



Motherson Manufacturing Services Limited

**Standalone Financial Statements
2025-26**

Motherson Manufacturing Services Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026
CIN : U41001MH2025PLC455236

(All amounts in INR Million unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2026
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	3	2.71
Right of use assets	4	5.31
Intangible assets	5	103.02
Financial assets		
i. Other financial assets	6	1.71
Total non-current assets		112.75
Current assets		
Financial assets		
i. Trade receivables	8	336.75
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	9	15.35
Other current assets	7	25.46
Total current assets		377.56
Total assets		490.31
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Equity share capital	10	0.50
Other equity		
Reserves and surplus	11	(111.01)
Total equity		(110.51)
Liabilities		
Non current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
i. Borrowings	12	65.00
ii. Lease Liabilities	13	3.77
Provisions		
Employee benefit obligations	16	12.40
Total non-current liabilities		81.17
Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
i. Lease Liabilities	13	0.87
ii. Trade payables		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	14	6.04
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		392.10
iii. Other financial liabilities	15	112.53
Provisions		
Employee benefit obligations	16	0.81
Other current liabilities	17	7.30
Total current liabilities		519.65
Total liabilities		600.82
Total equity and liabilities		490.31
Summary of material accounting policies	2	

The above statement balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes
As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 301003E/E300005

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Motherson Manufacturing Services Limited

per Nikhil Gupta
Partner
Membership No: 517577
Place: Noida
Date: 05 May 2026

Pankaj Mittal
Director
DIN: 00194931
Place: Noida
Date: 05 May 2026

Rajat Jain
Director
DIN:00658228
Place: Noida
Date: 05 May 2026

(All amounts in INR Million unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the period ended March 31, 2026
Continuing Operations:		
Revenue		
Revenue from contract with customers	18	431.88
Total revenue from operations		431.88
Total income		431.88
Expenses		
Purchase of traded goods		422.37
Employee benefits expense	19	42.50
Depreciation and amortisation expense	20	13.06
Finance costs	21	1.25
Other expenses	22	65.99
Total expenses		545.17
Loss before tax		(113.29)
Tax expenses		
	23	
-Current tax		-
-Deferred tax expenses		-
Total tax expense		-
Loss for the year		(113.29)
Total other comprehensive income		
Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent period		
Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligations		2.28
Deferred tax on remeasurements of post employment benefit obligations		-
Other comprehensive income		2.28
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of taxes		(111.01)
Earnings per share		
	24	
Nominal value per share: INR 10/- (Previous year : INR 10/-)		
Basic		(2,265.80)
Diluted		(2,265.80)

Summary of material accounting policies

2

The above statement of profit and loss should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes
As per our report of even date

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Chartered Accountants
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(All amounts in INR Million unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the period ended As at March 31, 2026
A. Cash flow from operating activities:	
Loss before tax	(113.29)
Adjustments to reconcile loss before tax to net cash flow:	
Depreciation and amortisation expense	13.06
Provision for employee benefits	-
Finance costs	1.25
Unrealised foreign exchange loss /gain (net)	1.48
Operating profit before working capital changes	(97.50)
Change in working capital:	
Increase in trade payables	396.66
Increase in other current liabilities	7.30
Increase in other financial liabilities	9.76
Increase in employee benefit obligations	15.50
(Increase) in trade receivables	(336.75)
(Increase) in other financial assets	(1.71)
(Increase) in other receivables	(25.46)
Cash generated from operations	65.30
Income taxes paid (net of refund)	-
Net cash flow from operating activities	(32.20)
B. Cash flow from investing activities:	
Payments for purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(17.39)
Net cash used in investing activities	(17.39)
C. Cash flow from financing activities:	
Proceeds from issues of shares	0.50
Interest paid	(0.20)
Proceeds from long term borrowings	65.00
Payment of Lease Liabilities	(0.36)
Net cash flow from financing activities	64.94
D Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	15.35
E Net cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	-
F Cash and cash equivalents as at period end (Refer note 9)	15.35

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of the following (Note 9)

Balances with banks	15.35
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Change in liability arising from financing activity

Particulars	Cash flows	Non Cash Transactions	Expense	As at March 31, 2026
Lease Liabilities	(0.36)	4.92	0.07	4.64
Intetest Expense	(0.20)	-	1.18	0.98
Long term Borrowing	65.00	-	-	65.00

Note: The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard-7 "Statement of Cash Flow"

Summary of material accounting policies (Note 2)

The above cash flow statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes
As per our report of even date

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
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Motherson Manufacturing Services Limited
Statement of changes in equity as at March 31, 2026
CIN : U41001MH2025PLC455236

(All amounts in INR Million unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital			
Particulars		As at March 31, 2026	
		No of shares	Amount
Issue of equity share capital	13	50,000	0.50
Closing Balance		50,000	0.50
B. Other equity			
Particulars		Reserves and surplus	
		Retained earnings	
Loss for the period	12		(113.29)
Add: Other comprehensive income	12		2.28
Total comprehensive income for the period			(111.01)
Balance as at March 31, 2026			(111.01)
Summary of material accounting policies	2		

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes
As per our report of even date

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 301003E/E300005

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1 Company Overview

Motherson Manufacturing Services Limited (the Company) was incorporated as Limited Company on August 26, 2025 vide CIN : U41001MH2025PLC455236 having its registered office at 705 C WING PLOT NO-C-66, BANDRA KURLA COMPLEX, Bandra(East), Mumbai, Mumbai- 400051, Maharashtra.

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of trading and marketing of components, materials, EPC, MEP, HSE, electronic device products, other electronic products and services related thereto. The Company has started operations during the year and is in process of expanding its activities in aforesaid products and services.

The financial statements were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of directors on May 05, 2026

2 Summary of Material accounting policies

2.01 Basis of preparation

- (a) The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the financial statement.
- (b) These financial statements are the first financial statements of the Company prepared for the period from August 26, 2025 to March 31, 2026 herein after referred as "period".
- (c) 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 amounts.
 - Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer note 2.15) below for accounting policy regarding financial instruments)
- (d) All amounts have been stated in INR Million (INR 000,000), unless otherwise stated.

2.02 Current versus non-current classification

The Company segregates assets and liabilities into current and non-current categories for presentation in the balance sheet after considering its normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Ind AS 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements". For this purpose, current assets and liabilities include the current portion of non-current assets and liabilities respectively. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always classified as non-current.

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

2.03 Foreign currencies

- (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 in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

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

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

In determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which the Company initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the Company determines the transaction date for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

2.04 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

In preparation of these financial statements, the management makes estimates, judgements and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Actual results may differ from estimates. any change in the estimates is accounted for in the year of change in estimates.

Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits) (refer Note 2.09)

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and the present value of the gratuity obligation 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.

2.05 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

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

Revenue from sale of goods

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

Taxes collected on behalf of the government are excluded from revenue. Revenue is recognised to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably. The Company collects Goods and Service Tax (GST) on behalf of the government and, therefore, these are not economic benefits flowing to the Company. Hence, they are excluded from revenue.

Variable consideration

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Contracts for the sale of goods provide customers with a customary right of return in case of defects, quality issues etc. The rights of return give rise to variable consideration.

Contract Balances

Trade Receivables

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

Contract Assets

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

Contract Liabilities

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

Impairment

An impairment is recognised to the extent that the carrying amount of receivable or asset relating to contracts with customers (a) the remaining amount of consideration that the Company expects to receive in exchange for the goods or services to which such asset relates; less (b) the costs that relate directly to providing those goods or services and that have not been recognised as expenses.

2.06 Other Income

Interest

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

2.07 Inventories:

Traded goods are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value on specific identification basis. Cost includes all in bringing the goods to the point of sale, including freight and other levies, transit insurance and receiving charges.

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.

2.08 Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Assets

a) Property, Plant & Equipment

Property, Plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Capital work in progress are stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items and the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met.

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

Depreciation method and useful lives

Depreciation methods, useful life, residual values are reviewed periodically. Useful life of the assets as adopted by the Company is as per Schedule II. The same has been tabulated below:

Office equipments	5 Years
Computers	3 Years

Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013, requires systematic allocation of the depreciable amount on an asset over its useful life. The depreciable amount of an asset is the cost of the asset or other amount substituted for cost less its residual value. The Company has adopted useful life for various categories of assets as specified in Part C of Schedule II of the Act. Part C of Schedule II also specifies that the residual value should be taken at not more than 5 % of the cost of the Asset. Depreciation is recognised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of assets.

b) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

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

Amortisation

The amortisation methods, the usual useful lives and the residual values of intangible assets are checked annually. An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use on disposal. Any gain or loss arising upon derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised. The use life of the Intangible assets are as follows:

Softwares	2-3 Years
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Retirement/Disposal:

An item of property, plant and equipment and intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment and intangible asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and intangible asset and is recognised in the Statement of profit or loss. Further in cases where the depreciation on the assets have been fully written off, the residual value of 5% or the value continued in the books are carried forward without applying further depreciation on the same.

Depreciation on Addition/Disposal of an asset:

In case of Addition/sale of asset including assets discarded, demolished or destroyed during the financial year, the depreciation on such asset shall be calculated on a pro rata basis from the date of such addition or as the case maybe upto the date such asset has been sold, discarded, demolished or destroyed.

2.09 Retirement and Other employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund and national pension scheme are defined contribution schemes. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund and national pension scheme. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund and national pension scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

The Company operates one defined benefit plan for its employees, viz., gratuity. Gratuity liability is a defined benefit obligation and is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation on projected unit credit (PUC) method made at the end of each financial year. Actuarial valuation of gratuity liability is being carried out by an independent actuary.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. The Company presents the entire leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date.

2.10 Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

2.11 Leases

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

As a lessee

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

Right-of-use assets

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

Vehicle - 3 -5 Years

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies note 2.14, Impairment of non-financial assets.

Lease liabilities

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

Lease liabilities and Right-of-use assets have been presented as a separate line in the balance sheet. Lease payments have been classified as cash used in financing activities.

2.11 Leases (continued)

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

2.12 Earnings per Share

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

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

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the Company and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effect of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.13 Taxes

Tax expense comprises of current tax expense and deferred tax

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet approach on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

2.14 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.

2.14 Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

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 unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation reserve.

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.

2.15 Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115. Refer to the accounting policies in note 2.05 Revenue from contracts with customers.

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

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

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 recognised 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.

2.15 Financial instruments (continued)

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.

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:

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

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

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
- b. Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI
- c. Lease receivables under Ind AS 116
- d. Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115
- e. Loan commitments which are not measured as at FVTPL
- f. Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL

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

- Trade receivables or contract revenue 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.

2.15 Financial instruments (continued)

Subsequent measurement

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

- financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss
- financial liabilities at amortised cost

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 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.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost (loans and borrowings)

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. For more information, refer note 12

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.

2.15 Financial instruments (continued)

Original Classification	Revised Classification	Accounting Treatment
Amortised cost	FVTPL	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortized cost and fair value is recognised in P&L.
FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. EIR is calculated based on the new gross carrying amount.
Amortised cost	FVTOCI	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in OCI. No change in EIR due to reclassification.
FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new amortised cost carrying amount. However, cumulative gain or loss in OCI is adjusted against fair value. Consequently, the asset is measured as if it had always been measured at amortised cost.
FVTPL	FVTOCI	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new carrying amount. No other adjustment is required.
FVTOCI	FVTPL	FVTPL assets continue to be measured at fair value. Cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified to P&L at the reclassification date.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

2.16 Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

External values 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.

2.17 Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting to the chief operating decision maker "CODM". 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 review the operation of the company as a whole.

2.18 Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

(a) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

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

(b) Contingent Liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future event not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence and other required disclosures in notes to the financial statements, unless the possibility of any outflow in settlement is remote.

2.19 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes 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.

2.20 Events after the reporting period

If the Company receives information after the reporting period, but prior to the date of approved for issue, about conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, it will assess whether the information affects the amounts that it recognises in its financial statements. The Company will adjust the amounts recognised in its financial statements to reflect any adjusting events after the reporting period and update the disclosures that relate to those conditions in light of the new information. For non-adjusting events after the reporting period, the Company will not change the amounts recognised in its financial statements but will disclose the nature of the non-adjusting event and an estimate of its financial effect, or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made, if applicable.

Motherson Manufacturing Services Limited
Notes forming part of financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2026
CIN : U41001MH2025PLC455236

3. Property, Plant and Equipment

(All amounts in INR Million unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Office equipments	Computers	Total
Gross carrying amount			
Additions during the period (refer note 37)	0.01	2.75	2.76
Disposals / capitalisation	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	0.01	2.75	2.76
Accumulated depreciation			
Depreciation charge during the period	-	0.05	0.05
Disposals	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	-	0.05	0.05
Net carrying amount			
As at March 31, 2026	0.01	2.70	2.71

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4. Right of Use Assets

(All amounts in INR Million unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Vehicles	Total
Gross Carrying Amount		
Additions during the period	5.62	5.62
Disposals / Adjustments	(0.14)	(0.14)
As at March 31, 2026	5.48	5.48
Accumulated Amortization		
Amortization charged during the period	0.31	0.31
Disposals / Adjustments - Amortization	(0.14)	(0.14)
As at March 31, 2026	0.17	0.17
Net carrying amount		
As at March 31, 2026	5.31	5.31

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Motherson Manufacturing Services Limited**Notes forming part of financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2026****CIN : U41001MH2025PLC455236**

(All amounts in INR Million unless otherwise stated)

5 Intangible assets

Particulars	Software	Total
Gross carrying amount		
Additions during the period (refer note 37)	115.72	115.72
Disposals	-	-
As at 31 March, 2026	115.72	115.72
Accumulated Amortisation		
Charge during the period	12.70	12.70
As at 31 March, 2026	12.70	12.70
Net carrying amount		
As at March 31, 2026	103.02	103.02

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6 Other financial assets	As at March 31, 2026	
	Current	Non-current
Particulars		
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposits	-	1.71
Total	-	1.71

7 Other assets	As at March 31, 2026	
	Current	Non-current
Particulars		
Unsecured, considered good		
Advances recoverable	0.23	-
Prepaid expenses	0.47	-
Balances with government authorities	24.24	-
Advance to suppliers	0.52	-
Total	25.46	-

8 Trade receivables	As at March 31, 2026	
	Unsecured, considered good	
- from related parties (refer note 25)		0.02
- others		336.73
		336.75
Allowances for bad and doubtful debt		-
Total		336.75

Trade receivables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	248.13	88.62	-	-	-	-	336.75
Undisputed trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	248.13	88.62	-	-	-	-	336.75

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Motherson Manufacturing Services Limited

Notes forming part of financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2026

CIN : U41001MH2025PLC455236

(All amounts in INR Million unless otherwise stated)

9 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026
Balances with banks	
- on current accounts	15.35
Total	15.35

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10 Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026
Authorised share capital:	
120,00,000 Equity shares of INR 10 each	120.00
Issued, subscribed and paid up:	
50,000 Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid up	0.50

a. Movement in issued share capital

Equity shares issued of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid up	Numbers	Amount
Issued during the period	50,000	0.50
As at March 31, 2026	50,000	0.50

b. Movement in authorized share capital

Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	Numbers	Amount
Issued during the year	12,000,000	120.00
As at March 31, 2026	12,000,000	120.00

c. Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

Equity Shares:

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of INR 10 per share. Holders of 50,000 equity shares have one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend, if proposed by the Board of Directors, is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend.

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

d. Details of shares held by holding company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	
	No. of shares	% holding in the equity shares
Equity shares:		
Samvardhana Motherson International Limited ("SAMIL")*	50,000	100.00%

*including shares held by nominees

e. Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the shares held by promoter

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	
	No. of shares	% holding in the equity shares
Equity shares:		
Samvardhana Motherson International Limited ("SAMIL")*	50,000	100.00%
	50,000	100.00%

*including shares held by nominees

f. Details of share holding of promoters

Particulars	No of shares at the beginning of the period	Change during the year	No of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares
Samvardhana Motherson International Limited ("SAMIL")*	-	50,000	50,000	100.00%
	-	50,000	50,000	100.00%

g. 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.

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11 Other equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026
Reserves and Surplus	
Retained earnings	(111.01)
Total reserves and surplus	(111.01)

Retained earnings	As at March 31, 2026
Loss for the period	(113.29)
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	2.28
Closing balance	(111.01)

Securities premium

Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2013.

Retained earnings

Retained earnings are the profits/(loss) that the Company has earned/incurred till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. Retained earnings include remeasurement loss/(gain) on defined plans, net of taxes that will not be reclassified to statement of Profit and Loss.

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12 Non-current borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	
		Non Current Portion
Unsecured		
Loans and advances from related parties (refer note 25)		65.00
Total		65.00

Nature of security	Terms of Repayment
Loans and advances from related parties	Loan 1- INR 40 Millions from SMR Automotive Systems India Limited repayable after 3 years of tenor from availment, carrying interest @8.25%p.a.
	Loan 2- INR 25 Millions from Samvardhana Motherson International Limited repayable after 3 years of tenor from availment, carrying interest @8.25%p.a.

13 Lease Liabilities

Particulars	Non Current Portion	Current Maturities
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
Lease Liabilities	3.77	0.87
Total	3.77	0.87

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Motherson Manufacturing Services Limited
Notes forming part of financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2026
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(All amounts in INR Million unless otherwise stated)

14 Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2026
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 32)	6.04
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small	392.10
Total	398.14
	As at March 31, 2026
Trade Payable to related parties	41.41
Trade Payable to other than related aprties	356.73
Total	398.14

Trade payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2026:

Undisputed	Trade payables dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	Trade payables dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
Current but not due	5.74	191.33
Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment		
Less than 1 year	0.30	200.77
1-2 years	-	-
2-3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Total	6.04	392.10

During the period ended March 31, 2026, trade payable are not interest bearing and are nomally served on due terms.

15 Other financial liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026
Current	
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	0.98
Accrued employee liabilities	8.81
Security deposits received	0.95
Payable against capital goods	101.79
Total	112.53

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16 Employee benefit obligations

	As at March 31, 2026	
	Non-current	Current
Gratuity	6.56	0.10
Leave Encashment	5.84	0.71
Total	12.40	0.81

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

A. Defined contribution plan

The Company makes contribution to Provident Fund and National Pension scheme for qualifying employees. Under the Schemes, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The Company recognised the following expenditure 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 schemes.

Amount recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss is as follows (refer note 19)

	As at March 31, 2026
Provident Fund	2.74
National Pension Scheme	0.42
	3.16

B. Defined benefit plan

Gratuity

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan in India, governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The plan entitles an employee, who has rendered at least five years of continuous service, to gratuity at the rate of fifteen days wages for every completed year of service or part thereof in excess of six months, based on the rate of wages last drawn by the employee concerned. The gratuity plan is unfunded.

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

	As at March 31, 2026
(i) Obligations at period beginning	-
Acquisitions credit (refer note 37)	5.35
Transfer in	2.70
Service cost	0.79
Interest cost	0.09
Amount recognised in profit or loss	6.23
Remeasurements	
Actuarial (gain) from change in demographic experience	(1.95)
Actuarial (gain) from change in financial assumption	(0.34)
Amount recognised in other comprehensive income	(2.28)
Less: Benefit payouts	
Obligations at period end	3.95

(ii) Assets and Liabilities recognized in the Balance Sheet

	For the year ended
	As at March 31, 2026
Present Value of the defined benefit obligations	3.95
Fair value of the plan assets	-
Amount recognized as Liability	3.95

(iii) Defined benefit obligations cost for the year:

	For the year ended
	As at March 31, 2026
Service Cost - Current	0.79
Interest Cost (Net)	0.09
Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss	0.88
Actuarial (gain)/ loss	(2.28)
Amount recognised in statement of other comprehensive income	(2.28)
Net defined benefit obligations cost	(1.40)

(iv) Actuarial assumptions:

	For the year ended
	As at March 31, 2026
Discount Rate per annum	7.1%
Future salary increases	8.0%
Withdrawal rate	Upto 30 years:- 3.00%
	From 31-44 :- 2.00%
	45 and above :- 1.00%

v) Sensitivity Analysis

The sensitivity of defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions (movement by 100 basis point) :

As at March 31, 2026	Change in		Present value of	
	Increase by (%)	Decrease by (%)	due to increase in %	due to decrease in %
Discount Rate per annum	0.50%	0.50%	(0.39)	0.42
Future salary increases	1.00%	1.00%	0.67	0.57

v) Sensitivity Analysis (continued)

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

vi) Risk exposure

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

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

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

(c) Demographic risk: This is the risk of variability of results due to unsystematic nature of decrements that include mortality, withdrawal, disability and retirement. The effect of these decrements on the defined benefit obligation is not straight forward and depends upon the combination of salary increase, discount rate and vesting criteria .

vii) Defined benefit liability and employer contributions

Expected benefit payments are as follows:

	Less than a year	Between 1-2 years	Between 2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
March 31, 2026 Defined benefit obligation (gratuity)	0.10	0.12	2.61	4.35	7.18

viii) Average duration

Weighted average duration of the plan (based on discounted cash flows using mortality, withdrawal rate and interest rate) is 12 years.

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Motherson Manufacturing Services Limited

Notes forming part of financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2026

CIN : U41001MH2025PLC455236

(All amounts in INR Million unless otherwise stated)

	<u>As at March 31, 2026</u>
17 Other current liabilities	
Statutory dues	5.89
Advances received from customers	1.41
Total	<u><u>7.30</u></u>

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18 Revenue from contract with customers	For the period ended As at March 31, 2026
Sales of products	
Finished goods	
Domestic Sales	431.86
Export Sales	0.02
Total revenue from contract with customers (refer note 28)	431.88
Timing of revenue recognition	
Goods transferred at a point in time	431.88
Total revenue from contracts with customers	431.88
Total revenue from contract with customers (refer note 28)	431.88
19 Employee benefits expenses	For the period ended As at March 31, 2026
Salary, wages & bonus	38.35
Contribution to provident & other fund (refer note 16)	3.16
Gratuity expense (refer note 16)	0.79
Staff welfare expenses	0.20
Total	42.50
20 Depreciation and amortisation expense	For the period ended As at March 31, 2026
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (refer note 3)	0.05
Amortisation on intangible assets (refer note 4)	12.70
Depreciation of Right-of-use assets (refer note 3)	0.31
Total	13.06
21 Finance costs	For the period ended As at March 31, 2026
Interest on loans from related parties	1.09
Interest on lease liabilities	0.07
Other finance costs	0.09
Total	1.25
22 Other expenses	For the period ended As at March 31, 2026
Electricity, water and fuel	0.14
Repairs & Maintenance - Other	1.11
Travelling and conveyance charges	0.69
Freight & forwarding	0.60
Legal & professional expenses (refer note (a) below)	48.60
Rental expenses (refer note 36)	3.83
Rates & taxes	1.25
Insurance	0.25
Computer and software expenses	5.97
Exchange fluctuation (net)*	1.48
Miscellaneous expenses	2.07
Total	65.99
(a) Payment to auditors:	For the period ended As at March 31, 2026
As Auditor:	
Audit fees	1.50
Total	1.50

23 Income tax	For the year ended As at March 31, 2026
(a) Income tax expense	
through Statement of Profit and Loss	
Current tax	
Current income tax charged	-
Adjustments for current tax of prior years	-
Total current tax expense	-
Deferred Tax	
Decrease/ (increase) in deferred tax assets (net)	-
(Decrease) / increase in deferred tax liabilities	-
Total deferred tax expense / (credit)	-
Income tax expense	-
through other comprehensive income	
Decrease/ (increase) in deferred tax assets (net)	-
Total deferred tax expense / (credit)	-
 (b) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate	
	For the year ended As at March 31, 2026
Loss before tax	(113.29)
Tax at India's tax rate of 25.17%	
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:	-
Income tax expense	-
 (c) Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following	
Deferred tax assets (Recognised to the extent of deferred tax liabilities)	
Business carry forward losses	2.55
Lease Liabilities	1.17
Employee benefit expanses	0.20
Total deferred tax assets	3.92
Deferred tax liabilities	
Property plant and equipment	(3.92)
Right of use of assets	(1.3)
Total deferred tax Liability	(3.92)
Net Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	-
Note: Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent of Deferred tax liabilities in accordance with Ind AS 12- Income Taxes, management has assessed that it is not probable that reasonable future taxable profits will be available to support recognition of deferred tax assets on remaining unabsorbed losses INR 28.43 million.	
 24 Earnings per share	
	As at March 31, 2026
a) Basic	
Loss after tax available for equity shareholders	(113.29)
Weighted average number of equity shares of INR 10 each	50,000
Basic earnings (in INR) per share of INR 10 each.	(2,265.80)
b) Diluted (refer note (i) below)	
Net profit after tax available for equity shareholders	(113.29)
Weighted average number of equity shares of INR 10 each	50,000
Diluted earnings (in INR) per share of INR 10 each.	(2,265.80)

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

25 Related Party Disclosures

I. Related party disclosures, as required by Ind AS 24, "Related Party Disclosures", are given below:

a. Entity with control over the Company

Samvardhana Motherson International Limited-SAMIL Holding Company

b. Is a member of the Key Management Personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity

Mr. Kunal Malani	Director
Mr. Pankaj Mittal	Director
Mr. Rajat Jain	Director
Mr. Pankaj Aggarwal	Chief Operating Officer
Mr. Mohan Goel	Chief Financial Officer (upto 15th March 2026)

c. The entity and the reporting entity are the members of same group

Fellow subsidiaries with whom transactions have taken during the period

Motherson Global Manufacturing Service- A Division of SAMIL
 Motherson Air Travel Agencies Limited
 Samvardhana Motherson Corp Management Shanghai Co.,Ltd
 SMP Automotive Technology Iberica S.L.
 SMP Automotive Systems Mexico S.A. de C.V.
 SMRC Automotive Modules France SAS
 Motherson Technology Service Limited
 Samvardhana Motherson Global Management Services (SMGMS)- A Division of SAMIL
 SMR Automotive systems USA

II. Related party transactions for the period

	<u>For the period ended</u> <u>As at March 31, 2026</u>
Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel	
Mr. Pankaj Aggarwal	4.44
Mr. Mohan Goel	1.01

II. Related Party Transactions for the period (continued)

	<u>For the period ended</u> <u>As at March 31, 2026</u>
Purchase of traded goods	
Motherson Global Manufacturing Service- A Division of SAMIL	2.02
Matsui Technologies India Ltd	0.06
Travelling and conveyance charges	
Motherson Air Travel Agencies Limited	0.39
Legal & professional expenses	
Samvardhana Motherson Corp Management Shanghai Co.,Ltd	7.33
SMP Automotive Technology Iberica S.L.	3.96
SMP Automotive Systems Mexico S.A. de C.V.	1.99
SMRC Automotive Modules France SAS	7.56
Motherson Technology Service Limited (former MIND)	9.35
Samvardhana Motherson Global Management Services (SMGMS)- A Division of SAMIL	0.00
SMR Automotive systems USA	4.30
Software and License Fees	
Motherson Technology Service Limited	5.96
Purchase of capital Goods	
Motherson Global Manufacturing Service- A Division of SAMIL	118.43

III. Amount outstanding as at the balance sheet date

	As at March 31, 2026
Financial assets - Trade receivables	
Samvardhana Motherson Global Management Services (SMGMS)- A Division of SAMIL	0.02
Non current borrowings	
Samvardhana Motherson International Limited	25.00
SMR Automotive Systems India ltd	40.00
Financial liabilities - Trade payables	
Samvardhana Motherson Global Management Services (SMGMS)- A Division of SAMIL	1.15
Samvardhana Motherson Corp Management Shanghai Co.,Ltd	6.59
SMP Automotive Technology Iberica S.L.	3.56
SMP Automotive Systems Mexico S.A. de C.V.	1.79
SMRC Automotive Modules France SAS	6.80
Motherson Technology Service Limited	16.62
Motherson Air Travel Agencies Ltd	0.41
Matsui Technologies India Ltd	0.07
SMR AUTOMOTIVE SYSTEMS USA INC	4.41
Other financial liabilities	
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	
Samvardhana Motherson International Limited	0.17
SMR Automotive Systems India ltd	0.81
Payable against capital goods	
Motherson Global Manufacturing Service- A Division of SAMIL (refer note 37)	101.79

Notes

1. The company has acquired certain assets and liabilities under an asset sale agreement from its holding company. (refer note 37 for details).
2. Transactions relating to sales and purchase of goods with related parties during the period are based on the arms length. All other transactions were made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates.

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26 Ratio Analysis and its elements

Key financial ratios along with the details for the current period are as follows:

	For the period ended March 31, 2026
Current Ratios (in times) (Current Assets / Current Liabilities)	0.73
Debt- Equity Ratio (in times) [[Long term borrowing including current maturities + short term borrowing) / Shareholders equity]	(0.59)
Debt Service Coverage ratio (in times) [(Earnings before interest, depreciation, dividend income, interest income, loss on sale of property, plant and equipment and exceptional items but after tax) / (Interest expense on short term and long term borrowings + scheduled principal repayment of long term borrowing during the year)]	(1.50)
Return on Equity ratio (in %) (Net Profit after taxes / Average Shareholder's Equity)	205.03%
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio (in times) (Revenue from contract with customers / Average trade receivables)	2.56
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio (in times) (Purchase of goods / Average trade payable)	2.12
Net Capital Turnover Ratio (in times) (Revenue from contract with customers / Average working capital excluding current maturities of long term debt)	(6.08)
Net Profit ratio (in %) (Profit / (loss) for the period / Revenue from contract with customers)	-26.23%
Return on Capital Employed (in %) (Earnings before interest expenses, dividend income, interest income and taxes / Average capital employed)	492.38%
Return on Investment (in %) (Dividend income / Investment (on which dividend income earned))	0.00%

Note: This is the first set of financial statements of the Company; hence, no comparative analysis or further explanation of the above ratios is possible.

Motherson Manufacturing Services Limited**Notes forming part of financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2026****CIN : U41001MH2025PLC455236**

(All amounts in INR Million unless otherwise stated)

27 Leases

The Company assesses each lease contract and if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration, the Company recognised right to use assets and lease liabilities for those lease contracts except for short-term. The Company has leases contracts for vehicles and offices space for the period. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' and 'lease of low-value assets' recognition exemptions for office space leases as the term of lease is less than 12 months.

As at March 31, 2026

Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss during the year
on account of short term and low value lease payments

3.83

The Carrying amounts of lease Liabilities and the movement during the year

Particulars	Vehicles
Gross Carrying Amount	
Additions during the period	4.92
Interest	0.07
As at March 31, 2026	4.99
Payments	
Payments made during the period	0.36
As at March 31, 2026	0.36
Net carrying amount	
As at March 31, 2026	4.64
Current	0.87
Non Current	3.76

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28 Segment Information:

Description of segments and principal activities

The Company is primarily in the business of Trading, Marketing, Sale of components, Materials, EPC, MEP, HSE, electronic device products, other electronic products and services related thereto. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting to the Chief Operating Decision Maker "CODM" of the Company. The CODM is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments . The Company has monthly review and forecasting procedure in place and CODM reviews the operations of the Company as a whole, hence there are no reportable segments as per Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments" .

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29 Fair value measurements
Financial instruments by category

	Note	Carrying Value	As at March 31, 2026		
			FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost
Financial assets					
Trade receivables	8	336.75	-	-	336.75
Cash and cash equivalents	9	15.35	-	-	15.35
Other financial assets	6	1.71	-	-	1.71
Total financial assets		353.81	-	-	353.81
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings	12	65.00	-	-	65.00
Trade payables	14	398.14	-	-	398.14
Other financial liabilities	15	112.53	-	-	112.53
Total financial liabilities		575.67	-	-	575.67

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30 (a) Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company is engaged in the business of trading of materials, marketing and sale of components, raw materials, EPC (Engineering, Procurement and Construction), MEP (Mechanical, Electrical and Plumbing), HSE (Health, Safety and Environment), electronic device products, other electronic products and related services.

The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

Below are the major risks which can impact the Company:

A Market risk:

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits and payable/receivable in foreign currencies.

a. Price risk:

In the context of the existing business model, price risk is not regarded as a significant risk, as the Company is not exposed to direct inventory risks.

b. Foreign currency risk:

Foreign currency risk refers to the risk that the fair value of an exposure or future cash flows may fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk primarily arises from its operating activities, where revenue or expenses are denominated in foreign currencies. During the current year, the Company has largely transacted in INR; however, it has entered into certain foreign currency transactions, primarily relating to services availed, which are mainly denominated in Euro.

The unhedged foreign currency exposure is as follows:

Particulars/ Purpose	As at March 31, 2026
Trade Payable	26.82

30 (a) Financial risk management (continued)

b. Foreign currency risk (to be continued) :

Foreign currency sensitivity on unhedged exposure

1% increase / decrease in foreign exchange rates will have the following impact on profit before tax:

	Impact on profit before tax
	As at March 31, 2026
USD	
Increase by 1% in forex rate	(0.27)
Decrease by 1% in forex rate	0.27

c. Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of the financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings with variable rates, which exposes the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. During March 31, 2026 the Company's borrowings at variable rate were denominated in INR.

(i) Interest rate risk exposure

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

	As at March 31, 2026
Variable rate borrowings	65.00
Fixed rate borrowings	-
Total borrowings	65.00

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

(ii) Sensitivity analysis

For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year.

Impact on profit before tax
As at March 31, 2026

Interest rates-increase by 50 basis points*	(0.33)
Interest rates-decrease by 50 basis points*	0.33
<i>* Holding all other variables constant</i>	

B 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.

Trade receivables

The Company has developed guidelines for the management of credit risk from trade receivables. The adherence of all clients to payment due dates is monitored on an on-going basis, thereby practically eliminating the risk of default and impairment.

C 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 by the Company. The Company's finance monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs. Also, the Company has unconditional financial support from the Holding Company to provide necessary financial support to meet its obligations for the next twelve months, in case the Company fails to do so (refer note 38).

30 (a) Financial risk management (continued)

C Liquidity risk (continued) :

(ii) Maturities of financial liabilities

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

Year ended March 31, 2026	Upto 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Long Term Borrowings	-	65.00	-	65.00
Trade payables	398.14	-	-	398.14
Other financial liabilities	112.53	-	-	112.53
Total	510.67	65.00	-	575.67

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Motherson Manufacturing Services Limited

Notes forming part of financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2026

CIN : U41001MH2025PLC455236

(All amounts in INR Million unless otherwise stated)

31 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 (including lease liabilities) net of cash and cash equivalents) divided by EBITDA (Earnings before interest, depreciation, dividend income, interest income and exceptional items)

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

	As at March 31, 2026
Net Debt	49.65
EBITDA	(98.98)
Net Debt to EBITDA	(0.50)

The Company has started operations in the current year and in the process of optimising its operations.

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32 Dues to micro, small and medium enterprises

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

	As at March 31, 2026
Principal amount due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	6.04
Interest due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	-
Principal amounts paid to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-
Interest paid, other than under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-
Interest paid, under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-
Interest due and payable towards suppliers registered under MSMED Act, for payments already made	-
Further interest remaining due and payable for earlier years	-

33 Other Statutory Information

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

34 Standards notified but not yet effective

The amendments to the standards that are notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company will adopt these amendments to the standards, when they become effective.

Amendments to Ind AS 1 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants and Ind AS 10 Events after the Reporting Period

Ind AS 10 has been amended to remove the previous treatment under which a lender's post reporting date waiver—granted before the financial statements were approved for issue—of a breach of a material covenant in a long term loan arrangement that occurred on or before the end of the reporting period, resulting in the liability becoming payable on demand at the reporting date, was regarded as an adjusting event.

For annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026, any breach of a covenant—whether material or immaterial—occurring on or before the reporting date will, in accordance with Ind AS 1, require the related liability to be classified as current, unless the lender has granted a waiver of the breach on or before the reporting date and has agreed not to demand repayment for at least 12 months after the reporting date as a consequence of the breach. Such a waiver shall be treated as an adjusting event.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026 retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8.

35 Events after the reporting period

There are no events occurred after the reporting period which may impact the financial position as on March 31, 2026.

36 The Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the period for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, there are no instances of audit trail feature being tampered with.

37 Asset Sale Agreement

Pursuant to the Asset Sale Agreement (ASA) entered between the Company and Samvardhana Motherson International Limited (through its division Motherson Global Manufacturing Services) on 01st December 2025, the Company has acquired certain identified assets and liabilities pertaining to the Seller's trading business.

Identified assets acquired and liabilities assumed are as below :

Particulars	Amount (INR Million)
Assets	
Property plant and equipment - Computers	2.71
Intangible Assets - Software	115.72
Total Assets (A)	118.43
Liabilities	
Employee Benefit Obligations	
Gratuity	5.35
Leave Encashment	5.49
Accrued Employee Liabilities	
LTA Provision	2.06
Bonus Payable	2.44
Total Liabilities (B)	15.34
Net Assets Purchased (A-B)	103.09

38 Going Concern Assumption

During the period ended March 31, 2026, the Company has incurred loss of Rs. 113.29 million against the share capital of Rs. 0.50 million. Further the net current liabilities of the Company as at March 31, 2026 is Rs. 142.09 million.

Considering the future projections of the Company and unconditional financial support from the Holding Company to provide necessary financial support to meet its obligations for the next twelve months, in case the Company fails to do so, these financial statements have been prepared on going concern assumption basis.

39 New Labour Codes

On 21 November 2025, the Government of India notified four Labour Codes, namely the Code on Wages, 2019, the Code on Social Security, 2020, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020 and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 (collectively, the "Labour Codes"), consolidating 29 erstwhile labour laws. Subsequently, the Ministry of Labour & Employment issued draft Central Rules and FAQs to facilitate assessment of the financial implications arising from changes in the regulatory framework.

Based on management's assessment of the impact of the notified provisions of the Labour Codes, supported by draft Rules, FAQs and external legal opinion, the Company has determined that these changes do not result into a material impact on obligation towards gratuity and compensated absences liabilities.

The Company continues to monitor the issuance and finalisation of Central and State Rules and further clarifications from the Government in respect of other aspects of the Labour Codes. Any additional impact arising from such developments will be assessed and appropriately accounted for in the Financial Statements as and when such rules are notified or clarifications are issued.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 301003E/E300005

For and on behalf of the **Board of Directors**
Motherson Manufacturing Services

per Nikhil Gupta
Partner
Membership No: 517577
Place: Noida
Date: 05 May 2026

Pankaj Mittal
Director
DIN: 00194931
Place: Noida
Date: 05 May 2026

Rajat Jain
Director
DIN:00658228
Place: Noida
Date: 05 May 2026