	-	-	-	-

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21. Related party disclosures

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

(a) Entities with control or joint over the entity

S. No.	Name	Place of Incorporation	Ownership Interest	
			March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
1	Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Limited (Holding Company alongwith its nominees)	India	100.00%	100.00%
2	Samvardhana Motherson International Limited (Ultimate Holding Company)	India	100.00%	100.00%

(b) Entities with significant influence over the entity:

- 1 Motherson Auto Limited
- 2 Motherson Technology Services Limited (Formerly known as Mothersonsumi Infotech and Designs Limited)
- 3 Motherson Air Travel Agencies Ltd.
- 4 Systematic Conscom Ltd.
- 5 Anest Iwata Motherson Pvt. Ltd.
- 6 Marelli Motherson Automotive Lighting India Pvt. Ltd.
- 7 Motherson Lease Solution Limited
- 8 Samvardhana Motherson Global Carriers Limited

(c) Companies in which key managerial personnel or their relatives have control/ significant influence and transactions during the year:

Nil

(d) Key Management Personnel:

- 1 Vishal Swarupshyam Kabadi (Director)
- 2 Rajesh Goel (Director)
- 3 Amit Bhakri (Director)
- 4 Manish Kumar Goyal (Director)
- 5 Maheshkumar Ramesh Kuwar (Manager w.e.f 08.12.2025)
- 6 Dinesh Saini (CFO & CS w.e.f 08.12.2025)

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II. Details of transactions, in the ordinary course of business at commercial terms, and balances with related parties as mentioned in 21 (I) above are mentioned below :

S. No.	Particulars	Entities with control or joint over the entity		Entities with significant influence over the entity	
		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
1	Purchase of goods	-	-	-	-
2	Sale of goods	-	-	-	-
3	Rent Receipt	-	-	-	-
4	Rent paid				
	Motherson Auto Limited	-	-	120.00	-
5	Service charges				
	Motherson Air Travel Agencies Ltd.	-	-	260.66	-
	Systematic Conscom Ltd.			8.25	
	Motherson Technology Services Limited (Formerly known as Mothersonsumi Infotech and Designs Limited)	-	-	1,229.63	-
6	Reimbursement of expenses - paid				
	Marelli Motherson Automotive Lighting India Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	261.47	-
7	Purchase of capital goods				
	Motherson Technology Services Limited (Formerly known as Mothersonsumi Infotech and Designs Limited)	-	-	12,782.59	-
	Systematic Conscom Ltd.	-	-	163,653.49	-
8	Interest Paid				
	Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Limited	290.73	-	-	-

III. Outstanding balances arising from sales / purchases of goods and services

S. No.	Particulars	Entities with control or joint over the entity		Entities with significant influence over the entity	
		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	Trade receivables	-	-	-	-
	Trade payables (including payable for capital goods)				
1	Motherson Auto Limited	-	-	-	-
2	Motherson Technology Services Limited (Formerly known as Mothersonsumi Infotech and Designs Limited)	-	-	6,249.67	-
3	Motherson Air Travel Agencies Ltd.	-	-	65.81	-
4	Systematic Conscom Ltd.	-	-	51,898.25	-
5	Marelli Motherson Automotive Lighting India Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	-	-
	Capital advance				
1	Systematic Conscom Ltd.	-	-	35,609.78	-

IV. Loans to key management personnel

Nil

V. Key management personnel compensation

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Short term employee benefits*	2,849.51	-
Total	2,849.51	-

* As the liabilities for gratuity and leave encashment are provided for the company as a whole, the amounts pertaining to the key management personnel are not included above.

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22. Ratio Analysis and its elements

Particulars	March 31, 2026 Ratios	March 31, 2025 Ratios	Changes in %	Reason for Change
1 Current Ratios	2.96	9.64	-69%	
Current Assets	179,634.72	481.81		The Company is yet to commence its operations.
Current Liabilities	60,780.85	50.00		
2 Debt- Equity Ratio				
Long Term Borrowings	-	-	0%	NA
Short Term Borrowings	-	-		
Shareholder's Equity	293,933.13	431.81		
3 Debt Service Coverage ratio				
Profit after Tax	-	-	0%	NA
Depreciation (Except Depreciation in ROU)	(3,591.80)	(68.19)		
Interest expense on short term and long term borrowings	306.20	-		
Scheduled principal repayment of long term borrowings during the year	-	-		
4 Return on Equity ratio	(2.44)	(13.64)	-82%	
Profit after tax	(3,591.80)	(68.19)		The Company is yet to commence its operations.
Average Shareholder's Equity	147,182.47	431.81		
5 Inventory Turnover ratio	-	-	0%	
Cost of goods sold	-	-		NA
Average Inventories	-	-		
6 Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	-	-	0%	
Net Credit Sales(Gross Credit Sales-Sales Return)	-	-		NA
Average Trade Receivables	-	-		
7 Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	-	-	0%	
Net credit purchases(Gross credit purchases - purchase return)	-	-		NA
Average Trade Payables	29,105.42	-		
8 Net Capital Turnover Ratio	-	-	0%	
Net Sales(Total Sales-Sales Return)	-	-		NA
Closing Working Capital(Current assets – Current liabilities)	118,853.87	431.81		
9 Net Profit Ratio	-	-	0%	
Net Profit/(Loss) after Tax	(3,591.80)	(68.19)		NA
Net Sales(Total sales - sales return)	-	-		
10 Return on Capital Employed	(2.74)	(27.28)	-90%	
Earnings before interest and taxes	(4,026.34)	(68.19)		The Company is yet to commence its operations
Closing Capital Employed(Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability)	293,933.13	431.81		
11 Return on Investment				
Earnings before interest and taxes / Total Assets	-	-	0%	NA

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23. Financial Risk Management

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

A Price risk:

Since the Company is yet to commence its operations, hence the Company is not exposed to external price risk.

B Foreign Currency risk:

The unhedged foreign currency exposure is as follows:

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

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Payable / Receivable		Payable / Receivable	
	Amount in Foreign currency	Amount in INR	Amount in Foreign currency	Amount in INR
Trade Receivables(USD/EURO)	0	0	0	0
Trade Payables(USD/EURO)	0	0	0	0

(ii) Sensitivity

The Company is not exposed to foreign currency rate changes, hence sensitivity is not disclosed.

C Interest risk:

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

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

(i) Interest rate risk exposure

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

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Borrowings	-	-
Total borrowings	-	-

(ii) Sensitivity analysis

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

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

Currently, the Company has no trade receivables outstanding.

E Liquidity risk:

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

Maturities of financial liabilities

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

Year Ended March 31, 2026	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Non-derivatives			
Borrowings	-	-	-
Lease Liabilities	-	-	-
Trade Payables	58,214.37	-	58,214.37
Other financial liabilities	1,227.90	-	1,227.90
Total non-derivative liabilities	59,442.27	-	59,442.27
Derivatives (net settled)			
Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	-	-
principal swaps	-	-	-
Total derivative liabilities	-	-	-
Period Ended March 31, 2025	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Non-derivatives			
Borrowings	-	-	-
Lease Liabilities	-	-	-
Trade Payables	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	45.00	-	45.00
Total non-derivative liabilities	45.00	-	45.00
Derivatives (net settled)			
Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	-	-
principal swaps	-	-	-
Total derivative liabilities	-	-	-

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24 Fair value measurements

	As at March 31, 2026			As at March 31, 2025		
	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost
Financial Assets						
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	136,263.42	-	2,861.68	-	-	471.81
Other Financial Assets	-	-	10.00	-	-	10.00
Total Financial Assets	136,263.42	-	2,871.68	-	-	481.81
Financial Liabilities						
Trade payables	-	-	58,214.37	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	1,227.90	-	-	45.00
Total Financial Liabilities	-	-	59,442.27	-	-	45.00

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

i. Fair value hierarchy

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value:

	As at March 31, 2026			As at March 31, 2025		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets						
Financial Investments at FVTOCI / FVTPL						
Investments in Mutual Funds (Liquid/Overnight Funds)-Quoted	136,263.42	-	-	-	-	-
Total	136,263.42	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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	-	-	-	-
Total Financial Assets	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-

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25. Leases (Ind AS -116)

The Company had no lease contracts in place during the period ended March 31, 2026, or the comparative financial year ended March 31, 2025, that would require recognition as Right-of-Use (ROU) assets or Lease Liabilities under Ind AS 116. Consequently, the amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet for ROU Assets and Lease Liabilities are ₹ Nil for both reporting periods.

26. Segment Reporting (Ind AS -108)

The Company was incorporated on July 23, 2024 and, as of the reporting date of March 31, 2026, has not commenced its main business operations. Hence, the Company does not have any operating segments that meet the criteria for revenue and expense generation as defined under Ind AS 108. Therefore, no segment-specific disclosure has been presented in these financial statements.

27. Revenue from contracts with customers as per Ind AS 115

Given that no operating revenue was earned, detailed accounting policies, judgments, and estimations relating to the identification of performance obligations, determination of the transaction price, and allocation of transaction price, as required by Ind AS 115, are not applicable and have not been disclosed for the current financial year.

28. Capital Management

(a) Risk management

The Company aim to manages its capital efficiently so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimize returns to shareholders. The capital structure of the Company is based on management's judgment of the appropriate balance of key elements in order to meet its strategic and day-to-day needs. We consider the amount of capital in proportion to risk and manage the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. The Company's policy is to maintain a stable and strong capital structure with a focus on total equity so as to maintain creditors and market confidence and to sustain future development and growth of its business. For the purpose of capital management, capital includes equity capital and retained earnings. The Company maintains balance between debt and equity. The Company monitors its capital management by using a debt-equity ratio, which is total debt divided by total capital.

The debt equity ratio of the Company is as follows:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Total Borrowings	-	-
Less: Cash and Cash Equivalents	(139,125.10)	(471.81)
Net Debt (A)	(139,125.10)	(471.81)
Total Equity (B)	293,933.13	431.81
Total Equity and Net Debt (C =A+B)	154,808.03	(40.00)
Net Debt to Total Equity	0.00%	0.00%

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(All amounts in INR Thousands, unless otherwise stated)

29 Disclosure relating to employee benefits pursuant to Ind AS 19 - Employee Benefits

(i) Defined Contribution Plans

The Company pays to the Government managed provident and pension fund for all the qualifying employees. Contribution to Defined Contribution Plans, recognized as expense and included in "Contribution to provident and other funds" in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year (refer Note 15) as under:

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Contribution to Provident Fund	169.79	-
Contribution to Employee State Insurance Scheme	-	-
Total	169.79	-

(ii) Defined Benefit Plans

Particulars	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Gratuity	44.05	3,365.97	-	-
Leave Encashment	35.29	1,628.82	-	-
Total	79.34	4,994.79	-	-

A. Gratuity

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 benefits vest after five years of continuous service. The same is payable at the time of separation from the Company or retirement, whichever is earlier.

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

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Obligations at year beginning	-	-
Service Cost - Current	288.46	-
Amount recognised in profit or loss	-	-
Transfer adjustment*	-	-
Remeasurements		
Actuarial (gain) / loss from change in financial assumption	734.16	-
Actuarial (gain) / loss from change in demographic assumption	-	-
Experience (gains)/losses	-	-
Amount recognised in other comprehensive income	734.16	-

(ii) Assets and Liabilities recognized in the Balance Sheet

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Present Value of the defined benefit obligations	3,410.02	-
Amount recognised as Liability	3,410.02	-
Current	44.05	-
Non-Current	3,365.97	-
Total	3,410.02	-

(iii) Amount recognised in Profit / Loss

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Service Cost	288.46	-
Total amount recognised in Profit / Loss	288.46	-

(iv) Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Actuarial (gain) / loss	734.16	-
Total amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	734.16	-
Total	100.00%	100.00%

* This pertains to transfer of gratuity obligation of the employees transferred from the group company's on to the Company's payroll in the current year.

(v) Actuarial assumptions:

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Discount Rate per annum	7.22%	NA
Future salary increases	8.00%	NA
Retirement age	58	NA
Mortality rate	100% IALM(2012-14)	NA
Employee attrition rate		
Upto 30 years	3.00%	NA
31 to 44 years	2.00%	NA
Above 44 years	1.00%	NA

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

(vi) Expected contribution in the next year

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Gratuity	610.47	-

(vii) 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%	NA	Decrease by	(210.14)	NA	Increase by	226.55	NA
Future salary increases	0.50%	NA	Increase by	223.78	NA	Decrease by	(209.61)	NA

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.

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(viii) Risk exposure

Valuations are based on certain assumptions, which are dynamic in nature and vary over time. As such company is exposed to various risks as follow -

- A) Salary Increases- Actual salary increases will increase the Plan's liability. Increase in salary increase rate assumption in future valuations will also increase the liability.
B) Investment Risk – If Plan is funded then assets liabilities mismatch & actual investment return on assets lower than the discount rate assumed at the last valuation date can impact the liability.
C) Discount Rate : Reduction in discount rate in subsequent valuations can increase the plan's liability.
D) Mortality & disability – Actual deaths & disability cases proving lower or higher than assumed in the valuation can impact the liabilities.
E) Withdrawals – Actual withdrawals proving higher or lower than assumed withdrawals and change of withdrawal rates at subsequent valuations can impact Plan's liability.

(ix) Defined benefit liability and employer contributions

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation in years	15.72	NA

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)	44.05	55.67	167.43	3,142.87	3,410.02
March 31, 2025 Defined benefit obligation (gratuity)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

B. Leave Encashment

The leave obligations cover the company's liability for earned leave.

The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for any of these obligations. However, based on past experience, the Company does not expect all employees to avail the full amount of accrued leave or require payment for such leave within the next 12 months and accordingly, amounts have been classified as current and non-current.

(i) Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Obligations at year beginning		-
Service Cost - Current	179.47	
Amount recognised in profit or loss	179.47	-
Transfer adjustment*	(1,168.70)	-
	(1,168.70)	-

Remeasurements

Actuarial (gain) / loss from change in financial assumption	(1,168.70)	-
Actuarial (gain) / loss from change in demographic assumption	-	-
Experience (gains)/losses	-	-
Amount recognised in other comprehensive income	(1,168.70)	-

(ii) Assets and Liabilities recognized in the Balance Sheet

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Present Value of the defined benefit obligations	1,664.11	-
Amount recognized as Liability	1,664.11	-
Current	35.29	-
Non-Current	1,628.82	-
Total	1,664.11	-

(iii) Amount recognised in Profit / Loss

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Service Cost	179.47	-
Total amount recognised in Profit / Loss	179.47	-

(iv) Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income

Actuarial (gain) / loss	(1,168.70)	-
Total amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	(1,168.70)	-

Employee Benefit Obligations and the Impact of the New Labour Code (specifically the Code on Wages, 2019)

1. Overview of the Regulatory Change

The Code on Wages, 2019 (the "Code") received Presidential assent in August 2019 and was subsequently notified for implementation effective from **November 21, 2025**. The Code replaces four existing labor laws, including the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, and the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

The Code introduces a unified definition of "Wages," which significantly impacts the calculation of employee benefits such as Gratuity, Leave Encashment, and Provident Fund contributions. Under the new definition, certain allowances (such as HRA, overtime, and conveyance) are excluded from the definition of wages, provided that the sum of such exclusions does not exceed 50% of the total remuneration. If exclusions exceed this threshold, the excess amount is deemed to be "wages."

2. Impact on Employee Benefit Liabilities

The Company has evaluated the impact of the Code on its defined benefit obligations (DBO) as per **Ind AS 19 - Employee Benefits**.

Since the Code became effective on November 21, 2025, the Company has remeasured its obligations as of the reporting date to reflect the revised "Wage" base. The impact is summarized below:

Gratuity Liability: The revised definition often leads to an increase in the basic salary component used for gratuity calculations.

Leave Encashment: Higher "wage" components have resulted in a proportionate increase in the provision for compensated absences.

Provident Fund: Contributions have been adjusted to align with the new statutory limits and definition of wages where applicable.

3. Financial Statement Impact

Due to a legislative amendment during the period, the resulting increase in the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been recognized within the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026.

4. Uncertainty and Future Adjustments

While the Code is effective from November 21, 2025, the Company continues to monitor the final rules, clarifications, and judicial interpretations that may be issued by the Ministry of Labour and Employment. Any further refinements to the liability will be adjusted in the period in which such clarifications become available.

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30 Capital Commitments

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

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Property, Plant and Equipment		
Estimated value of contracts in capital account remaining to be executed (net of advances)	1,212,248.11	-
Net Capital Commitments	1,212,248.11	-

31 Contingent Liabilities

The Company has no Contingent Liability as the end of the reporting period. (Previous period - Rs. Nil)

32 Other Statutory Information

- (i) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company.
- (ii) The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (iii) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- (iv) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- (v) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person or entity, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- (vi) The Company has not received any fund from any person or entity, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,
- (vii) The Company has not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- (viii) The Company is not declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institutions.

33 Deferred Tax Assets/Liabilities (Net)

As per Ind AS-12, "Income Taxes" issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India there must be virtual certainty supported by convincing evidence that the sufficient future taxable income is available against which deferred tax assets(DTA) can be adjusted. In the absence of such certainty, no deferred tax assets is recognised in the financial statement.

34 Corresponding figures of previous year have been regrouped/rearranged whenever necessary to conform to the current year classification.

35 The Company has used one accounting software and two allied softwares for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Additionally, the audit trail of previous year has been preserved as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in the respective years.

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

37 Amounts appearing as zero "0" in financial are below the rounding off norm adopted by the Company.

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

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

Manoj Gupta
 Partner
 Membership No.: 096776

Vishal Swarupshyam Kabadi
 Director
 DIN: 07562946

Amit Bhakri
 Director
 DIN: 08230325

Place: Pune
 Date: 13/04/2026

Place: Noida
 Date: 13/04/2026

Maheshkumar Ramesh Kuwar
 Manager

Dinesh Saini
 Chief Financial Officer & Company Secretary

Place: New Delhi
 Date: 13/04/2026

Place: Pune
 Date: 13/04/2026

Place: Pune
 Date: 13/04/2026