

**Motherson Techno Tools Limited**  
**Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026**  
**CIN - U74999DL1992PLC049607**  
**All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated**

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3(a)	317.12	266.84
(b) Right-of-use assets	3(b)	332.78	381.53
(c) Capital work-in-progress	3(c)	8.87	21.79
(d) Investment property	4	7.50	8.40
(e) Intangible assets	5	2.67	3.78
(f) Financial assets			
(i) Investment in subsidiary company	6(a)	1.82	1.82
(ii) Other financial assets	7	1,213.54	292.60
(g) Deferred tax assets (net)	30	68.86	63.85
(h) Other non-current assets	8	32.26	29.77
<b>Total Non-current assets</b>		<b>1,985.42</b>	<b>1,070.38</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
(a) Inventories	10	588.26	412.97
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	6(b)	12.49	-
(ii) Trade receivables	11	447.57	469.57
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	12	61.21	76.44
(iv) Bank balances other than (ii) above	12a	47.15	66.90
(v) Loans	13	118.31	257.17
(vi) Other financial assets	7	222.58	670.87
(c) Other current assets	8	122.76	32.75
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>1,620.33</b>	<b>1,986.67</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>3,605.75</b>	<b>3,057.05</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
(a) Equity share capital	14	33.46	33.46
(b) Other equity			
Reserves and surplus	15	2,500.95	2,047.58
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>2,534.41</b>	<b>2,081.04</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial liabilities			
i) Lease liabilities	16	339.12	381.49
(b) Employee benefit obligations	17	75.36	60.70
<b>Total Non-current liabilities</b>		<b>414.48</b>	<b>442.19</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	16	51.75	40.10
(ii) Trade payables	19		
-total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		13.89	8.21
-total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		483.05	367.11
(iii) Other financial liabilities	20	54.49	55.35
(b) Employee benefit obligations	17	11.92	6.28
(c) Current tax liabilities (net)	9	7.09	9.51
(d) Other current liabilities	18	34.67	47.26
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>656.86</b>	<b>533.82</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>1,071.34</b>	<b>976.01</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>3,605.75</b>	<b>3,057.05</b>

**The above Standalone balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes**

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This is the standalone balance sheet referred to in our report of even date

**For Sharp & Tannan**  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Registration No. 000452N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
**Motherson Techno Tools Limited**

P.K. Aggarwal  
Partner  
M. No. 091466

Vishal Swarupshyam Kabadi  
Director  
DIN- 07562946

Masafumi Nigoshi  
Director  
DIN- 11258808

Shailesh Prabhakar Prabhune  
President

Place : New Delhi  
Date : 30th April 2026

Place : New Delhi  
Date : 30th April 2026

**Motherson Techno Tools Limited**  
**Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for period ended March 31, 2026**  
**CIN - U74999DL1992PLC049607**  
**All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated**

Particulars	Note No.	Period ended March 31, 2026	Period ended March 31, 2025
Revenue from operations	21	3,062.47	3,017.50
Other operating revenue	(ii)	80.89	77.52
<b>I Total revenue from operations</b>		<b>3,143.36</b>	<b>3,095.02</b>
II Other income	22	142.30	132.68
<b>III Total income (I + II)</b>		<b>3,285.66</b>	<b>3,227.70</b>
<b>IV Expenses</b>			
(a) Cost of materials consumed	23	690.84	471.83
(b) Purchase of stock-in-trade		839.06	1,014.65
(c) Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress	24	(46.53)	(41.48)
(d) Employee benefit expense	25	508.67	473.40
(e) Depreciation and amortisation expense	26	129.56	123.84
(f) Finance costs	27	37.51	35.16
(g) Other expenses	28	512.23	492.53
<b>Total expenses (IV)</b>		<b>2,671.34</b>	<b>2,569.93</b>
<b>V Profit before tax (III - IV)</b>		<b>614.32</b>	<b>657.77</b>
VI Income Tax expense			
(a) Current tax	30	162.16	172.31
(b) Deferred tax	30	(3.87)	(6.74)
(c) Income tax for earlier years		(0.74)	-
<b>Total tax expenses</b>		<b>157.55</b>	<b>165.57</b>
<b>VII Profit for the year (V - VI)</b>		<b>456.77</b>	<b>492.20</b>
<b>VIII Other comprehensive income from continuing operations</b>			
<b>Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss</b>			
(a) Remeasurements of employee benefit obligations		(4.54)	6.59
(b) Deferred tax on remeasurements of employee benefit obligations		1.14	(1.66)
<b>Total other comprehensive income</b>		<b>(3.40)</b>	<b>4.93</b>
<b>IX Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax (VII + VIII)</b>		<b>453.37</b>	<b>497.13</b>
Basic earnings per equity share of ₹ 10 each (in rupees)	29	136.52	147.11
Diluted earnings per equity share of ₹ 10 each (in rupees)	29	136.52	147.11

**The above Standalone statement of profit and loss should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes**

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

**For Sharp & Tannan**  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Registration No. 000452N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
**Motherson Techno Tools Limited**

P.K. Aggarwal  
Partner  
M. No. 091466

Vishal Swarupshyam Kabadi  
Director  
DIN- 07562946

Masafumi Nigoshi  
Director  
DIN- 11258808

Shailesh Prabhakar Prabhune  
President

Place : New Delhi  
Date : 30th April 2026

Place : New Delhi  
Date : 30th April 2026

**Motherson Techno Tools Limited**  
**Standalone Statement of changes in equity as on March 31, 2026**  
**CIN - U74999DL1992PLC049607**  
**All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated**

**A Equity share capital**

Particulars	Notes	No. of Shares held	Amount
<b>Balance as at April 1, 2024</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3,345,751</b>	<b>33.46</b>
Add: Shares issued during the period			-
Add: Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors			-
<b>Restated balance at March 31, 2024</b>			<b>33.46</b>
Changes in equity share capital during the current year			-
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2025</b>		<b>3,345,751</b>	<b>33.46</b>
Add: Shares issued during the year			-
Add: Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors			-
<b>Restated balance as at Mar 31, 2025</b>			<b>33.46</b>
Changes in equity share capital during the current year			-
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2026</b>		<b>3,345,751</b>	<b>33.46</b>

**B Other equity**

Particulars	Securities premium	General Reserve	Retained earnings	Total
<b>Balance as at April 1, 2024</b>	<b>55.77</b>	<b>109.50</b>	<b>1,485.55</b>	<b>1,650.82</b>
Profit for the period	-	-	492.20	<b>492.20</b>
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	4.93	<b>4.93</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	<b>55.77</b>	<b>109.50</b>	<b>1,982.68</b>	<b>2,147.95</b>
Final dividend paid	-	-	(100.37)	<b>(100.37)</b>
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>55.77</b>	<b>109.50</b>	<b>1,882.31</b>	<b>2,047.58</b>
Profit for the period	-	-	456.77	<b>456.77</b>
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(3.40)	<b>(3.40)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	<b>55.77</b>	<b>109.50</b>	<b>2,335.68</b>	<b>2,500.95</b>
Final dividend paid	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2026</b>	<b>55.77</b>	<b>109.50</b>	<b>2,335.68</b>	<b>2,500.95</b>

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

This is the Standalone statement of changes in equity referred to in our report of even date

**For Sharp & Tannan**

Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Registration No. 000452N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
**Motherson Techno Tools Limited**

P.K. Aggarwal  
Partner  
M. No. 091466

Vishal Swarupshyam Kabadi  
Director  
DIN- 07562946

Masafumi Nigoshi  
Director  
DIN- 11258808

Shailesh Prabhakar Prabhune  
President

Place : New Delhi  
Date : 30th April 2026

Place : New Delhi  
Date : 30th April 2026

**Motherson Techno Tools Limited**  
**Standalone Cash Flow Statement for the period ended March 31, 2026**  
**CIN - U74999DL1992PLC049607**

**All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated**

Particulars	Period ended March 31, 2026	Period ended March 31, 2025
<b>A. Cash flow from operating activities</b>		
Profit before tax	614.32	657.77
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	129.56	123.84
Finance costs	37.51	35.16
Provision for inventory ageing	12.53	15.70
Interest income	(92.82)	(97.90)
(Gain) / loss on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	(0.03)	(1.74)
(Gain) / loss on sale of mutual funds (net)	(12.73)	-
Rental income	(12.87)	(11.21)
Adjustment of impact of remeasurement of employee cost	(4.54)	6.59
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain)/loss	0.28	(0.59)
	<u>56.89</u>	<u>69.85</u>
<b>Operating profit before working capital changes</b>	671.21	727.62
<b>Movements in working capital:</b>		
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	22.00	(180.65)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(187.82)	(87.30)
(Increase)/decrease in other current financial assets	(8.83)	(6.22)
(Increase)/decrease in other current assets	(90.01)	(7.04)
(Increase)/decrease in other non-current financial assets	3.06	1.74
(Increase)/decrease in other non current assets	(2.49)	6.71
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	121.34	12.44
Increase/(decrease) in employee benefit obligations	20.30	9.30
Increase/(decrease) in other non current financial liabilities	(42.37)	(33.34)
Increase/(decrease) in other current financial liabilities	10.79	1.41
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	(12.59)	23.93
	<u>(166.62)</u>	<u>(259.02)</u>
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	504.59	468.60
Net income tax (paid) / refunds	(163.83)	(162.82)
<b>Net cash flow from / (used in) operating activities (A)</b>	<u><b>340.76</b></u>	<u><b>305.78</b></u>
<b>B. Cash flow from investing activities</b>		
Payments for property, plant and equipment including CWIP	(116.16)	(123.81)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	0.03	1.81
Net Proceeds from investment in fixed deposits	448.22	(443.17)
Net Proceeds / investment in mutual funds	0.23	
Interest received	120.33	74.36
Rent received	12.87	11.21
<b>Net cash flow from / (used in) investing activities (B)</b>	<u><b>465.52</b></u>	<u><b>(479.60)</b></u>
<b>C. Cash flow from financing activities</b>		
Dividend paid	-	(100.37)
Interest paid	(37.51)	(35.16)
Inter corporate deposits received/(granted)	(784.00)	293.01
<b>Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities (C)</b>	<u><b>(821.51)</b></u>	<u><b>157.48</b></u>
<b>Net increase / (decrease) in Cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)</b>	(15.23)	(16.34)
Net foreign exchange difference on balance with banks in foreign currency	-	(0.34)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	76.44	93.12
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<u><b>61.21</b></u>	<u><b>76.44</b></u>
* Comprises:		
(a) Cash on hand	0.07	0.07
(b) Balances with banks		
(i) In current accounts	61.14	76.37

**Notes:**

(i) Cash flow from operating activities include Rs. 11.42 million (31st March 2025 : Rs. 13.68 million) being expenses towards Corporate social responsibility.

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

(ii) Figures in brackets indicate Cash Outflow.

The above Standalone cash flow statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

This is the cash flow statement referred to in our report of even date

**For Sharp & Tannan**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Registration No. 000452N

P.K. Aggarwal  
Partner  
M. No. 091466

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
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Vishal Swarupshyam Kabadi  
Director  
DIN- 07562946

Masafumi Nigoshi  
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DIN- 11258808

Shailesh Prabhakar Prabhune  
President

Place : New Delhi  
Date : 30th April 2026

Place : New Delhi  
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**Motherson Techno Tools Limited**  
**Notes forming part of standalone financial statements**  
**CIN - U74999DL1992PLC049607**  
**All amounts are in ₹ million unless otherwise stated**

**1 Corporate Information**

Motherson Techno Tools Ltd ('the Company') was incorporated on July 20, 1992 and is domiciled in India and engaged primarily in manufacture and sale of cutting tools and is a joint venture of Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Limited (Formerly known as Tiger Connect Travel System and Solution Limited) and Sumitomo Electric Industries, Japan. The address of its registered office is 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, F-7 Block B-1, Mohan Cooperative Industrial Estate, Mathura Road, Delhi-110044.

The accompanying standalone financial statements reflect the results of the activities undertaken by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2026. The financial statements were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution passed by the Board of directors on April 30, 2026.

**2 Compliance with Ind AS**

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

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

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

The financial statements are presented in ₹ Million, except when otherwise indicated.

**New and amended standards and interpretation**

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

**(i) Amendments to Ind AS 21 – Lack of exchangeability**

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2025, which amend Ind AS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates to specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**(iii) Amendments to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107 - Supplier Finance Arrangements**

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

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

**(iv) International Tax Reform Pillar Two Model Rules Amendments to Ind AS 12**

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

- A mandatory temporary exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred taxes arising from the jurisdictional implementation of the Pillar Two model rules; and

**Motherson Techno Tools Limited**  
**Notes forming part of standalone financial statements**  
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- Disclosure requirements for affected entities to help users of the financial statements better understand an entity's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes arising from that legislation, particularly before its effective date.

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

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

**Significant accounting policies**

**(a) Current & Non-Current Classification**

An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

**(b) A liability is current when:**

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

**(c) Foreign currencies**

**(i) Functional and presentation currency**

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

**(ii) Transactions and balances**

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

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**Notes forming part of standalone financial statements**  
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investment in a foreign operation. A monetary item for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future is considered as a part of the entity's net investment in that foreign operation.

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

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

**(d) Revenue recognition and other income**

(i) Revenue from sale of goods and services

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when control of the products being sold is transferred to our customer and when there are no longer any unfulfilled obligations. The performance obligations in contracts are fulfilled at the time of dispatch, delivery or upon formal customer acceptance depending on customer terms.

Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable after taking into account the amount of any trade discount and volume rebates allowed by the company.

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised over time as and when the customer receives the benefit of the company's performance and the Company has an enforceable right to payment for services transferred.

(ii) Interest income

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

(iii) Dividend income

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

(iv) Rental Income

Rental income arising from investment properties given under operating leases is accounted for on a straight line basis over the lease terms unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases and is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

**Motherson Techno Tools Limited**  
**Notes forming part of standalone financial statements**  
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- (v) Government grants, which are revenue in nature and are towards compensation for the qualifying costs, incurred by the Company, are recognised as other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which such costs are incurred. Government grant receivable in the form duty drawback and export incentives are recognised as other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the application is made to the government authorities and to the extent there is no uncertainty towards its receipt.
- (vi) Other items of income are accounted as and when the right to receive such income arises and it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

**(e) Income tax**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**(f) Leases**

Effective from 1st April 2019, the company has applied IND AS 116- on Leases. Lease is a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use of an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Below stated is the treatment in the books of 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 (g) 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.

**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.

**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.

**(h) Cash and cash equivalents**

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

**(i) Inventories**

Inventories include raw materials, stores & spares, work in progress, traded and finished goods which are valued after providing for obsolescence, as under:

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

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

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

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

**(j) Financial instruments**

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

## **Financial assets**

### **Initial recognition and measurement**

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

### **Subsequent measurement**

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

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

### **Debt instruments at amortised cost**

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

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

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

### **Debt instrument at FVTOCI**

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

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

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

### **Debt instrument at FVTPL**

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

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

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

### **Equity investments**

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

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

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

### **De-recognition**

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

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

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a 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.

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

**Impairment of financial assets**

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

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
- b) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI
- c) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18
- d) Loan commitments which are not measured as at FVTPL
- e) Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables and lease receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

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- Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: ECL is presented as a provision in the balance sheet, i.e. as a liability. Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI: For debt instruments measured at FVOCI, the expected credit losses do not reduce the carrying amount in the balance sheet, which remains at fair value. Instead, an amount equal to the allowance that would arise if the asset was measured at amortised cost is recognised in other comprehensive income as the 'accumulated impairment amount'.

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

### **Financial liabilities**

#### **Initial recognition and measurement**

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

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

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

#### **Subsequent measurement**

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

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

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

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

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

### **Loans and borrowings**

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

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

### **Financial guarantee contracts**

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

### **De-recognition**

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 de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

### **Embedded derivatives**

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

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

**Offsetting of financial instruments**

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

**(k) Fair value measurement**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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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 re-measured 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.
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost).

**(I) Property, Plant and equipment**

Property, Plant and equipment (PPE) is recognised 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. PPE are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. PPE not ready for the intended use on the date of the Balance Sheet is disclosed as "capital work-in-progress". Capital work in progress is 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. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its property, plant and equipment recognised as at April 1, 2017 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of property, plant and equipment.

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

**Depreciation methods and useful lives**

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives of the assets. Depreciation on additions to/deductions from, owned assets is calculated pro rata to the period of use. Freehold land is not depreciated.

<b>Assets</b>	<b>Useful life*</b>
Leasehold improvements	Over the period of lease or useful life, whichever is lower
Office equipment	5 years
Computers	3 years
Furniture & fixtures	6 years

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Plant & Machinery	7.5 years
Electrical Installations	10 years
Software	3 years

\*Useful life of certain assets is different than the life prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 and those has been determined based on technical evaluation by the management. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

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

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

**Investment property**

Properties, including those under construction, held to earn rentals and/or capital appreciation are classified as investment property and are measured and reported at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

The cost includes the cost of replacing parts and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of the investment property are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation is recognised using straight line method so as to write off the cost of the investment property less their residual values over their useful lives specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 or in the case of assets where the useful life was determined by technical evaluation, over the useful life so determined. Depreciation method is reviewed at each financial year end to reflect the expected pattern of consumption of the future benefits embodied in the investment property. The estimated useful life and residual values are also reviewed at each financial year end and the effect of any change in the estimates of useful life/ residual value is accounted on prospective basis. Freehold land and properties under construction are not depreciated.

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of property is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the same period.

**(m) Intangible assets**

Intangible assets are recognised when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

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

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

Intangible assets include software and technical knowhow. Technical knowhow is primarily on account of consideration paid for obtaining training for making, using and selling of certain cutting tool products. Useful life of technical knowhow considered 5 years which is determined by the Company over the life of the product.

**Impairment of non-financial assets**

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

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

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

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication

exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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

**(n) Provisions and contingent liabilities**

**Provisions**

Provisions for legal claims 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.

**(o) Employee benefits**

**Short-term obligations**

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

### **Provident Fund & Employee state insurance**

Contribution towards provident fund and employee state insurance for employees are 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 for gratuity, a defined benefit plan (the "Gratuity Plan") covering eligible employees in accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment. The gratuity plan in Company is funded through annual contributions to Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) under its Company's Gratuity Scheme.

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

### **Compensated Absences**

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

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

### **(p) Dividends**

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

**(q) Earnings per share**

**(i) Basic earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share are 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 adjust 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.

**(r) Segment reporting**

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

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

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

**Judgements**

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

**Estimates and 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) Useful life of property, plant and equipment**

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

**(ii) Defined benefit plans**

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan is determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. Further details about gratuity obligations are given in note 17.

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

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

**(iv) Taxes**

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

All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

3(a) Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Leasehold improvements	Building	Plant & machinery	Office equipment	Furniture & fixtures	Electrical installations	Computers	Vehicle	Total	Capital work in progress
<b>Year ended March 31, 2025</b>										
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>										
<b>As at April 01, 2024</b>	<b>19.90</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>678.52</b>	<b>6.37</b>	<b>21.39</b>	<b>26.18</b>	<b>19.25</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>776.79</b>	<b>4.31</b>
Additions	-	-	77.05	0.70	1.70	-	4.12	0.81	<b>84.38</b>	21.78
Disposals / Transfers	-	-	4.78	0.98	0.25	0.30	0.85	-	<b>7.16</b>	4.30
<b>Closing gross carrying amount</b>	<b>19.90</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>750.79</b>	<b>6.09</b>	<b>22.84</b>	<b>25.88</b>	<b>22.52</b>	<b>1.99</b>	<b>854.01</b>	<b>21.79</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>										
<b>As at April 01, 2024</b>	<b>16.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>460.42</b>	<b>3.73</b>	<b>12.78</b>	<b>25.60</b>	<b>13.62</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>533.38</b>	-
Depreciation charge during the year	0.64	0.18	53.37	1.04	1.86	0.53	3.70	0.47	<b>61.79</b>	-
Disposals	-	-	4.73	0.97	0.25	0.29	0.85	-	<b>7.09</b>	-
Adjustments*	(1.19)	0.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>(0.91)</b>	-
<b>Closing accumulated depreciation</b>	<b>15.45</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>509.06</b>	<b>3.80</b>	<b>14.39</b>	<b>25.84</b>	<b>16.47</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>587.17</b>	-
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	<b>4.45</b>	<b>2.54</b>	<b>241.73</b>	<b>2.29</b>	<b>8.45</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>6.05</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>266.84</b>	<b>21.79</b>
<b>Period ended March 31, 2026</b>										
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>										
<b>As at April 01, 2025</b>	<b>19.90</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>750.79</b>	<b>6.09</b>	<b>22.84</b>	<b>25.88</b>	<b>22.52</b>	<b>1.99</b>	<b>854.01</b>	<b>21.79</b>
Additions	-	-	112.69	3.36	0.80	-	0.75	1.38	118.98	8.86
Disposals / Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.78
<b>Closing gross carrying amount</b>	<b>19.90</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>863.48</b>	<b>9.45</b>	<b>23.64</b>	<b>25.88</b>	<b>23.27</b>	<b>3.37</b>	<b>972.99</b>	<b>8.87</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>										
<b>As at April 01, 2025</b>	<b>15.45</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>509.06</b>	<b>3.80</b>	<b>14.39</b>	<b>25.84</b>	<b>16.47</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>587.17</b>	-
Charge for the year	0.64	0.18	60.49	1.50	2.01	0.04	3.19	0.65	68.70	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Closing accumulated depreciation</b>	<b>16.09</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>569.55</b>	<b>5.30</b>	<b>16.40</b>	<b>25.88</b>	<b>19.66</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>655.87</b>	-
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	<b>3.81</b>	<b>2.36</b>	<b>293.93</b>	<b>4.15</b>	<b>7.24</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3.61</b>	<b>2.02</b>	<b>317.12</b>	<b>8.87</b>

\*The net adjustment of Rs. 0.91 million pertains to excess depreciation erroneously charged in the previous financial year.

3(c) Capital work-in-progress ageing schedule

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

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	6 months - 1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
- Projects in progress	8.87	-	-	-	<b>8.87</b>

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

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	6 months - 1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
- Projects in progress	21.79	-	-	-	<b>21.79</b>

\*Capital work-in-progress comprise plant and machinery.

3(d) Disclosure of realised foreign exchange gain/loss on purchase of property, plant and equipment included in note 22

	FY 25-26	FY 24-25
Foreign exchange gain	0.87	0.32

**3(b) Right-of-Use Assets**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Land</b>	<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Year ended March 31, 2025</b>			
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>			
As at April 01, 2024	671.89	23.28	695.17
Add: Additions during the year	-	17.72	17.72
Less: Deletions during the year	-	-	-
<b>Closing gross carrying amount</b>	<b>671.89</b>	<b>41.00</b>	<b>712.89</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation:</b>			
As at April 01, 2024	261.90	12.00	273.90
Depreciation charge during the year	51.25	6.22	57.46
Disposals	-	-	-
Closing accumulated depreciation	<b>313.15</b>	<b>18.22</b>	<b>331.36</b>
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	<b>358.74</b>	<b>22.78</b>	<b>381.53</b>
<b>Period ended March 31, 2026</b>			
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>			
As at April 01, 2025	671.89	41.00	712.89
Add: Additions during the year	-	10.96	10.96
Less: Deletions during the year	-	0.85	0.85
<b>Closing gross carrying amount</b>	<b>671.89</b>	<b>51.11</b>	<b>723.00</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation:</b>			
As at April 01, 2025	313.15	18.22	331.37
Depreciation charge during the year	51.25	7.60	58.85
Disposals	-	-	-
Closing accumulated depreciation	<b>364.40</b>	<b>25.82</b>	<b>390.22</b>
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	<b>307.49</b>	<b>25.29</b>	<b>332.78</b>

**4 Investment property**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>
<b>Opening gross carrying amount</b>	15.62	15.62
Add: Additions during the year	-	-
Less: Deletions during the year	-	-
<b>Closing gross carrying amount</b>	<b>15.62</b>	<b>15.62</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation:</b>		
Opening balance	7.22	6.32
Add: Depreciation during the year	0.90	0.90
Less: Deletions during the year	-	-
Closing accumulated depreciation	<b>8.12</b>	<b>7.22</b>
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>8.40</b>

**Amounts recognised in profit or loss for investment properties:**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>
Rental Income	12.87	11.21
Direct operating expenses from property that generated rental income	-	-
<b>Profit from investment properties before depreciation</b>	<b>12.87</b>	<b>11.21</b>
Depreciation	0.90	0.90
<b>Profit / (loss) from investment properties</b>	<b>11.97</b>	<b>10.31</b>

As at 31 March 2026, the fair value of investment properties are Rs. 445.40 million.

These valuations are based on the valuations performed by a registered valuer as defined under rule 2 of Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation Rules, 2017). Fair value is based on market value approach. There has been no restriction on disposal of property or remittance of income and proceeds of disposal.

**5 Intangible assets**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Technical Know how</b>	<b>Software</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>			
<b>Balance at April 1, 2024</b>	53.47	28.22	81.69
Add: Additions during the year	4.30	-	4.30
Less: Deletions during the year	-	-	-
<b>Balance at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>57.77</b>	<b>28.22</b>	<b>85.99</b>
Add: Additions during the year	-	-	-
Less: Deletions during the year	-	-	-
<b>Balance at March 31, 2026</b>	<b>57.77</b>	<b>28.22</b>	<b>85.99</b>
<b>Accumulated amortisation</b>			
<b>Balance at April 1, 2024</b>	53.40	24.21	77.61
Add: Amortization during the year	0.86	3.74	4.60
Less: Deletions during the year	-	-	-
<b>Balance at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>54.26</b>	<b>27.95</b>	<b>82.21</b>
Add: Amortization during the year	0.86	0.25	1.11
Less: Deletions during the year	-	-	-
<b>Balance at March 31, 2026</b>	<b>55.12</b>	<b>28.20</b>	<b>83.32</b>
<b>Net carrying amount as on March 31, 2025</b>	3.51	0.27	3.78
<b>Net carrying amount as on March 31, 2026</b>	2.65	0.02	2.67

**6(a) Non-Current investments**

**Investment in subsidiary company**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
<b>Investment in subsidiaries - Unquoted, valued at cost</b>		
Motherson Techno Tools Mideast FZE - 1 (March 31, 2025: 1) share of AED 150,000	1.82	1.82
Less: Impairment allowance in value of investments	-	-
<b>Investment in equity instruments of subsidiary company</b>	<b>1.82</b>	<b>1.82</b>
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments	1.82	1.82
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-

**6(b) Current investments**

**Investment in mutual funds**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
<b>Investment in mutual fund - Quoted</b>		
ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund 30,648.20 units of Rs. 407.68 (March 31, 2025: Nil)	12.49	-
Less: Impairment allowance in value of investments	-	-
<b>Investment in equity instruments of subsidiary company</b>	<b>12.49</b>	<b>-</b>
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments	12.49	-
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-

**Motherson Techno Tools Limited**  
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**7 Other financial assets**

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
<u>Unsecured, considered good</u>				
(a) Security deposits	27.54	30.60	25.16	17.47
(b) Interest receivable on ICD	-	-	0.08	12.84
(c) Interest receivable on Fixed Deposits	-	-	15.81	30.56
(d) Fixed Deposits having maturity of more than 12 months	-	-	181.53	610.00
(e) Loans to Related parties - ICD	1,186.00	262.00	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,213.54</b>	<b>292.60</b>	<b>222.58</b>	<b>670.87</b>

**8 Other assets**

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Capital advances	-	-	86.15	3.21
(b) Balance with government authorities	4.90	6.10	-	-
(c) Prepaid expenses	27.36	23.67	7.07	17.03
(d) Advance given to suppliers	-	-	28.61	10.87
(e) Advance given to employees	-	-	0.93	1.64
<b>Total</b>	<b>32.26</b>	<b>29.77</b>	<b>122.76</b>	<b>32.75</b>

**9 Current tax assets / (liabilities)**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Advance tax paid & TDS receivable	160.06	749.27
Less: Current tax liabilities	(167.15)	(758.78)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(7.09)</b>	<b>(9.51)</b>

**10 Inventories**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(At lower of cost and net realisable value)		
Raw materials	251.08	140.57
Work-in-progress	96.57	42.53
Finished goods	108.26	81.39
Stock-in-trade	77.39	111.77
Stores, spares and consumables	54.96	36.71
<b>Total</b>	<b>588.26</b>	<b>412.97</b>
Inventory include Inventory in transit of:		
Raw materials	35.34	-
Traded goods	12.34	21.98

**Amount recognised for provision against inventories**

Provision against inventories in respect of slow moving and non moving items amounted to Rs. 90.76 million (March 31, 2025: Rs. 78.23 million). During the year ended March 31, 2026 write down of inventories amounted to Rs. 12.53 million (March 31, 2025: Rs. 15.70 million). These were recognised as an expense during the year and included in cost of material consumed in statement of profit or loss.

**11 Trade receivables**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
- Unsecured, Considered good		
From Related parties	16.73	15.69
From others	430.84	453.88
- Unsecured, Credit impaired	2.56	4.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>450.13</b>	<b>474.01</b>
Less: Allowance for credit loss	2.56	4.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>447.57</b>	<b>469.57</b>

Trade Receivables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	203.61	243.96	0.79	0.23	0.65	0.89
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>203.61</b>	<b>243.96</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.89</b>

Trade Receivables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	305.55	164.02	0.63	1.43	0.62	1.76
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>305.55</b>	<b>164.02</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>1.43</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>1.76</b>

**Motherson Techno Tools Limited**  
**Notes forming part of standalone financial statements as on March 31, 2026**  
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**12 Cash and cash equivalents**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Balance with banks - on current accounts	61.14	76.37
(b) Cash on hand	0.07	0.07
<b>Total</b>	<b>61.21</b>	<b>76.44</b>

**12a Other bank balance**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Deposits having maturity of more than three months but less than 12 months	47.15	66.90
<b>Total</b>	<b>47.15</b>	<b>66.90</b>

**Note:**

Includes margin money deposit under lien against paid under dispute (excluding interest accrued)

2.97

2.97

**13 Loans**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Unsecured, considered good		
Loans to related parties - ICD	116.00	256.00
Loans to employees	2.31	1.17
<b>Total</b>	<b>118.31</b>	<b>257.17</b>

The company has not granted loans to its promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013) which are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment. In certain cases, the company has the right to demand for payment before specified period. The details of such loans given to related parties are as follows:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Total amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding (including long term loans)	1,304.31	519.17
Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding as specified above (including long term loans)	1,302.00	518.00
Percentage to the total Loans and Advances in the nature of loans	<b>99.82%</b>	<b>99.77%</b>

**14 Equity share capital**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) <b>Authorised</b> 3,500,000 Equity shares (March 31, 2025: 3,500,000 equity shares) of ₹ 10 each	35.00	35.00
(b) <b>Issued, subscribed and paid up</b> 3,345,751 Equity shares (March 31, 2025: 3,345,751 equity shares) of ₹ 10 each	33.46	33.46
<b>Total</b>	<b>33.46</b>	<b>33.46</b>

Notes:

(i) Movement in equity share capital :

	Numbers	Amount
<b>As at April 01, 2024</b>	3,345,751	33.46
Add: Changes during the year	-	-
<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>	3,345,751	33.46
Add: Changes during the year	-	-
<b>As at March 31, 2026</b>	3,345,751	33.46

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

The company has one class of equity shares having par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of Equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees.

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

(iii) Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company:

Name of Shareholder	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of Shares held	% holding	No. of Shares held	% holding
Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Limited	2009863	60.07%	2009863	60.07%
Radha Rani Holding Pte Ltd	400000	11.96%	400000	11.96%
Sumitomo Electric Industries Limited	836438	25.00%	836438	25.00%

(iv) **Details of share holding of promoters group**

Name of Shareholder	No. of Shares held	% of total shares	% change during the year
<b>At the end of March 31, 2026</b>			
Sumitomo Electric Industries Limited, Japan	836438	25.00%	No change
<b>At the end of March 31, 2025</b>			
Sumitomo Electric Industries Limited, Japan	836438	25.00%	No change

**15 Other equity**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Securities premium	55.77	55.77
General reserve	109.50	109.50
Retained earnings	2,335.68	1,882.31
<b>Total reserves and surplus</b>	<b>2,500.95</b>	<b>2,047.58</b>

**(i) Securities premium**  
Particulars

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening balance	55.77	55.77
Shares issued during the year	-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>55.77</b>	<b>55.77</b>

**(ii) General reserve**  
Particulars

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening balance	109.50	109.50
Additions during the year	-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>109.50</b>	<b>109.50</b>

**(iii) Retained earnings**  
Particulars

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening balance	1,882.31	1,485.55
Additions during the year	456.77	492.20
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligation, net of tax	(3.40)	4.93
Dividend paid	-	(100.37)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>2,335.68</b>	<b>1,882.31</b>

**16 Leases (Company as a lessee)**

As a lessee, the Company has recognised a right-of-use asset and a lease liability as per Ind AS 116 from the date of transition to IND AS. Below are the carrying amounts of right to use assets and lease liabilities and the movements during the year.

<b>Cost</b>	<b>Factory building</b>	<b>Vehicle</b>	<b>Total</b>
As at April 1, 2024	671.89	23.28	695.17
Additions	-	17.72	17.72
<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>671.89</b>	<b>41.00</b>	<b>712.89</b>
Additions	-	10.96	10.96
Deletions	-	(0.85)	(0.85)
<b>As at March 31, 2026</b>	<b>671.89</b>	<b>51.11</b>	<b>723.00</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>			
As at April 1, 2024	261.90	12.00	273.90
Charge for the year	51.25	6.22	57.47
<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>313.15</b>	<b>18.22</b>	<b>331.37</b>
Charge for the year	51.25	7.60	58.85
<b>As at March 31, 2026</b>	<b>364.40</b>	<b>25.82</b>	<b>390.22</b>
<b>Net Carrying amount</b>			
<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>	358.74	22.78	381.52
<b>As at March 31, 2026</b>	307.49	25.29	332.78

**Amounts recognised in profit and loss**

	<b>As at March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets	58.85	57.46
Interest expense on lease liabilities	37.48	35.10

The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the period

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Factory building</b>	<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Balance as at April 1, 2024</b>	433.38	11.84	445.22
Additions	-	17.72	17.72
Finance cost accrued during the period	32.09	3.01	35.10
Payment of lease liabilities	(68.24)	(8.22)	(76.46)
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>397.23</b>	<b>24.35</b>	<b>421.58</b>
Additions / Deletions	-	10.11	10.11
Finance cost accrued during the period	34.36	3.12	37.48
Payment of lease liabilities	(68.24)	(10.06)	(78.30)
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2026</b>	<b>363.35</b>	<b>27.52</b>	<b>390.87</b>

The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Current</b>	<b>Non - current</b>
<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>	40.10	381.49
<b>As at March 31, 2026</b>	51.75	339.12

**16 Lease liabilities**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Non-current</b>		<b>Current</b>	
	<b>As at March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>
Lease liability	339.12	381.49	51.75	40.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>339.12</b>	<b>381.49</b>	<b>51.75</b>	<b>40.10</b>

**17 Employee benefit obligations**

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) <b>Provision for employee benefits</b>				
Provision for compensated absences	41.55	45.04	11.92	6.28
Provision for Gratuity	33.81	15.66	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>75.36</b>	<b>60.70</b>	<b>11.92</b>	<b>6.28</b>

(a) **Defined contribution plans**

The Company makes Provident Fund contributions to defined contribution plan for qualifying employees. Under the Scheme, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The Company recognised Rs. 22.71 million (March 31, 2025: Rs. 21.24 million) for Provident Fund contributions in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The contributions payable to these plans by the Company are at rates specified in the rules of the scheme.

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

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

(c) **Defined benefit plans**

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

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

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

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
<b>Defined benefit obligation at beginning of the year</b>	90.51	78.43
Current service cost	8.84	7.40
Past service cost	8.05	-
Interest expense	6.80	5.66
Actuarial (gain)/Loss from changes in financial assumptions	(2.16)	1.31
Actuarial (gain)/Loss from experience adjustments	7.66	(2.37)
Benefits paid	(2.28)	(3.83)
Transfer in/(out)	(0.55)	3.91
<b>Defined benefit obligation at end of the year</b>	<b>116.87</b>	<b>90.51</b>

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of the year	74.85	58.91
Interest income	5.10	4.25
Return on plan assets, excluding amount included in interest income	0.97	5.53
Benefit payments from plan	(5.04)	(3.83)
Employers contribution	7.18	9.99
Fair value of plan assets at end of the year	<b>83.06</b>	<b>74.85</b>

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Fair value of plan assets	83.06	74.85
Defined benefit obligation	(116.87)	(90.51)
Net defined asset / (liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet	<b>(33.81)</b>	<b>(15.66)</b>

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

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>
Current service cost	8.84	7.40
Past service cost	8.05	-
Actuarial (gain) / loss	1.70	1.41
<b>Amount recognised in Statement of profit and loss</b>	<b>18.59</b>	<b>8.81</b>
Actuarial (gains)/losses		
- from changes in financial assumptions	(2.16)	1.31
- from experience adjustments	7.66	(2.37)
Return on plan assets	(0.97)	(5.53)
<b>Amount recognised in OCI</b>	<b>4.53</b>	<b>(6.59)</b>

(v) Investment details of Plan Assets:

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>
LIC of India	100%	100%

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

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

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>
Discount rate (in %)	7.25%	6.99%
Future salary increase (in %)	7.00%	7.00%
Mortality rate (% of IALM 12-14)	100.00%	100.00%
Normal retirement age	58 Years	58 Years
Attrition / Withdrawal rate (per annum)	5.00%	5.00%

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

(vi) Defined benefit liability and employer contributions

Weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is March 31, 2026: 5 years (March 31 2025: 5 years)

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>
Less than a year	28.71	18.52
Between 2-5 years	30.37	25.67
Over 5 years	57.79	46.32

**Sensitivity Analysis**

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

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>
<b>Discount Rate per annum</b>		
Effect of -1% change	8.09	6.02
Effect of +1% change	(7.15)	(5.64)
<b>Future salary increase</b>		
Effect of -1% change	(7.23)	(5.67)
Effect of +1% change	8.03	5.99

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

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

**Risk exposure:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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**18 Other liabilities**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Statutory remittances (contributions to PF, ESIC, LWF, Withholding taxes, Goods and Services tax)	25.17	45.00
(b) Advance received from customers	9.50	2.26
<b>Total</b>	<b>34.67</b>	<b>47.26</b>

**19 Trade payables**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
<b>Trade payables as at the end of the year</b>		
- Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	6.81	4.33
- Total outstanding dues of related micro and small enterprises	7.08	3.88
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	189.58	145.39
- Total outstanding dues of related parties other than micro and small enterprises	293.47	221.72
	<b>496.94</b>	<b>375.32</b>
<b>Interest accrued and due as at the end of the year</b>		
- Interest on payments due to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	-	-
- Interest on payments due to Others	-	-
- Interest due and payable on amounts paid during the year to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	-	-
<b>Paid during the year</b>		
Principal amount (including interest) paid to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises beyond the appointed date		
- Principal amount	-	-
- Interest thereon	-	-
Interest on principal amount paid to others beyond the appointed date		
<b>Others</b>		
- Interest accrued in the prior year and paid during the year	-	-
- Interest accrued in the prior years and remaining unpaid as at the end of the year	-	-
- Interest accrued during the year and remaining unpaid as at the end of the year	-	-

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

Particulars	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
(i) MSME	13.89	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	481.71	0.76	0.10	0.01	0.47
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>495.60</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.47</b>

Trade Payables ageing schedule as at Mar 31, 2025

Particulars	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
(i) MSME	8.21	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	366.51	0.10	0.01	0.13	0.36
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>374.72</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.36</b>

**20 Other financial liabilities**

Particulars	Non- Current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Security deposit received from employee	-	-	6.31	4.33
(b) Security Deposit from customers	-	-	25.22	23.52
(c) Employee benefits payable	-	-	21.26	20.02
(d) Capital Creditors	-	-	1.70	7.48
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>54.49</b>	<b>55.35</b>

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**21 Revenue from operations**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>
(a) Sale of products [Refer Note (i) below]	3,062.47	3,017.50
(b) Other operating revenues [Refer Note (ii) below]	80.89	77.52
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,143.36</b>	<b>3,095</b>

Notes:

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>
(i) Sale of product comprises:		
Manufactured		
Within India	1,879.56	1,668.08
Outside India	23.29	25.84
<b>Total - Sale of manufactured goods</b>	<b>1,902.85</b>	<b>1,693.92</b>
Traded		
Within India	1,158.56	1,323.07
Outside India	1.06	0.51
<b>Total - Sale of traded goods</b>	<b>1,159.62</b>	<b>1,323.58</b>
<b>Total revenue from operations</b>	<b>3,062.47</b>	<b>3,017.50</b>
(ii) <b>Other operating revenue</b>		
Job work income	62.52	65.07
Sale of service	2.31	-
Scrap sales	16.06	12.45
<b>Total - Operating revenue</b>	<b>80.89</b>	<b>77.52</b>

**22 Other income**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>
(a) Interest income earned on financial assets carried at amortised cost		
Inter corporate deposits	53.60	60.23
Fixed deposits	39.22	37.67
Security Deposits	3.85	3.35
(b) Other non-operating revenue:		
Rental income	12.87	11.21
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	0.03	1.74
Net Gain on sale of investments	12.73	-
Foreign exchange gain (net)	8.13	2.80
Allowance for doubtful debts reversal	0.09	0.55
Miscellaneous Income	11.78	15.13
<b>Total</b>	<b>142.30</b>	<b>132.68</b>

**23 Cost of materials consumed**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>
Opening stock	140.57	107.33
Add: Purchases	801.35	505.07
Less: Closing stock	251.08	140.57
<b>Total</b>	<b>690.84</b>	<b>471.83</b>

**24 Changes in inventories of work in progress, and finished goods**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>
<b>Balance at the beginning of the year</b>		
Finished goods - manufactured	81.39	99.31
Work in progress	42.53	33.86
Stock in trade	111.77	61.04
<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>235.69</b>	<b>194.21</b>
<b>Less: Balance at the end of the year</b>		
Finished goods - manufactured	108.26	81.39
Work in progress	96.57	42.53
Stock in trade	77.39	111.77
<b>Total (B)</b>	<b>282.22</b>	<b>235.69</b>
<b>Total (A)-(B)</b>	<b>(46.53)</b>	<b>(41.48)</b>

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**25 Employee benefit expense\***

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>
Salaries, allowances and other benefits	453.98	424.80
Contribution to provident funds	22.71	21.24
Gratuity expense	18.59	8.81
Compensated absences	6.26	12.28
Staff welfare expenses	7.13	6.27
<b>Total</b>	<b>508.67</b>	<b>473.40</b>

\*refer note no. 37(xv)

**26 Depreciation and amortisation expense**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	68.70	60.88
Amortisation of intangible assets	1.11	4.60
Depreciation on investment properties	0.90	0.90
Amortization on Right of use assets	58.85	57.46
<b>Total</b>	<b>129.56</b>	<b>123.84</b>

**27 Finance costs**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>
Interest expense on:		
- on working capital loan	0.03	0.06
- on lease liability	37.48	35.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>37.51</b>	<b>35.16</b>

**28 Other expenses**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>
Spare parts and tools consumed	119.64	104.86
Freight and forwarding	19.00	21.76
Power and fuel (net of reimbursements)	27.30	30.85
Job work charges	2.49	2.06
Insurance charges	13.58	11.11
Legal & professional expenses	96.89	81.03
Auditor's remuneration [Refer Note (i) below]	0.87	0.97
Business promotion	36.97	35.33
Postage, Telephone & Telegraph	2.37	2.69
Rent	8.59	8.49
Repairs and maintenance		
- Building	5.43	8.49
- Plant and machinery	5.34	7.65
- Others	63.77	51.69
Travelling and conveyance	38.32	42.08
General Office Expenses	14.36	15.34
Royalty	33.93	32.12
Vehicle Running & Maintenance Expense	1.33	1.73
CSR Expense [Refer Note (ii) below]	11.42	13.68
Bank charges	0.81	0.71
Rates and taxes	1.82	3.52
Miscellaneous expenses	8.00	16.37
<b>Total</b>	<b>512.23</b>	<b>492.53</b>

Notes:

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>
(i) Payment to auditors (excluding taxes):		
For statutory audit	0.63	0.63
For tax audit	0.14	0.14
For other certification services	0.10	0.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>0.97</b>

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Notes:

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>
(ii) CSR as required to be disclosed as per amendment in Schedule III of Companies Act 2013 :		
(a) Amount required to be spent by company during the year as per Section 135 of the Act	11.42	9.44
(b) Amount of expenditure incurred	5.00	9.44
(c) Shortfall at the end of year for which provision is considered in financial statements	6.42	
(d) Total of previous year shortfall	-	4.24
<b>Total amount spent during the year</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>13.68</b>

(e) In respect of ongoing projects, the Company has transferred unspent amount to a special account, within a period thirty days from end of the financial year in compliance with provisions of sub section (6) of section 135 of the Companies Act.

There is no unspent amount in respect of other than ongoing project that are required to be transferred to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) in compliance with the second proviso to subsection 5 of section 135 of the Act.

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>
(f) Amount spent during the year on:		
i. Construction / acquisition of asset	-	-
ii. Promoting education	5.00	9.44
iii. Safeguarding environmental sustainability	-	4.24
	<b>5.00</b>	<b>13.68</b>

(g) Details of related party transactions

<b>Name of party</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Swarn Lata Motherson Trust	5.00

## 29 Earnings per share

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

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>
Profit attributable to equity holders	456.77	492.20
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	3,345,751	3,345,751
Basic earnings per share (₹)	136.52	147.11
Diluted earnings per share (₹)	136.52	147.11
Face value per share (₹)	10	10

### 30 Income taxes

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025		
Accounting profit / (Loss)				
(a) Income tax expense				
Current tax				
Current tax on profits for the year	162.16	172.31		
<b>Total current tax expense</b>	<b>162.16</b>	<b>172.31</b>		
Income tax for earlier years	(0.74)	-		
Deferred tax				
Recognised in Statement of profit and loss	(3.87)	(6.74)		
<b>Total deferred tax expense/(benefit)</b>	<b>(3.87)</b>	<b>(6.74)</b>		
<b>Income tax expense</b>	<b>157.55</b>	<b>165.57</b>		
(b) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI)				
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year				
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>		
Net loss on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	1.14	(1.66)		
(c) <u>Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate:</u>				
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>		
Profit from continuing operations before income tax expense	614.32	657.77		
<b>Tax at the Indian tax rate of 25.17%</b>	<b>154.61</b>	<b>165.55</b>		
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	3.68	0.02		
Other adjustments	(0.74)	-		
	<b>157.55</b>	<b>165.57</b>		
(d) <u>Deferred tax assets /liabilities</u>				
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>		
<u>Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets</u>				
On difference between book balance and tax balance of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets and right to use assets and lease liabilities	47.44	45.39		
Provision for gratuity and other employee benefits	21.97	16.86		
Allowance for doubtful debts	0.64	1.12		
Others	(1.19)	0.48		
	<b>68.86</b>	<b>63.85</b>		
Deferred tax assets recognised	<b>(68.86)</b>	<b>(63.85)</b>		
(e) <u>Movement in Deferred tax assets</u>				
For the year ended 31st March 2026				
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>Charge/ (credit) to Profit or Loss</b>	<b>Charge/(credit) to other comprehensive income</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2026</b>
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets and right to use assets and lease liabilities	(45.40)	(2.05)	-	<b>(47.45)</b>
Provision for gratuity and other employee benefits	(16.86)	(3.97)	(1.14)	<b>(21.97)</b>
Allowance for doubtful debts	(1.11)	0.48	-	<b>(0.63)</b>
Others	(0.48)	1.67	-	<b>1.19</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>(63.85)</b>	<b>(3.87)</b>	<b>(1.14)</b>	<b>(68.86)</b>

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For the year ended 31st March 2025

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2024</b>	<b>Charge/ (credit) to Profit or Loss</b>	<b>Charge/(credit) to other comprehensive income</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets and right to use assets and lease liabilities	(42.69)	(2.71)	-	<b>(45.40)</b>
Provision for gratuity and other employee benefits	(14.52)	(4.00)	1.66	<b>(16.86)</b>
Allowance for doubtful debts	(1.25)	0.14	-	<b>(1.11)</b>
Others	(0.31)	(0.17)	-	<b>(0.48)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>(58.77)</b>	<b>(6.74)</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>(63.85)</b>

**31 Capital commitments**

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

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on Property, Plant and Equipment's and Intangible assets including Investment properties (net of advances of Rs. 84.94 million (31st March 2025: Rs. 2.57 million)	71.74	132.04

### 32 Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to market risk (foreign exchange), 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. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the related impact in the financial statements.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, financial assets measured at amortised cost	Aging analysis regular monitoring and follow ups	Diversification of bank deposits, credit limits and letters of credit etc.
Liquidity risk	Other financial liabilities	Cash flow forecasts	Cash flow management ensuring liquidity
Market risk - foreign exchange	Future commercial transactions, recognised financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Indian Rupees	Cash flow forecasting sensitivity analysis	Regular monitoring of forex fluctuations

#### (a) Market risk

The company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates associated with its direct & indirect transactions denominated in foreign currency. Since most of the transactions of the company are denominated in its functional currency (INR), any foreign exchange fluctuation affects the profitability of the Company and its financial position. Hedging provides stability to the financial performance by estimating the amount of future cash flows and reducing volatility.

The Company follows a consistent policy of mitigating foreign exchange risk by entering into appropriate hedging instruments as considered from time to time. Depending on the future outlook on currencies, the Company keeps the exposures un-hedged or hedge only a part of the total exposure.

Market risk exposures are measured using sensitivity analysis. There has been no change to the Company's exposure to market risks or the manner in which these risks are being managed and measured.

#### (b) Foreign currency risk

The Company has international transactions and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions (imports and exports). Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency.

The carrying amounts of the company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period.

#### Unhedged Foreign currency

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	₹	Foreign currency	₹	Foreign currency
<u>Receivables</u>				
- Trade receivables	4,027,044	\$42,466	5,699,730	\$66,687
	616,183	EUR 5,625	1,013,895	EUR 10,967
<u>Payables</u>				
- Trade payables	28,860,790	\$304,342	7,063,394	\$82,642
	4,212,318	EUR 38,452	2,995,249	EUR 32,398
	22,708,889	JPY 38,006,508	59,453,698	JPY 104,304,812
	1,081,823	CHF 9,116	3,688,827	CHF 38,157
	1,427,945	SGD 19,360	2,117,486	SGD 33,250
	-	AUD 0	1,468,075	AUD 27,500
	6,771	GBP 54		

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).

#### Foreign currency sensitivity

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

Currency	Net impact as on Mar 31, 2026		Net impact as on March 31, 2025	
	Change in rate	Effect on profit before tax	Change in rate	Effect on profit before tax
<u>Liabilities</u>				
<b>USD</b>	+5%	(0.00)	+5%	0.01
	-5%	0.00	-5%	(0.01)

(c) **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 asset. 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.

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the company's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

(i) Financing arrangements:

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

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>
Floating rate		
-Expiring within one year (working capital facilities)	140.00	140.00

(ii) Maturities of financial liabilities

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay.

<b>Year ended March 31, 2026</b>	<b>Upto 1 year</b>	<b>1 to 5 years</b>	<b>More than 5 years</b>	<b>Total</b>
Non-derivatives:				
Obligation under finance lease	51.75	265.86	73.26	390.87
Trade payables	496.94	-	-	496.94
Other financial liabilities	54.49	-	-	54.49
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>603.18</b>	<b>265.86</b>	<b>73.26</b>	<b>942.30</b>

<b>Year ended March 31, 2025</b>	<b>Upto 1 year</b>	<b>1 to 5 years</b>	<b>More than 5 years</b>	<b>Total</b>
Non-derivatives:				
Obligation under finance lease	40.10	224.02	157.46	421.58
Trade payables	375.32	-	-	375.32
Other financial liabilities	55.35	-	-	55.35
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>470.77</b>	<b>224.02</b>	<b>157.46</b>	<b>852.25</b>

(d) **Credit risk**

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk etc.

A default on a financial asset is when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments as per agreed terms . This definition of default is determined by considering the business environment in which entity operates and other macro-economic factors.

The maximum exposure to credit risk of the Company is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the statement of financial position.

There are no significant concentrations of credit risk other than from counterparties of cash and bank balances, where transactions are limited to financial institutions possessing high credit quality and hence the risk of default is low.

The Company has a credit risk management policy in place to limit credit losses due to non-performance of financial counterparties and customers. The Company monitors its exposure to credit risk on an ongoing basis at various levels. The Company only deals with financial counterparties that have a sufficiently good credit rating. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. The Company closely monitors the credibility of the customer through market information or industry data as applicable in line with the market circumstances. Due to the geographical spread and the diversity of the Company's customers, the Company is not subject to any significant concentration of credit risks at balance sheet date.

**33 Capital management**

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity share capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objectives of the Company's capital management are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company's management reviews the capital structure of the Company on periodic basis. As part of this review, the management considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital requirements and maintenance of adequate liquidity.

(a) Categories of financial instruments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Financial assets		
<b>Measured at amortised cost</b>		
Cash and cash Equivalents	108.36	143.34
Trade Receivables	447.57	469.57
Loans	118.31	257.17
Other financials assets	222.58	670.87
<b>Total Financial assets</b>	<b>896.82</b>	<b>1,540.95</b>
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>As at</b>	<b>As at</b>
	<b>March 31, 2026</b>	<b>March 31, 2025</b>
Financial liabilities		
<b>Measured at amortised cost</b>		
Trade payables	496.94	375.32
Lease liability	390.87	421.59
Other financial liabilities	54.49	55.35
<b>Total Financial liabilities</b>	<b>942.30</b>	<b>852.26</b>

**34. Related party of Motherson Techno Tools Limited (the 'Company') under the Companies Act, 2013 as on 31 March 2026.**

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

Sl. No.	Name of Director / KMP	Name of relatives u/s 2(77) of the Companies Act, 2013	Relation
1	Mr. V.C. Sehgal (Director)	- Mr. L.V. Sehgal - Ms. Samridhi Sehgal - Ms. Vidhi Sehgal - Mr. Ashnil Chopra - Mrs. Geeta Soni - Mrs. Nilu Mehra	Son Son's wife Daughter Daughter's Husband Sister Sister
2	Mr. Teruhiro Enami (Director)	- Ms. Hiroe Enami - Mr. Haruomi Enami - Mrs. Tamiko Enami - Mr. Hajime Enami - Mr. Toru Enami - Ms. Kanae Enami	Spouse Father Mother Son Son Daughter
3	Mr. Ramesh Dhar (Director)	- Mrs. Indu Bala Dhar - Dr. Ruchika Dhar - Ms. Isha Dhar - Dr. Anil Khanna - Mr. Saurabh Thakur - Air Cdre (Retd.) Ravi Dhar	Spouse Daughter Daughter Daughter's husband Daughter's husband Brother
4	Mr. Sanjay Mehta (Director)	- Ms. Vandana Arora - Shri Mahinder Kumar Mehta - Smt. Shobha Mehta - Ms. Shruti Mehta - Ms. Vidhi Mehta - Mrs. Sumiti Datta	Spouse Father Mother Daughter Daughter Sister
5	Mr. Parthasarathy Srinivasan (Director)	- Mrs. Vasanthi - Shri Kuppaswami Parthasarathy - Mr. Aditya - Mr. Arvind - Mrs. Vasantha - Mrs. Ramani - Mrs. Geetha	Spouse Father Son Son Sister Sister Sister
6	Mr. Vishal Kabadi (Director) Appointed on March 25, 2025	- Mrs. Reshma Vishal Kabadi - Mrs. Meena Swarupshyam Kabadi - Master Aryan Vishal Kabadi - Master Arjun Vishal Kabadi - Mrs. Pallavi Abhijeet Shinde	Spouse Mother Son Son Sister
7	Mr. Masafumi Nigoshi (Director) Appointed on August 29, 2025	- Mrs. Kayoko Nigoshi - Mr. Masatoshi Nigoshi - Mrs. Hiroko Nigoshi - Mr. Daisuke Nigoshi - Ms. Yuka Nigoshi - Ms. Toshimi Nigoshi	Spouse Father Mother Son Daughter Sister
8	Ms. Lata Unnikrishnan (Director) Appointed on August 29, 2025	- Mr. Unnikrishnan Thumbikatt - Mr. Velyedth Sankaran Kutty - Mrs. GV Annapoorna - Mr. Srihari Unnikrishnan - Mrs. Shruti Unnikrishnan - Mr. Siddharth Dutta - Mr. Suresh Kutty - Mrs. Geeta Kutty	Spouse Father Mother Son Daughter Daughter's Husband Brother Sister

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

Sl. No.	Name of the Firm	Nature of interest	Name of Director
1	Motherson (Partnership Firm)	Director is partner	-Mr. V.C. Sehgal
2	Vaaman Auto Industry (Partnership Firm)	Relative of Director is partner	-Mr. V.C. Sehgal
3	Ganpati Auto Industries (Partnership Firm)	Relative of Director is partner	-Mr. V.C. Sehgal

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

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Nature of interest	Name of Director
1	Marelli Motherson Automotive Lighting India Private Ltd.	Director	Mr. V.C. Sehgal and Mr. Sanjay Mehta
2	Kyungshin Industrial Motherson Pvt. Ltd.	Director	Mr. V.C. Sehgal and Mr. Sanjay Mehta

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3	Renu Farms Private Limited	Director	Mr. V.C. Sehgal
4	Advantedge Technology Partners Pvt. Ltd.	Relative is Director & Member	Mr. V.C. Sehgal
5	Moon Meadows Private Limited	Member	Mr. V.C. Sehgal
6	Nirvana Niche Products Private Limited	Relative is Member	Mr. V.C. Sehgal
7	Shri Sehgal's Trustee Company Private Limited	Director & Member	Mr. V.C. Sehgal
8	Sisbro Motor & Workshop Private Limited	Relative is a Director & Member	Mr. V.C. Sehgal
9	Southcity Motors Private Limited	Relative is a Member	Mr. V.C. Sehgal
10	Advantedge Incubators Private Limited	Relative is a Director	Mr. V.C. Sehgal
11	Calsonic Kansei Motherhood Auto Products Private Limited	Director	Mr. Sanjay Mehta
12	Marelli Motherhood Auto Suspension Parts Pvt. Ltd.	Director	Mr. Sanjay Mehta
14	Field Motor Private Limited	Director	Mr. Sanjay Mehta
15	Motherhood Bergstrom HVAC Solutions Private Limited	Director	Mr. Parthasarathy Srinivasan and Mr. Vishal Kabadi
16	Anest Iwata Motherhood Pvt. Ltd	Director	Mr. Sanjay Mehta and Mr. Parthasarathy Srinivasan
17	Nissin Advanced Coating Indo Co. Private Limited	Director	Mr. Sanjay Mehta and Mr. Parthasarathy Srinivasan

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

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Nature of interest	Name of Director
1	Samvardhana Motherhood International Limited	Director & Member and holds more than 2% shares along with relatives	Mr. V.C. Sehgal
2	Motherhood Auto Limited	Director & Member and holds more than 2% shares	Mr. V.C. Sehgal
3	Motherhood Sumi Wiring India Limited	Director & Member and holds more than 2% shares	Mr. V.C. Sehgal

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

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Nature of interest
1	Samvardhana Motherhood International Limited	Ultimate Holding Company
2	Samvardhana Motherhood Innovative Solutions Ltd.	Holding Company
3	Motherhood Techno Tools Mideast FZE	Subsidiary Company

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

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

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Nature of interest
1	Motherhood Machinery and Automations Ltd.	Subsidiary of holding company
2	Samvardhana Motherhood Refrigeration Product Ltd.	Subsidiary of holding company
3	Samvardhana Motherhood Auto Systems Pvt. Ltd.	Subsidiary of holding company
4	Motherhood Auto Solutions Ltd.	Subsidiary of holding company
5	Motherhood Electronic Components Private Limited	Subsidiary of holding company
6	Motherhood Electro Components Limited (formerly Samvardhana Motherhood Advanced Innovations Ltd.)	Subsidiary of holding company
7	Motherhood Sintermetal Technology B.V. (in Liquidation)	Subsidiary of holding company

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

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Nature of interest
1	MSSL Mauritius Holdings Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
2	Motherhood Electrical Wires Lanka Pvt. Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
3	MSSL Mideast (FZE)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
4	MSSL (S) Pte Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
5	Motherhood Innovations Tech Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
6	MSSL (GB) Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
7	Motherhood Wiring System Ltd. (FZE)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
8	MSSL GmbH	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
9	MSSL Tooling (FZE)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
10	MSSL Advanced Polymers s.r.o	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
11	MSSL s.r.l Unipersonale	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
12	Motherhood Techno Precision México, S.A. de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
13	MSSL Ireland Pvt. Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
14	Global Environment Management (FZE)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
15	MSSL Global RSA Module Engineering Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
16	MSSL Japan Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
17	MSSL México, S.A. De C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
18	MSSL WH System (Thailand) Co., Ltd	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
19	MSSL Korea WH Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
20	MSSL Consolidated Inc., USA	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
21	MSSL Wiring System Inc., USA	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
22	Alphabet de Mexico, S.A. de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company

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23	Alphabet de Mexico de Monclova, S.A. de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
24	Alphabet de Saltillo, S.A. de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
25	MSSL Wirings Juarez S.A. de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
26	Motherhood Air Travel Pvt. Ltd., Ireland	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
27	MSSL Estonia WH OU	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
28	Samvardhana Motherhood Global Holdings Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
29	Samvardhana Motherhood Automotive Systems Group B.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
30	Motherhood Germany Holding GmbH (formerly Samvardhana Motherhood Peguform GmbH)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
31	SMP Automotive Interiors (Beijing) Co. Ltd	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
32	SMP Deutschland GmbH	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
33	SMP Logistik Service GmbH	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
34	SMP Automotive Solutions Slovakia s.r.o	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
35	SMP Automotive Technology Iberica S.L	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
36	Motherhood SAS Barcelona S.L.U. (formerly Samvardhana Motherhood Peguform Barcelona S.L.U.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
37	SMP Automotive Technologies Teruel Sociedad Limitada	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
38	Samvardhana Motherhood Peguform Automotive Technology Portugal S.A	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
39	SMP Automotive Systems Mexico S.A. de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
40	SMP Automotive Produtos Automotivos do Brasil Ltda.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
41	SMP Automotive Exterior GmbH	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
42	Samvardhana Motherhood Innovative Autosystems B.V. & Co. KG	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
43	SM Real Estate GmbH	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
44	PKC Group Oy	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
45	PKC Wiring Systems Oy	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
46	PKC Group Poland Sp. z o.o.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
47	PKC Wiring Systems LLC	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
48	PKC Group APAC Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
49	PKC Group Canada Inc.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
50	PKC Group USA Inc.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
51	PKC Group Mexico S.A. de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
52	Project del Holding S.a.r.l.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
53	PK Cables do Brasil Ltda	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
54	PKC Eesti AS	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
55	TKV-sarjat Oy	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
56	PKC SEGU Systemelektrik GmbH	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
57	Groclin Luxembourg S.à r.l.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
58	PKC Vehicle Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
59	AEES Inc.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
60	PKC Group Lithuania UAB	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
61	PKC Group Poland Holding Sp. z o.o.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
62	OOO AEK	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
63	Kabel-Technik-Polska Sp. z o.o.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
64	AEES Power Systems Limited partnership	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
65	T.I.C.S. Corporation	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
66	Fortitude Industries Inc.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
67	AEES Manufactuera, S. De R.L de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
68	Cableados del Norte II, S. de R.L de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
69	Manufacturera de Componentes Eléctricos de México, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
70	Arneses y Accesorios de México, S. de R.L de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
71	Asesoría Mexicana Empresarial, S. de R.L de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
72	Arneses de Ciudad Juárez II, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
73	PKC Group de Piedras Negras, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
74	PKC Group AEES Commercial S. de R.L de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
75	Motherhood Global Investments B.V. (formerly SMRC Automotive Holdings Netherlands B.V.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
76	Motherhood Global Holdings Company B.V. (formerly SMRC Automotives Techno Minority Holdings B.V.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
77	SMRC Automotive Modules France SAS	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
78	Samvardhana Motherhood Reydel Automotive Parts Holding Spain, S.L.U.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
79	SMRC Automotive Interiors Spain S.L.U.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
80	SMRC Automotive Interior Modules Croatia d.o.o	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
81	Samvardhana Motherhood Reydel Autotecc Morocco SAS	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
82	SMRC Automotive Technology RU LLC	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
83	SMRC Smart Interior Systems Germany GmbH	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
84	SMRC Automotive Solutions Slovakia s.r.o.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
85	SMRC Automotive Holding South America B.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
86	SMRC Automotive Modules South America Minority Holdings B.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
87	SMRC Automotive Tech Argentina S.A.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
88	SMRC Fabricação e Comércio de Produtos Automotivos do Brasil Ltda	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
89	SMRC Automotive Products India Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
90	SMRC Automotive Smart Interior Tech (Thailand) Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company

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91	SMRC Automotive Interiors Japan Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
92	Shanghai SMRC Automotive Interiors Tech Consulting Co. Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
93	PT SMRC Automotive Technology Indonesia	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
94	Motherhood PKC Harness Systems FZ-LLC	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
95	Wisetime Oy	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
96	SMP Automotive Interior Modules d.o.o. Čuprija, Serbia	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
97	Samvardhana Motherhood Finance Service Cyprus Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
98	Samvardhana Motherhood Holding (M) Private Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
99	Samvardhana Motherhood Auto Component Private Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
100	Motherhood Health and Medical System Limited (formerly Samvardhana Motherhood Maadhyam International Limited)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
101	Samvardhana Motherhood Global Carriers Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
102	Motherhood Air Travel Agency GmbH	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
103	Samvardhana Motherhood Reflectec Group Holdings Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
104	SMR Automotive Technology Holding Cyprus Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
105	SMR Automotive Mirror Parts and Holdings UK Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
106	SMR Automotive Holding Hong Kong Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
107	SMR Automotive Systems India Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
108	SMR Automotive System Solutions France SAS (formerly SMR Automotive Systems France S.A)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
109	SMR Automotive Mirror Technology Holding Hungary Kft	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
110	SMR Patents S.a.R.L	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
111	SMR Automotive Technology Valencia S.A.U.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
112	SMR Automotive Mirrors UK Limited.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
113	SMR Automotive Mirror International USA Inc.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
114	SMR Automotive Systems USA Inc.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
115	SMR Automotive Yancheng Co. Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
116	SMR Automotive Mirror Systems Holding Deutschland GmbH	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
117	SMR Holding Australia Pty Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
118	SMR Automotive Australia Pty Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
119	SMR Automotive Mirror Technology Hungary Bt.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
120	SMR Automotive Modules Korea Ltd	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
121	Motherhood DRSC Deutschland GmbH (formerly SMR Automotive Beteiligungen Deutschland GmbH)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
122	SMR Hyosang Automotive Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
123	SMR Automotive Mirrors Stuttgart GmbH	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
124	SMR Automotive Systems Spain S.A.U.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
125	SMR Automotive Vision Systems Mexico S.A. de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
126	SMR Automotive Brasil LTDA	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
127	SMR Automotive System (Thailand) Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
128	SMR Automotives Systems Macedonia Dooel Skopje	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
129	SMR Automotive Operations Japan K.K.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
130	SMR Automotive (Langfang) Co. Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
131	SMR Automotive Vision System Operations USA INC	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
132	SMR Mirrors UK Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
133	Samvardhana Motherhood Innovative Autosystems Holding Company BV	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
134	Samvardhana Motherhood Innovative Autosystems de México, S.A. de C.V	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
135	SMP Automotive Systems Alabama Inc.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
136	Motherhood Innovations Company Limited, U.K.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
137	Motherhood Innovations Deutschland GmbH	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
138	Samvardhana Motherhood Global (FZE)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
139	SMR Automotive Industries RUS Limited Liability Company	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
140	Motherhood Business Service Hungary Kft.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
141	Fritzmeier Motherhood Cabin Engineering Private Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
142	MSSL Germany Real Estate B.V. & Co. KG	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
143	SMP Automotive Ex Real Estate B.V. & Co. KG	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
144	SMP D Real Estates B.V. & Co. KG	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
145	Motherhood Rolling Stocks S. de R.L. de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
146	Samvardhana Motherhood Corp Management Shanghai Co Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
147	Rollon Hydraulics Private Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
148	Motherhood Sequencing and Assembly Services GmbH	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
149	Motherhood Sequencing and Assembly Services Global Group GmbH	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
150	Motherhood SAS Automotive Service and Module Systems Rennes S.A.S.U	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
151	Motherhood SAS Automotive Service France S.A.S.U.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company

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152	Motherhood SAS Automotive Service Czechia s.r.o.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
153	Motherhood SAS Automotive Systems and Technologies Slovakia s.r.o.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
154	Motherhood SAS Automotive Modules De Portugal Unipessoal, Lda.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
155	Motherhood SAS Automotive Services Spain, S.A	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
156	Motherhood SAS Automotive Module Solutions (Shanghai) CO., LTD (formerly SAS Automotive Systems (Shanghai) Co.,Ltd.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
157	Motherhood DRSC Modules USA Inc. (formerly Dr. Schneider Automotive Systems, Inc.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
158	Motherhood SAS Automotive Modules and Services Argentina S.A. (formerly SAS Automotriz Argentina S.A.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
159	SAS Automotive do Brazil Ltda.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
160	SAS Automotive Systems S.A. de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
161	Motherhood SAS Turkey Otomotiv Servis Ticaret Limited Sirketi (formerly SAS Otosistem Teknik Sanayi ve Ticaret Limited Sirketi)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
162	Misato Industries Co. Ltd., Japan	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
163	Motherhood Electroplating US LLC	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
164	Motherhood DRSC Modules S.A.U.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
165	Centro especial de empleo de Motherhood DRSC Picassent, S.L.U.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
166	Motherhood DRSC Automotive Product Trading (Shanghai) Co. Ltd., China (formerly Dr. Schneider Automotive Trading (Shanghai) Co. Ltd.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
167	Motherhood DRSC Automotive Systems (Liaoyang) Co. Ltd. (formerly Dr. Schneider Automotive Parts (Liaoyang) Co. Ltd.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
168	Motherhood DRSC Automotive Poland Sp.z.o.o. (formerly Dr. Schneider Automotive Polska Sp. zo.o., Poland)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
169	Motherhood SAS Automotive Services USA Inc. (formerly SAS Automotive USA, Inc.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
170	Motherhood Group Investments USA Inc., USA	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
171	Samvardhana Motherhood Electric Vehicles L.L.C, Abu Dhabi	Subsidiary of holding company
172	PKC Real Estate Germany B.V. & Co. KG	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
173	SM Real Estates Germany B.V. & Co. KG	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
174	SMR Real Estate Deutschland B.V. & Co. KG	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
175	Motherhood Deltacarb Advanced Metal Solutions SA	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
176	Samvardhana Motherhood Adsys Tech Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
177	Samvardhana Motherhood International Leasing IFSC Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
178	Motherhood SAS Automotive Parts and Modules Foshan Co., Ltd., China	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
179	Motherhood Yachiyo Automobile Private Limited (formerly Yachiyo India Manufacturing Private Limited )	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
180	Prysm Displays (India) Private Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
181	Motherhood Lumen Global Holdings Pty Limited (formerly Lumen International Holdings Pty Ltd.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
182	Motherhood Lumen Innovative Solutions Pty Limited (Australia) (formerly Motherhood Lumen Innovations Australia Pty Limited)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
183	Lumen Engineering Solutions Pty Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
184	Lumen Special Conversions Pty Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
185	Motherhood Lumen New Zealand Limited, New Zealand (formerly Lumen New Zealand Ltd.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
186	Motherhood Lumen (Thailand) Limited (formerly Lumen Thailand Ltd.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
187	Motherhood Lumen International Investments Limited (Hongkong) (formerly Lumen International Investments Ltd.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
188	Motherhood Lumen Holding Limited, Hongkong (formerly Lumen International (Hongkong) Holding Ltd.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
189	Motherhood Lumen North America INC. (USA) (formerly Lumen North America, Inc.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
190	Lumen Europe Sp. z.o.o. (subsidiary through Lumern)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
191	Motherhood Aerospace Top Holding Co SAS (formerly SSCP Aero TopCo SAS)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
192	Motherhood Aerospace Mid Holdings Company SAS (formerly SCP Aero MidCo SAS)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
193	Motherhood Aerospace Holding Company SAS (formerly SSCP Aero BidCo SAS)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
194	Motherhood Aerospace SAS (formerly AD Industrie (SAS))	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
195	SCI AD Industrie La Chassagne, France	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
196	MS Composites (SAS), France	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
197	ADI Composites Medical (SAS), France	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
198	MS Composites Maroc (SA), Morocco	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company

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199	Societe Nouvelle D'exploitation Deshors Aeronautique defense ET industrie, France	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
200	ADI Kalfa (SAS), France	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
201	AD Industrie Tunisie (SARL), Tunisia	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
202	Exameca (SAS), France	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
203	Exameca Mesure (SAS), France	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
204	ADI Aerotube (SAS), France	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
205	Micro Mecanique Pyreneenne (SAS), France	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
206	Adima Aerospace (SARL), Morocco	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
207	GIE Groupe AD (under liquidation)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
208	Motherhood Strategic Systems Mideast Limited, Dubai	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
209	Motherhood International Limited, Abu Dhabi	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
210	Motherhood Prism Inc., USA (Incorporated on January 22, 2025 as WOS of MSSL Consolidated Inc.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
211	Prism Middle East DMCC, UAE (acquired on January 30, 2025 as WOS of Motherhood Prism Inc.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
212	Prism Hong Kong Limited (acquired on January 30, 2025 as WOS of Motherhood Prism Inc.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
213	Motherhood Treasury Strategy Limited, Abu Dhabi (Incorporated on February 19, 2025)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
214	Global Tech Machinery FZ-LLC (Incorporated on March 27, 2025 as WOS of Motherhood Global Investments B.V.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
215	MSSL Australia Pty Ltd	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
216	Vacuform 2000 (Proprietary) Limited.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
217	SMR Grundbesitz GmbH & Co. KG	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
218	Changchun Peguform Automotive Plastics Technology Co. Ltd	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
219	Foshan Peguform Automotive Plastics Technology Co. Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
220	Celulosa Fabril S.A.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
221	Modulos Ribera Alta S.L.U.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
222	Tianjin SMP Automotive Component Company Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
223	Yujin SMRC Automotive Techno Corp.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
224	SMRC Automotives Technology Phil Inc.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
225	Motherhood Elastomers Pty Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
226	Motherhood Investments Pty Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
227	Jiangsu Huakai-PKC Wire Harness Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
228	Shanjdong Huakai-PKC Wire Harness Co. Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
229	Fuyang PKC Vehicle Technology Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
230	PKC Vehicle Technology (Hefei) Co, Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
231	Jilin Huakai-PKC Wire Harness Co. Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
232	Re-time Pty Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
233	Shenyang SMP Automotive Trim Co., Ltd., China	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
234	SMR Plast Met Automotive Tec Turkey Plastik İmalat Anonim Sirketi (Turkey)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
235	SMR Plast Met Molds and Tools Turkey Kalip İmalat Anonim Sirketi (Turkey)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
236	Motherhood Molds and Diecasting Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
237	Motherhood Technology Services Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
238	Motherhood Technology Services USA Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
239	Motherhood Technology Services GmbH	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
240	Motherhood Technology Services Kabushiki Gaisha, Japan	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
241	Motherhood Technology Service SG Pte. Ltd., Singapore	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
242	Samvardhana Motherhood Health Solutions Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
243	SMI Consulting Technologies Inc.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
244	Motherhood Technology Service Mid East FZ-LLC (UAE)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
245	Motherhood Technology Services United Kingdom Limited, U.K.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
246	Motherhood Technology Services Spain S.L.U.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
247	Motherhood Air Travel Agencies Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
248	Samvardhana Motherhood Hamakyorex Engineered Logistics Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
249	CIM Tools Private Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
250	Aero Treatments Private Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
251	Motherhood Automotive Giken Industries Corp Ltd., Japan	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
252	Zhaoging SMP Automotive Components Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
253	Youngshin Motherhood Auto Tech Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
254	Saddles International Automotive and Aviation Interiors Private Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
255	CEFA Poland s.p.z.o.o.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
256	Motherhood Yachiyo Automotive Systems Co. Ltd. (formerly Yachiyo Industry Co., Ltd., Japan)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
257	Motherhood Yachiyo Automotive Tech Products of America, Inc. (formerly Yachiyo of America Inc.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
258	Yachiyo of Ontario Manufacturing, Inc.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company

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259	Yachiyo Mexico Manufacturing S.A. de C.V.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
260	Yachiyo Germany GmbH	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
261	Siam Yachiyo Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
262	PT. Yachiyo Trimitra Indonesia	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
263	Motherhood Yachiyo Zhongshan Automotive Module Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (formerly Yachiyo Zhongshan Manufacturing Co., Ltd.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
264	Motherhood Yachiyo Wuhan Automotive Module Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (formerly Yachiyo Wuhan Manufacturing Co., Ltd.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
265	Yachiyo Do Brasil Industria E Comercio De Pecas Ltda.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
266	Motherhood Yachiyo US Automotive Systems, Inc. (formerly US Yachiyo, Inc.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
267	Motherhood Yachiyo Automotive Tech Manufacturing of America, LLC (formerly Yachiyo Manufacturing of America, LLC)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
268	Motherhood Yachiyo AY Manufacturing Ltd., USA (formerly AY Manufacturing Ltd.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
269	Motherhood Lumen Systems South Africa (Pty) Ltd., South Africa (formerly Lumen Special Cables (Pty) Ltd.)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
270	Irillic Private Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
271	SMGCL Co Ltd., Japan (Incorporated on February 3, 2025 as subsidiary of SAHN B.V. – 51%)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
272	Atsumitec Co., Ltd., Japan (acquired on March 26, 2025 by Motherhood Global Investments B.V.) ("Atsumitec")	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
273	ADA Technologies Inc., USA (subsidiary through Atsumitec)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
274	Atsumitec De Mexico S.A. De. C.V. (subsidiary through Atsumitec)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
275	PT. Atsumitec Indonesia (subsidiary through Atsumitec)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
276	Green Charge Co., Ltd., Japan (subsidiary through Atsumitec)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
277	Atsumitec (Thailand) Co., Ltd. (subsidiary through Atsumitec)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
278	Atsumitec & Hayashi (Thailand) Co., Ltd. (subsidiary through Atsumitec)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
279	Atsumitec Vietnam Co., Ltd. (subsidiary through Atsumitec)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
280	Atsumitec Auto Parts (Foshan) Co., Ltd., China (subsidiary through Atsumitec)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
281	Atsumitec Import and Export Trading (Foshan) Co., Ltd., China (subsidiary through Atsumitec)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
282	Atsumitec (HK) Co., Ltd., Hong Kong (subsidiary through Atsumitec)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
283	Motherhood Manufacturing Services Limited (new company incorporated on August 26, 2025)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
284	Motherhood New Energy Limited, India (new company incorporated on August 7, 2025)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
285	Motherhood Energy Systems Bhend Limited (new company incorporated on February 24, 2026)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company
286	Motherhood Energy Systems Naarangwadi Limited (new company incorporated on February 24, 2026)	Subsidiary of ultimate holding company

**G. Other related parties:**

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

- 1 Motherhood Sumi Wiring India Limited
- 2 Hubei Zhenqao PKC Automotive Wiring Company Ltd
- 3 AES (India) Engineering Limited
- 4 Kyungshin Industrial Motherhood Pvt. Ltd.
- 5 Highly Marelli Motherhood Thermal Solutions Private Limited (formerly Calsonic Kansei Motherhood Auto Products Pvt. Ltd.)
- 6 Ningbo SMR Huaxiang Automotive Mirrors Co. Ltd.
- 7 Chongqing SMR Huaxiang Automotive Products Limited
- 8 Eissmann SMP Automotive interieur Slovakia s.r.o.
- 9 Tianjin SMR Huaxiang Automotive Parts Co., Ltd.
- 10 Nanchang JMCG SMR Huaxiang Mirror Co. Ltd.
- 11 CTM India Limited
- 12 Anest Iwata Motherhood Private Limited (through SMISL)
- 13 Spheros Motherhood Thermal System Limited (formerly Valeo Motherhood Thermal Commercial Vehicles India Limited)
- 14 Matsui Technologies India Limited
- 15 Fritel Intelligent Cooling Systems India Private Limited
- 16 Nissin Advanced Coating Indo Co. Private Limited (through SMISL)
- 17 Motherhood Bergstrom HVAC Solutions Private Limited
- 18 Marelli Motherhood Automotive Lighting India Private Ltd.
- 19 Marelli Motherhood Auto Suspension Parts Pvt Ltd.
- 20 Wuxi SMR Huaxiang Automotive Component Company Limited
- 21 Motherhood Egtronics Electronics Solutions Limited (new company incorporated on August 22, 2025)
- 22 Motherhood Macauto Solutions Limited (new company incorporated on September 12, 2025)

**(b) Joint Venture partner:**

- 1 Sumitomo Electric Industries Limited, Japan

**(c) Subsidiary of Joint Venture partner:**

- 1 Sumitomo Electric Hardmetal India Private Limited

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

- 1 Motherson Engineering Research and Integrated Technologies Limited
- 2 A Basic Concepts Design Pty Limited
- 3 ATAR Mauritius Private Limited
- 4 SCCL Infra Projects Limited, Cyprus
- 5 SCCL Global Project (FZE)
- 6 Spirited Auto Cars (I) Limited
- 7 Motherson Auto Limited
- 8 Motherson Lease Solution Limited
- 9 Systematic Conscom Limited
- 10 Advanced Technologies and Auto Resources Pte. Ltd.
- 11 Edcol Global Pte. Limited
- 12 Motherson Innovative Technologies and Research
- 13 Radha Rani Holdings Pte Ltd
- 14 JSSR Holdings (M) Pvt. Ltd.
- 15 JBJ Development Inc.
- 16 Nirvana Foods GmbH
- 17 FDO Holidays Private Limited
- 18 Motherson Spirited Auto Retails India Limited
- 19 Prime Auto Cars Limited
- 20 Spirited Motor Vehicles Limited
- 21 Adventure Auto Car India Limited
- 22 Bima Leap Insurance Broker Limited
- 23 Adventure Automotives Limited
- 24 Spirited Carcare Works Limited
- 25 Salo Tech Motherson Solar Energy India Private Limited
- 26 REE Automotive Ltd.
- 27 Son Grows System Limited, Dubai
- 28 SON GROWN MATERIAL FOODS TRADING L.L.C.
- 29 BOH Pte. Ltd.
- 30 J.B.J Australia Pty Ltd
- 31 BOH LLC
- 32 Fullmind (iTutor.com Inc)
- 33 Vernons Financial Limited
- 34 Noval S.A.
- 35 JBJK Growth Trust
- 36 Astral Lite Trust
- 37 Swarn Lata Motherson Dhenu Sewarth Trust
- 38 Swarnlata Motherson Trust
- 39 Samvardhana Employees Welfare Trust
- 40 Sehgal Family Trust
- 41 Renu Sehgal Trust

### 34 Related party disclosures

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

#### (a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to a reporting entity if that person:

##### (i) Has control or joint control of reporting entity

Particulars	Nature of Transactions	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Sumitomo Electric Industries Limited	Purchase of Goods	402.76	302.63
	Dividend Paid	-	25.09
Radha Rani Holdings Pte Limited	Dividend Paid	-	12.00
Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Limited	Reimbursement Received	4.89	3.73
	Sales of Goods	7.05	5.76
	Dividend Paid	-	60.30
Mr. Vivek Chaand Sehgal	Dividend Paid	-	2.98

##### (ii) Has significant influence over the reporting entity

Particulars	Nature of Transactions	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
<b>Board of Directors</b>			
Mr. Parthasarathy Srinivasan	Remuneration/ Sitting Fees of directors	0.10	-
Mr. Ramesh Dhar	Remuneration/ Sitting Fees of directors	0.12	-
Mr. Sanjay Kalia	Remuneration/ Sitting Fees of directors	-	0.12
Mr. Arjun Puri	Remuneration/ Sitting Fees of directors	-	0.12

#### (b) An entity is related to a reporting entity if any of the following conditions applies:

##### (i) Parent Company, Subsidiary Company and Fellow Subsidiary Company

Particulars	Nature of Transactions	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Samvardhana Motherson Global Management Services (A Division of MSSSL)	Professional Charge/ Consultancy Service	93.84	74.75
	Business promotion expense	0.03	-
	Training Expenses	-	0.16
Motherson Technology Services Limited	Purchase of Fixed Assets	0.66	4.02
	Software Expenses	28.32	20.58
	Purchase of Goods	-	0.10
	Loans Return Back	52.00	52.00
	Interest against Loan	10.36	16.20
Motherson Techno Tools Mideast (FZE)	Sale of Goods (Net)	23.18	25.45
	Purchase of Goods	-	0.25
Motherson Molds and Die-casting Limited	Sales of Goods	0.67	0.18
Motherson Machinery and Automations Limited	Purchase of Goods	1.94	2.75
	Reimbursement Received	0.12	0.01
Motherson Consultancies Service Limited	Commission Expenses	1.41	1.28
Samvardhana Motherson Auto Component Private Limited	Sales of Goods	6.46	-
	Job Work	0.01	-
	Loans Return Back	94.00	251.00
	Interest against Loan	19.02	37.61

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Motherson Invenzen Xlab Private Limited	Rent Income	-	1.81
Motherson Air Travel Agencies Limited	Ticket Purchase/Travelling	19.42	19.34
	Exp./currency Purchase		
	Guest House Expense	2.30	4.50
	Business Promotion Expenses	30.39	29.16
	Interest against Loan	0.38	0.01
	Loans to related parties	-	50.00
	Loans Return Back	50.00	-
Samvardhana Motherson Global Carriers Limited	Freight Charges	20.22	15.56
	Professional Expense	0.29	-
	Loans Return Back	60.00	-
	Interest against Loan	2.86	6.22
Motherson Electronic Components Private Limited	Loans to related parties	700.00	-
	Interest against Loan	8.08	-
	Sale of service	2.27	-

**(ii) Both Entities are Joint Ventures of The Same Third Party**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Nature of Transactions</b>	<b>Year ended March 31, 2026</b>	<b>Year ended March 31, 2025</b>
Nissin Advanced Coating Indo Co Private Limited	Job Work	0.07	0.03
Anest Iwata Motherson Private Limited	Sales of Goods	1.20	1.87
	Purchase of Goods	-	0.40
	Purchase of Fixed Assets	1.72	2.47
	Purchase of Services	0.57	0.50

**(c) The Entity is Controlled or Jointly Controlled by a Person Identified in (a).**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Nature of Transactions</b>	<b>Year ended March 31, 2026</b>	<b>Year ended March 31, 2025</b>
Motherson Auto Limited	Rent Paid	68.81	68.81
	Reimbursement Paid	0.04	-
Samvardhana Motherson International Limited	Sales of Goods	0.28	1.06
Motherson Lease Solution Limited	Lease Rent	13.68	11.89
	Professional expense	-	0.08
	Rent Income	0.06	0.04
	Security Deposit	2.14	2.16
	Reimbursement Paid	0.05	0.03
Spirited Auto Cars (I) Limited	Vehicle Maintenance Expense	0.05	0.08
Motherson Bergstrom HVAC Solutions Private Limited	Rent Income	11.80	10.56
Highly Marelli Motherson Thermal Solutions Private Limited (formerly Calsonic Kansei Motherson Auto Products Pvt. Ltd.)	Sales of Goods	5.41	5.87
	Job Work	-	0.13
Youngshin Motherson Auto Tech Limited	Reimbursement Received	5.02	4.68
	Sales of Goods	1.02	0.95
	Loan return back	-	40.00
	Interest against Loan	-	0.19
CTM India Limited	Sales of Goods	1.02	1.02
Sumitomo Electric Hardmetal Corporation	Royalty	33.93	38.28
	Reimbursement paid	0.18	-
Sumitomo Electric Hardmetal India Private Limited	Purchase of Goods	565.46	623.73
	Sales of Goods	4.34	-
	Reimbursement paid	-	0.01

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SMIIEEL (A Unit of Motherson Sumi Systems Limited)	Sales of Goods	0.35	0.43
Motherson Automotive Technologies And Engineering (A Unit of Motherson Sumi Systems Limited)	Sales of Goods	0.06	-
	Reimbursement received	0.17	-
Motherson Automotive Elastomers	Business promotion expense	-	0.04
Motherson Automotive Technologies	Sales of Goods	-	0.07
	Reimbursement paid	-	2.71
Motherson Deltacarb Advanced Metal Solutions SA	Sales of Goods	0.43	1.15
	Purchase of Goods	85.70	12.98
Motherson Global Manufacturing	Purchase of Goods	0.02	0.04
	Purchase of Fixed Assets	0.08	0.49
	Sales of Goods	0.10	-
Motherson Health and Medical System Limited (formerly Samvardhana Motherson Maadhyam International Limited)	Sales of Goods	5.96	5.29
Motherson Techno Precision México, S.A. de C.V.	Sales of Goods	-	0.11
Samvardhana Motherson Auto	Sales of Goods	-	8.49
	Job work	-	0.02
Motherson Atsumitec Automotive System Company Limited	Sales of Goods	0.16	-
Matsui Technologies India Limited	Purchase of Fixed Assets	2.21	8.49
	Purchase of Goods	0.83	0.02
Swarnlata Motherson Trust	CSR Expense	5.00	-

**(d) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).**

Particulars	Nature of Transactions	Year ended	Year ended
		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Systematic Conscom Limited	Purchase of Service	7.71	8.05
	Purchase of Fixed Assets	4.73	-
	Rent Income	0.06	0.05
Nirvana Niche Products Private Limited	Purchase of goods	0.01	0.06
	Reimbursement Received	-	0.05
	Purchase of Fixed Assets	0.20	0.07
Samvardhana Motherson Adsys Tech Limited	Loans to related parties	340.00	-
	Reimbursement paid	-	0.29
	Interest against Loan	12.91	-
Marelli Motherson Automotive India Private Limited	Sales of Goods	0.15	0.05
Rollon Hydraulics Private Limited	Sales of Goods	4.58	3.05
CIM Tools Private Limited	Sales of Goods	15.83	1.62

**Note:**

All transactions stated above is "Net off GST".

**Mother's Techno Tools Limited**  
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**Amount due to / From related Parties**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Nature of Transactions</b>	<b>As on March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As on March 31, 2025</b>
Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd.	Trade Payables	103.42	72.21
Mother's Techno Tools Mideast (FZE)	Trade Receivables	3.02	4.88
Mother's Automotive Technologies And Engineering	Trade Receivables	0.01	-
Samvardhana Mother's Global Management Services (A Division of MSSSL)	Trade Payables	0.08	0.21
Youngshin Mother's Auto Tech Limited	Other Receivables Trade Receivables	1.29 0.10	1.08 0.23
Mother's Machinery and Automations Ltd	Trade Payables	0.16	0.50
Mother's Auto Ltd.	Security Deposit- Rent	62.04	62.04
Samvardhana Mother's Auto Component Private Ltd	Trade Receivables Loan to related parties	0.07 171.00	3.17 265.00
Mother's Invenzen Xlab Private Limited	Other Receivables Security Deposit Receive- Rent	0.03 -	0.03 0.31
Mother's Sumi Systems Limited	Trade Receivables	-	0.08
SMIIEI (A Unit of Mother's Sumi Systems Limited)	Trade Receivables	-	0.01
Mother's Lease Solution Limited	Security Deposit- Against Car Other Receivables	10.91 0.05	8.80 0.01
Mother's Air Travel Agencies Limited	Trade Payable Loan to related parties	0.34 -	2.03 50.00
Anest Iwata Mother's Private Limited	Trade Payable Trade Receivables	- 0.03	0.07 -
Highly Marelli Mother's Thermal Solutions Private Limited (formerly Calsonic Kansei Mother's Auto Products Pvt. Ltd.)	Trade Receivables	-	0.91
Samvardhana Mother's Global Carriers Limited	Trade Payable Loan to related parties	1.90 -	2.27 60.00
Mother's Technology Services Limited	Trade Payables Loan to related parties	2.08 91.00	1.86 143.00
Mother's Bergstrom Hvac Solutions Private Limited	Trade Receivables Security Deposit Receive- Rent	2.53 1.60	1.93 1.60
MOTHERSON TECHNO PRECISION MEXICO, S.A	Trade Receivables	0.53	0.63
Nirvana Niche Products Private Limited	Other Receivables	-	0.05
Systematic Conscom Limited	Trade Payables	3.00	-
NISSIN ADVANCED COATING INDO CO.Private Limited.	Trade Receivables	0.01	0.01
SAMVARDHANA MOTHERSON INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS LIMITED	Trade Receivables Other Receivables	4.86 0.36	1.43 0.34
Samvardhana Mother's Adsys Tech Limited	Loan to related parties	340.00	-

**Motherson Techno Tools Limited**  
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Motherson Consultancies Service Limited	Trade Payables	-	0.12
Sumitomo Electric Hardmetal India Private Limited	Trade Payables	185.52	145.40
Marelli Motherson Automotive India Private Limited	Trade Receivables	0.04	-
CIM Tools Pvt Ltd	Trade Receivables	0.18	0.60
Motherson Deltacarb Advanced Metal Solutions SA	Trade Receivables	0.43	1.03
	Trade Payables	-	0.89
	Advance to Vendor	15.04	-
Motherson Global Manufacturing	Trade Payables	-	0.05
CTM INDIA LIMITED	Trade Receivables	0.01	0.04
Motherson Health and Medical System Limited (formerly Samvardhana Motherson Maadhyam International Limited)	Trade Receivables	1.69	0.14
Rollon Hydraulics Pvt Ltd	Trade Receivables	0.59	0.63
Motherson Electronic Components Private Limited	Trade Receivables	2.68	-
	Loan to related parties	700.00	-

### 35 Fair value measurements

The following explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are recognised and measured at fair value. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard.

- (i) Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value in the financial statements and are grouped into three Levels of a fair value hierarchy. The three Levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

**Level 1:** quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for financial instruments.

**Level 2:** inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

**Level 3:** unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

#### Valuation techniques used to determine fair value

Some of the company's financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period. The following table gives information about how the fair values of these financial assets and financial liabilities are determined (in particular, the valuation technique (s) and inputs used).

- Unquoted equity shares: Fair value is derived on the basis of income approach, in this approach the discounted cash flow method is used to capture the present value of the expected future economic benefits to be derived from the ownership of these investments.

- Other non-current financial assets and liabilities: Fair value is calculated using a discounted cash flow model with market assumptions, unless the carrying value is considered to approximate to fair value.

- Trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, other current financial assets, trade payables and other current financial liabilities: Approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

- (ii) **Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value (but fair value disclosures are required)**

Particulars	Fair value Hierarchy	Carrying Amount	
		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Cash and bank balances	Level 2	108.36	143.34
Trade receivables	Level 2	447.57	469.57
Loans	Level 2	118.31	257.17
Other financial assets	Level 2	222.58	670.87
		<b>896.82</b>	<b>1,540.95</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Borrowings	Level 2	-	-
Trade payables	Level 2	496.94	375.32
Lease liabilities	Level 2	51.75	40.10
Other financial liabilities	Level 2	54.49	55.35
		<b>603.18</b>	<b>470.77</b>

**Motherson Techno Tools Limited**  
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**36 Segment Information:**

**Description of segments and principal activities**

The Company is primarily in the business of manufacture and trading of Cutting Tools supplied OEM & OCM. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting to the Chief Operating Decision Maker "CODM" of the Company. The CODM, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments examines the Company's performance categorised in to following segments:

- a) Manufacturing :** Represents manufacturing activities of the Company comprising products like Highly precision turning/milling/drilling tools for machining  
**b) Trading :** Represents trading activities of the Company comprising Carbide tools and holder  
**c) Unallocated :** Represents transactions not allocable to manufacturing or trading segments

**Primary Segment Information**

Particulars	Manufacturing		Trading		Unallocated		Total	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
<b>Segment revenue</b>								
External revenue	1,983.74	1,771.44	1,159.62	1,323.58	142.30	132.68	3,285.66	3,227.70
Inter Segment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revenue	1,983.74	1,771.44	1,159.62	1,323.58	142.30	132.68	3,285.66	3,227.70
<b>Segment expenses</b>								
Directly attributable	1,280.27	1,090.69	873.44	963.92	-	-	2,153.71	2,054.61
Inter Segment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allocable expenses	295.13	266.34	172.52	199.00	-	-	467.65	467.33
Unallocable Expenses	-	-	-	-	12.47	14.83	12.47	14.83
Total expenses	1,575.40	1,357.02	1,045.96	1,162.92	12.47	14.83	2,633.83	2,536.77
<b>Segment result</b>	408.34	414.42	113.66	160.66	129.83	117.85	651.83	690.93
Financial Expenses	-	-	-	-	37.51	35.16	37.51	35.16
Profit before taxations	-	-	-	-	92.32	82.69	614.32	655.77
Provision for taxations	-	-	-	-	157.55	165.57	157.55	165.57
Net profit after tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	456.77	490.20

Particulars	Manufacturing		Trading		Unallocated		Total	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
<b>Other Items</b>								
Segment assets	1,037.71	791.81	211.99	295.10	2,356.05	1,970.14	3,605.75	3,057.05
Segment liabilities	477.53	346.27	19.41	29.05	574.40	600.69	1,071.34	976.01

Particulars	Manufacturing		Trading		Unallocated		Total	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Addition to PPE in Segment during year	121.55	103.13	6.29	7.33	-	-	127.84	110.46
Depreciation included in Segment Expense	104.30	94.20	25.08	29.46	0.18	0.18	129.56	123.84

**Motherson Techno Tools Limited**  
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**A. Information about geographical areas:**

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

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>March 31, 2026</b>	<b>March 31, 2025</b>
i) Revenue from external customers		
Within India	3,119.01	3,068.67
Outside India	24.35	26.35
	<b>3,143.36</b>	<b>3,095.02</b>

Revenue from one customer for the year ended 31st March 2026 is Rs. 315.30 million (31st March 2025: Rs. 366.70 million) which represents more than 10% of the total revenue of the Company.

ii) Segment Assets

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

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>March 31, 2026</b>	<b>March 31, 2025</b>
Within India	701.20	712.11
Outside India	-	-
	<b>701.20</b>	<b>712.11</b>

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

- (i) The company has availed loans from banks on the basis of security of current assets of the financials. The company file statement of current assets with the bank on periodical basis. There are no material discrepancies between statements filed by the Company and the books of accounts of the Company.
- (ii) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and equipment (including Right-of-Use Assets) and intangible assets during the year.
- (iii) The Title deeds of the immovable properties are held in the name of the company.
- (iv) There are no proceeding that has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules thereunder.
- (v) The Company does not have charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.
- (vi) 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.
- (vii) 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.
- (viii) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).
- (ix) The Company is in compliance with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017 (as amended).
- (x) 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.
- (xi) The Company has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institutions or any other lenders.
- (xii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- (xiii) There are no amounts due for payment to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the company.
- (xiv) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- (xv) In the absence of rules, the Company has decided to follow the New Labour Code from 1st April 2026 though liability of gratuity and compensated absence have been restated as per the New Labour Code.
- (xvi) Previous year's figures has been regrouped and /or reclassified wherever applicable necessary to confirm to the current year's groupings and classifications.

**Motherson Techno Tools Limited**  
**Notes forming part of standalone financial statements as on March 31, 2026**  
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(xvii) **Key financial ratios**

Particulars	As on March 31, 2026	As on March 31, 2025	% Change
(a) Current ratio*	2.47	3.72	-34%
(b) Debt equity ratio	15%	20%	-24%
(c) Debt service coverage ratio	7.96	8.51	-6%
(d) Return on equity (ROE)	20%	26%	-24%
(e) Inventory turnover	2.96	3.83	-23%
(f) Trade receivable turnover	6.68	7.96	-16%
(g) Trade payable turnover	3.76	4.11	-9%
(h) Net capital turnover	2.53	2.48	2%
(i) Net profit	15%	16%	-9%
(j) Return on capital employed	52%	42%	22%
(k) Return on investments	20%	24%	-20%

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

<b>Current Ratios</b> (Current Assets / Current Liabilities)	Current Assets Current Liabilities	Total current assets as per financials Total current liabilities as per financials
<b>Debt- Equity Ratio</b> [(Long term borrowing including current maturities + short term borrowing) / Share holder's equity]	Debt  Share holder's equity	Total Debt (Long term borrowing, current maturities of long term borrowing and short term borrowing including Ind AS 116 liabilities)  Equity attributable to equity share holder
<b>Debt Service Coverage ratio</b> [(Earnings before interest, depreciation, tax and exceptional items) / (Interest expense on short term and long term borrowings + scheduled principal repayment of long term borrowing during the year)]	Earnings available fo Debt service  Debt Service	Net Profit after taxes + Non-Cash operating expenses (including depreciation and amortization) + interest expenses + other adjustments like loss on sale of fixed assets  Current maturities of long term borrowing, interest expense (except Ind AS 116 finance cost) and lease payment
<b>Return on Equity ratio</b> (Net Profits after taxes / Average Shareholder's Equity)	Profit after Tax Share holder's equity	Profit after Tax as per financials Equity attributable to equity share holder
<b>Inventory Turnover ratio</b> (Cost of goods sold / Average inventories )	COGS  Average inventories	Cost of material consumed, Change in Inventory, Purchase of traded goods  Average of opening and closing inventories as per financials
<b>Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio</b> (Revenue from contract with customers / Average trade receivables)	Revenue from contract with customers Trade Receivables	Revenue from contract with customers  Average Trade Receivables as per financials (Net of Provisions, ECL)
<b>Trade Payable Turnover Ratio</b> (Net Credit Purchases / Average trade payable)	Net Credit Purchases  Trade Payable	Purchase of Raw material & Stock-in- Trade (Excluding spares & Consumables)  Average Trade Payable as per financials
<b>Net Capital Turnover Ratio</b> (Revenue from contract with customers / Average working capital)	Revenue from contract with customers Average Working Capital	Revenue from contract with customers  Average of opening and closing [Current Assets less current liabilities (except current maturity of long term borrowings)]
<b>Net Profit ratio</b> (Profit / (loss) for the period / Revenue)	PAT Revenue from Operations	PAT as per financials Total revenue from operations
<b>Return on Capital Employed</b> (Earnings before interest and taxes / Average capital employed)	EBIT Capital employed	Earnings before interest and taxes Tangible net worth, Total Debt and Deferred Tax Liabilities
<b>Return on Investment</b> (Return on Investment / Investment)	Return on Investment  Investment	Dividend Income, Interest Income and Fair Value Gain/(loss)  As per Balance Sheet

**Explanation for change in ratio by more than 25% as compared to last year :**

\* Current ratio has decreased due to maturity of fixed deposit and issue of non-current inter corporate deposit.

**38 Contingent liabilities**

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

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>
a) Sales tax matters	5.86	7.06
b) Surety Bonds to Sales Tax Authority *	2.85	2.85
c) Bank Guarantees	2.97	4.17

\* Bond issued to Sales Tax Authorities for group companies.

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

**39 Subsequent events**

There are no subsequent events impacting the financial statements.

**For Sharp & Tannan**  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Registration No. 000452N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
**Motherson Techno Tools Limited**

P.K. Aqqarwal  
Partner  
M. No. 091466

Vishal Swarupshyam Kabadi  
Director  
DIN- 07562946

Masafumi Niqoshi  
Director  
DIN- 11258808

Shailesh Prabhakar Prabhune  
President

Place : New Delhi  
Date : 30th April 2026

Place : New Delhi  
Date : 30th April 2026