

MOTHERSON SANKO SUSTAINABLE PACKAGING PRODUCTS LIMITED
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026
CIN No. U22203MH2025PLC448376

(All amounts in INR "000", unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2026
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Capital work in progress	3	8,387
Right of use assets	4	43,583
Intangible assets under development	5	2,768
Financial assets		
(i) Other financial assets	6	10
Total non-current assets		54,748
Current assets		
Financial assets		
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	8	60,298
(ii) Other financial assets	6	2,198
Other current asset	7	5,477
Current tax asset (net)	9	45
Total current assets		68,018
Total assets		1,22,766
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Equity share capital	10	1,00,000
Other equity		
Reserves and surplus	11	(31,210)
Total equity		68,790
Non-current liabilities		
Financial Liabilities		
(i) Lease Liabilities	12	37,809
Employee benefit obligations	13	1,080
Total non-current liabilities		38,889
Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
(i) Lease Liabilities	12	5,773
(ii) Trade payables		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	14	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	14	2,072
(iii) Other financial liabilities	15	3,707
Employee benefit obligations	13	111
Other current liabilities	16	3,424
Total current liabilities		15,087
Total liabilities		53,976
Total equity and liabilities		1,22,766
Summary of material accounting policies	2.1	
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.		

As per our report of even date attached
For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number : 301003E/ E300005

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Motherson Sanko Sustainable Packaging Products Limited

per **Nikhil Gupta**
Partner
Membership No. 517577

Arjun Kochhar
Director (DIN. 07127337)

Rajesh Goel
Director (DIN. 06929756)

Prasanna Deshmukh
COO and Manager

Vineet Saxena
Chief Financial officer

Date: May 11, 2026
Place: Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu

Date: May 11, 2026
Place: Noida, Uttar Pradesh

Motherson Sanko Sustainable Packaging Products Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for period ended March 31, 2026
CIN No. U22203MH2025PLC448376

(All amounts in INR "000", unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the period ended March 31, 2026
Revenue		
Other income	17	143
Total income		143
Expenses		
Employee benefits expense	18	2,657
Other expenses	19	29,034
Total expense		31,691
Loss before tax		(31,548)
Other comprehensive income		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Remeasurements of employment benefit obligations		338
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the period, net of tax		338
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period, net of tax		(31,210)
Earnings/(Loss) per share:		
Nominal value per share: INR 10		
Basic (In INR)	20	(0)
Diluted (In INR)	20	(0)

Summary of material accounting policies

2.1

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

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

Motherson Sanko Sustainable Packaging Products Limited

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm registration number : 301003E/ E300005

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Prasanna Deshmukh
COO and Manager

Vineet Saxena
Chief Financial officer

Date: May 11, 2026
Place: Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu

Date: May 11, 2026
Place: Noida, Uttar Pradesh

MOTHERSON SANKO SUSTAINABLE PACKAGING PRODUCTS LIMITED
Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended March 31, 2026
CIN No. U22203MH2025PLC448376

(All amounts in INR "000", unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital	Note	As at March 31, 2026	
		No of shares	Amount
Opening balance		-	-
Issued during the period	10	1,00,00,000	1,00,000
As at March 31, 2026		1,00,00,000	1,00,000

B. Other equity		Retained
		earnings
Reserves and surplus		
Opening balance		-
Profit/(Loss) for the period		(31,548)
Other comprehensive income		338
Balance as at March 31, 2026	11	(31,210)

Summary of material accounting policies 2.1
The above Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date attached
For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number : 301003E/ E300005

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Chief Financial officer

Date: May 11, 2026
Place: Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu

Date: May 11, 2026
Place: Noida, Uttar Pradesh

Motherson Sanko Sustainable Packaging Products Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the period ended March 31, 2026
CIN No. U22203MH2025PLC448376

(All amounts in INR "000", unless otherwise stated)

	Note	For the period ended March 31, 2026
A. Cash flow from operating activities:		
Loss before tax		(31,548)
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flow:		
Interest income	17	(143)
Operating profit before working capital changes		(31,691)
Change in working capital:		
Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables		2,072
Increase/ (decrease) in other payables		3,424
Increase/ (decrease) in other financial liabilities		3,707
Increase/ (decrease) in provision		1,528
(Increase)/ decrease in other financial assets		(2,208)
(Increase)/ decrease in other receivables		(5,522)
Cash generated from operations		(28,690)
Income taxes paid (net of refund)		-
Net cash generated from operations		(28,690)
B. Cash flow from Investing activities:		
Payments for capital work in progress		(11,155)
Interest received		143
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities		(11,012)
C. Cash flow from financing activities:		
Proceeds from issues of equity shares		1,00,000
Net cash (used in) financing activities		1,00,000
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash Equivalents		60,298
Net Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		-
Cash and cash equivalents as at period end		60,298
Cash and cash equivalents comprise of the following		
Balances with banks	8	60,298
Cash and cash equivalents as at period end		60,298

Notes:

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

Summary of material accounting policies

2.1

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

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

Motherson Sanko Sustainable Packaging Products Limited

Chartered Accountants

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Date: May 11, 2026

Date: May 11, 2026

Place: Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu

Place: Noida, Uttar Pradesh

Motherson Sanko Sustainable Packaging Products Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2026
CIN No. U22203MH2025PLC448376

1. Corporate Information

Motherson Sanko Sustainable Packaging Products limited (MSSPP or 'the Company') (CIN: U22203MH2025PLC448376) was incorporated on May 15, 2025 and domiciled in India and is engaged primarily in the manufacture and sale of packaging products. The address of its registered office is Unit 705, C Wing, ONE BKC, G Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai, Maharashtra.

On 7th Day of February 2025, a joint venture agreement was executed between Sanko Limited and Samvardhana Motherson Global Carriers Limited ("SMGCL"). SMGCL and Sanko Ltd., Japan hold 51% & 49% share capital respectively in MSSPP.

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of directors on May 11, 2026

2.1 Material accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation

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.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the assets and liabilities stated separately, if any.

These financial statements are the first financial statements of the Company prepared for the period from May 15, 2025, to March 31, 2026 herein after referred as "period".

The financial statements are presented in INR and all values are rounded to the nearest thousands, except when otherwise stated. Amount appearing as zero "0" in the financial statements are below the rounding off norm adopted by the Company.

(b) New and amended standards

There were certain amendments in the accounting standard which were effective for annual period beginning on or after 1 April, 2025. Such amendments do not have a material impact on the Company's financial statement.

Further, the Company has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective

(c) 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

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

Foreign exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings are presented in the Statement of profit and loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of profit and loss on a net basis within other operating revenue or other expenses.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

(d) Other income

Interest

Interest is recognised based on the interest rates applicable to deposits for the period. Accrued interest is recognised based on the rates applicable at the time of creating a deposit and for the period the amount is deposited.

(e) Tax

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.

Motherson Sanko Sustainable Packaging Products Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2026
CIN No. U22203MH2025PLC448376

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.

(f) 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.

The Company 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 over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section (i) 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 (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate.

Lease liabilities, which separately shown in the financial statement are measured initially at the present value of the lease payments. Subsequent measurement of a lease liability includes the increase of the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability and reducing (while affecting other comprehensive income) the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments.

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). The Company 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.

The Company as a Lessor

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

(g) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

Motherson Sanko Sustainable Packaging Products Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2026
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For assets an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent includes cash on hand, cash at banks, investment in mutual funds and short term deposits with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. (refer note 13) Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

(i) 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 section (d) Revenue from contracts with customers.

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

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

This category is the most relevant to the Company. A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met.

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

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

Debt instrument at FVTOC

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

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

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

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

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a 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.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

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

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

Derecognition

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

Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

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.

(j) 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:

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2026
CIN No. U22203MH2025PLC448376

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions.
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy.
- Investment properties.
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost).

(k) Intangible assets under development

The Company capitalises intangible asset under development for a project in accordance with the accounting policy. Initial capitalisation of costs is based on management's judgement that technological and economic feasibility is confirmed, usually when an asset development reaches a defined milestone according to an established management model.

(l) Borrowing costs

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.

(m) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions

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

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

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

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

Contingent Liabilities

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

(n) Employee benefits

Short-term obligation

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

Provident Fund & Employee State Insurance

Contribution towards provident fund and employee state insurance for employees is made to the regulatory authorities, where the Company has no further obligations. Such benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company does not carry any further obligations, apart from the contributions made on a monthly basis.

Gratuity

The Company provides gratuity benefits to eligible employees under post-employment defined benefit plans. The gratuity plan in Company is unfunded. The gratuity plan provides for a lump sum payment to employees upon vesting at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment. Gratuity vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service.

Liability is determined based on the actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary as at the year-end. As these liabilities are relatively long-term in nature, the actuarial assumptions take into account the requirements of the relevant Ind AS coupled with a long-term view of the underlying variables / trends, wherever required. Service cost and net interest cost on the defined benefit liabilities are recognized in the statement of profit and loss as employee benefit expense. Gains and losses on remeasurement of defined benefits liabilities/plan assets arising from changes in actuarial assumptions and experience adjustments are recognised in the other comprehensive income and are included in retained earnings in the balance sheet.

(o) Earnings (loss) per share

(i) Basic earnings (loss) per share

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

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

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

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

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

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

2.2 Significant accounting, estimates and assumptions

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

Estimates and assumptions

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

(i) Defined benefit plans

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and other post-employment defined benefits are 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. Further details about gratuity obligations are given.

(ii) Taxes

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

The Company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred tax assets and liabilities in the period in which such determination is made.

Note 3 Capital work in progress

(All amounts in INR "000", unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Capital work in progress	Total
As at March 31, 2026		
Opening balance	-	-
Additions	8,387	8,387
Disposals	-	-
Closing balance	8,387	8,387

Capital work in progress (CWIP) ageing schedule

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at March 31, 2026					
Projects in progress	8,387	-	-	-	8,387
Total	8,387	-	-	-	8,387

As at March 31, 2026 there are no capital work in progress whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.

Note 4 Right of use assets

Particulars	Building	Total
As at March 31, 2026		
Opening balance	-	-
Additions	43,583	43,583
Disposals	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount	43,583	43,583
Accumulated depreciation		
Opening balance	-	-
Depreciation charge for the period	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Closing accumulated depreciation	-	-
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2026	43,583	43,583

The Company has entered into a lease contract for office premises. Initially, the contract was for a short-term period and accordingly, was classified as short-term lease. Subsequently, a new contract has been approved vide board resolution dated 23 April 2026 for a period of 9 years commencing from 1 April 2026. The possession of the premises was already with the Company and Company has incurred expenditure relating to such leases which are currently capitalised as "capital work in progress". This represents commencement of the lease term in accordance with Ind AS 116, and accordingly, the Company has recognised the Right-of-Use (ROU) asset and corresponding lease liability in its books.

Note 5 Intangible assets under development

Particulars	Intangible assets under development	Total
As at March 31, 2026		
Opening balance	-	-
Additions	2,768	2,768
Disposals	-	-
Exchange differences	-	-
Closing balance	2,768	2,768

Intangible Asset under Development (IAUD) Ageing Schedule

Particulars	Amount in IADU for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at March 31, 2026					
Projects in progress	2,768	-	-	-	2,768
Total	2,768	-	-	-	2,768

As at March 31, 2026 there are no intangible asset under development whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.

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(All amounts in INR "000", unless otherwise stated)

Note 6. Financial assets

	<u>As at</u> <u>March 31, 2026</u>
Other financial assets - non current	
Unsecured, considered good	
Security deposits	10
Total	<u><u>10</u></u>
Other financial assets - current	
Unsecured, considered good	
Other receivables-related party (refer note 24)	2,167
Interest receivable	31
Total	<u><u>2,198</u></u>

Note 7. Other assets

	<u>As at</u> <u>March 31, 2026</u>
Current	
Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated	
Balances with government authorities	5,477
Total	<u><u>5,477</u></u>

Note 8. Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>As at</u> <u>March 31, 2026</u>
Balances with banks:	
On current accounts	10,298
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	50,000
	<u><u>60,298</u></u>

Note 9. Current tax assets (net)

	<u>As at</u> <u>March 31, 2026</u>
Advance tax (Net of provisions: Nil)	45
Total	<u><u>45</u></u>

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(All amounts in INR "000", unless otherwise stated)

Note 10. Share capital

Authorised share capital

Opening balance

Increase/(decrease) during the period

As at 31 March 2026

As at March 31, 2026	
No. In "000"	INR "000"
-	-
40,000	4,00,000
40,000	4,00,000

Issued equity capital

Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid

Opening balance

Add: Issued during the period

As at 31 March 2026

As at March 31, 2026	
No. In "000"	INR "000"
-	-
10,000	1,00,000
10,000	1,00,000

During the period ended 31 March 2026, the authorised share capital was increased by INR 4,00,000 Thousand i.e. 40,000 Thousand Equity shares of INR 10 each.

Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of INR 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

Shares held by holding/ ultimate holding company and/ or their subsidiaries/ associates

Out of equity shares issued by the Company, shares held by its holding company, ultimate holding company and their subsidiaries/ associates are as below:

	As at March 31, 2026	
	No. In "000"	% of holding
Samvardhana Motherson Global Carriers Limited (includes nominee shares)	5,100	51%
Sanko Co. Ltd	4,900	49%

Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

Shareholding by holding company

	As at March 31, 2026	
	No. In "000"	% of holding
Samvardhana Motherson Global Carriers Limited (includes nominee shares)	5,100	51%
(Samvardhana Motherson International Limited being ultimate holding Company)		

Details of shares held by promoters

	As at March 31, 2026	
	No. In lacs	% of holding
Samvardhana Motherson Global Carriers Limited (includes nominee shares)	5,100	51%
Sanko Co. Ltd	4,900	49%

Note 11. Other equity

Reserves and surplus

Retained earnings (i)

Total reserves and surplus

As at March 31, 2026
(31,210)
(31,210)

(i) Retained Earnings

Opening balance

Add: Loss for the period

Add: Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax

Closing balance

As at March 31, 2026
-
(31,548)
338
(31,210)

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(All amounts in INR "000", unless otherwise stated)

Note 12. Lease liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026	
	Current	Non-current
Lease liabilities	5,773	37,809
Total	5,773	37,809

Company as a lessee

The Company has lease contracts for buildings used in its operations. The lease terms is of 9 years. The Company's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. Generally, the Company is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets. The Company also has certain leases with lease terms of 12 months or less and leases of assets with low value. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' and 'lease of low-value assets' recognition exemptions for these leases.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities recognised and the movements during the period:

Lease liabilities	As at March 31, 2026
At the beginning of the period	-
Additions	43,583
Finance cost	-
Gross value at the end of the period	43,583
Payments made	-
Net value at the end of the period	43,583
Other items included in statement of profit and loss during the period:	
Short term and low value lease payments	4,224
Current	5,773
Non-current	37,809

Note 13. Employee benefit obligations

	As at March 31, 2026	
	Current	Non-current
Gratuity	49	554
Compensated absences	62	526
Total	111	1,080

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

A. Defined benefit schemes

Gratuity

Every employee is entitled to a benefit equivalent to fifteen days' salary last drawn for each completed year of service. The same is payable at the time of separation from the company or retirement, whichever is earlier. The benefits vest after five years of continuous service. The plan is unfunded.

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

(i) Present value of defined benefit obligation

	As at March 31, 2026
Obligations at period beginning	-
Service Cost - Current	376
Interest expense	-
Amount recognised in profit or loss	376
Remeasurements	
Actuarial (gain) / loss on obligations	(338)
Amount recognised in other comprehensive income	(338)
Adjustment on transfer of employees	
Payment from plan:	
Adjustment on transfer of employees	564
Benefit payments	-
	564
Obligations at period end	602

(ii) Assets and liabilities recognized in the balance sheet

	As at March 31, 2026
Present value of the defined benefit obligations	602
Amount recognized as liability	602

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Motherson Sanko Sustainable Packaging Products Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2026
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(iii) Defined benefit obligations cost for the period:

	As at March 31, 2026
Service cost - current	376
Interest cost (net)	-
Actuarial (gain) / loss	(338)
Net defined benefit obligations cost	38

(iv) Investment details of plan assets

Note: no investment has been made to share the defined planned obligation against gratuity.

(v) Actuarial assumptions:

	As at March 31, 2026
Discount rate per annum	7.04%
Future salary increases	10.00%

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

(vi) Sensitivity analysis

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

	Change in assumption	Impact	Increase in assumption	Impact	Decrease in assumption
	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2026
Discount rate per annum	0.50%	Decrease by	(16)	Increase by	16
Future salary increases	0.50%	Increase by	16	Decrease by	(15)

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

(vii) Risk exposure

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

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

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

(viii) Defined benefit liability and employer contributions

Weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 4.40 years

Expected benefit payments are as follows:

As at March 31, 2026	Less than a year	Between 1-2 years	Between 2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Defined benefit obligation (gratuity)	49	46	193	315	602

B. Defined contribution schemes

The Company deposits an amount determined at a fixed percentage of basic pay every month to the State administered Provident Fund for the benefit of the employees.

Amount recognised in the Statement of profit & loss is as follows:

	As at March 31, 2026
Provident fund	124
Total	124

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(All amounts in INR "000", unless otherwise stated)

Note 14. Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2026
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises*	2,072
Total	2,072

* Including payable to related parties amounting of INR 1,270 thousand as at March 31, 2026 (refer note 24)

Trade payables ageing schedule: As at March 31, 2026	Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises
Current but not due	-	2,072	-	-
Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
Less than 1 year	-	-	-	-
1-2 years	-	-	-	-
2-3 years	-	-	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-	-	-
Total	-	2,072	-	-

Note 15 Financial Liabilities

Other financial liabilities- Current

	As at March 31, 2026
Employee benefits payable	936
Capital creditors- related party (refer note 24)	2,764
Security deposit received against leased vehicle provided to employee	7
Total	3,707

Note 16. Other liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026
Other current liabilities	
Statutory dues payable	3,372
Other payables	53
Total	3,424

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Note 17. Other income

(All amounts in INR "000", unless otherwise stated)

	For the period ended March 31, 2026
Interest income on fixed deposit	143
Total	143

Note 18. Employee benefits expense

	For the period ended March 31, 2026
Salary, wages & bonus	2,148
Contribution to provident and other fund (refer note 13)	124
Gratuity (refer note 13)	376
Staff welfare expenses	9
Total	2,657

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 not recognised any additional expense towards gratuity and leave encashment 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.

Note 19. Other expenses

	For the period ended March 31, 2026
Repairs and maintenance:	
Building	1,407
Conveyance Expenses	16
Office rent	4,224
Operating lease rent	19
Rates and taxes	3,989
Insurance	66
Travelling and conveyance	778
Office expenses	78
Legal & professional expenses (refer note 24)	17,568
Audit fee (refer note (a) below)	750
Computer and software expenses	74
Printing & stationery expenses	1
Business promotion expenses	20
Miscellaneous expenses	44
Total	29,034

a. Payment to auditors:

	For the period ended March 31, 2026
As Auditor:	
Audit fees (including limited review)	750
Total	750

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(All amounts in INR "000", unless otherwise stated)

Note 20. Earnings/(Loss) per share

	For the period ended March 31, 2026
a) Basic	
Net earnings/(loss) after tax available for equity shareholders	(31,548)
Weighted average number of equity shares	1,00,00,000
Basic earnings (loss) per share (In INR)	(0)
b) Diluted (refer note (i) below)	
Net earnings/(loss) after tax available for equity shareholders	(31,548)
Weighted average number of equity shares	1,00,00,000
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share (In INR)	(0)

* 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.

Note 21. Fair value measurements

Financial instruments by category

	As at March 31, 2026		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	60,298
Other financial assets	-	-	2,198
Total financial assets	-	-	62,496
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	-	-	2,072
Lease Liabilities	-	-	43,583
Other financial liabilities	-	-	3,707
Total financial liabilities	-	-	49,361

The carrying amounts of current financial assets and current financial liabilities i.e. trade receivables, loans, other financial assets, trade payables, short term borrowings and other financial liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

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

	As at March 31, 2026	
	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets		
Security deposits	10	10
	10	10

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, loans, other financial assets, trade payables and other financial liabilities are considered to be the same as their face values.

ii. Fair value hierarchy

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

	As at March 31, 2026		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets			
Security deposits	-	-	10
Total financial assets	-	-	10

Level 1: This hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices.

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

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

Note: The fair value of the financial instruments covered under level 3 is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

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Note 22. Financial risk management

The Company, in its capacity as an active business engaged in the manufacture and sale of plastic packaging products to various industries, is exposed to different types of risks, namely market risk, liquidity risk, and credit risk.

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 risk 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 notes explain the sources of risks which the Company is exposed to and how it manages the risks:

A. Market risk:

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market price/rate. Market risk comprises: Price risk, Foreign currency risk, Interest rate risk, Credit risk and Liquidity risk.

B. Price risk:

Fluctuations in the global market directly and indirectly affect the price of fuel used by the Company

C. Foreign currency risk:

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

D. 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 has no borrowings (excluding lease liabilities) during March 31, 2026.

E. Credit risk:

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

F. Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial assets. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The Company has sufficient capital in their books which is kept in form of short term fixed deposits that can be utilised to mitigate the any short term liquidity risk.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all non-derivative liabilities. The Company has no derivative financial liabilities as at March 31, 2026:

March 31, 2026	Undiscounted values			Total
	Upto 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	
Trade payables	2,072	-	-	2,072
Lease Liabilities	5,773	25,690	31,685	63,149
Other financial liabilities	3,707	-	-	3,707
Total non-derivative liabilities	11,552	25,690	31,685	68,927

Note 23. Capital management

Risk management

The Company 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 total equity ratio i.e. net debt (total borrowings and lease liabilities net of cash and cash equivalents) divided by total equity.

The Company strategy is to ensure that the net debt to total equity is managed at an optimal level considering the above factors. The net debt to total equity ratio are as follows:

	As at March 31, 2026
Net debt	-
Total equity	68,790
Net debt to total equity	-

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Note 24.a. Related party disclosures

Related party disclosures, as required by Ind AS 24, "Related party disclosures", are given below:

a) Ultimate holding company	Samvardhana Motherson International Limited [SAMIL]
b) Promoters / Entities having control over the entity	Samvardhana Motherson Global Carriers Limited
c) Other promoter group entities	Motherson Auto Limited Motherson Lease Solution Limited Systematic Conscom Limited
d) Entity having significant influence over the entity	Sanko Co., Ltd.
e) Fellow Subsidiary, Associates and Joint ventures (JV) of Samvardhana Motherson International Limited	Motherson Technology Services Limited Motherson Air Travel Agencies Limited Motherson Sanko Sustainable Packaging Products EU KFT
Board of directors	Mr. Rajesh Goel (appointed w.e.f May 15, 2025) Mr. Laksh Vaaman Sehgal (appointed w.e.f May 15, 2025) Mr. Arjun Kochhar (appointed w.e.f May 15, 2025) Mr. Isao Kuroda (appointed w.e.f July 31, 2025) Mr. Toshihiko Goto (appointed w.e.f July 31, 2025)
Key management personnel	Mr. Prasanna Deshmukh, COO and Manager (appointed w.e.f March 19, 2026) Mr. Vineet Saxena, Chief Financial officer (appointed w.e.f March 19, 2026)

Note 24.b. Details of transactions, in the ordinary course of business at commercial terms, and balances with related parties as mentioned in 24(a) above:

(All amounts in INR "000", unless otherwise stated)

(i) **Transactions with related parties during the period ended**

Sr. No.	Particulars	Entity having control over the entity	Entity having significant influence over the entity	Key managerial personnel	Other promoter group entities	Fellow Subsidiary, Associates and JVs
1	Computer and software expenses	-	-	-	-	74
2	Insurance	66	-	-	-	-
3	Legal professional charges	16,976	-	-	165	173
4	Office expenses	72	-	-	-	-
5	Operating lease rent	19	-	-	-	-
6	Printing & stationery expenses	1	-	-	-	-
7	Rates and taxes	3,982	-	-	-	-
8	Rent paid	-	-	-	4,570	-
9	Repairs and maintenance -Building	-	-	-	1,407	-
10	Staff welfare expenses	536	-	-	-	-
11	Travelling and conveyance	2,544	-	-	-	-
12	Miscellaneous expenses	32	-	-	-	-
13	Purchase of fixed assets	-	-	-	7,553	3,513
14	Remuneration paid	-	-	1,847	-	-
15	Recovery of expenses	346	-	-	-	1,779

(ii) **Outstanding balances**

Sr. No	Particulars	Entity having control over the entity	Entity having significant influence over the entity	Key managerial personnel	Other promoter group entities	Fellow Subsidiary, Associates and JVs
1	Trade payables	1,270	-	-	-	-
2	Capital creditors	-	-	-	-	2,764
3	Other payables	-	-	25	-	-
4	Other Receivable	374	-	-	-	2,167

i.) Transactions relating to sales and purchase of goods with related parties during the year are based on the arms length. All other transactions were made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates.

ii.) As the liabilities for defined benefit obligations are provided based on actuarial valuation for the company as a whole, the amount pertaining to Key management personnel has not been included.

iii.) All outstanding balances are unsecured and are repayable/ receivable in cash. Amounts are interest free as receivable / payable in short term.

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(All amounts in INR "000", unless otherwise stated)

Note 25(a). Segment information:

Description of segments and principal activities

The Company is primarily in the business of manufacture and sale of plastic packaging products. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting to the board of directors (BOD) of the Company. The BOD is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments. The Company has monthly review and forecasting procedure in place and BOD reviews the operations of the Company as a whole, hence there are no reportable segments as per Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments".

i) Segment assets

Total of non-current assets other than right of use assets, financial instruments, non current tax assets and deferred tax assets broken down by location of the assets, is shown below:

	As at March 31, 2026
India	11,155
Outside India	-
	11,155

Note 25(b). Capital commitments

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

	As at March 31, 2026
Other Intangible assets	
Estimated value of contracts in capital account remaining to be executed, (Net of advances of INR NIL)	562
	562

Note 26. Due to micro and small enterprises

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

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

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Note 27. Accounting for taxes on income

Components of deferred tax assets/liabilities are:

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2026
Deferred tax asset	
On tax losses (unabsorbed depreciation and unabsorbed business losses)	7,940
On unabsorbed business losses	300
Other timing differences	-
Deferred tax liabilities	
Property, plant and equipment (Including intangibles)	(10,969)
Net deferred tax asset	(2,729)
Less: Unrecognised deferred tax assets	2,729
Recognised deferred tax asset	-

1. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities have been offset to the extent they relate to the same governing taxation laws.

Expiry of unused tax losses/unused tax credit on which no deferred tax asset has been recognised:

Period ended March 31, 2026	Within 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	No Expiry	Total
Business losses	-	-	(31,548)	-	(31,548)
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	(31,548)	-	(31,548)

Note 28. Disclosure of ratios as required under Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013

	For the period ended March 31, 2026
(a) Current ratio (in times) [Current assets / Current liabilities]	4.51
(b) Debt equity ratio (in times) [(Long term borrowing including current maturities + short term borrowing) /	NA
(c) Debt service coverage ratio (in times) [(Earnings before finance costs, depreciation, dividend income, interest income, loss on sale of PPE and exceptional items but after tax) / (Finance costs + scheduled principal repayment of long term borrowing during the year)]	NA
(d) Return on equity ratio (in times) (Net profits after taxes / Average shareholder's equity)	-0.32
(e) Inventory turnover ratio (in times) (Cost of goods sold / Average inventories)	NA
(f) Trade receivable turnover ratio (in times) (Revenue from contract with customers / Average trade receivables)	NA
(g) Trade payable turnover ratio (in times) (Purchase of goods / Average trade payable)	NA
(h) Net working capital turnover ratio (in times) (Revenue from contract with customers / Average working capital)	NA
(i) Net profit ratio (in %) (Profit / (loss) for the period / Revenue from operations)	NA
(j) Return on capital employed (in %) (Earnings before finance cost, interest income and taxes / Average capital employed) Capital employed = Shareholder's equity + Borrowings	-45.65%
(k) Return on investment (Dividend income / Investment (on which dividend income earned))	NA

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.

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Motherson Sanko Sustainable Packaging Products Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2026
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Note 29. Other statutory information:

- (i) There are no transactions with companies that are struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (ii) There are no proceeding that has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property under the The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules thereunder.
- (iii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction that is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- (iv) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the year.
- (v) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (vi) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (vii) The Company does not have any 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 wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

Note 30. 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 instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.

Note 31. Amounts appearing as zero ("0") in the financial statements represent values below the rounding-off threshold adopted by the Company. Since the Company was incorporated on May 15, 2025, these are the first financial statements of the Company, prepared for the period ending March 31, 2026. Accordingly, no comparative information has been presented.

As per our report of even date attached
For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number : 301003E/ E300005

per **Nikhil Gupta**
Partner
Membership No. 517577

Date: May 11, 2026
Place: Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Motherson Sanko Sustainable Packaging Products Limited

Arjun Kochhar **Rajesh Goel**
Director (DIN. 07127337) Director (DIN. 06929756)

Prasanna Deshmukh **Vineet Saxena**
COO and Manager Chief Financial officer

Date: May 11, 2026
Place: Noida, Uttar Pradesh