



**MANGLA ASSOCIATES**  
**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**

Regd. Off.: CC2/504, Supertech Capetown  
Sector 74, NOIDA – 201301 (INDIA)

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT  
TO THE MEMBERS OF MOTHERSON MACHINERY AND AUTOMATIONS LIMITED**

**Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the standalone Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) financial statements of MOTHERSON MACHINERY AND AUTOMATIONS LIMITED ("the company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

**Opinion**

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements, give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India;

- a) of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at March 31, 2026; and
- b) its profit (financial performance including other comprehensive income), and
- c) its Cash Flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

**Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("SA"s) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under these Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements



under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### **Information other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's Report including the annexures thereto but does not include the Standalone Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements, or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

### **Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs (financial position), profit (financial performance including other comprehensive income), cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting the frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate implementation and maintenance of accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial control, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable matters related to going concern



and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company's or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative to do so.

The Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

### **Auditor's Responsibility**

- A. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone Ind AS financial statements, as a whole, are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Standard on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatement can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.
- B. As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:
- i) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
  - ii) Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and operating effectiveness of such controls.
  - iii) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
  - iv) Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Standalone Financial Statements, or if, such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our



auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- v) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Standalone Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Standalone Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- C. Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Standalone Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Standalone Financial Statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the Standalone Financial Statements.
- D. We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.
- E. We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonable be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.
- F. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonable be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

## 6. Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- i) As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the Annexure 'A' a statement on the matters specified in paragraph 3 & 4 of the Order.
- ii) As required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
- a) we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- b) in our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books.



c) the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

d) in our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind As financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

e) on the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2026, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

f) with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in Annexure 'B'

g) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, no remuneration has been paid by the Company during the year which is not in accordance with provisions of section 197 of the Act.

h) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

- i. the Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations, if any on its financial positions in its Ind AS financial statements.
- ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivatives contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- iii. there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- iv.
  - a) the management of the company has represented that to the best of its knowledge and belief, the company has not advanced or leased or invested any funds (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds), to or in any other person(s) or entity, including foreign entities ("intermediaries") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall whether directly or indirectly lend or invest in other person(s) or entity identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("ultimate beneficiary") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries;
  - b) it has been represented by the management, that to the best of its knowledge and belief, the company has not received any funds



from any person(s) or entity including foreign entities ("funding parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other person(s) or entity identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the funding party ("ultimate beneficiary") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries;

- c) on the basis of such audit procedures that the auditors have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused them to believe that the representations under sub clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
- v. The company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year, thus compliance with section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable.
- vi. Based on our examination, which includes test checks, the Company has used accounting software system for maintaining its books of accounts for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 which has the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software system. Further during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tempered with and audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For Mangla Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
(FRN 006796C)



*A. P. Mangla*  
(A. P. Mangla)  
Partner  
M.No. 080173

Place: Noida  
Date : April 27, 2026  
UDIN: 26080173KVYDWX9238

**ANNEXURE 'A' REFERRED TO IN OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE**

- I. (a) & (b) As per books and records of the company the book value of the fixed assets (property, plant and equipment) is fully depreciated and is nil thus clause (a) and (b) are not applicable.
- © According to the information and explanations given to us the Company does not have any immovable property as on the date of financials, hence reporting under clause (l) ©, (d) and (e) of the Order are not applicable
- II.(a) According to the information and explanations give to us, Physical verification of inventory has been conducted during the year by the management. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable.
- (b) The procedures of physical verification of inventories followed by the management are reasonable and adequate in relation to the size of the company and nature of the business.
- (c) The company is maintaining proper records of inventory. No material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification.
- (d) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate, at any time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under this clause of the Order is not applicable.
- III. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company, during the year, has not granted any loans secured or unsecured to any party covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act. Hence reporting under Clauses (iii) (b) (c), (d), (e) and (f) of the Order are not applicable.
- IV. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the clause relating to provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Act, ae not applicable to the company, as there are no loans given, investments made, guarantees provided and any security provided during the year. Hence reporting under this clause 3(iv)of the Order is not applicable.
- V. The company has not accepted any deposits from the Public. Hence reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- VI. The Central Government of India has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records by the Company under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Hence, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.
- VII.(a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employee' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Wealth Tax, Service Tax, Custom Duty, Excise Duty, Value added tax/GST, Cess and any other material statutory dues, where applicable. According to the information and explanations given



to us there are no arrears of undisputed outstanding dues of above as at the last day of the financial year for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records Examined by us, there is no disputed liability of the Income Tax/Sales tax/Wealth tax/Custom duty/Excise duty/Value added tax/Cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2026.

VIII. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any income during the year in the tax assessment under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), which was not recorded in the books of accounts.

- IX. (a) The Company has not taken any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable.  
(b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.  
© The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are not outstanding term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)© of the Order is not applicable.  
(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes of the Company.  
(e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.  
(f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year and hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

- X. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised monies by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and has not availed any terms loans during the year. Hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.  
(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year. Hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

XI. In our opinion and as per information and explanations given and during the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with generally accepted auditing practices in India, we have neither come across any fraud by the Company or any fraud on the Company by its officers or employees noticed or reported during the year.


XII. According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Thus Para 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

XIII. According to the information and explanations given to us, all the transactions with the related parties, are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act and the relevant details have been disclosed in the Ind AS Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.



- XIV. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.  
(b) The reports of the Internal Auditors for the period under audit were duly considered by us.
- XV. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company had not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- XVI. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.  
(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities.  
© The company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined under the Regulations by the Reserve Bank of India.
- XVII. The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding Financial Year.
- XVIII. According to the information and explanations given to us, there has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year.
- XIX. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, the auditor's knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans, we are of the opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from balance sheet date.
- XX. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us the provisions of section 135(5) of the Companies Act are not applicable to the Company.
- XXI. The financials of the Company are Standalone financials and thus contents of the paragraph are not applicable to the Company.

Place: Noida  
Date : April 27, 2026  
UDIN: 26080173KVYDWX9238

For **Mangla Associates**  
Chartered Accountants  
(FRN: 006796C)  
  
(A. P. Mangla)  
Partner  
M.No. 080173

## ANNEXURE 'B' REFERRED TO IN OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE

### **Report on the Internal Financial Control under clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")**

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **MOTHERSON MACHINERY AND AUTOMATIONS LIMITED (the 'Company')** as of 31<sup>st</sup> March 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

#### **Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls**

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that are operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act 2013.

#### **Auditors' Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and both issued by the ICAI. Those standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating Effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.



## Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the

preparations of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of standalone Ind AS financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

## Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

## Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Place: Noida  
Date : April 27, 2026  
UDIN: 26080173KVYDWX9238

For Mangla Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
(FRN: 006796C)



*(Signature)*  
A. P. Mangla  
Partner  
M.No. 080173

**Motherson Machinery and Automations Limited**  
**Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026**  
**CIN - U74899MH2004PLC428253**  
**All amounts are in ₹ thousand unless otherwise stated**

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	-	-
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Other financial assets	4	304.43	304.43
(c) Deferred tax assets (net)	23	62.70	122.65
(d) Non-current tax assets (net)	12	-	153.98
(e) Other assets	5	-	-
<b>Total Non-current assets</b>		<b>367.13</b>	<b>581.06</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
(a) Inventories	6	16,482.16	10,924.33
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	7	15,856.47	9,300.80
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	8	11,690.86	9,715.79
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	8a	21,884.83	8,947.76
(c) Other assets	5	2,495.42	3,233.33
<b>Total Current assets</b>		<b>68,409.74</b>	<b>42,122.01</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>68,776.87</b>	<b>42,703.07</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
(a) Equity share capital	9	5,000.00	5,000.00
(b) Other equity	10	41,871.06	28,100.47
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>46,871.06</b>	<b>33,100.47</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
(a) Employee benefit obligations	11	154.02	213.42
<b>Total Non-current liabilities</b>		<b>154.02</b>	<b>213.42</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	14		
- Due to micro and small enterprises		244.49	167.46
- Due to others		15,257.04	6,969.67
(ii) Other financial liabilities	15	-	370.94
(b) Employee benefit obligations	11	447.41	408.54
(c) Other current liabilities	13	2,286.39	1,472.57
(d) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	12	3,516.46	-
<b>Total Current liabilities</b>		<b>21,751.79</b>	<b>9,389.18</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>21,905.81</b>	<b>9,602.60</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>68,776.87</b>	<b>42,703.07</b>

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

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This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date

**For Mangla Associates**

Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Registration No. 006796C

A.P. Mangla  
Partner  
M. No. 080173  
UDIN - 26080173KVVYDNX9238



**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**

Shailesh Prabhakar Prabhune  
Director  
DIN- 06897180

Parthasarathy Srinivasan  
Director  
DIN- 01039931

Place : Noida

Date : 27th April, 2026

**Motherson Machinery and Automations Limited**  
**Statement of Profit and Loss for year ended March 31, 2026**  
**CIN - U74899MH2004PLC428253**  
**All amounts are in ₹ thousand unless otherwise stated**

Particulars		Note No.	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
I	Revenue from operations	16	86,900.91	68,476.11
II	Other income	17	1,598.09	1,447.19
<b>III</b>	<b>Total income (I + II)</b>		<b>88,499.00</b>	<b>69,923.30</b>
<b>IV</b>	<b>Expenses</b>			
(a)	Purchase of stock-in-trade	18	61,412.21	47,285.96
(b)	Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	18A	(5,616.03)	(5,079.78)
(c)	Employee benefit expense	19	10,039.14	10,460.09
(d)	Other expenses	20	4,162.69	3,641.78
	<b>Total expenses (IV)</b>		<b>69,998.01</b>	<b>56,308.05</b>
<b>V</b>	<b>Profit /(loss) before tax (III - IV)</b>		<b>18,500.99</b>	<b>13,615.25</b>
<b>VI</b>	<b>Income Tax expense</b>			
(a)	Current tax	23	4,631.54	3,210.48
(b)	Deferred tax	23	32.38	(16.07)
(c)	Income tax for earlier years		148.51	559.92
	<b>Total tax expenses</b>		<b>4,812.43</b>	<b>3,754.33</b>
<b>VII</b>	<b>Profit /(loss) for the year (V - VI)</b>		<b>13,688.56</b>	<b>9,860.92</b>
<b>VIII</b>	<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
(i)	Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss account			
(a)	Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans		109.62	(7.91)
(b)	Income tax relating to these items		(27.59)	1.99
	<b>Total other comprehensive income</b>		<b>82.03</b>	<b>(5.92)</b>
<b>IX</b>	<b>Total comprehensive income /(expense) for the period (VII + VIII)</b>		<b>13,770.59</b>	<b>9,855.00</b>
	Basic earnings per equity share of ₹ 10 each	21	27.38	19.72
	Diluted earnings per equity share of ₹ 10 each	21	27.38	19.72

**See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements**

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

**For Mangla Associates**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Registration No. 006796C

A.P. Mangla  
Partner  
M. No. 080173  
UDIN -



**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**

Shailesh Prabhakar Prabhune  
Director  
DIN- 06897180

Parthasarathy Srinivasan  
Director  
DIN- 01039931

Place : Noida

Date : 27th April, 2026

**Motherson Machinery and Automations Limited**  
**Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2025**  
**CIN - U74899MH2004PLC428253**  
**All amounts are in ₹ thousand unless otherwise stated**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
<b>A. Cash flow from operating activities</b>		
Net profit / (loss) for the period	18,500.99	13,615.25
<u>Adjustments for:</u>		
Interest income recognised in profit or loss	(1,112.59)	(669.25)
Bad debts written off	70.37	-
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain)/loss	61.33	(362.46)
<b>Operating profit before working capital changes</b>	<u>17,520.10</u>	<u>12,583.54</u>
<b>Movements in working capital:</b>		
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	(6,626.04)	2,795.92
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(5,557.82)	(5,079.78)
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Bank balances	(12,937.07)	28.53
(Increase)/Decrease in Other current Assets	737.91	(2,068.87)
(Increase)/Decrease in Other non current Assets	-	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Other financial assets	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	8,303.07	3,470.58
Increase/(Decrease) in Employee benefit obligations	89.09	(137.22)
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Current financial Liabilities	(370.94)	370.94
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	813.82	(432.79)
<b>Cash generated from / (used in) operations</b>	<u>1,972.12</u>	<u>11,530.85</u>
Net income tax (paid) / refunds	(1,109.64)	(3,757.66)
<b>Net cash flow from / (used in) operating activities (A)</b>	<u><b>862.48</b></u>	<u><b>7,773.19</b></u>
<b>B. Cash flow from investing activities</b>		
Interest Received	1,112.59	669.25
<b>Net cash flow from / (used in) investing activities (B)</b>	<u><b>1,112.59</b></u>	<u><b>669.25</b></u>
<b>C. Cash flow from financing activities</b>		
Proceeds/(Repayment) of working capital	-	-
<b>Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities (C)</b>	<u><b>-</b></u>	<u><b>-</b></u>
<b>Net increase / (decrease in Cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C))</b>	1,975.07	8,442.44
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	9,715.79	1,273.35
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<u><b>11,690.86</b></u>	<u><b>9,715.79</b></u>
* Comprises:		
(a) Cash on hand	-	17.50
(b) Balances with banks		
(i) In current accounts	11,690.86	9,698.29
<b>Cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet</b>	<u><b>11,690.86</b></u>	<u><b>9,715.79</b></u>

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

In terms of our report attached.

**For Mangla Associates**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Registration No. 006796C

A.P. Mangla

Partner

M. No. 080173

UDIN - 26080173MVDWX9238



**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**

Shailesh Prabhakar Prabhune

Director

DIN- 06897180

Parthasarathy Srinivasan

Director

DIN- 01039931

Place : Noida

Date : 27th April, 2026

## **1 Corporate Information**

Motherson Machinery and Automations Limited, is a subsidiary of Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Limited (Formerly known as Tigers Connect Travel Systems and Solutions Limited) having its registered office located at 2nd Floor, F-7, Block B-1, Mohan Cooperative Industrial Estate, Mathura Road, New Delhi - 110044. Motherson Machinery and Automations Limited is engaged in the business of Designing, Assembling and import, buy sell, exchange, install, provide after sales service, maintenance, system engineering support, system integration and application support in India or elsewhere for various Automotive Capital Equipments. The company was incorporated on 09th December 2004

### **2.1 New and amended standards and interpretation**

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time.

#### **(i) 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, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025. When applying the amendments, an entity cannot restate comparative information.

These amendments do not have any impact on the Company's financial statements.

#### **(ii) Amendments to Ind AS 1 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants.**

In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of Ind AS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

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

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

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

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025 retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8.

The Company has no impact of these amendments in its classification criteria of current and non-current liabilities.

#### **(iii) 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.

The company does not have any Supplier Finance Arrangement and therefore no impact of these amendments.

#### **(iv) 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.

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**2.2 Significant accounting policies**

**(a) Basis of preparation**

*Compliance with Ind AS*

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

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

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

The financial statements are presented in INR

**(b) Segment reporting**

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

**(c) Current versus non-current classification**

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents.

The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

**(d) Foreign Exchange Transactions**

**(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**

Transactions involving foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the transaction date. Foreign currency monetary items are translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date and the gain/loss arising on such translation is charged to the profit and loss account. Premium or discount arising at the inception of a forward exchange contract is amortized as expense or income over the life of contract

**(e) Revenue recognition and Other income**

Sales are recognized upon the transfer of significant risks and rewards of ownership to the customers.

However, sales tax/ value added tax (VAT) / Goods and Service Tax (GST) is not received by the Company on its own account. Rather, it is tax collected on value added to the commodity by the seller on behalf of the government. Accordingly, it is excluded from revenue.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised

**Sale of services:**

Revenue from services is recognised as per the terms of the agreement, as the services are rendered and no significant uncertainty exists regarding the amount of consideration.

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**Interest Income**

Interest Income is recognized on a proportion of time basis taking into account the principal outstanding and the rate applicable. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of financial instrument but does not consider expected credit losses.

**(f) Income tax**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**(g) Impairment of non-financial assets**

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

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

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

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

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

**(h) Cash and cash equivalents**

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

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

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**(i) Inventory**

*Traded goods*

Traded goods are valued at cost or net realizable value, whichever is lower. The basis of determining cost of traded goods is on Weighted Average Method.

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

**(j) Financial instruments**

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

**Financial assets**

**Initial recognition and measurement**

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

**Subsequent measurement**

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

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

**Debt instruments at amortised cost**

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

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

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

**Debt instrument at FVTOCI**

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

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

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

**Debt instrument at FVTPL**

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

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

**Equity investments**

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

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

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

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**Derecognition**

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the 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) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI
- c) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18
- d) Loan commitments which are not measured as at FVTPL
- e) Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Financial liabilities**

**Initial recognition and measurement**

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

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

#### **Subsequent measurement**

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

#### **Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss**

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

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

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

#### **Loans and borrowings**

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

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

This category generally applies to borrowings and other payables.

#### **Financial guarantee contracts**

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

#### **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.

#### **Off setting of financial instruments**

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

#### **(k) Fair value measurement**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions (note 2.2)
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (note 25)
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (note 4, 7, 8, 8a, 11, 14, 15, 15 & 26)

**(l) Fixed Assets**

i) The fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Cost of acquisition or construction is inclusive of inward freight, duties and taxes and other incidental expenses.

ii) The Company charges assets Costing less than Rs 5,000 to expense, which could otherwise have been included as Fixed Asset, because the amount is not material in accordance with Ind Accounting Standard

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

**Depreciation methods and useful lives**

Depreciation on fixed assets is provided from the month the asset is ready for Commercial production on a pro-rata basis over the useful lives of the asset, as determined by the management, or the useful lives prescribed under schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 which-ever is lower:

Assets	Useful life
Computers	3 Years
Vehicles	4 Years
Furniture, fixtures	6 Years
Office Equipment	5 Years

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

**(m) Provisions and contingent liabilities**

**Provisions**

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

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

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

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

**Contingent Liabilities**

A provision is recognized when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and in respect of which reliable estimate can be made. A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. Where there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

**(n) Employee benefits**

**Provident Fund**

The company makes regular contributions to the State administered Provident Fund which is charged against revenue. The company provides for long term defined benefit schemes of gratuity and compensated absences on the basis of actuarial valuation on the balance sheet date based on the Projected Unit Credit Method.

**Gratuity**

In respect of gratuity, the Company funds the benefits through annual contributions to Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) under its group Gratuity Scheme. The actuarial valuation of the liability towards the defined benefits of the employee is made on the basis of assumptions with respect to the variable elements affecting the computations including estimation of interest rate of earning on contributions to LIC. The Company recognizes the actuarial gains and losses in the profit and loss account in the period in which they occur.

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.

**(o) Earnings per share**

**(i) Basic earnings per share**

The earnings considered in ascertaining the Company's EPS comprises the net profit after tax (and includes the post tax effect of any extra ordinary items) attributable to equity shareholders. The number of shares used in computing Basic EPS is the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. The diluted EPS is calculated on the same basis as basic EPS, after adjusting for the effect of potential dilutive equity shares.

**2.30 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions**

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

**Judgements**

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

**(i) Useful life of property, plant and equipment**

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

**(ii) Defined benefit plans**

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

**(iii) Fair valuation of unlisted securities**

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

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**(iv) Taxes**

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

**2.40 Use of Estimates**

In the preparation of the financial statements, the management of the Company makes estimates and assumptions in conformity with the applicable accounting principles in India that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities and disclosures relating to contingent assets and liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of income and expenses during the period. Examples of such estimates include provisions for doubtful debts, future obligations under employee retirement benefit plans, income taxes, the useful lives of fixed assets and intangible assets and estimates for recognizing impairment losses.

These estimates could change from period to period and also the actual results could vary from the estimates. Appropriate changes are made to the estimates as the management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding these estimates. The changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

**2.50 Additional regulatory information**

**(i) Details of benami property held**

No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) (formerly the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)) and Rules made thereunder.

**(ii) Borrowing secured against current assets**

The Company not availed any loans or facilities from banks and financial institutions.

**(iii) Wilful defaulter**

The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

**(iv) Relationship with struck off companies**

The Company has no transactions with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956.

**(v) Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements**

The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

**(vi) Undisclosed Income**

There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

**(vii) Details of crypto currency or virtual currency**

The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

**(viii) Valuation of PP&E, intangible asset and investment property**

The Company did not have any investment property during the year. The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.

The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Group does not have any CICs, which are part of the Group.

**(x) Compliance with number of layers of companies**

The Company has not made any investments and hence compliance with respect to number of layers prescribed under section 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Restriction of number of layers) Rules, 2017 is not applicable.

**(xi) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium**

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

i) 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

ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

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

i) 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

ii) ) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries."

**(xii) Registration of charges or satisfaction with RoC**

There are no charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

**(xiii) Utilisation of borrowings taken from banks and financial institutions for specific purpose**

The Company has not availed any loans from financial institutions or banks during the year.

**(xiv) Loans or advances to specified persons**

The Company has not granted any loans or advances to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013), either severally or jointly with any other person.

**Motherson Machinery and Automations Limited**  
**Statement of changes in equity as on March 31, 2026**  
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**A Equity share capital**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>No. of Shares held</b>	<b>Amount</b>
<b>Balance at April 1, 2024</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>500000</b>	<b>5,000.00</b>
Add: Shares issued during the period		-	-
<b>Balance at March 31, 2025</b>		<b>500000</b>	<b>5,000.00</b>
Add: Shares issued during the year		-	-
<b>Balance at March 31, 2026</b>		<b>500000</b>	<b>5,000.00</b>

**B Other equity**

**10**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>General Reserve</b>	<b>Retained earnings</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Balance at April 1, 2024</b>	<b>1,149.14</b>	<b>17,096.35</b>	<b>18,245.49</b>
Profit for the period	-	9,860.92	9,860.92
Other comprehensive income for the year (OCI)			
- Remeasurement of Defined benefit obligation	-	(5.92)	(5.92)
<b>Balance at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>1,149.14</b>	<b>26,951.35</b>	<b>28,100.49</b>
Profit for the period	-	13,688.56	13,688.56
Other comprehensive income for the year (OCI)			
- Remeasurement of Defined benefit obligation	-	82.03	82.03
<b>Balance at March 31, 2026</b>	<b>1,149.14</b>	<b>40,721.93</b>	<b>41,871.08</b>

**Motherson Machinery and Automations Limited**  
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**3 Property, plant and equipment**

**Gross cost**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Office equipment</b>	<b>Furniture &amp; Fixtures</b>	<b>Computers</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Balance at April 1, 2024</b>	34.45	33.38	225.09	292.92
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals / Transfers	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>34.45</b>	<b>33.38</b>	<b>225.09</b>	<b>292.92</b>
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals / Transfers	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance at March 31, 2026</b>	<b>34.45</b>	<b>33.38</b>	<b>225.09</b>	<b>292.92</b>

**Accumulated depreciation**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Office equipment</b>	<b>Furniture &amp; Fixtures</b>	<b>Computers</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Balance at April 1, 2024</b>	34.45	33.38	225.09	292.92
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>34.45</b>	<b>33.38</b>	<b>225.09</b>	<b>292.92</b>
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance at March 31, 2026</b>	<b>34.45</b>	<b>33.38</b>	<b>225.09</b>	<b>292.92</b>
<b>Net book value at March 31, 2025</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Net book value at March 31, 2026</b>	-	-	-	-

**Motherson Machinery and Automations Limited**  
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**4 Other financial assets**

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	Year ended March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
<u>Unsecured, Considered good</u>				
(a) Deposits with banks *	255.83	255.83	-	-
(b) Security deposit	48.60	48.60	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>304.43</b>	<b>304.43</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

\* Deposits are under lien with sales tax authorities. Interest on such deposit will be recorded at the time of maturity.

**5 Other assets**

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Advances recoverable	-	-	42.95	1,084.57
(b) Prepaid expenses	-	-	29.83	45.80
(c) Balances with government authorities	-	-	1,770.56	1,374.76
(d) Advance paid to LIC for Gratuity	-	-	652.08	728.21
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,495.42</b>	<b>3,233.33</b>

**6 Inventories**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Stock-in-trade Net of Provision	16,482.16	10,924.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,482.16</b>	<b>10,924.33</b>
Inventory include Inventory in transit of: Stock-in-trade	9,536.22	2,551.40

**7 Trade receivables**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Outstanding for a period exceeding six months from the date they are due for payment		
- Unsecured, Considered good	15,856.47	9,300.80
- Unsecured, Considered doubtful	44.50	201.18
Less: Allowance for credit loss	15,900.97	9,501.98
	44.50	201.18
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,856.47</b>	<b>9,300.80</b>

**Trade Receivables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2026**

Particulars	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	15,657.13	5.98	-	-	-
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	21.36	44.96	171.55
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,657.13</b>	<b>5.98</b>	<b>21.36</b>	<b>44.96</b>	<b>171.55</b>

**Motherson Machinery and Automations Limited**  
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**7 Trade receivables (Cont.)**

Trade Receivables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
	9,166.44	37.56	-	-	-
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	45.95	43.23	208.80
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,166.44</b>	<b>37.56</b>	<b>45.95</b>	<b>43.23</b>	<b>208.80</b>

**8 Cash and cash equivalents**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Cash on hand	-	17.50
(b) Balance with banks (i) In current accounts	11,690.86	9,698.29
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,690.86</b>	<b>9,715.79</b>

**8a Bank balances other than (ii) above**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Deposits with original maturity of more than three months but less than 12 months	21,884.83	8,947.76
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,884.83</b>	<b>8,947.76</b>

**9 Equity share capital**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) <b>Authorised</b> 500,000 Equity shares (March 31, 2023: 500,000 equity shares) of ₹ 10 each	5,000.00	5,000.00
(b) <b>Issued</b> 500,000 Equity shares (March 31, 2023: 500,000 equity shares) of ₹ 10 each	5,000.00	5,000.00
(c) <b>Subscribed</b> 500,000 Equity shares (March 31, 2023: 500,000 equity shares) of ₹ 10 each	5,000.00	5,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,000.00</b>	<b>5,000.00</b>

**Motherson Machinery and Automations Limited**  
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**9 Equity share capital (Cont.)**

Notes:

(i) Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of Shares held	₹	No. of Shares held	₹
<b>Equity shares with voting rights</b>				
Balance at the beginning of the year	5,00,000	5,000.00	5,00,000	5,000.00
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>5,00,000</b>	<b>5,000.00</b>	<b>5,00,000</b>	<b>5,000.00</b>

(ii) Rights, Preferences and Restrictions attached to shares:

The company has one class of equity shares having par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of Equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion of their shareholding.

(iii) Details of shares held by the holding company, its subsidiaries and associates:

Name of Shareholder	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of Shares held	% holding of equity shares	No. of Shares held	% holding of equity shares
Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Limited (formerly known as Tigers Connect Travel Systems and Solutions Limited)	5,00,000	100%	5,00,000	100%

\* Including 600 Shares held by nominees of holding company

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.

(iv) **Shareholding of promoters**

Name of Shareholder	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of Shares held	% holding of equity shares	No. of Shares held	% holding of equity shares
Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Limited (formerly known as Tigers Connect Travel Systems and Solutions Limited)	5,00,000	100%	5,00,000	100%

\* Including 600 Shares held by nominees of holding company

**10 Other equity**

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
General reserve	1,149.14	1,149.14
Retained earnings	40,721.92	26,951.33
<b>Total reserves and surplus</b>	<b>41,871.06</b>	<b>28,100.47</b>

(i) **General reserve**

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Opening balance	1,149.14	1,149.14
Additions during the year	-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>1,149.14</b>	<b>1,149.14</b>

(ii) **Retained earnings**

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Opening balance	26,951.33	17,096.33
Additions during the year	13,688.56	9,860.92
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligation, net of tax	82.03	(5.92)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>40,721.92</b>	<b>26,951.33</b>

**11 Employee benefit obligations**

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) <b>Provision for employee benefits</b>				
Provision for compensated absences	154.02	213.42	447.41	408.54
Provision for Gratuity	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>154.02</b>	<b>213.42</b>	<b>447.41</b>	<b>408.54</b>

**Motherson Machinery and Automations Limited**  
**Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026**  
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**12 Income tax asset/liability (Net)**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non-Current Tax Asset	1,115.08	3,364.47
Current Tax liabilities	<u>(4,631.54)</u>	<u>(3,210.49)</u>
<b>(Current Tax Liabilities)/Non-Current tax assets (net)</b>	<b><u>(3,516.46)</u></b>	<b><u>153.98</u></b>

**13 Other liabilities**

Particulars	Current	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Statutory remittances (contributions to PF, ESIC, LWF, Withholding taxes, Goods and Services tax)	1,366.44	952.04
(b) Expenses Payable	919.95	479.15
(c) Employee Payable		41.38
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>2,286.39</u></b>	<b><u>1,472.57</u></b>

**14 Trade payables**

- (i) In terms of notification no. G.S.R 719(E) dated September 4, 2015 issued by the Central Government of India, the disclosure of payments due to any supplier as at March 31, 2023 are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
<b>Balance of Trade payables as at the end of the year</b>		
- Principal amount due to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	244.49	167.46
- Principal amount due to Others	15,257.04	6,969.67
	<b><u>15,501.53</u></b>	<b><u>7,137.13</u></b>

**Interest accrued and due as at the end of the year**

- Interest on payments due to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	-	-
- Interest on payments due to Others	-	-
- Interest due and payable on amounts paid during the year to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	-	-

**Paid during the year**

Principal amount (including interest) paid to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises beyond the appointed date		
- Principal amount	-	-
- Interest thereon	-	-
Interest on principal amount paid to others beyond the appointed date		

**Others**

- Interest accrued in the prior year and paid during the year	-	-
- Interest accrued in the prior years and remaining unpaid as at the end of the year	-	-
- Interest accrued during the year and remaining unpaid as at the end of the year	-	-

- (ii) Trade Payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	244.49	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	15,257.04	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
	<b><u>15,501.53</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>

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Trade Payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2025					
Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	167.45	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	6,969.69	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>7,137.14</b>	-	-	-	-

**15 Other current financial liabilities**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Security deposit received	-	-
(b) Employee benefits payable	-	370.94
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>370.94</b>

**16 Revenue from operations**

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
(a) Sale of products [Refer Note (i) below]	75,939.86	58,159.48
(b) Other operating revenues [Refer Note (ii) below]	10,961.05	10,316.63
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,900.91</b>	<b>68,476.11</b>

Notes:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
(i) Sale of product comprises:		
Traded		
Within India	75,406.55	57,211.22
Outside India	533.31	948.26
<b>Total</b>	<b>75,939.86</b>	<b>58,159.48</b>
(ii) Other operating revenue comprise:		
Sale of services	10,568.99	9,948.00
Freight Charges	392.06	358.33
Commission	-	10.30
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,961.05</b>	<b>10,316.63</b>

**17 Other income**

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
(a) Interest income earned on financial assets carried at amortised cost		
Fixed deposits	1,112.59	669.25
(b) Other non-operating revenue:		
Forex exchange gain	329.26	362.46
Miscellaneous Income	156.24	415.48
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,598.09</b>	<b>1,447.19</b>

**18 Purchase of stock-in-trade**

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
(a) Domestic Purchase	7,085.13	5,919.98
Import Purchase	44,790.86	40,142.39
Goods in Transit FY 25-26	9,536.22	2,551.40
Less: Goods in Transit	-	(1,327.81)
<b>Total</b>	<b>61,412.21</b>	<b>47,285.96</b>

**18A Changes in inventories of work in progress, and finished goods**

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
<b>Balance at the beginning of the year</b>		
Stock in trade	10,924.33	5,844.55
<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>10,924.33</b>	<b>5,844.55</b>
<b>Less: Balance at the end of the year</b>		
Stock in trade	16,540.36	10,924.33
<b>Total (B)</b>	<b>16,540.36</b>	<b>10,924.33</b>
<b>Total (A)-(B)</b>	<b>(5,616.03)</b>	<b>(5,079.78)</b>

**19 Employee benefit expense**

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Salaries, allowances and other benefits	8,660.71	9,002.27
Contribution to provident funds	551.39	556.62
Gratuity expense	196.06	215.07
Staff welfare expenses	630.98	686.13
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,039.14</b>	<b>10,460.09</b>

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**20 Other expenses**

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Freight and forwarding	1,034.37	1,083.88
Donation expense	45.10	42.50
Insurance charges	172.17	196.85
Legal & professional expenses	283.70	406.66
Auditor's remuneration [Refer Note (i) below]	150.00	150.00
Business promotion	645.54	3.16
Postage, Telephone & Telegraph	24.56	39.00
Rent	352.69	320.69
Travelling and conveyance	958.79	975.87
General Office Expenses	17.58	8.55
Vehicle Running & Maintenance Expense	-	-
Software expenses	255.74	288.74
Bank charges	63.62	87.97
Provision for inventory ageing	58.20	-
Allowance for doubtful debts	70.37	-
Rates and taxes	30.25	34.67
Forex exchange loss	-	-
Commission expense	-	-
Miscellaneous expenses	0.01	3.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,162.69</b>	<b>3,641.78</b>

Notes:

(i) Payment to auditors (excluding taxes):		
For statutory audit (including limited review fees)	150.00	150.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>150.00</b>	<b>150.00</b>

**21 Earnings per share**

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

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Profit/(loss) attributable to equity holders	13,688.56	9,860.92
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	500.00	500.00
Basic earnings per share (₹)	27.38	19.72
Diluted earnings per share (₹)	27.38	19.72
Face value per share (₹)	10.00	10.00

**22 Employee benefits**

(a) **Defined contribution plans**

The Company makes Provident Fund contributions to defined contribution plan for qualifying employees. Under the Scheme, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The Company recognised ₹556,616 ( Previous year ₹ 505,083) for Provident Fund contributions in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The contributions payable to these plans by the Company are at rates specified in the rules of the scheme.

(b) **Other long-term benefits**

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

(c) **Defined benefit plans**

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

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**22 Employee benefits**

(c) **Defined benefit plans (Cont.)**

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

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

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

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
<b>Defined benefit obligation at beginning of the year</b>	1,691.42	1,385.94
Current service cost	195.96	200.04
Past service cost	51.00	-
Interest cost	118.23	100.48
Remeasurement (gains)/losses		
Actuarial (gain)/Loss from changes in financial assumptions	(78.43)	22.84
Actuarial (gain)/loss from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/Loss from experience adjustments	(30.95)	(17.87)
Benefits paid	(115.19)	-
<b>Defined benefit obligation at end of the year</b>	<b>1,832.05</b>	<b>1,691.42</b>

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

Fair value of plan assets at beginning of the year	2,419.63	1,178.64
Interest income	169.37	82.50
Return on plan assets, excluding amount included in interest income	-	-
Benefit payments from plan	(115.19)	-
Employers	10.31	1,158.48
Fair value of plan assets at end of the year	<b>2,484.13</b>	<b>2,419.63</b>

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

Fair value of plan assets	2,484.13	2,419.63
Defined benefit obligation	1,832.05	1,691.42
Net defined asset / (liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet	<b>652.08</b>	<b>728.21</b>

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

Current service cost	195.96	200.04
Past service cost	51.00	-
Interest expense	118.23	100.48
Interest income	(169.37)	(82.50)
Gain/(Loss) for the Year on Asset	(108.03)	-
<b>Amount recognised in Statement of profit and loss</b>	<b>87.79</b>	<b>218.01</b>
Actuarial (gains)/losses		
Actuarial (gain)/Loss from changes in financial assumptions	(78.43)	22.84
Actuarial (gain)/Loss from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/Loss from experience adjustments	(30.95)	(17.87)
Return on plan assets	108.03	-
<b>Amount recognised in OCI</b>	<b>(1.35)</b>	<b>4.97</b>

(v) Investment details of Plan Assets:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
LIC of India	100%	100%

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

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Discount rate (in %)	7.78%	7%
Future salary increase (in %)	7%	7%
Mortality rate (% of IALM 12-14)	100%	100%
Normal retirement age	58 Years	58 Years
Attrition / Withdrawal rate (per annum)	5	5

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(v) Investment details of Plan Assets: (Cont.)

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

(v) Defined benefit liability and employer contributions

Weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is (March 31, 2024: March 31 2023: 5 years)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Less than a year	997.04	936.26
Between 2-5 years	154.66	137.18
Over 5 years	680.35	617.97

**Sensitivity Analysis**

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
<b>Discount Rate per annum</b>		
Effect of -0.5% change	(44,727)	(44.54)
Effect of +0.5% change	48,495	48.23
<b>Future salary increase</b>		
Effect of -0.5% change	48,593	47.99
Effect of +0.5% change	(45,246)	(44.74)

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

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

**Risk exposure:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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**23 Income taxes**

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

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Accounting profit / (Loss)	18,500.99	13,615.25
(a) Income tax expense		
Current tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	4,631.54	3,210.48
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	148.51	559.92
<b>Total current tax expense</b>	<b>4,780.05</b>	<b>3,770.40</b>
Deferred tax		
Recognised in Statement of profit and loss	32.38	(16.07)
<b>Total deferred tax expense/(benefit)</b>	<b>32.38</b>	<b>(16.07)</b>
<b>Income tax expense</b>	<b>4,812.43</b>	<b>3,754.33</b>

- (b) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI)  
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Net loss on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	27.59	(1.99)
(c) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate: Profit/(Loss) from continuing operations before income tax expense	18,500.99	13,615.25
<b>Tax at the Indian tax rate of 25.17% (2020-2021 - 25.17%)</b>	<b>4,656.33</b>	<b>3,426.69</b>
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	(32.38)	16.07
Other adjustments	-	-
	<b>4,623.95</b>	<b>3,442.76</b>
(d) Deferred tax assets /(liabilities)		
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities		
Provision for employee benefits	(151.37)	(156.54)
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets		
On difference between book balance and tax balance of property, plant and equipment	20.49	23.85
Allowance for doubtful debts	11.20	50.63
Others	182.38	204.71
	<b>62.70</b>	<b>122.65</b>
Deferred tax liability/(asset) recognised	<b>(62.70)</b>	<b>(122.65)</b>

**24 Financial risk management**

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

- (a) **Market risk**  
**Price risk**

The Company is regularly taking initiatives like VA-VE (value addition, value engineering ) to reduce its costs to meet targets set up by its customers for cost downs.

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(b) **Foreign currency risk**

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

**Unhedged Foreign currency**

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	₹	Foreign currency	₹	Foreign currency
<b>Payables</b>				
- Trade payables	1,321.17	\$13932	973.67	\$11392
	2,456.20	JPY 4110800	2,139.86	JPY 3754200
<b>Receivables</b>				
- Trade receivables	53.60	JPY 89700		

(b) **Interest rate risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of the financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. However the company does not have any borrowings which exposes the Company to cash flow interest rate risk.

(c) **Credit risk**

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

The Company has developed guidelines for the management of credit risk from trade receivables. The Company's primary customers are subjected to credit assessments as a precautionary measure, and the adherence of all clients to payment due dates is monitored on an on-going basis, thereby practically eliminating the risk of default. The Company has deposited liquid funds at various banking institutions. Primary banking institutions are major Indian banks. In long term credit ratings these banking institutions are considered to be investment grade. Also, no impairment loss has been recorded in respect of fixed deposits that are with recognised commercial banks and are not past due.

(d) **Liquidity risk**

The liquidity risk encompasses any risk that the Company cannot fully meet its financial obligations. To manage the liquidity risk, cash flow forecasting is performed in the operating divisions of the Company and aggregated by Company finance. The Company's finance monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs .

(e) **Maturities of financial liabilities**

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

	Upto 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
<b>As at March 31, 2026</b>				
Trade payables	15,501.53	-	-	<b>15,501.53</b>
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>				
Trade payables	7,137.13	-	-	<b>7,137.13</b>
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-

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**25 Fair value measurements**

Financial instruments by category

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	FVTPL	FVTOCI
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	15,856.47	9,300.79
Other financial assets	-	-	33,575.69	18,663.54
	-	-	304.43	304.43
<b>Total financial assets</b>	-	-	<b>49,736.59</b>	<b>28,268.76</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>				
Trade payable	-	-	15,501.53	7,137.14
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	370.94
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	-	-	<b>15,501.53</b>	<b>7,508.08</b>

**Fair value hierarchy**

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

**Level 1:** Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period.

**Level 2:** The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

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

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for
- the fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts and principal swap is determined using forward exchange rates at
- the fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows.
- the fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

**26 Capital management**

**Risk management**

The Company's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors NET Debt to EBITDA ratio i.e. Net debt (total borrowings net of cash and cash equivalents) divided by EBITDA (Profit before tax plus depreciation and amortization expense plus finance costs). The company does not have any long term borrowings from banks/financial institution/loan from group companies

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**27 Related Party Disclosures**

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

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

Sl No.	Name of Director	Name of relatives u/s 2(77) of the Companies Act, 2013	Relation
1	Mr. Parthasarathy Srinivasan	- Mrs. Vasanthi - Sri Kuppaswami Parthasarathy - Mr. Aditya - Mr. Arvind - Mrs. Vasanthi - Mrs. Ramani - Mrs. Geetha	Spouse Father Son Son Sister Sister Sister
2	Mr. Ravi Malhur		
3	Mr. Shailesh Prabhakar Prabhune		

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

Sl No.	Name of the Firm	Nature of interest	Name of Director
	Nil		

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

Sl No.	Name of the Company	Nature of interest	Name of Director
1.	Motherson Bergstrom HVAC Solutions Private Limited	Director	Mr. Parthasarathy Srinivasan
2.	Aneet Wata Motherson Pvt. Ltd.	Director	Mr. Parthasarathy Srinivasan
3.	Histon Advanced Coating Indo Co. Private Limited	Director	Mr. Parthasarathy Srinivasan
4.	Nirvana Niche Products Private Limited	Director	Mr. Shailesh Prabhakar Prabhune

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

Sl No.	Name of the Company	Nature of interest	Name of Director
	Nil		

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

Sl No.	Name of the Company	Nature of interest
1	Samvardhana Motherson International Limited	Ultimate Holding Company
2	Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Ltd.	Holding Company

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

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

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

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

Sl No.	Name of the Company	Nature of interest
1.	MSSL Mauritius Holdings Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
2.	Motherson Electrical Wires Lanka Pvt. Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
3.	MSSL Mideast (FZE)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
4.	MSSL (S) Pte Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
5.	Motherson Innovations Tech Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
6.	MSSL (GB) Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
7.	Motherson Wiring System Ltd. (FZE)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
8.	MSSL GmbH	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
9.	MSSL Tooling (FZE)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
10.	MSSL Advanced Polymers s.r.o	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
11.	MSSL s.r.l Unpersonale	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
12.	Motherson Techno Precision Mexico, S.A. de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
13.	MSSL Ireland Pvt. Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
14.	Global Environment Management (FZE)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
15.	MSSL Global RSA Module Engineering Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
16.	MSSL Japan Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
17.	MSSL Méico, S.A. De C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
18.	MSSL WH System (Thailand) Co., Ltd	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
19.	MSSL Korea WH Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
20.	MSSL Consolidated Inc. USA	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
21.	MSSL Wiring System Inc. USA	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
22.	Alphabet de Mexico, S.A. de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
23.	Alphabet de Mexico de Monckova, S.A. de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
24.	Alphabet de Sabillo, S.A. de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
25.	MSSL Wirings Juarez S.A. de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
26.	Motherson Air Travel Pvt. Ltd., Ireland	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
27.	MSSL Estonia WH OU	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
28.	Samvardhana Motherson Global Holdings Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
29.	Samvardhana Motherson Automotive Systems Group B.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
30.	Motherson Germany Holding GmbH (formerly Samvardhana Motherson Pegufarm GmbH)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
31.	SMP Automotive Interiors (Beijing) Co. Ltd	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
32.	SMP Deutschland GmbH	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company

33.	SMP Logistik Service GmbH	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
34.	SMP Automotive Solutions Slovakia s.r.o	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
35.	SMP Automotive Technology Iberica S.L	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
36.	Motherson SAS Barcelona S.L.U.(formerly Samvardhana Motherson Peguform Barcelona S.L.U.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
37.	SMP Automotive Technologies Teruel Sociedad Limitada	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
38.	Samvardhana Motherson Peguform Automotive Technology Portugal S.A	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
39.	SMP Automotive Systems Mexico S.A. de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
40.	SMP Automotive Produtos Automotivos do Brasil Ltda.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
41.	SMP Automotive Exterior GmbH	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
42.	Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Autosystems B.V. & Co. KG	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
43.	SM Real Estate GmbH	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
44.	PKC Group Oy	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
45.	PKC Wiring Systems Oy	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
46.	PKC Group Poland Sp. z o.o.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
47.	PKC Wiring Systems Llc	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
48.	PKC Group APAC Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
49.	PKC Group Canada Inc.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
50.	PKC Group USA Inc.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
51.	PKC Group Mexico S.A. de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
52.	Project del Holding S.a.r.l.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
53.	PK Cables do Brasil Ltda	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
54.	PKC East AS	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
55.	TKV-sarjat Oy	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
56.	PKC SEGU Systemelektrik GmbH	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
57.	Grodin Luxembourg S.a.r.l.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
58.	PKC Vehicle Technology (Suzhou) Co. Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
59.	AES Inc.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
60.	PKC Group Lithuania UAB	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
61.	PKC Group Poland Holding Sp. z o.o.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
62.	ODO AEX	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
63.	Katib-Tech-Polska Sp. z o.o.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
64.	AES Power Systems Limited partnership	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
65.	T.I.C.S. Corporation	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
66.	Fortitude Industries Inc.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
67.	AES Manufactura, S. De R.L. de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
68.	Cablex del Norte II, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
69.	Manufacturera de Componentes Electronicos de Mexico, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
70.	Arneses y Accesorios de Mexico, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
71.	Asesoria Mexicana Empresarial, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
72.	Arneses de Ciudad Juarez II, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
73.	PKC Group de Piedras Negras, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
74.	PKC Group AES Commercial S. de R.L. de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
75.	Motherson Global Investments B.V.(formerly SMRC Automotive Holdings Netherlands B.V.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
76.	Motherson Global Holdings Company B.V.(formerly SMRC Automotive Techno Minority Holdings B.V.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
77.	SMRC Automotive Modules France SAS	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
78.	Samvardhana Motherson Reydel Automotive Parts Holding Spain, S.L.U.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
79.	SMRC Automotive Interiors Spain S.L.U.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
80.	SMRC Automotive Interior Modules Croatia d.o.o	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
81.	Samvardhana Motherson Reydel Autoleco Morocco SAS	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
82.	SMRC Automotive Technology RU LLC	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
83.	SMRC Smart Interior Systems Germany GmbH	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
84.	SMRC Automotive Solutions Slovakia s.r.o.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
85.	SMRC Automotive Holding South America B.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
86.	SMRC Automotive Modules South America Minority Holdings B.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
87.	SMRC Automotive Tech Argentina S.A.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
88.	SMRC Fabricação e Comércio de Produtos Automotivos do Brasil Ltda	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
89.	SMRC Automotive Products India Limited.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
90.	SMRC Automotive Smart Interior Tech (Thailand) Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
91.	SMRC Automotive Interiors Japan Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
92.	Shanghai SMRC Automotive Interiors Tech Consulting Co. Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
93.	PT SMRC Automotive Technology Indonesia	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
94.	Motherson PKC Harness Systems FZ-LLC	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
95.	Wisetime Oy	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
96.	SMP Automotive Interior Modules d.o.o. Čuprija, Serbia	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
97.	Samvardhana Motherson Finance Service Cyprus Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
98.	Samvardhana Motherson Holding (M) Private Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
99.	Samvardhana Motherson Auto Component Private Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
100.	Motherson Health and Medical System Limited (formerly Samvardhana Motherson Hsiadyan International Limited)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
101.	Samvardhana Motherson Global Carriers Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
102.	Motherson Air Travel Agency GmbH	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
103.	Samvardhana Motherson Reflecto Group Holdings Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
104.	SMR Automotive Technology Holding Cyprus Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
105.	SMR Automotive Mirror Parts and Holdings UK Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
106.	SMR Automotive Holding Hong Kong Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
107.	SMR Automotive Systems India Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
108.	SMR Automotive System Solutions France SAS(formerly SMR Automotive Systems France S.A)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
109.	SMR Automotive Mirror Technology Holding Hungary Kft	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
110.	SMR Patents S.a.R.L.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
111.	SMR Automotive Technology Valencia S.A.U.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
112.	SMR Automotive Mirrors UK Limited.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
113.	SMR Automotive Mirror International USA Inc.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
114.	SMR Automotive Systems USA Inc.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
115.	SMR Automotive Yancheng Co. Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
116.	SMR Automotive Mirror Systems Holding Deutschland GmbH	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
117.	SMR Holding Australia Pty Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
118.	SMR Automotive Australia Pty Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
119.	SMR Automotive Mirror Technology Hungary Bt.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
120.	SMR Automotive Modules Korea Ltd	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
121.	Motherson DRSC Deutschland GmbH(formerly SMR Automotive Beteiligungen Deutschland GmbH)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
122.	SMR Noyang Automotive Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
123.	SMR Automotive Mirrors Stuttgart GmbH	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
124.	SMR Automotive Systems Spain S.A.U.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
125.	SMR Automotive Vision Systems Mexico S.A. de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
126.	SMR Automotive Brasil LTDA	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
127.	SMR Automotive System (Thailand) Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
128.	SMR Automotive Systems Macedonia Dospel Skopje	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
129.	SMR Automotive Operations Japan K.K.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
130.	SMR Automotive (Langfang) Co. Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
131.	SMR Automotive Vision System Operations USA INC	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
132.	SMR Mirrors UK Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
133.	Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Autosystems Holding Company BV	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
134.	Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Autosystems de Mexico, S.A. de C.V	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
135.	SMP Automotive Systems Alabama Inc.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
136.	Motherson Innovations Company Limited, U.K.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
137.	Motherson Innovations Deutschland GmbH	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
138.	SMR Automotive Industries RUS Limited Liability Company	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company

133.	Motherson Business Service Hungary Kft.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
140.	Fritzmeier Motherson Cabin Engineering Private Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
141.	Motherson Electronic Components Private Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
142.	MSSL Germany Real Estate B.V. & Co. KG	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
143.	SMP Automotive Ex Real Estate B.V. & Co. KG	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
144.	SMP D Real Estates B.V. & Co. KG	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
145.	Motherson Rolling Stocks S. de R.L. de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
146.	Samvardhana Motherson Corp Management Shanghai Co Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
147.	RoRon Hydraulics Private Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
148.	Motherson Sequencing and Assembly Services GmbH	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
149.	Motherson Sequencing and Assembly Services Global Group GmbH	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
150.	Motherson SAS Automotive Service and Module Systems Rennes S.A.S.U	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
151.	Motherson SAS Automotive Service France S.A.S.U.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
152.	Motherson SAS Automotive Service Czechia s.r.o.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
153.	Motherson SAS Automotive Systems and Technologies Slovakia s.r.o.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
154.	Motherson SAS Automotive Modules De Portugal Unpestaal. Lda.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
155.	Motherson SAS Automotive Services Spain. S.A	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
156.	Motherson SAS Automotive Module Solutions (Shanghai) CO. LTD(formerly SAS Automotive Systems (Shanghai) Co. Ltd.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
157.	Motherson DRSC Modules USA Inc. (formerly Dr. Schneider Automotive Systems, Inc.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
158.	Motherson SAS Automotive Modules and Services Argentina S.A.(formerly SAS Automotriz Argentina S.A.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
159.	SAS Automotive do Brazil Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
160.	SAS Automotive Systems S.A. de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
161.	Motherson SAS Turkey Otomotiv Servis Ticaret Limited Sirketi(formerly SAS Otostadem Teknik Sanayi ve Ticaret Limited Sirketi)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
162.	Maato Industries Co. Ltd. Japan	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
163.	Motherson Electropainting US LLC	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
164.	Motherson DRSC Modules S.A.U.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
165.	Centro especial de empleo de Motherson DRSC Picasent. S.L.U.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
166.	Motherson DRSC Automotive Product Trading (Shanghai) Co. Ltd., China (formerly Dr. Schneider Automotive Trading (Shanghai) Co. Ltd.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
167.	Motherson DRSC Automotive Systems (Laoyang) Co. Ltd. (formerly Dr. Schneider Automotive Parts (Laoyang) Co. Ltd.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
168.	Motherson DRSC Automotive Poland Sp.z o.o. (formerly Dr. Schneider Automotive Polska Sp. z o.o. Poland)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
169.	Motherson SAS Automotive Services USA Inc. (formerly SAS Automotive USA, Inc.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
170.	Motherson Group Investments USA Inc. USA	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
171.	Samvardhana Motherson Electric Vehicles L.L.C. Abu Dhabi	Subsidiary of holding company
172.	PKC Real Estate Germany B.V. & Co. KG	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
173.	SM Real Estates Germany B.V. & Co. KG	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
174.	SMR Real Estate Deutschland B.V. & Co. KG	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
175.	Motherson Delta Carb Advanced Metal Solutions SA	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
176.	Samvardhana Motherson Adsys Tech Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
177.	Samvardhana Motherson International Leasing (FSC) Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
178.	Motherson SAS Automotive Parts and Modules Foshan Co. Ltd. China	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
179.	Yachiya India Manufacturing Private Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
180.	Prism Displays (India) Private Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
181.	Motherson Lumen Global Holdings Pty Limited (formerly Lumen International Holdings Pty Ltd.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
182.	Motherson Lumen Innovative Solutions Pty Limited (Australia)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
183.	Lumen Engineering Solutions Pty Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
184.	Lumen Special Conversions Pty Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
185.	Motherson Lumen New Zealand Limited (formerly Lumen New Zealand Ltd.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
186.	Motherson Lumen (Thailand) Limited (formerly Lumen Thailand Ltd.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
187.	Motherson Lumen International Investments Limited (Hongkong) (formerly Lumen International Investments Ltd.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
188.	Motherson Lumen Holding Limited, Hongkong (formerly Lumen International (Hongkong) Holding Ltd.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
189.	Motherson Lumen North America INC. (USA) (formerly Lumen North America, Inc.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
190.	Lumen Europe Sp. z o.o. (subsidiary through Lumerit)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
191.	Motherson Aerospace Top Holding Co SAS (formerly SSCP Aero TopCo SAS)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
192.	Motherson Aerospace Mid Holdings Company SAS (formerly SCP Aero MidCo SAS)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
193.	Motherson Aerospace Holding Company SAS (formerly SSCP Aero HldCo SAS)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
194.	Motherson Aerospace SAS (formerly AD Industrie (SAS))	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
195.	SCI AD Industrie La Chassagne, France	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
196.	MS Composites (SAS), France	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
197.	ADI Composites Medical (SAS), France	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
198.	MS Composites Maroc (SA), Morocco	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
199.	Societe Nouvelle D exploitation Deshors Aeronautique defense ET industrie, France	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
200.	ADI Kalfa (SAS), France	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
201.	AD Industrie Tunisie (SARL), Tunisia	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
202.	Exameca (SAS), France	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
203.	Exameca Mesure (SAS), France	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
204.	ADI Aerohube (SAS), France	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
205.	Micro Mecanique Pyreneenne (SAS), France	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
206.	Adma Aerospace (SARL), Morocco	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
207.	GIE Groupe AD (under liquidation)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
208.	Motherson Strategic Systems Middle East Limited, Dubai	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
209.	Motherson International Limited, Abu Dhabi	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
210.	Motherson Prism Inc., USA (incorporated on January 22, 2025 as WOS of MSSL Consolidated Inc.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
211.	Prism Middle East DMCC, UAE (acquired on January 30, 2025 as WOS of Motherson Prism Inc.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
212.	Prism Hong Kong Limited (acquired on January 30, 2025 as WOS of Motherson Prism Inc.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
213.	Motherson Treasury Strategy Limited, Abu Dhabi (incorporated on February 19, 2025)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
214.	Global Tech Machinery FZ-LLC (incorporated on March 27, 2025 as WOS of Motherson Global Investments B.V.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
215.	MSSL Australia Pty Ltd	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
216.	Vacuform 2000 (Proprietary) Limited.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
217.	SMR Grundbesitz GmbH & Co. KG	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
218.	Changchun Peguform Automotive Plastics Technology Co. Ltd	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
219.	Foshan Peguform Automotive Plastics Technology Co. Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
220.	Ceklopsa Fabri S.A.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
221.	Modulos Ribera Aba S.L.U.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
222.	Tianjin SMP Automotive Component Company Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
223.	Yum SMRC Automotive Techno Corp.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
224.	SMRC Automotives Technology PHI Inc.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
225.	Motherson Elastomers Pty Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company

226.	Motherson Investments Pty Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
227.	Jiangsu Huakai-PKC Wire Harness Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
228.	Shandong Huakai-PKC Wire Harness Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
229.	Fuyang PKC Vehicle Technology Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
230.	PKC Vehicle Technology (Hefei) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
231.	Jilin Huakai-PKC Wire Harness Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
232.	Re-eme Pty Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
233.	Shenyang SMP Automotive Trim Co., Ltd., China	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
234.	SMR Plast Met Automotive Tec Turkey Plastik Imalat Anonim Sirketi (Turkey)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
235.	SMR Plast Met Molds and Tools Turkey Kalip Imalat Anonim Sirketi (Turkey)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
236.	Motherson Molds and Diecasting Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
237.	Motherson Technology Services Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
238.	Motherson Technology Services USA Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
239.	Motherson Technology Services GmbH	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
240.	Motherson Technology Services Kabushiki Kaisha, Japan	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
241.	Motherson Technology Service SG Pte. Ltd., Singapore	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
242.	Samvardhana Motherson Health Solutions Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
243.	SMI Consulting Technologies Inc.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
244.	Motherson Technology Service Mid East FZ-LLC (UAE)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
245.	Motherson Technology Services United Kingdom Limited, U.K.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
246.	Motherson Technology Services Spain S.L.U.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
247.	Motherson Air Travel Agencies Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
248.	Samvardhana Motherson Hamakoryeox Engineered Logistics Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
249.	CTM Taps Private Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
250.	Aero Treatments Private Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
251.	Motherson Automotive Giken Industries Corp Ltd., Japan	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
252.	Zhaoguo SMP Automotive Components Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
253.	Youngshin Motherson Auto Tech Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
254.	Saddles International Automotive and Aviation Interiors Private Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
255.	CEFA Poland s.p.z o.o.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
256.	Motherson Yachiyo Automotive Systems Co. Ltd. (formerly Yachiyo Industry Co., Ltd.) Japan	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
257.	Motherson Yachiyo Automotive Tech Products of America, Inc. (formerly Yachiyo of America Inc.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
258.	Yachiyo of Ontario Manufacturing, Inc.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
259.	Yachiyo Mexico Manufacturing S.A. de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
260.	Yachiyo Germany GmbH	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
261.	Sam Yachiyo Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
262.	PT. Yachiyo Trimetra Indonesia	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
263.	Motherson Yachiyo Zhongshan Automotive Module Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (formerly Yachiyo Zhongshan Manufacturing Co., Ltd.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
264.	Motherson Yachiyo Wuhan Automotive Module Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (formerly Yachiyo Wuhan Manufacturing Co., Ltd.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
265.	Yachiyo Do Brasil Industria E Comercio De Pecas Ltda.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
266.	Motherson Yachiyo US Automotive Systems, Inc. (formerly US Yachiyo, Inc.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
267.	Motherson Yachiyo Automotive Tech Manufacturing of America, LLC (formerly Yachiyo Manufacturing of America, LLC)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
268.	Motherson Yachiyo AY Manufacturing Ltd., USA (formerly AY Manufacturing Ltd.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
269.	Motherson Lumen Systems South Africa (Pty) Ltd. (South Africa) (formerly Lumen Special Cables (Pty) Ltd.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
270.	Inlic Private Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
271.	SMGCL Co. Ltd., Japan (Incorporated on February 3, 2025 as subsidiary of SAHN B.V. – 51%)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
272.	Atsumtec Co., Ltd., Japan (acquired on March 26, 2025 by Motherson Global Investments B.V.) ("Atsumtec")	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
273.	ADA Technologies Inc., USA (subsidiary through Atsumtec)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
274.	Atsumtec De Mexico S.A. De C.V. (subsidiary through Atsumtec)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
275.	PT. Atsumtec Indonesia (subsidiary through Atsumtec)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
276.	Green Charge Co., Ltd., Japan (subsidiary through Atsumtec)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
277.	Atsumtec (Thailand) Co., Ltd. (subsidiary through Atsumtec)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
278.	Atsumtec & Hayashi (Thailand) Co., Ltd. (subsidiary through Atsumtec)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
279.	Atsumtec Vietnam Co., Ltd. (subsidiary through Atsumtec)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
280.	Atsumtec Auto Parts (Foshan) Co., Ltd., China (subsidiary through Atsumtec)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
281.	Atsumtec Import and Export Trading (Foshan) Co., Ltd., China (subsidiary through Atsumtec)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
282.	Atsumtec (HK) Co., Ltd., Hong Kong (subsidiary through Atsumtec)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company

Other related parties:

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

Sl. No.	Name of the Company
1.	Motherson Sumi Wiring India Limited
2.	Hubei Zhongao PKC Automotive Wiring Company Ltd
3.	AES (India) Engineering Limited
4.	Kuangshun Industrial Motherson Pvt. Ltd.
5.	Higly Marelli Motherson Thermal Solutions Private Limited (formerly Calsonic Kansei Motherson Auto Products Pvt. Ltd.)
6.	Ningbo SMR Huaxiang Automotive Mirrors Co. Ltd.
7.	Changqing SMR Huaxiang Automotive Products Ltd.
8.	Eurostars SMP Automotive Interior Slovakia s.r.o.
9.	Tianjin SMR Huaxiang Automotive Parts Co., Ltd.
10.	Nanchang JMCES SMR Huaxiang Mirror Co. Ltd.
11.	CTM India Limited
12.	Anest Iwata Motherson Private Limited (through SMIS)
13.	Spheron, Motherson Thermal Systems Limited (formerly Volvo Motherson Thermal Commercial Vehicles India Limited)
14.	Mafuu Technologies India Limited
15.	Frigel Intelligent Cooling Systems India Private Limited
16.	Nissun Advanced Coating India Co. Private Limited (through SMIS)
17.	Motherson Bergstrom HVAC Solutions Private Limited
18.	Marelli Motherson Automotive Lighting India Private Ltd.
19.	Marelli Motherson Auto Suspension Parts Pvt. Ltd.
20.	Wuxi SMR Huaxiang Automotive Component Company Limited

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

Sl. No.	Name of the Company
1.	Motherson Engineering Research and Integrated Technologies Limited

2.	A Base Concepts Design Pty Limited
3.	ATAM Mauritius Private Limited
4.	SCCL Infra Projects Limited, Cyprus
5.	SCCL Global Project (PZ)
6.	Spirited Auto Cars (I) Limited
7.	Motherson Auto Limited
8.	Motherson Lease Solution Limited
9.	Renu Farms Private Limited
10.	Systematic Consom Limited
11.	Moon Meadows Private Limited
12.	Shri Sehgal Trustee Company Private Limited
13.	Sudro Motor & Workshop Private Limited
14.	Southcity Motors Private Limited
15.	Field Motor Private Limited
16.	Advanced Technologies and Auto Resources Pte. Ltd.
17.	Edel Global Pte. Limited
18.	Motherson Innovative Technologies and Research
19.	Raatha Ram Holdings Pte Ltd
20.	RSR Holdings (M) Pvt. Ltd
21.	JB Development Inc.
22.	Nivana Funds GmbH
23.	FDO Holidays Private Limited
24.	Motherson Spirited Auto Relays India Limited
25.	Primo Auto Cars Limited
26.	Spirited Motor Vehicles Limited
27.	Adventure Auto Car India Limited
28.	Bima Leap Insurance Broker Limited
29.	Adventure Automotives Limited
30.	Spirited Carcare Works Limited
31.	Solo Tech Motherson Solar Energy India Private Limited
32.	REE Automation Ltd.
33.	Soix Groos System Limited, Dubai
34.	SOX GROWN MATERIAL FOODS TRADING L.L.C.
35.	BOH Pte. Ltd.
36.	J.B.J Australia Pty Ltd
37.	BOH LLC
38.	Fullmind (Tutor.com Inc)
39.	Vermont Financial Limited
40.	Novel S.A.
41.	JBK Growth Trust
42.	Astral Life Trust
43.	Swarn Lata Motherson Dheeru Swarath Trust
44.	Swarnlata Motherson Trust
45.	Sarvathana Employees Welfare Trust
46.	Sehgal Family Trust
47.	Renu Sehgal Trust

Motherson Machinery and Automations Limited  
Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026  
CIN - U74899MH2004PLC428253  
All amounts are in ₹ thousand unless otherwise stated

II. Details of transactions, in the ordinary course of business at commercial terms, and balances with related parties as mentioned in 38 (t) above:

(a) Transactions with related parties

	March 31,2026	March 31, 2025
<b>Holding Company</b>		
Sales	5,717.80	3,562.44
<b>Other related parties</b>		
Sales	8,161.54	12,412.22
Logistics Service	634.72	439.41
Software Expenses	237.74	198.74
Travelling expense	228.56	268.00
Professional Charges / Rent	401.51	341.69
Reimbursement paid	-	5.00
Insurance Expenses	10.00	-

(b) Outstanding balances arising from sales / purchases of goods and services

	March 31,2026	March 31, 2025
1 Sales	4,819.11	2,581.87
2 Purchases of goods and services	216.48	138.55



Motherson Machinery and Automations Limited  
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**28 Segment Information (Cont.):**

	Trading		Service income		Unallocated		Total
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Addition to PPE in Segment during year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation included in Segment Expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**A. Information about geographical areas:**

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

**Particulars**

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
i) Revenue from external customers		
Within India	85,975.54	67,159.22
Outside India	533.31	958.56
	<b>86,508.85</b>	<b>68,117.77</b>

**ii) Segment Assets**

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

**Particulars**

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Within India	-	153.99
Outside India	-	-
	-	<b>153.99</b>

**Motherson Machinery and Automations Limited**  
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**29 Leases**

The company has opted not to apply the requirement of paragraph 22-49 laid down in IndAS -116 "Leases" since the lease of underlying asset is of short term period and recognise the lease payments as an expense in the same year in which it is incurred. Details are as follows

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Lease payments recognised in the Statement of profit and loss	352.69	320.69
	<b>352.69</b>	<b>320.69</b>
<b>Minimum lease payments:</b>		
Not later than 1 year	352.69	314.82
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	-

**30 Contingent liabilities**

**Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
a) Sales tax matters *	105.88	105.88

\* Against which bank deposit of INR 221,312 is under lien with sales tax department

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

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

**Key financial ratios**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	% Change	Reason
(a) Current ratio	3.15	4.49	-30%	Accounts payable to suppliers increased
(b) Debt equity ratio	-	-	0%	
(c) Debt service coverage ratio	-	-	0%	
(d) Return on equity (ROE)	29%	30%	-2%	
(e) Inventory turnover	4	5	-19%	PII recorded a rise of ₹95 lakhs during the period
(f) Trade receivable turnover	7	6	8%	
(g) Trade payable turnover	5	8	-36%	Customer-driven cash generation
(h) Net capital turnover	2	2	-10%	
(i) Net profit	16%	14%	9%	
(j) Return on capital employed	34%	35%	-2%	
(k) Return on investments	NA	NA	NA	

**The ratios have been computed as below:**

<b>Current Ratios</b> (Current Assets / Current Liabilities)	Current Assets Current Liabilities	Total current assets as per financials Total current liabilities as per financials
<b>Debt- Equity Ratio</b>	Debt	Total Debt (Long term borrowing, current maturities of long term borrowing and short term borrowing including Ind AS 116 liabilities)
[(Long term borrowing including current maturities + short term borrowing) / Share holder's equity]	Share holder's equity	Equity attributable to equity share holder
<b>Debt Service Coverage ratio</b>	Earnings available to Debt service	Net Profit after taxes + Non-Cash operating expenses (including depreciation and amortization)+interest expenses +other adjustments like loss on sale of fixed assets
Earnings available fo Debt service / Debt Service	Debt Service	Current maturities of long term borrowing, interest expense (except Ind AS 116 finance cost) and lease payment
<b>Return on Equity ratio</b> (Net Profits after taxes / Average Shareholder's Equity)	PAT Share holder's equity	PAT as per financials Equity attributable to equity share holder
<b>Inventory Turnover ratio</b> (Cost of goods sold / Average inventories )	COGS Average inventories	Cost of material consumed, Change in Inventory, Purchase of traded goods Average of opening and closing inventories as per financials
<b>Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio</b>	Revenue from contract with customers	Revenue from contract with customers
(Revenue from contract with customers / Average trade receivables)	Trade Receivables	Average Trade Receivables as per financials (Net of Provisions, ECL)
<b>Trade Payable Turnover Ratio</b> (Net Credit Purchases / Average trade payable )	Net Credit Purchases Average Trade Payable	Purchase of Raw material & Stock-in- Trade (Excluding spares & Consumables) Average Trade Payable as per financials

**Motherson Machinery and Automations Limited**  
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<b>Net Capital Turnover Ratio</b>	Revenue from contract with customers	Revenue from contract with customers
(Revenue from contract with customers / Average working capital)	Average Working Capital	Average of Opening and closing [Current Assets less current liabilities (except current maturity of long term borrowings)]
<b>Net Profit ratio</b> (Profit / (loss) for the period / Revenue from operations)	PAT Revenue from Operations	PAT as per financials Total revenue from operations
<b>Return on Capital Employed</b> (Earnings before interest and taxes / Average capital employed)	EBIT Average Working Capital	EBIT as per financials Tangible net worth, Total Debt and Deferred Tax Liability
Note: In case companies have Investment or ICD given to Group Companies, then need also to provide ROCE excluding assets does not form part of business of entity (i.e ICDs and Investments and their related incomes)		
<b>Return on Investment</b>	Return on Investment	Dividend Income, Interest Income and Fair Value Gain (loss)
(Return on Investment / Investment)	Investment	As per Balance Sheet
Note: ROI Ratio is applicable to entities having Investments		

- 32** During the year, after the approval from the regulatory authority effective from 3rd July 2024, the Registered Office of the Company was shifted from the State of Delhi to the State of Maharashtra and new address is Unit -705, C-Wing, G Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai-400051. Accordingly, Corporate Identification Number (CIN) of the Company was also changed to U74899MH2004PLC428253.
- 33** During the year Main Object clause 3(a) of Memorandum of Association of the Company was altered by adding following new sub-clause no. 3 after existino sub-clause number 2 in clause 3(a)  
 " To hold and/or make investment(s) as nominee shareholder in the equity share capital of the Companies incorporated and/or existing under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, including any statutory modification(s) or reenactment(s) thereto for the time being in force, for and on behalf of holding Company"
- 34** The Board in its meeting held on February 7, 2025 approved a Scheme of Arrangement under the provisions of section 230 to 232 and other applicable provisions of Companies Act, 2013 and Rules made thereunder including Companies (Compromise, Arrangements & Amalgamations Rules ,2016), between Samvardhana Motherson Auto Systems Private Limited, Motherson Machinery & Automations Limited, Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Limited and Samvardhana Motherson International Limited and their respective shareholders.
- However, necessary adjustments in the books shall be made after the approval from the regulatory authority which is awaited.
- 35** Previous years figures have been re-grouped/re-classified wherever considered necessary for the purpose of comparison.
- 36 Subsequent events**  
 There are no subsequent events impacting the financial statements.

**37 Additional regulatory information**

**(i) Details of benami property held**

No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) (formerly the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)) and Rules made thereunder.

**(ii) Borrowing secured against current assets**

The Company not availed any loans or facilities from banks and financial institutions.

**(iii) Wilful defaulter**

The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

**(iv) Relationship with struck off companies**

The Company has no transactions with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956.

**(v) Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements**

The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

**(vi) Undisclosed Income**

There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

**(vii) Details of crypto currency or virtual currency**

The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

**(viii) Valuation of PP&E, intangible asset and investment property**

The Company did not have any investment property during the year. The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.

The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Group does not have any CICs, which are part of the Group.

**(x) Compliance with number of layers of companies**

The Company has not made any investments and hence compliance with respect to number of layers prescribed under section 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Restriction of number of layers) Rules, 2017 is not applicable.

**(xi) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium**

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

(i) 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

(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

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

(i) 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

(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries."

**(xii) Registration of charges or satisfaction with RoC**

There are no charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

**(xiii) Utilisation of borrowings taken from banks and financial institutions for specific purpose**

The Company has not availed any loans from financial institutions or banks during the year.

**(xiv) Loans or advances to specified persons**

The Company has not granted any loans or advances to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013), either severally or jointly with any other person.

For Mangla Associates  
Chartered Accountants

ICAI Registration No. 006796C

FRN: 006796C

A.P. Mangla

Partner

M. No. 080173

UDIN -

26680173KVPDWX9238

Place : Noida

Date : 27th April, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Shailesh Prabhakar Prabhune

Director

DIN- 06897180

Parthasarathy Srinivasan

Director

DIN- 01039931