

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Motherson Yachiyo Automobile Private Limited (formerly Yachiyo India Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Motherson Yachiyo Automobile Private Limited (formerly Yachiyo India Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.) ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, its loss including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Director Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Responsibility of the Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance



S.R. BATLIBOI & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



S.R. BATLIBOI & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report, that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters stated in the paragraph 2(i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g).
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the [Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, specified under section 133 of the Act;
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
 - (f) The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph 2(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph 2(i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g);
 - (g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;
 - (h) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2026 has been paid / provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;
 - (i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note 39 to the financial statements;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;



S.R. BATLIBOI & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- iv. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 46 to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (“Intermediaries”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 46 to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (“Funding Parties”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
- c) Based on such audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.
- v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.
- vi. The Company has migrated to a new accounting software from legacy accounting software w.e.f. January 01, 2026. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software, except in respect of legacy accounting software which was managed by third party, where we are unable to comment on audit trail feature at the database level in absence of audit trail opinion in Service Organization Controls report, as described in note 40 to the financial statements. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered. Additionally, the audit trail of relevant prior years has been preserved by the company as per the statutory requirements for record retention, to the extent it was enabled and recorded in those respective years.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005



per Nikhil Gupta
Partner

Membership Number: 517577
UDIN: 26517577XCXJQF8553
Place of Signature: Gurugram
Date: May 14, 2026



S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ANNEXURE 1 REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 1 UNDER THE HEADING “REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS” OF OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE

Re: Motherson Yachiyo Automobile Private Limited (formerly known as Yachiyo India Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.) (‘the Company’)

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

- i. (a)(A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(a)(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of Intangible assets.

(b). All Property, Plant and Equipment were physically verified by the management in the current year in accordance with a planned programme of verifying them once in two years which is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) There is no immovable property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), held by the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2026.

(e) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- ii. (a) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year. In our opinion the coverage and the procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate. Discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory were not noticed on such physical verification.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of rupees five crores in aggregate from banks or financial institutions during any point of time of the year on the basis of security of current assets of the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) (a) During the year, the Company has not made investments in or provided loans or advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee or provided security to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties except loans to employees which are as follows:

Particulars	Advances in nature of loans (INR Lakhs)
Aggregate amount of loan granted/ provided during the year - employees	12.74
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of - employees	18.65



S.R. BATLIBOI & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

(b) During the year, the Company has not provided guarantees, provided security and granted advances in the nature of loans to Companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships. The Company has granted advances in the nature of loans to the employees and the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans to employees are not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

(c) The Company has granted advance in the nature of loans during the year to employees where the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayment or receipts are regular.

(d) There are no amounts of advances in the nature of loans granted to employees which are overdue for more than ninety days.

(e) There were no advance in the nature of loan granted to employees which had fallen due during the year, that have been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to the same parties.

(f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

iv. There are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

v. The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vi. The Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, for the products of the Company.

vii. (a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) The dues of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess, and other statutory dues have not been deposited on account of any dispute, are as follows:

Name of the Statute	Nature of Dues	Amount (Rs. In lakhs)	Amount paid under protest (Rs. in lakhs)	Period to which amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
The Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneo	Damages under section 14B	189.70	85.73	Financial Year 2014-15 to 2019-20	Central Government Industrial Tribunal



S.R. BATLIBOI & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

us Provisions Act, 1952					
Income Tax Act, 1961	Transfer Pricing	1,075.70	Nil*	Financial Year 2019-20 and 2020-21	CIT (A)
Goods and Services Tax	Goods and Services Tax	167.60	Nil	FY 2020-21 and FY 21-22	Commissioner (Appeals)

* Amount adjusted against litigation of earlier years amounting to INR 286.94 lakhs not included above.

- viii. The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- ix. (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) Term Loans were applied for the purpose for which they were obtained.
- (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(e) and (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- x. (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares, fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xi. (a) No fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by cost auditor/ secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(a), (b), (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xiii. Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the Financial Statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.



S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP

Chartered Accountants

- xiv. (a) The Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) The internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of the audit report, for the period under audit have been considered by us.
- xv. The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. (a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) There is no Core Investment Company as a part of the Group, hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xvii. The Company has incurred cash losses in the current year financial year amounting to Rs. 2,133.35 lakhs. The Company had not incurred cash losses in the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on clause 3(xviii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- xix. On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 44 to the financial statements, the ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions and considering the Company's current liabilities exceeds the current assets by INR 1,242.74 Lakhs, the Company has obtained the letter of financial support from the Holding Company, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities, existing at the date of balance sheet, as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, further state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company and our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- xx. The provisions of Section 135 to the Companies Act, 2013 in relation to Corporate Social Responsibility is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xx)(a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For S.R. Batliboi & CO. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005



per Nikhil Gupta

Partner

Membership Number: 517577

UDIN: 26517577XCXJQF8553

Place of Signature: Gurugram

Date: May 14, 2026



S.R. BATLIBOI & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ANNEXURE '2' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF MOTHERSON YACHIYO AUTOMOBILE PRIVATE LIMITED (FORMERLY YACHIYO INDIA MANUFACTURING PVT. LTD.)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Motherson Yachiyo Automobile Private Limited (formerly Yachiyo India Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.) ("the Company") as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to these Financial Statements

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



S.R. BATLIBOI & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to Financial Statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005



per Nikhil Gupta

Partner

Membership Number: 517577

UDIN: 26517577XCXJQF8553

Place of Signature: Gurugram

Date: May 14, 2026



Motherson Yachyo Automobile Private Limited (formerly Yachiyo India Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.)
CIN No - U34300RJ2008FTC026306
Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2026
(All amount in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at	
		31 March, 2026	31 March, 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	2,747.69	2,856.41
Capital work in progress	3	2,262.47	1,496.43
Intangible assets	4	93.41	84.66
Right of use asset	5	525.46	541.77
Financial assets			
i. Loans	6	1.20	14.35
ii. Other financial assets	7	590.54	64.18
Non-Current tax assets (net)	8	468.86	479.72
Other non-current assets	9	207.47	726.69
Total non-current assets		6,897.10	6,264.21
Current assets			
Inventories	10	2,205.88	2,072.73
Financial assets			
i. Trade receivables	11	3,015.11	2,148.47
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	12	1,133.04	981.52
iii. Other bank balances	13	20.01	20.01
iv. Loans	6	17.45	24.08
v. Other financial assets	7	51.20	44.20
vi. Current tax assets	8	183.25	-
Other current assets	9	866.53	237.64
Total current assets		7,492.47	5,528.65
TOTAL ASSETS		14,389.57	11,792.86
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share capital	14	11,000.00	11,000.00
Other equity	15	(13,579.62)	(11,051.58)
Total equity		(2,579.62)	(51.58)
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
i. Borrowings	16	7,967.24	4,842.04
ii. Lease liabilities	17	28.31	37.74
Provisions	19	131.78	128.06
Other non-current liabilities	20	106.65	-
Total non-current liabilities		8,233.98	5,007.84
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	16	1,500.00	2,652.80
ii. Lease liabilities	17	9.43	8.03
iii. Trade payables			
a. total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	21	111.76	29.01
b. total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	21	6,056.33	2,916.65
iv. Other financial liabilities	18	199.72	883.56
Other current liabilities	20	664.62	153.25
Provisions	19	193.35	193.31
Total current liabilities		8,735.21	6,836.61
Total liabilities		16,969.19	11,844.45
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		14,389.57	11,792.86

Corporate information & summary of material accounting policies 1&2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Ind AS financial statements.


As per our report of even date attached

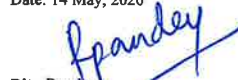
For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 301003E/E300005



per Nikhil Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 517577
Place: Gurugram
Date: 14 May, 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Motherson Yachyo Automobile Private Limited
(formerly Yachiyo India Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.)


Yohei Matsumoto
Managing Director
DIN - 10863497
Place : Tapukara, Alwar
Date: 14 May, 2026


Ritu Pandey
Company Secretary
Membership No.: 26678
Place : Noida
Date: 14 May, 2026


Lata Unnikrishnan
Director
DIN - 08391470
Place : Noida
Date: 14 May, 2026


Masakazu Hirako
Chief Financial Officer
Place : Tapukara, Alwar
Date: 14 May, 2026



Motherson Yachiyo Automobile Private Limited (formerly Yachiyo India Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.)
CIN No - U34300RJ2008FTC026306
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2026
(All amount in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31 March, 2026	For the year ended 31 March, 2025
I Income			
Revenue from operations	22	14,626.87	15,365.15
Other income	23	127.98	225.82
Total income (I)		14,754.85	15,590.97
II Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	24	10,509.45	8,884.65
Purchases of stock-in-trade	24	84.29	980.78
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	25	(80.05)	718.25
Employee benefit expense	26	1,837.29	1,681.88
Finance costs	27	557.74	444.01
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	28	406.94	364.98
Other expenses	29	3,979.48	2,180.09
Total expenses (II)		17,295.14	15,254.64
III Profit/ (loss) before tax (I-II)		(2,540.29)	336.33
IV Tax expense:			
Current tax	31	-	-
Deferred tax	31	-	-
Total tax expense (IV)		-	-
V Profit/ (loss) for the year (III-IV)		(2,540.29)	336.33
VI Other comprehensive income / (loss):			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years:			
(i) Re-measurement income on defined benefit plans (refer note-32)		12.25	(3.19)
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be re-classified to profit and loss		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year (VI)		12.25	(3.19)
VII Total comprehensive Profit/ (loss) for the year (V+VI)		(2,528.04)	333.14
VIII Loss per share [Nominal value per share: INR 10 (Previous year: INR 10)]			
- Basic earning (loss) per share (INR)	30	(2.30)	0.30
- Diluted Profit/ (loss) per share (INR)	30	(2.30)	0.30

Corporate Information & summary of material accounting policies 1&2
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Ind AS financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

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

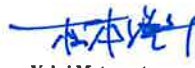


per Nikhil Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 517577

Place: Gurugram
Date: 14 May, 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Motherson Yachiyo Automobile Private Limited
(formerly Yachiyo India Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.)



Yohei Matsumoto
Managing Director
DIN - 10863497

Place : Tapukara, Alwar
Date: 14 May, 2026



Ritu Pandey
Company Secretary
Membership No.: 26678

Place : Noida
Date: 14 May, 2026



Lata Unnikrishnan
Director
DIN - 08391470

Place : Noida
Date: 14 May, 2026



Masakazu Hirako
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Tapukara, Alwar
Date: 14 May, 2026



Motherson Yachiyo Automobile Private Limited (formerly Yachiyo India Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.)
 CIN No - U34300RJ2008FTC026306
 Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March, 2026
 (All amount in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Note	Numbers	Amount
As at 01 April, 2024	14	11,00,00,000	11,000
Changes in equity share capital		-	-
As at 31 March, 2025	14	11,00,00,000	11,000
Changes in equity share capital		-	-
As at 31 March, 2026	14	11,00,00,000	11,000

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Note	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at 01 April, 2024	15	(11,385.98)	(11,385.98)
Profit/ (loss) for the year		336.33	336.33
Other comprehensive income for the year		10.32	10.32
Balance as at 31 March, 2025	15	(11,039.33)	(11,039.33)
Profit/ (loss) for the year		(2,540.29)	(2,540.29)
Other comprehensive income for the year		12.25	12.25
Balance as at 31 March, 2026	15	(13,567.37)	(13,567.37)

Corporate information & summary of material accounting policies

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Ind AS financial statements.

1&2

As per our report of even date attached

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


 per Nikhil Gupta

Partner
 Membership No.: 517577

Place: Gurugram
 Date: 14 May, 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
 Motherson Yachiyo Automobile Private Limited
 (formerly Yachiyo India Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.)



Yobei Matsumoto
 Managing Director
 DIN - 10863497

Place : Tapukara, Alwar
 Date: 14 May, 2026



Ritu Paundey
 Company Secretary
 Membership No.: 26678

Place : Noida
 Date: 14 May, 2026



Lata Unnikrishnan
 Director
 DIN - 08391470

Place : Noida
 Date: 14 May, 2026


 Masakazu Hirako
 Chief Financial Officer

Place : Tapukara, Alwar
 Date: 14 May, 2026



Motherson Yachiyo Automobile Private Limited (formerly Yachiyo India Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.)
CIN No - U34300RJ2008FTC026306
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March, 2026
(All amount in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit / (Loss) before tax	(2,528.04)	333.14
Adjustments to reconcile Profit / (Loss) before tax to net operating cash flows:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	406.94	364.98
Provision for doubtful debts	0.04	(19.11)
Provision for slow-moving inventory	385.76	337.64
Mark to market on derivatives	(102.32)	(190.44)
Net foreign exchange (gain)/ loss	91.65	11.70
Finance cost	557.74	444.01
Interest received on fixed deposits	(22.07)	(2.64)
Net loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	9.52
Operating profit before working capital changes	(1,103.65)	1,288.80
Change in working capital :		
(Increase) / decrease in inventories	(518.90)	1,672.77
(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables	(866.68)	(289.09)
(Increase) / decrease in other financial assets	(513.59)	(30.64)
(Increase) / decrease in other current assets	(109.67)	(243.22)
Increase / (decrease) in trade payables	3,222.43	(2,228.65)
Increase / (decrease) in provisions	3.76	(7.13)
Increase / (decrease) in other financial liabilities	(568.95)	(87.37)
Increase / (decrease) in other current liabilities	511.37	(325.38)
Cash flow from (used in) operations	56.12	(249.91)
Income taxes paid (net of refund)	(172.39)	80.48
Net cash flow generated from / (used in) operating activities (A)	(116.27)	(169.43)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(1,059.83)	(1,896.77)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	3.13	3.00
Interest received	22.07	2.64
Net cash flow used in investing activities (B)	(1,034.63)	(1,891.13)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from long term borrowings	3,130.75	2,000.00
Proceeds / (repayment) from short term borrowings (net)	(500.00)	2,000.00
Repayment of long term borrowings	(750.00)	(867.48)
Proceeds for working capital loan from bank	3,050.00	-
Repayment of working capital loan from bank	(3,050.00)	-
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(3.98)	(4.83)
Payment of interest on lease liabilities	(3.72)	(2.87)
Interest paid	(570.64)	(407.10)
Net cash flow generated from / (used in) financing activities (C)	1,302.42	2,717.72
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	151.52	657.16
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	981.52	324.36
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	1,133.04	981.52
Cash and cash equivalents comprise of the following (refer note 12)		
Cash on hand	0.10	1.48
Balances with banks	1,132.94	980.04
Cash and cash equivalents as at year end	1,133.04	981.52

Note:

- (i) The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the "indirect method" as set out in IND AS -7, "Statement of Cash Flows".
(ii) Refer note 12 for changes in liabilities arising from financing activities.
(iii) Figures in bracket indicate cash outflow.


Corporate information & summary of material accounting policies

1&2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Ind AS financial statements.


As per our report of even date attached

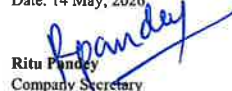
For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 301003E/E300005


Anshu Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 517577
Place: Gurugram
Date: 14 May, 2026




For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Motherson Yachiyo Automobile Private Limited
(formerly Yachiyo India Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.)


Yohel Matsumoto
Managing Director
DIN - 10863497
Place: Tapukara, Alwar
Date: 14 May, 2026


Ritu Pandey
Company Secretary
Membership No.: 26678

Place: Noida
Date: 14 May, 2026


Lata Unnikrishnan
Director
DIN - 08391470
Place: Noida
Date: 14 May, 2026


Masakazu Hirako
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Tapukara, Alwar
Date: 14 May, 2026



Motherson Yachiyo Automobile Private Limited (formerly Yachiyo India Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.)
CIN No - U34300RJ2008FTC026306
Notes to Ind AS financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2026
(All amount in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

1. Corporate Information

Motherson Yachiyo Automobile Private Limited (formerly Yachiyo India Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.) ("the Company") is a private limited company incorporated on 8 April 2008 vide CIN No. U34300RJ2008FTC026306 having registered office at SPL-1 (C), Tapukara Industrial Area, Khuskhera, District Alwar-301017, Rajasthan, India. The Company became the subsidiary of MSSL Mideast FZE, UAE ("the holding company") w.e.f. 26 March, 2024 after acquiring from the Yachiyo Industry Co. Ltd., Japan on account of acquisition of Yachiyo group. The Company has been engaged in the business of manufacturing of fuel tanks and sunroofs.

Pursuant to approval of Board of Directors and approval of Shareholders in the EGM, the name of the Company has been changed from 'Yachiyo India Manufacturing Private Limited' to 'Motherson Yachiyo Automobile Private Limited'. The Registrar of Companies approved the change in name of the Company with effect from 17 April, 2025 and issued fresh Certificate of Incorporation.

These standalone financial statements were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on May 14, 2026.

2. Material accounting policies

(i) Basis of preparation of financial statements

- (a) The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and the presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the financial statements.
- (b) 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:
- Derivative financial instrument, refer note 35
- (c) The financial statements are presented in INR lakhs (INR 00,000) and have been rounded off to two (2) decimal points, unless otherwise stated.
- (d) The Company has prepared the financial statement on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

(ii) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Actual results may differ from estimates. Any change in the estimates is accounted for in the year of change in estimates.

- Recognition of deferred tax assets: the timing differences arising in one period and reversing in one or more subsequent periods
- Impairment of assets being property, plant and equipment

Useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

The Company uses its technical expertise along with historical and industry trends for determining the economic useful 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 amount is charged over the remaining useful life of the assets.

Defined benefit plans

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

(iii) Foreign currencies

(a) Functional and presentation currency

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

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the respective transactions. Exchange differences arising on foreign currency transactions settled during the year and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. They are deferred in other comprehensive income if they relate to qualifying cash flow hedges.

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

(iv) Current and non-current classification

All assets and liabilities are classified into current and non-current.

Assets

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- it is expected to be realized in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Current assets include the current portion of non-current financial assets.

All other assets are classified as non-current.



Liabilities

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- a. it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- b. it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- c. it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- d. the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Current liabilities include current portion of non-current financial liabilities.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

(v) Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment loss, if any. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and other non-refundable taxes or levies and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use; any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Subsequent expenditures related to an item of property, plant and equipment are added to its book value only if they increase the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance. All other expenses on existing fixed assets, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the year during which such expenses are incurred.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment, except leasehold land, is provided on the straight-line method as per the useful life of the assets estimated by the management, which is equal to the useful life prescribed under schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. Residual value of property, plant and equipment is considered to be 5%.

Depreciation on additions is being provided on a pro-rata basis from the date of such additions. Similarly, depreciation on assets sold/ disposed off during the year is being provided up to the dates on which such assets are sold/ disposed off. Modification or extension to an existing asset, which is of capital nature and which becomes an integral part thereof is depreciated prospectively over the remaining useful life of that asset.

Useful life of the assets as adopted by the company is as per Schedule II has been tabulated below:

Buildings - RCC Structure	60 years
Buildings - Other than RCC Structure	30 years
Plant & Machinery	5 to 15 years
Furniture & Fixtures	10 years
Office Equipments	5 years
Computers	6 years
Vehicles	8 years

(vi) Intangible assets and amortisation

Intangible assets comprise computer software which is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and/or accumulated impairment loss, if any.

Intangible assets are being amortised over a period of five years on a straight-line basis. The period of five years also represents the management's estimated economic useful life of the intangible assets.

Amortisation expense is charged on a pro-rata basis for assets purchased during the year. The appropriateness of the amortisation period and the amortisation method is reviewed at each financial year-end.

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use and disposal. Losses arising from retirement and gains or losses arising from disposal 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 and loss.

(vii) Leases

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

As a lessee

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

Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis 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 accounting policies in section (xiii)-Impairment of non-financial assets.

(viii) Borrowing costs

Borrowing cost includes interest, amortisation of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur.



(ix) Inventories

Inventories comprise raw materials, work-in-progress, finished goods, traded goods and spares which are carried at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

Cost of inventories comprise all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost of inventories, other than manufactured finished goods and work-in-progress, is determined on weighted average basis. Cost of manufactured finished goods and work-in-progress include the cost of materials determined on weighted average basis and also includes an appropriate portion of allocable overheads.

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. The net realisable value of work-in-progress is determined with reference to the selling prices of related finished products. Raw materials and other supplies held for use in the production of finished products are not written down below cost except in cases where material prices have declined and it is estimated that the cost of the finished products will exceed their net realisable value. The comparison of cost and net realisable value is made on an item-by-item basis.

During the financial year ended 31 March 2026, the Company changed its method of inventory valuation from the First-In, First-Out (FIFO) method to the Weighted Average Cost (WAC) method. The management is of the view that the WAC method provides more reliable and relevant information, reflecting a more appropriate basis for the measurement of inventory costs considering the nature of the Company's operations and consumption patterns, and enhancing comparability with industry and group practices. The impact of change is not material to the financial statements.

(x) Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of receiving services are classified as short-term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, allowances, short-term compensated absences and the expected cost of other benefits is recognised in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays specified contributions to a separate entity and has no obligation to pay any further amounts. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards Employees' Provident Fund and Employees' State Insurance schemes, which are defined contribution plans. The Company's contribution is recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Defined benefit plans

The Company's gratuity benefit scheme is a defined benefit plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of a defined benefit plan is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Any unrecognized past service costs and fair value of any plan assets are deducted. The calculation of the Company's obligation under this plan is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

The Company recognizes all actuarial gains and losses arising from defined benefit plans immediately in the statement of profit and loss. All expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in employee benefits expense in the statement of profit and loss. When the benefits of a plan are improved, the portion of the increased benefit related to past service by employees is recognized in statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. The Company recognizes gains and losses on the curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit plan when the curtailment or settlement occurs.

Other long-term employee benefits

Benefits under compensated absences constitute other long-term employee benefits. The employees can carry-forward a portion of the unutilised accrued compensated absences and utilise it in future service periods or receive cash compensation during service or on termination of employment. Since the compensated absences do not fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service and are also not expected to be utilised wholly within twelve months after the end of such period, the benefit is classified as a long-term employee benefit. The Company records an obligation for such compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increase this entitlement. The obligation is measured on the basis of independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method carried out as at the year end.

(xi) Revenue recognition

Revenue from sale of goods in the course of ordinary activities is recognised when property in the goods or all significant risks and rewards of their ownership are transferred to the customer and no significant uncertainty exists regarding the amount of the consideration that will be derived from the sale of the goods and regarding its collection. The amount recognised as revenue is exclusive of goods and services tax and is net of returns, trade discounts and quantity discounts.

Cost to fulfill a contract

The Company recognises costs incurred to fulfil a contract as an asset if they relate directly to a specific contract, generate or enhance resources to be used in satisfying future performance obligations, and are expected to be recovered. Such costs may include direct labour, materials, contract-specific allocations, and subcontractor costs. Costs that do not meet these criteria—such as general and administrative expenses are expensed as incurred.

The Company amortised the recognised assets in line with the transfer of goods or services under the contract and assessed regularly for impairment.

Interest Income

Interest income is recognised using the time proportion method, based on underlying interest rates.

Government Grants

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all attached conditions.

(xii) Taxation

Income-tax expense comprises current tax (i.e. amount of tax for the year determined in accordance with the income-tax law) and deferred tax charge or credit (reflecting the tax effects of timing differences between accounting income and taxable income for the year).

Current tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the taxation authorities, using the applicable tax rates and tax laws. Deferred tax is recognized in respect of timing differences between taxable income and accounting income i.e. differences that originate in one period and are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent periods. The deferred tax charge or credit and the corresponding deferred tax liabilities or assets are recognised using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent there is reasonable certainty that the assets can be realized in future; however, where there is unabsorbed depreciation or carried forward loss under taxation laws, deferred tax assets are recognized only if there is a virtual certainty supported by convincing evidence that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed as at each balance sheet date and written down or written-up to reflect the amount that is reasonably/virtually certain (as the case may be) to be realized.



Motherhood Yachiyu Automobile Private Limited (formerly Yachiyu India Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.)

CIN No - U34300RJ2008FTC026306

Notes to Ind AS financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2026

(All amount in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

(xiii) 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 including 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.

(xiv) Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

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

Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

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

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

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

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

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

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



Debt instrument at FVTPL

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

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

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

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 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. The Company elected to classify irrevocably its non-listed equity investments under this category.

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.

Derecognition

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

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

- Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
- Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI
- Lease receivables under Ind AS 116
- Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115
- Loan commitments which are not measured as at FVTPL
- Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL

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

- Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables

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

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

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

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

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

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

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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



Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

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

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognised 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.

Derecognition

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

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.

Reclassification of financial assets

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

(xv) 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.



Motherson Yachiyo Automobile Private Limited (formerly Yachiyo India Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.)

CIN No - U34300RJ2008FTC026306

Notes to Ind AS financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2026

(All amount in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

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

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

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

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

- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions (note 2(ii) and 35)
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (note 35)
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (note 35 and 36)

(xvi) Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts and interest rate swaps, to hedge its foreign currency risks, interest rate risks and commodity price risks, respectively. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

The purchase contracts that meet the definition of a derivative under Ind AS 109 are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Commodity contracts that are entered into and continue to be held for the purpose of the receipt or delivery of a nonfinancial item in accordance with the Company's expected purchase, sale or usage requirements are held at cost.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to statement of profit and loss when the hedge item affects profit and loss or treated as basis adjustment if a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

- Fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment
- Cash flow hedges when hedging the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognised firm commitment.

At inception of the hedge relationship, the Company documents the economic relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items including whether changes in the cash flows of the hedging instruments are expected to offset changes in the cash flows of hedged items. The Company documents its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking its hedge transactions.

Hedges that meet the strict criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for, as described below:

(a) Fair value hedges

The change in the fair value of a hedging instrument is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as finance costs. The change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk hedged is recorded as part of the carrying value of the hedged item and is also recognised in the statement of profit and loss as finance costs.

For fair value hedges relating to items carried at amortised cost, any adjustment to carrying value is amortised through profit or loss over the remaining term of the hedge using the EIR method. EIR amortisation may begin as soon as an adjustment exists and no later than when the hedged item ceases to be adjusted for changes in its fair value attributable to the risk being hedged.

If the hedged item is derecognised, the unamortised fair value is recognised immediately in profit or loss. When an unrecognised firm commitment is designated as a hedged item, the subsequent cumulative change in the fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk is recognised as an asset or liability with a corresponding gain or loss recognised in profit and loss.

(b) Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in OCI in the cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company uses forward currency contracts as hedges of its exposure to foreign currency risk in forecast transactions and firm commitments for its exposure to volatility in the commodity prices. The ineffective portion relating to foreign currency contracts is recognised in finance costs.

Amounts recognised as OCI are transferred to profit or loss when the hedged transaction affects profit or loss, such as when the hedged financial income or financial expense is recognised or when a forecast sale occurs. When the hedged item is the cost of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability, the amounts recognised as OCI are transferred to the initial carrying amount of the non-financial asset or liability.

If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised without replacement or rollover (as part of the hedging strategy), or if its designation as a hedge is revoked, or when the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI remains separately in equity until the forecast transaction occurs or the foreign currency firm commitment is met.

(xvii) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share are computed using the weighted average number of equity and dilutive potential equity outstanding during the year, except where results would be anti-dilutive.

(xviii) Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are recognised at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date. The provisions are measured on an undiscounted basis.



(xix) Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A contingent liability exists when there is a possible but not probable obligation, or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources, or a present obligation whose amount cannot be estimated reliably. Contingent liabilities do not warrant provisions, but are disclosed unless the possibility of outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and related income are recognised in the period in which the change occurs.

(xx) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balance on hand, balance with banks and highly liquid investments with maturity period of three months or less from the date of investment.

(xxi) Events after the reporting period

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

(xxii) New and amended standards

(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, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025. When applying the amendments, an entity cannot restate comparative information. These amendments do not have any impact on the Company's financial statements.

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

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

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

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

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

as an adjusting event. Accordingly, the entity is not required to classify the liability as current.

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

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

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

In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosure of such arrangements. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk. The company does not have any Supplier Finance Arrangement and therefore no impact of these amendments.

(iv). International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules – Amendments to Ind AS 12

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

- A mandatory temporary exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred taxes arising from the jurisdictional implementation of the Pillar Two model rules; and
- Disclosure requirements for affected entities to help users of the financial statements better understand an entity's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes arising from that legislation, particularly before its effective date.

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

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

(This space is intentionally left blank)



3. Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Buildings	Plant & Machinery	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipments	Computers	Vehicles	Total
As at 01 April, 2024	3,371.04	9,560.91	37.10	31.31	125.42	93.27	13,219.05
Additions during the year	0.16	144.10	0.66	64.03	14.59	66.06	289.59
Disposals/adjustments during the year	-	13.21	1.08	0.05	0.04	0.03	14.41
As at 31 March, 2025	3,371.20	9,691.80	36.68	95.29	139.97	159.30	13,494.23
Additions during the year	15.59	158.24	8.15	7.01	49.64	17.75	256.37
Disposals/adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-	0.19	0.19
As at 31 March, 2026	3,386.79	9,850.04	44.83	102.30	189.61	176.86	13,750.41
Accumulated depreciation and Impairment							
As at 01 April, 2024	2,661.29	7,406.78	20.00	25.75	102.50	89.40	10,305.72
Charge for the year (refer note-28)	27.30	275.71	5.10	8.20	12.14	6.00	334.45
Disposals/adjustments during the year	-	1.97	0.38	-	-	-	2.35
As at 31 March, 2025	2,688.59	7,680.52	24.72	33.95	114.64	95.40	10,637.82
Charge for the year (refer note-28)	28.82	285.24	6.21	16.13	19.37	9.20	364.97
Disposals/adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	0.07
As at 31 March, 2026	2,717.41	7,965.76	30.93	50.08	134.01	104.53	11,002.72
Net carrying value							
As at 31 March, 2025	682.61	2,011.28	11.96	61.34	25.33	63.90	2,856.41
As at 31 March, 2026	669.38	1,884.28	13.90	52.22	55.60	72.33	2,747.69

Particulars	Amount
As at 01 April, 2024	-
Additions during the year	1,786.02
Capitalised during the year	(289.59)
As at 31 March, 2025	1,496.43
Additions during the year	1,022.41
Capitalised during the year	(256.37)
As at 31 March, 2026	2,262.47

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of					Total
	Less than one year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total	
Capital work in progress ageing schedule						
As at 31 March, 2026						
Projects in progress	926.81	1,335.66	-	-	-	2,262.47
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	926.81	1,335.66	-	-	-	2,262.47
As at 31 March, 2025						
Projects in progress	1,496.43	-	-	-	-	1,496.43
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,496.43	-	-	-	-	1,496.43

*During the current and previous year, there were no capital work-in-progress projects where completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to the original plan. Also, there are no projects that are temporarily suspended.

On transition to Ind AS (i.e. 1 April 2022), the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all Property, plant and equipment measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of Property, plant and equipment.



Motherson Yachlyo Automobile Private Limited (formerly Yachlyo India Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.)
CIN No - U34300RJ2008FTC026306
Notes to Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2026
(All amount in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

4. Intangible assets

Particulars	Computer software
Gross carrying value	
As at 01 April, 2024	252.74
Additions during the year	58.78
As at 31 March, 2025	<u>311.52</u>
Additions during the year	34.41
As at 31 March, 2026	<u>345.93</u>
Accumulated amortisation and Impairment	
As at 01 April, 2024	209.21
Charge for the year (refer note-28)	17.65
Impairment loss*	-
As at 31 March, 2025	<u>226.86</u>
Charge for the period (refer note-28)	25.66
As at 31 March, 2026	<u>252.52</u>
Net carrying value	
As at 31 March, 2025	84.66
As at 31 March, 2026	93.41

5. Right of use asset

Particulars	Buildings	Land	Total
Gross carrying value			
As at 01 April, 2024	-	515.17	515.17
Additions during the year	51.51	-	51.51
As at 31 March, 2025	<u>51.51</u>	<u>515.17</u>	<u>566.68</u>
Additions during the period	-	-	-
As at 31 March, 2026	<u>51.51</u>	<u>515.17</u>	<u>566.68</u>
Accumulated depreciation			
As at 01 April, 2024	-	12.02	12.02
Charge for the year (refer note-28)	6.87	6.01	12.88
As at 31 March, 2025	<u>6.87</u>	<u>18.03</u>	<u>24.90</u>
Charge for the year (refer note-28)	10.30	6.01	16.31
As at 31 March, 2026	<u>17.17</u>	<u>24.04</u>	<u>41.21</u>
Net carrying value			
As at 31 March, 2025	44.64	497.14	541.78
As at 31 March, 2026	34.34	491.13	525.47

Company as a lessee

The right-of-use assets are recognised at cost, which comprises the amount of the measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the inception date of the lease. The Company has cash outflows for lease of underlying assets amounting to INR 69.65 lakhs and INR 94.09 lakhs for the year ended 31 March, 2026 and 31 March, 2025 respectively for short term lease and low value lease.

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2026	For the year ended 31 March, 2025
Depreciation and amortisation - Depreciation of Right-of-use asset	16.31	12.88
Expense relating to short term lease	117.81	94.09
Interest on lease liability	3.72	2.87
Total amount recognised in statement of profit and loss	<u>137.84</u>	<u>109.84</u>



Motherson Yachlyo Automobile Private Limited (formerly Yachlyo Indla Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.)
CIN No - U34300RJ2008FTC026306
Notes to Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2026
(All amount in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

6. Loans

Non-current

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March, 2026	31 March, 2025
Unsecured, considered good, unless stated otherwise		
Employee advances	1.20	14.35
	1.20	14.35

Current

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March, 2026	31 March, 2025
Unsecured, considered good, unless stated otherwise		
Employee advances	17.45	24.08
	17.45	24.08

7. Other financial assets

Non-current

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March, 2026	31 March, 2025
Unsecured, considered good, unless stated otherwise		
Security deposits	64.18	64.18
Interest accrued on deposits	7.16	-
Fixed Deposit with original maturity exceeding twelve months	519.20	-
	590.54	64.18

Current

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March, 2026	31 March, 2025
Unsecured, considered good, unless stated otherwise		
Security deposits	28.62	22.94
Interest accrued on deposits	2.58	1.26
Deposits with original maturity of more than twelve months	20.00	20.00
	51.20	44.20

8. Tax assets (net)

Non-Current

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March, 2026	31 March, 2025
Advance income tax and taxes deducted at source*	468.86	479.72
	468.86	479.72

* includes amount adjusted against litigation of earlier years amounting to INR 286.94 lakhs, Refer Note 39

Current

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March, 2026	31 March, 2025
Advance income tax and taxes deducted at source	183.25	-
	183.25	-

9. Other assets

Non-current

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March, 2026	31 March, 2025
Capital advances	14.67	639.70
Prepaid expenses	0.42	1.26
Balance with government authorities*		
- Considered good	85.73	85.73
Un-amortized expenditure	106.65	-
	207.47	726.69

* Refer Note 19 for more details.

Current

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March, 2026	31 March, 2025
Unsecured, considered good, unless stated otherwise		
Advance to suppliers	486.44	135.81
Prepaid expenses	55.92	75.58
Balance with government authorities		
- Considered good	324.17	26.25
	866.53	237.64

*Refer note 19 for more details.

10. Inventories

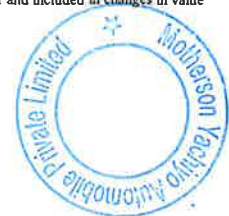
Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March, 2026	31 March, 2025
Raw Materials	1,717.88	1,754.80
Work-in-progress	67.78	87.94
Finished Goods	215.36	115.15
Traded goods	20.09	20.09
Stores and spares	184.77	94.75
	2,205.88	2,072.73

Inventory includes inventories-in-transit of:

Raw Materials	308.36	122.77
---------------	--------	--------

Amount recognised in profit or loss:

During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company has made provision in respect of obsolete / slow moving items. Provision charged to statement of profit and loss amounting to INR 385.76 lakhs (31 March, 2025: INR 337.63 lakhs). These were recognised as an expense during the year and included in changes in value of inventories of work-in-progress, stock-in-trade and finished goods in statement of profit or loss.



Motherson Yachyo Automobile Private Limited (formerly Yachyo India Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.)
 CIN No - U34300RJ2008FTC026306
 Notes to Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2026
 (All amount in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

11. Trade receivables

Particulars	As at	
	31 March, 2026	31 March, 2025
Trade receivables		
Unsecured, considered good	3,015.11	2,148.47
Unsecured, credit impaired	4.78	42.57
	3,019.89	2,191.04
Less: Allowances for credit loss	(4.78)	(42.57)
	(4.78)	(42.57)
Total	3,015.11	2,148.47

The allowance for credit loss as of 31 March, 2026 and 31 March, 2025 and changes in the allowance for doubtful accounts during the year ended as of that date were as follows:

Particulars	As at	
	31 March, 2026	31 March, 2025
Opening balance	42.57	61.68
Add: Provision of trade receivables - credit impaired	0.04	(19.11)
Less: Write offs, net of recoveries	(37.83)	-
Closing balance	4.78	42.57

Trade receivables ageing schedule:

Particulars	Outstanding as at 31 March, 2026					
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	2,413.03	562.01	40.07	-	-	-
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	4.78	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Particulars						
	Not due	Less than 6 months	Outstanding as at 31 March, 2025			
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	2,110.04	38.43	4.74	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	37.83	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-

During the financial year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025, there are no disputed trade receivables.



12. Cash and cash equivalents*

Particulars	As at	
	31 March, 2026	31 March, 2025
Balances with banks:		
- In current accounts	1,132.94	980.04
Cash on hand	0.10	1.48
	<u>1,133.04</u>	<u>981.52</u>

* There are no repatriation restrictions with regard to cash and cash equivalents at the end of reporting period or prior periods.

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	01 April, 2025		Cash flow		Non cash changes**		31 March, 2026	
	01 April, 2024	01 April, 2025						
Non-current borrowings (including current maturity of long term borrowing)								
Current borrowings	5,494.85	2,380.74						
Lease Liabilities	2,000.00	(500.00)						
	45.77	(11.93)						
Total liabilities from financing activities	<u>7,540.62</u>	<u>1,868.81</u>						

Particulars	01 April, 2024		Cash flow		Non cash changes**		31 March, 2025	
	01 April, 2024	01 April, 2025						
Non-current borrowings (including current maturity of long term borrowing)								
Current borrowings	4,350.63	1,132.52						
Lease Liabilities	-	2,000.00						
	-	(7.70)						
Total liabilities from financing activities	<u>4,350.63</u>	<u>3,124.82</u>						

**Other non cash items includes foreign exchange movements in borrowings, recognition during the year and increase on account of accrual of interest

13. Other bank balances

Particulars	As at		As at	
	31 March, 2026	31 March, 2025	31 March, 2026	31 March, 2025
Deposits with original maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months	20.01	20.01	20.01	20.01
	<u>20.01</u>	<u>20.01</u>	<u>20.01</u>	<u>20.01</u>



Motherson Yachiyo Automobile Private Limited (formerly Yachiyo India Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.)
CIN No - U34300RJ2008FTC026306
Notes to Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2026
(All amount in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

14. Equity Share capital

Authorised share capital

Particulars	As at	
	31 March, 2026	31 March, 2025
Equity Shares		
20,00,00,000 (31 March, 2025: 11,00,00,000 ; 31 March, 2024: 11,00,00,000) equity shares of INR 10/- each	20,000.00	11,000.00

Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares

Particulars	As at	
	31 March, 2026	31 March, 2025
Equity shares		
11,00,00,000 (31 March, 2025: 11,00,00,000 ; 31 March, 2024: 11,00,00,000) equity shares of INR 10/- each	11,000.00	11,000.00
	<u>11,000.00</u>	<u>11,000.00</u>

i) Reconciliation of the equity shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the reporting period

Particulars	As at		As at	
	31 March, 2026		31 March, 2025	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
At the beginning of the period	11,00,00,000	11,000.00	11,00,00,000	11,000.00
Add: Issued during the period	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the period	11,00,00,000	11,000.00	11,00,00,000	11,000.00

ii) Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The Company has a single class of equity shares. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the Company's residual assets. The equity shareholders are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to shareholders' approval in the Annual General Meeting. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the equity shareholders will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company (after distribution of all preferential amounts, if any) in the proportion of equity shares held by the shareholders.

iii) Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid up

Name of shareholder	As at		As at	
	31 March, 2026		31 March, 2025	
	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding
MSSL Mideast FZE, UAE (including nominees)	11,00,00,000	100.00%	11,00,00,000	100.00%

As per records of the company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

Shareholding of promoters are disclosed as below:

Promoter Name	As at		As at		Change in Shareholding	
	31 March, 2026		31 March, 2025			
	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding
MSSL Mideast FZE, UAE	10,99,99,994	99.999999%	10,99,99,994	99.999999%	-	-
MSSL GmbH (Nominee Shareholder of MSSL Mideast (FZE))	1	0.000000%	1	0.000000%	-	-
Motherson Electrical Wires Lanka Pvt. Ltd (Nominee Shareholder of MSSL Mideast (FZE))	1	0.000000%	1	0.000000%	-	-
MR. DHRUV MEHRA (Nominee Shareholder of MSSL Mideast (FZE))	1	0.000000%	1	0.000000%	-	-
MR. BHARAT GARG (Nominee Shareholder of MSSL Mideast (FZE))	1	0.000000%	1	0.000000%	-	-
MR. SANJIV SURJI (Nominee Shareholder of MSSL Mideast (FZE))	1	0.000000%	1	0.000000%	-	-
MR. ANAND MISHRA (Nominee Shareholder of MSSL Mideast (FZE))	1	0.000000%	1	0.000000%	-	-

15. Other equity

Particulars	As at	
	31 March, 2026	31 March, 2025
Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(11,049.65)	(11,385.98)
Add: Profit/ (loss) for the year	(2,540.29)	336.33
	<u>(13,589.94)</u>	<u>(11,049.65)</u>
Items of other comprehensive income		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(1.93)	1.26
Add: Re-measurement income on defined benefit plans	12.25	(3.19)
	<u>10.32</u>	<u>(1.93)</u>
Total	<u>(13,579.62)</u>	<u>(11,051.58)</u>

Retained earnings

Retained earnings are the Profit/ (loss) that the Group has incurred till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholder. Retained earnings include re-measurement income (loss) on defined benefit plans, net of taxes, that will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss.



Motherson Yachiyo Automobile Private Limited (formerly Yachiyo India Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.)
CIN No - U34300RJ2008FTC026306
Notes to Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2026
(All amount in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

16. Borrowings

Non-current

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 31 March, 2025
Unsecured:		
Loans & advances from related parties (refer note (ii) (b),(c),(d) and (e) below)	7,967.24	4,842.04
	7,967.24	4,842.04

Current

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 31 March, 2025
Unsecured:		
Indian rupee loan from banks - Working Capital (refer note (i) (a) and (b) below)	-	-
Working capital loans - from related parties		
Loans & advances from related parties (refer note (ii) (f), (g) and (h) below)	1,500.00	2,000.00
	1,500.00	2,000.00
Current maturities of non-current borrowings		
Loans & advances from related parties (refer note (ii) (a) below)	-	652.80
	1,500.00	2,652.80

Unsecured Loans

Particulars	Terms of Payment
(i) Indian rupee loan from banks - Working Capital	Working capital / short term loan is taken from following banks:
(a) Facility 1:	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, Japan (New Delhi branch) Balance as on 31 March, 2026 - INR Nil (undrawn credit facility amounting to INR 1500 lakhs) (Balance as on 31 March, 2025 - INR Nil) (undrawn credit facility amounting to INR 1500 lakhs) Rate of interest: Based on market conditions (subject to minimum of tenure linked MCLR) Repayment Terms: Payable on demand (maximum tenure - 12 months) Secured by: Letter of guarantee by Motherson Yachiyo Automotive Systems Co. Ltd. (Formerly Yachiyo Industry Co. Ltd., Japan till July 31, 2025 and Samvardhana Motherson International Ltd. w.e.f. August 12, 2025)
(b) Facility 2:	MUFG Bank Ltd- (New Delhi branch) Balance as on 31 March, 2026 - INR Nil (undrawn credit facility amounting to INR 500 lakhs) (Balance as on 31 March, 2025 - INR Nil) (undrawn credit facility amounting to INR 500 lakhs) Rate of interest: 3 Months MIBOR + 4.00% p.a. Repayment Terms: Payable on demand (maximum tenure - 12 months)

Particulars	Terms of Payment
(ii) Loans & advances from related parties	The loan from related party is taken with the following principal terms:
	MSSL Mideast FZE, UAE:
(a) Facility 1:	Loan taken on 16 December, 2019 for - INR 5,500 lakh [JPY 8,435.58 lakh] (Balance as on 31 March, 2026 - INR Nil [JPY Nil]) (Balance as on 31 March, 2025 - INR 652.80 lakh [JPY 1,150.31 lakh]) Rate of Interest: 3 month's JPY TIBOR plus 0.5% p.a. Total repayment Terms: 22 Quarterly payment of INR 250.00 lakh [JPY 383.44 lakh] each No. of quarterly instalment remaining as at 31 March, 2026 - Nil (as on 31 March, 2025 -3)
(b) Facility 2:	Loan taken on 06 March, 2023 for INR 800.00 lakh [JPY 1,336.00 lakh] (Balance as on 31 March, 2026 - INR 791.58 lakh [JPY 1,336.00 lakh]) (Balance as on 31 March, 2025 - INR 758.18 lakh [JPY 1,336.00 lakh]) Rate of Interest: 6 month's JPY TIBOR plus 0.5% p.a. Total repayment term: One (1) bullet payment of JPY 1,336.00 lakh at the end of the term Maturity date : 06 March, 2028
(c) Facility 3:	Loan taken on 12 May, 2023 for INR 2,223.40 lakh [JPY 3,672.00 lakh] (Balance as on 31 March, 2026 - INR 2,175.66 lakh [JPY 3,672.00 lakh]) (Balance as on 31 March, 2025 - INR 2,083.86 lakh [JPY 3,672.00 lakh]) Rate of Interest: 6 month's JPY TIBOR plus 0.5% p.a. Total repayment term: One (1) bullet payment of JPY 3,672.00 lakh at the end of term Maturity date : 12 May, 2028
	SMRC Automotive Products India Limited:
(d) Facility 1:	Loan taken on 12 July, 2024 - INR 2,000.00 lakhs (Balance as on 31 March, 2026 - INR 2,000.00 lakhs) (Balance as on 31 March, 2025 - INR 2,000.00 lakhs) (Balance as on 31 March, 2024 - INR NIL) Rate of Interest: RBI Repo Rate with spread of 3% i.e. 8.25% P.A.. Total repayment term: One (1) bullet payment of INR 2,000.00 lakh at the end of term Maturity date : 12 July, 2027



Particulars	Terms of Payment
(e) Facility 2:	
	Loan taken on 01 March, 2026 - INR 1,500.00 lakhs and on 25 March, 2026 - INR 1,500.00 lakhs (Balance as on 31 March, 2026 - INR 3,000.00 lakhs) (Balance as on 31 March, 2025 - INR Nil) Rate of Interest: RBI Repo Rate with spread of 3% i.e. 8.25% P.A.. Total repayment term: One (1) bullet payment of INR 3,000.00 lakh at the end of term Maturity date : 01 March, 2028
	Motherson Auto Solutions Limited:
(f) Facility 1:	
	Loan taken on 19 February, 2025 - INR 1,500.00 lakhs (Balance as on 31 March, 2026 - INR Nil) (Balance as on 31 March, 2025 - INR 1500.00 lakhs) Rate of Interest: RBI Repo Rate with spread of 3% i.e. 8.25% P.A.. Total repayment term: One (1) bullet payment of INR 1,500.00 lakh at the end of term Maturity date : 19 February, 2026
(g) Facility 2:	
	Loan taken on 25 March, 2025 - INR 500.00 lakhs (Balance as on 31 March, 2026 - INR Nil) (Balance as on 31 March, 2025 - INR 500.00 lakhs) Rate of Interest: RBI Repo Rate with spread of 3% i.e. 8.25% P.A.. Total repayment term: One (1) bullet payment of INR 500.00 lakh at the end of term Maturity date : 30 April, 2025
(h) Samvardhana Motherson International Limited:	
	Facility 1: Loan taken on 25 September, 2025 - INR 1,500.00 lakhs (Balance as on 31 March, 2026 - INR 1500.00 lakhs) (Balance as on 31 March, 2025 - INR Nil) Rate of Interest: RBI Repo Rate with spread of 3% i.e. 8.25% P.A.. Total repayment term: One (1) bullet payment of INR 1,500.00 lakh at the end of term Maturity date : 24 September, 2026

(This space is intentionally left blank)



Motherson Yachiyo Automobile Private Limited (formerly Yachiyo India Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.)
CIN No - U34300RJ2008FTC026306
Notes to Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2026
(All amount in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

17. Lease Liabilities

Particulars	As at	
	31 March, 2026	31 March, 2025
Lease liabilities*	9.43	8.03
	9.43	8.03

Particulars	As at	
	31 March, 2026	31 March, 2025
Lease liabilities*	28.31	37.74
	28.31	37.74

*Refer note 38 for lease liability details

18. Other Financial Liabilities

Particulars	As at	
	31 March, 2026	31 March, 2025
Interest accrued but not due on loans (refer note 16)	34.68	51.30
Liability on derivative instruments	-	102.32
Payable to employees	117.09	112.56
Outstanding dues for capital goods	47.95	617.38
	199.72	883.56

19. Provisions

Particulars	As at	
	31 March, 2026	31 March, 2025
Provisions for employee benefits		
Provision for gratuity (refer note 32)	1.56	1.32
Provision for compensated absences	2.09	2.29
Provision for litigation*	189.70	189.70
	193.35	193.31

*Provision for litigation of INR 189.70 lakhs is related to penalty on late deposit of Provident Fund contributions on salary paid outside India by Motherson Yachiyo Automotive Systems Co. Ltd. (Formerly Yachiyo Industry Co. Ltd., Japan) to Expat Employees working with the Company for the period March 2012 to September 2016. The authorities have recovered INR 85.73 lakhs, from the Company as amount paid under protest to the Provident Fund department against the demand which is disclosed under Balance with government authorities. (Refer note 9).

Particulars	As at	
	31 March, 2026	31 March, 2025
Provision for gratuity (refer note 32)	98.10	83.44
Provision for compensated absences	33.68	94.62
	131.78	128.06

20. Other liabilities

Particulars	As at	
	31 March, 2026	31 March, 2025
Unearned revenue	106.65	-
	106.65	-

Particulars	As at	
	31 March, 2026	31 March, 2025
Statutory dues	162.01	150.42
Advances from customers	502.61	2.83
	664.62	153.25

(This space is intentionally left blank)



Motherson Yachyo Automobile Private Limited (formerly Yachyo India Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.)
 CIN No - 134300RJ2008FTC026306
 Notes to Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2026
 (All amount in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

21. Trade Payables

Particulars	As at	
	31 March, 2026	31 March, 2025
Trade payables		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	111.76	29.01
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	6,056.34	2,916.66
	<u>6,168.10</u>	<u>2,945.67</u>

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 0-90 days terms.
 Refer note 33 for details of transactions with MSME
 Refer note 34 for details of transactions with related parties

Trade payables ageing schedule:

Particulars	Outstanding as at 31 March, 2026					Total
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1- 2 years	2- 3 years	More the 3 years	
(i) Micro and Small enterprises	62.10	49.66	-	-	-	111.76
(ii) Others	3,500.71	2,544.54	11.09	-	-	6,056.34
(iii) Disputed dues – Micro and Small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues – Others	3,562.80	2,594.21	11.09	-	-	6,168.10
Particulars	Outstanding as at 31 March, 2025					Total
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1- 2 years	2- 3 years	More the 3 years	
(i) Micro and Small enterprises	28.10	0.90	-	-	-	29.01
(ii) Others	2,567.19	342.67	6.81	-	-	2,916.66
(iii) Disputed dues – Micro and Small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues – Others	2,595.29	343.57	6.81	-	-	2,945.67

(This space is intentionally left blank)



Motherson Yachyo Automobile Private Limited (formerly Yachyo India Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.)
CIN No - U34300RJ2008FTC026306
Notes to Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2026
(All amount in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

22. Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2026	For the year ended 31 March, 2025
Sales of products	14,601.90	15,187.00
Finished Goods	14,118.72	13,289.14
Traded Goods	401.77	1,511.76
Others	81.41	386.10
Other operating revenue		
Scrap sales	24.97	49.98
Government subsidy	-	128.17
	14,626.87	15,365.15

Timing of sale of goods

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2026	For the year ended 31 March, 2025
Sales of products		
Goods transferred at a point in time	14,601.90	14,604.66
Goods transferred over the period	-	582.34
Other operating revenue		
Scrap sales	24.97	49.98
Government subsidy	-	128.17
	14,626.87	15,365.15

Contract Balance - Contract Liabilities*

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2026	For the year ended 31 March, 2025
Current		
Advance received from customer	502.61	2.83

***Contract Liabilities**

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

Significant changes in the contract liabilities balances during the year as follows

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2026	For the year ended 31 March, 2025
Opening Balance	2.83	-
Advance received from customer during the year	502.61	2.83
Less : Revenue recognized during the year from balance at the beginning of the year	(2.83)	-
Closing Balance	502.61	2.83

23. Other income

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2026	For the year ended 31 March, 2025
Interest income on fixed deposits	22.07	2.64
Profit on sale of fixed assets (net)	3.01	-
Interest on income tax refund	-	13.63
Provision for doubtful debts written back	-	19.11
Mark to market on derivatives	102.32	190.44
Other miscellaneous income	0.58	-
	127.98	225.82

(This space is intentionally left blank)



Motherson Yachiyo Automobile Private Limited (formerly Yachiyo India Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.)
CIN No - U34300RJ2008FTC026306
Notes to Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2026
(All amount in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

24. Cost of materials consumed

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2026	For the year ended 31 March, 2025
Opening stock of raw materials	1,754.80	3,040.90
Add: Purchases of raw materials	10,472.53	7,598.55
Less: Closing stock of raw materials	1,717.88	1,754.80
Total	10,509.45	8,884.65

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2026	For the year ended 31 March, 2025
Purchases of sunroof and die	84.29	980.78
	84.29	980.78

25. Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2026	For the year ended 31 March, 2025
Inventories as at the beginning of the year:		
Work-in-progress	87.94	106.57
Finished goods - fuel tank and sunroof	115.15	70.73
Traded goods - sunroof	20.09	764.13
	223.18	941.43
Inventories as at the end of the year:		
Work-in-progress	67.78	87.94
Finished goods - fuel tank and sunroof	215.36	115.15
Traded goods - sunroof	20.09	20.09
	303.23	223.18
Net (increase) / decrease in inventory	(80.05)	718.25

26. Employee benefit expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2026	For the year ended 31 March, 2025
Salaries, wages & Bonus	1,714.85	1,531.89
Leave encashment	11.96	26.37
Gratuity (refer note 32)	26.96	18.87
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 32)	39.62	32.03
Staff welfare expenses	43.90	72.72
	1,837.29	1,681.88

27. Finance cost

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2026	For the year ended 31 March, 2025
Interest expenses:		
-Bank loan	64.99	103.36
-loan from related parties (Refer note 34)	370.61	136.22
-Interest expense including swap charges on ECB (Refer note 34)	84.48	153.96
-Other borrowing costs	33.94	47.60
-Interest on lease liabilities	3.72	2.87
	557.74	444.01

28. Depreciation and amortization expense

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2026	For the year ended 31 March, 2025
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (refer note no. 3)	364.97	334.45
Amortization on intangible assets (refer note no. 4)	25.66	17.65
Depreciation on right-of-use assets (refer note 5)	16.31	12.88
	406.94	364.98



Motherson Yachiyo Automobile Private Limited (formerly Yachiyo India Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.)
CIN No - U34300RJ2008FTC026306
Notes to Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2026
(All amount in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

29. Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2026	For the year ended 31 March, 2025
Power and fuel	390.71	404.58
Consumption of stores and spares	396.88	394.59
Rent	117.81	94.09
Repairs & maintenance		
- Building	2.77	5.31
- Machinery	138.54	53.57
- Others	56.02	22.92
Technical assistance fees	143.26	73.15
Development fee	1,078.07	81.53
Travelling and conveyance	291.53	287.60
Communication costs	14.45	11.16
Printing and stationery	1.81	4.63
Insurance	67.24	87.45
Rates and taxes	90.60	11.33
Professional and consultancy charges	128.85	42.66
Payment to auditors*	17.43	16.48
Net loss on foreign exchange fluctuations	368.45	104.32
Loss on disposal of property, plant & equipments	-	9.52
Testing expense	11.99	4.04
Freight outward	270.37	139.48
Royalty	198.15	200.30
Training expenses	0.12	1.48
Bank charges	-	3.57
Provision for doubtful debts	0.04	-
Miscellaneous expenses	194.39	126.33
	3,979.48	2,180.09
*Payment to auditors		
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2026	For the year ended 31 March, 2025
Statutory audit Fee	16.95	16.00
Reimbursement of expenses	0.48	0.48
	17.43	16.48

30. Earning per share

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the Profit/ (loss) for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent by the weighted
The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations.

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2026	For the year ended 31 March, 2025
Profit/ (loss) attributable to equity holders of the company	(2,528.04)	333.14
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic EPS	11,00,00,000	11,00,00,000
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating diluted EPS	11,00,00,000	11,00,00,000
Face value of equity shares (INR)	10.00	10.00
Basic profit/ (loss) per share (INR)	(2.30)	0.30
Diluted profit/ (loss) per share (INR)	(2.30)	0.30

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



Motherson Yachiyo Automobile Private Limited (formerly Yachiyo India Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.)
CIN No - U34300RJ2008FTC026306
Notes to Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2026
(All amount in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

31. Income taxes

Particular	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
a) Income tax expense/(Income) recognised in Statement of profit and loss:		
Current tax expense:		
-Current tax for the year	-	-
-Short/(Excess) provision for earlier years	-	-
Deferred tax expense/(benefit):		
-Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
Total tax expense in the summary statement of profit and loss	-	-
b) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income		
-Net gain on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	-	-
Total income tax recognised in other comprehensive income	-	-

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by statutory income tax rate

Particular	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Accounting Profit/ (loss) before income tax	(2,540.29)	336.33
Statutory income tax rate of 25.17% (31 March 2024: 25.17%)	-	-
Other non-deductible items	-	-
Other temporary differences on which deferred taxes utilised	-	-
Other temporary differences on which deferred taxes not recognised	-	-
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	-	-

Deferred tax

Particular	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Deferred tax assets on:		
Difference between written down value of fixed assets as per Income Tax Act, 1961 and as per Companies Act, 2013	1,163.58	1,171.56
Provision for employee benefits	34.09	33.14
Unabsorbed interest expense carried forward u/s 94B of Income Tax Act, 1961	-	85.24
Provision for doubtful debts	1.20	10.72
Provision for litigation	47.74	47.74
Unabsorbed losses and depreciation	1,756.99	1,410.82
Brought forward loss	101.55	-
Derivative instruments	-	25.75
	3,105.15	2,784.96
Deferred tax assets recognised to the extent of deferred tax liabilities (refer note below)	-	-
Net recognised deferred tax assets	-	-
Unrecognised deferred tax assets	(3,105.15)	(2,784.96)

Note: The significant component of deferred tax assets includes timing difference on account of unabsorbed losses and depreciation. Management continues to assess that it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilised based on the ongoing business performance. Accordingly, deferred tax assets on unutilised business losses and depreciation have not been recognised in these financial statements in accordance with the provisions of Ind As 12, Income taxes.

(This space is intentionally left blank)



32. Employee benefits

a. Defined contribution plans

The Company makes contributions, determine as a specified percentage of employee salaries, towards Provident and other funds which are collectively defined as defined contribution plans. The Company has no obligations other than to make the specified contributions. The contributions are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as they accrue. The amount recognized as an expense towards contribution to Provident and other funds are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2026	For the year ended 31 March, 2025
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 26)	39.62	32.03

b. Defined benefit plans

Gratuity

The Company has a defined gratuity plan wherein every employee is entitled to a benefit in accordance with Code on Social Security, 2020. The same is payable at the time of separation from the Company or retirement, whichever is earlier. The gratuity plan is unfunded.

The above defined benefit plan exposes the Company to following risks:

Salary inflation risk:

Actual salary increases will increase the Plan's liability. Increase in salary increase rate assumption in future valuations will also increase the liability.

Discount rate risk:

Reduction in discount rate in subsequent valuations can increase the plan's liability.

Mortality & disability risk:

Actual deaths & disability cases proving lower or higher than assumed in the valuation can impact the liabilities.

Withdrawals risk:

Actual withdrawals proving higher or lower than assumed withdrawals and change of withdrawal rates at subsequent valuations can impact Plan's liability.

The following table sets out the status of the defined benefit plan as required under Ind AS 19 - Employee Benefits:

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 31 March, 2025
i. Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation		
Balance at the beginning of the year	84.76	94.43
Acquisition adjustment (IN)	6.98	-
Interest cost	5.87	6.82
Current service cost	13.86	12.06
Past Service Cost including curtailment Gains/Losses	7.23	-
Benefits paid	(6.80)	(31.72)
Actuarial (Gain)/loss recognised in other comprehensive income - from changes in financial assumptions	(12.25)	3.19
Balance at the end of the year	99.66	84.76

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 31 March, 2025
ii. Amount recognized in statement of profit and loss		
Interest cost	5.87	6.82
Current service cost	13.86	12.06
Past Service Cost including curtailment Gains/Losses	7.23	-
	26.96	18.87
iii. Remeasurements recognised in other comprehensive income		
Actuarial (gain)/loss for the year on defined benefit obligation	(12.25)	3.19
	(12.25)	3.19

iv. Actuarial assumptions

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

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 31 March, 2025
Discount rate (per annum)	7.78%	6.93%
Future salary growth rate (per annum)	8.00%	8.00%
Retirement age (years)	58	58
Mortality rates	100% of IALM (2012-14)	100% of IALM (2012-14)
Attrition at ages		
-up to 30 years	3%	3%
-from 31 to 44 years	2%	2%
-above 44 years	1%	1%



Motherson Yachiyo Automobile Private Limited (formerly Yachiyo India Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.)
CIN No - U34300RJ2008FTC026306
Notes to Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2026
(All amount in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

v. Sensitivity analysis on defined benefit obligation on account of change in significant assumption:

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March, 2026	31 March, 2025
Discount rate		
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 0.5% increase in discount rate	(5.69)	(5.47)
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 0.5% decrease in discount rate	6.25	6.03
Salary growth rate		
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 0.5% increase in salary growth rate	6.21	5.06
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 0.5% decrease in salary growth rate	(5.70)	(4.64)

The sensitivity analysis above have been determined based on method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable change in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting date.

vi. Expected maturity analysis

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March, 2026	31 March, 2025
Within 1 year	1.56	1.32
Between 2 and 5 years	31.37	21.66
Over 5 years	66.73	61.78
Total expected payments	99.66	84.76

vii. Weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan:

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March, 2026	31 March, 2025
Weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan (in years)	18.42	18.74

Compensated absences:

The employees are entitled for leave for each year of service and part thereof and subject to the limits specified, the un-availed portion of such leaves is encashed at the end of the financial year. The un-availed balances are not allowed to be carried forward. The plan is not funded.

Amount recognized in Statement of profit and loss is as follows (refer note 26):

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March, 2026	31 March, 2025
Leave encashment	11.96	26.37

33. Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

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

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March, 2026	31 March, 2025
The principal amount and the interest due there on remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year		
- Principal amount due to micro and small enterprise	111.76	29.01
- Interest due on above	2.71	1.42
	114.48	30.43

The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year

The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006.

The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year

2.71 1.42

The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006



Motherson Yachiyo Automobile Private Limited (formerly Yachiyo India Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.)
CIN No - U34300RJ2008FTC026306
Notes to Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2026
(All amount in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

34. In accordance with the requirement of Ind AS 24 on Related Party Disclosures, the name of related parties where control exists and / or with whom transactions have taken place during the year and description of relationships are:

I. Name of related parties

- a Promoters / entities with joint control over the Company**
Samvardhana Motherson International Limited (Ultimate Holding Company)
MSSL Mideast FZE, UAE (Holding Company)
- b Is a member of the Key Management Personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity**
Directors of the Company
Mr. Takashi Shimizu (upto 31 March 2025)
Mr. Yohei Matsumoto (w.e.f. 10 January, 2025)
Mr. Yuki Okajima (upto 31 October 2024)
Mr. Amit Bhakri (w.e.f. 09 April, 2024)
Mr. Hiroyuki Kachi (w.e.f. 09 April, 2024)
Ms. Lata Unnikrishnan (w.e.f. 09 April, 2024)
Mr. Rajesh Goel (w.e.f. 09 April, 2024)
- Key Management Personnel of the Company**
Mr. Yohei Matsumoto (Managing Director) (w.e.f. 10 January, 2025)
Mr. Masakazu Hirako (Chief Financial Officer) (w.e.f. 09 September, 2024)
Ms. Ritu Pandey (Company Secretary)
- c The entity and the reporting entity are the members of same group**
Fellow subsidiaries of Holding Company
Motherson Yachiyo Automotive Systems Co. Ltd. (Formerly Yachiyo Industry Co. Ltd., Japan)
Motherson Yachiyo Zhongshan Automotive Module Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (formerly Yachiyo Zhongshan Manufacturing Co., Ltd.)
Motherson Yachiyo Wuhan Automotive Module Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (formerly Yachiyo Wuhan Manufacturing Co., Ltd.)
Motherson Auto Solutions Limited
Samvardhana Motherson Global Carriers Ltd.
MSSL Mideast FZE, UAE
SMRC Automotive Products India Limited
Motherson Technology Services Limited
Motherson Yachiyo AY Manufacturing Ltd., USA (formerly AY Manufacturing Ltd., USA).
PT. Motherson Yachiyo Trimitra Automotive Systems Indonesia
Samvardhana Motherson Global (FZE)
Motherson Yachiyo Siam Automotive Systems Co., Ltd.
Motherson Air Travel Agencies Limited
- Entities under joint ventures of the group**
Motherson Sumi Wiring India Limited
Anest Iwata Motherson Private Limited
Matsui Technologies India Limited

II. Related party transactions for the year

The following is the summary of remuneration paid to key management personnel for the year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025:

S. No.	Name of the related party	Year ended 31 March, 2026	Year ended 31 March, 2025
1	Yohei Matsumoto	177.33	91.64
2	Yuki Okajima	-	111.75
3	Takashi Shimizu	-	210.87
4	Masakazu Hirako	128.38	122.95
5	Ritu Pandey	2.04	2.04

The following are the details of transactions with related parties for the year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025

S. No.	Name of the related party	Nature of transactions	Year ended 31 March, 2026	Year ended 31 March, 2025
1	Motherson Yachiyo Automotive Systems Co. Ltd. (Formerly Yachiyo Industry Co. Ltd., Japan)	Purchase of raw materials and components (excluding duties and taxes on purchase)	166.66	12.74
2	Samvardhana Motherson International Ltd.	Purchase of raw materials and components (excluding duties and taxes on purchase)	3.16	0.09
3	Samvardhana Motherson International Ltd.	Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	-	10.83
4	Samvardhana Motherson International Ltd.	Reimbursements Made	3.75	-
5	Samvardhana Motherson International Ltd.	Legal and Professional Services	60.42	-
6	Samvardhana Motherson International Ltd.	Loan taken	1,500.00	-
7	Samvardhana Motherson International Ltd.	Interest on borrowings	64.76	-
8	Samvardhana Motherson International Ltd.	Finance costs (commission charges on corporate guarantee amounting to INR 1,500 lakhs) (refer note 16)	9.53	-



Motherson Yachiyo Automobile Private Limited (formerly Yachiyo India Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.)
CIN No - U34300RJ2008FTC026306
Notes to Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2026
(All amount in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

S. No.	Name of the related party	Nature of transactions	Year ended 31 March, 2026	Year ended 31 March, 2025
9	Motherson Sumi Wiring India Limited	Purchase of raw materials and components (excluding duties and taxes on purchase)	-	0.40
10	Motherson Yachiyo Zhongshan Automotive Module Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (formerly Yachiyo Zhongshan Manufacturing Co.,)	Purchase of raw materials and components (excluding duties and taxes on purchase)	1,555.82	1,657.93
11	Motherson Yachiyo Wuhan Automotive Module Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (formerly Yachiyo Wuhan Manufacturing Co., Ltd.)	Purchase of raw materials and components (excluding duties and taxes on purchase)	2.45	53.03
12	Motherson Yachiyo Automotive Systems Co. Ltd. (Formerly Yachiyo Industry Co. Ltd., Japan)	Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	33.60	637.26
13	Motherson Yachiyo Automotive Systems Co. Ltd. (Formerly Yachiyo Industry Co. Ltd., Japan)	Other expenses (Royalty, Development Fees, Salary Reimbursements, Technical Fee)	1,979.53	967.10
11	Motherson Yachiyo Automotive Systems Co. Ltd. (Formerly Yachiyo Industry Co. Ltd., Japan)	Finance costs (commission charges on corporate guarantee amounting to INR 1,500 lakhs) (refer note 16)	3.21	10.30
12	Motherson Yachiyo Siam Automotive Systems Co., Ltd.	Purchase of raw materials and components (excluding duties and taxes on purchase)	0.04	3.49
13	Anest Iwata Motherson Private Limited	Purchases of Goods	2.35	-
14	Motherson Technology Services Limited	Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	43.05	-
15	Motherson Technology Services Limited	Purchases of Services	112.72	-
16	PT. Motherson Yachiyo Trimutra Automotive Systems Indonesia	Other Expenses- Technical Support Service	1.65	-
17	Samvardhana Motherson Global (FZE)	Purchases of Services	75.64	-
18	Motherson Yachiyo Automotive Systems Co. Ltd. (Formerly Yachiyo Industry Co. Ltd., Japan)	Sales of products - (excluding duties and taxes on sales)	24.81	195.25
19	Motherson Yachiyo Automotive Systems Co. Ltd. (Formerly Yachiyo Industry Co. Ltd., Japan)	Other expenses	41.36	-
20	Motherson Yachiyo Zhongshan Automotive Module Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (formerly Yachiyo Zhongshan Manufacturing Co.,)	Sales of products - Others (excluding duties and taxes on sales)	0.69	-
21	MSSL Mideast FZE, UAE	Repayment of external commercial borrowings	750.00	1,000.00
22	MSSL Mideast FZE, UAE	Interest on external commercial borrowings	35.62	48.81
23	Samvardhana Motherson Global Carriers Ltd.	Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	0.48	31.35
24	Samvardhana Motherson Global Carriers Ltd.	Other Expenses- Repair & Maintaince	44.33	-
25	SMRC Automotive Products India Limited	Loan taken	3,000.00	2,000.00
26	SMRC Automotive Products India Limited	Interest on borrowings	183.13	124.56
27	SMRC Automotive Products India Limited	Reimbursements Made	8.68	-
28	Motherson Auto Solutions Limited	Borrowings	-	2,000.00
29	Motherson Auto Solutions Limited	Repayment of loan	2,000.00	-
30	Motherson Auto Solutions Limited	Interest on borrowings	122.72	11.66
31	Motherson Yachiyo AY Manufacturing Ltd.	Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	17.45	2.27
32	Motherson Air Travel Agencies Limited	Other Expenses- Travelling and conveyance charges	0.93	-
33	Matsui Technologies India Ltd.	Purchase of raw materials and components (excluding duties and taxes on purchase)	-	13.10
34	Matsui Technologies India Ltd.	Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	-	32.94



Motherson Yachiyo Automobile Private Limited (formerly Yachiyo India Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.)
CIN No - U34300RJ2008FTC026306
Notes to Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2026
(All amount in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

III. Amount outstanding as at the balance sheet date

The following are the details of payable and receivable with related parties as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025

S.No	Name of the related party	Nature of transactions	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 31 March, 2025
1	Motherson Yachiyo Zhongshan Automotive Module Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Trade payables	510.77	408.22
2	Motherson Yachiyo Automotive Systems Co. Ltd. (Formerly Yachiyo Industry Co. Ltd., Japan)	Trade payables	2,640.95	1,593.36
3	Motherson Yachiyo Automotive Systems Co. Ltd. (Formerly Yachiyo Industry Co. Ltd., Japan)	Trade receivables	55.69	48.67
4	Yachiyo Wuhan Manufacturing Co. Ltd., China	Trade payables	-	2.99
5	Motherson Yachiyo AY Manufacturing Ltd., USA (formerly AY Manufacturing Ltd., USA).	Trade payables	17.45	2.27
6	Motherson Air Travel Agencies Limited	Trade payables	0.06	-
7	Samvardhana Motherson International Ltd.	Trade payables	70.51	-
8	Samvardhana Motherson International Ltd.	Borrowings	1,500.00	-
9	MSSL Mideast FZE, UAE	Borrowings	2,967.24	4,875.59
10	Motherson Samvardhana Global Carriers Ltd.	Trade payables	29.88	13.89
11	SMRC Automotive Products India Limited	Borrowings	5,000.00	2,000.00
12	SMRC Automotive Products India Limited	Other current liabilities (interest accrued but not due)	-	14.14
13	Motherson Auto Solutions Ltd.	Borrowings	-	2,000.00
14	Motherson Auto Solutions Ltd.	Other current liabilities (interest accrued but not due)	-	10.49
15	Motherson Technology Services Limited	Trade payables	15.76	-
16	Motherson Yachiyo Siam Automotive Systems Co., Ltd.	Trade payables	0.04	-
17	MSSL Mideast FZE, UAE	Other current liabilities (interest accrued but not due)	36.60	24.53
18	Ritu Pandey	Remuneration payable to KMP	0.17	0.17

Key Managerial Personnel are entitled to post-employment benefits and other long term employee benefits recognised as per Ind AS 19 - 'Employee Benefits' in the financial statements. Provision for contribution to gratuity, leave encashment, and other defined benefit are determined by actuary on an overall Company basis at the end of each year and accordingly, have not been considered in the above information. The same is included above on payment basis.



35. Fair value measurement

Financial instruments by category

The following tables presents the carrying value and amortised cost of each category of current financial assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2026		As at 31 March, 2025	
	Carrying amount	Amortised Cost*	Carrying amount	Amortised Cost*
Financial assets measured at amortised cost				
(i) Trade receivables	3,015.11	3,015.11	2,148.47	2,148.47
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	1,133.04	1,133.04	981.52	981.52
(iii) Other bank balances	20.01	20.01	20.01	20.01
(iv) Loans	17.45	17.45	24.08	24.08
(v) Other financial assets	51.20	51.20	44.20	44.20
Total financial assets	4,236.82	4,236.82	3,218.26	3,218.26
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost				
(i) Trade payables	6,168.09	6,168.09	2,945.66	2,945.66
(ii) Borrowings	1,500.00	1,500.00	2,652.80	2,652.80
(iii) Other financial liabilities	199.72	199.72	883.56	883.56
Total financial liabilities	7,867.82	7,867.82	6,482.02	6,482.02

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

I. Fair value hierarchy

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Level 1 to Level 3, as described below:

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value as at 31 March, 2026

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial liabilities				
External commercial borrowings	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	-	-	-	-

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value as at 31 March, 2025

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial liabilities				
External commercial borrowings	-	750.00	-	750.00
Total financial liabilities	-	750.00	-	750.00

External commercial borrowings consists of foreign currency and interest rate swaps

Quoted prices in an active market (Level 1): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets that are measured by reference to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This category consists of investment in quoted equity shares and mutual fund investments.

Valuation techniques with observable inputs (Level 2): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and liabilities, measured using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).

Valuation techniques with significant unobservable inputs (Level 3): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and liabilities measured using inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part, using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

II. Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments,
- the fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts and principal swap is determined using forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date.
- the fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows.
- the fair value of the remaining financial instruments covered under level 3 is determined using discounted cash flow

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

	31 March 2026		31 March 2025	
	Carrying amount	Amortised Cost^	Carrying amount	Amortised Cost^
Financial Assets				
Loans	1.20	1.20	14.35	14.35
Other financial assets	590.54	590.54	64.18	64.18
	591.74	591.74	78.53	78.53
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	7,967.24	7,967.24	4,842.04	4,842.04
Lease liabilities	28.31	28.31	37.74	37.74
	7,995.55	7,995.55	4,879.78	4,879.78

^The fair value of non-current financial assets and financial liabilities carried at amortised cost is substantially same as their carrying amount

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



36. Financial risk management

The Company as an active supplier for the automobile industry is exposed to various risks, i.e., market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk framework. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

Below are the major risks which can impact the Company:

(I) Market risk

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

(a) Price risk

Fluctuations in commodity prices in the global market affect both directly and indirectly the price of raw materials and components used by the Company in its various product segments. Substantial pricing pressure from major OEMs, which may lead to demands for price cuts, and the inability to pass on increased costs to customers could also impact the profitability of the Company. The key raw materials for the Company's business is HDPE.

(b) Foreign currency risk

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

The Company undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies and consequently, exposes to exchange rate fluctuations. The Company does not enter into trade financial instruments including derivative financial instruments for hedging its foreign currency risk. The appropriateness of the risk policy is reviewed periodically with reference to the approved foreign currency risk management policy followed by the Company.

The unhedged foreign currency exposure is as follows:

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

	31 March, 2026 (Payable) / Receivable		31 March, 2025 (Payable) / Receivable	
	Amount in foreign currency	Amount in INR	Amount in foreign currency	Amount in INR
Transactions in JPY				
Trade payables	(2,904.40)	(1,720.86)	(2,468.24)	(1,400.72)
Borrowings (non-current) (including current maturities)	(5,008.00)	(2,967.24)	(6,158.31)	(3,494.84)
Interest accrued but not due	(61.76)	(36.58)	(45.59)	(25.88)
Transactions in CNY				
Trade payables	(37.54)	(510.77)	(33.97)	(399.88)
Transactions in THB				
Trade payables	(14.46)	(41.28)	(14.60)	(36.73)
Transactions in EURO				
Trade payables	-	-	(0.43)	(39.99)
Recoverables	-	-	-	-
Transactions in USD				
Trade payables	(0.18)	(17.45)	(0.06)	(5.21)

Foreign currency sensitivity on unhedged exposure

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

Particulars / Purpose	Impact on profit before tax	
	31 March, 2026	31 March, 2025
JPY		
Increase by 1% in forex rate	(47.25)	(49.21)
Decrease by 1% in forex rate	47.25	49.21
CNY		
Increase by 1% in forex rate	(5.11)	(4.00)
Decrease by 1% in forex rate	5.11	4.00
THB		
Increase by 1% in forex rate	(0.41)	(0.37)
Decrease by 1% in forex rate	0.41	0.37
EURO		
Increase by 1% in forex rate	-	(0.40)
Decrease by 1% in forex rate	-	0.40
USD		
Increase by 1% in forex rate	(0.17)	(0.05)
Decrease by 1% in forex rate	0.17	0.05



Motherson Yachyo Automobile Private Limited (formerly Yachyo India Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.)
CIN No - U34300RJ2008FTC026306
Notes to Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2026
(All amount in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

(c) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flow of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of change in market interest rates. The Company's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings with variable rates, which exposes the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. During 31 March, 2026 and 31 March, 2025, the Company's borrowings at variable rate were mainly denominated in JPY.

(i) Interest rate risk exposure

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

Particulars / Purpose	As at	
	31 March, 2026	31 March, 2025
Variable rate borrowings	9,467.24	7,494.84
Total borrowings	9,467.24	7,494.84

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

(ii) Sensitivity analysis

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

Particulars / Purpose	Impact on profit before tax	
	31 March, 2026	31 March, 2025
Interest rates-increase by 50 basis points*	(47.34)	(37.47)
Interest rates-decrease by 50 basis points*	47.34	37.47

* Holding all other variables constant

(II) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions and other financial instruments.

(a) Trade receivables

The Company has developed guidelines for the management of credit risk from trade receivables. The Company's primary customers are major Indian automobile manufacturers (OEMs) with good credit ratings.

The Company has established an allowance for impairment that represents its expected credit losses in respect of trade and other receivables. The management uses a simplified approach for the purpose of computation of expected credit loss for trade receivables.

(b) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents of the Company are held with banks which have high credit rating. The Company considers that its cash and cash equivalents have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties.

(This space is intentionally left blank)



(III) Liquidity Risk

The liquidity risk encompasses any risk that the Company cannot fully meet its financial obligations. To manage the liquidity risk, cash flow forecasting is performed by the Company. The Company monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities / overdraft facilities at all times so that the Company does not breach borrowing limits or covenants (where applicable) on any of its borrowing facilities.

(f) Maturities of financial liabilities

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

Year ended 31 March, 2026	Upto 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Non-derivatives				
Long term borrowings	-	7,967.24	-	7,967.24
Short term Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	6,168.09	-	-	6,168.09
Other financial liabilities	151.77	47.95	-	199.72
Total non-derivative liabilities	6,319.86	8,015.19	-	14,335.06
Derivatives				
Derivatives designated as hedge	-	-	-	-
Total derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-

Year ended 31 March, 2025	Upto 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Non-derivatives				
Long term borrowings	-	4,744.84	-	4,744.84
Short term Borrowings	2,000.00	-	-	2,000.00
Trade payables	2,945.67	-	-	2,945.67
Other financial liabilities	266.17	617.38	-	883.56
Total non-derivative liabilities	5,211.83	5,362.22	-	10,574.05
Derivatives				
Derivatives designated as hedge	750.00	-	-	750.00
Total derivative liabilities	750.00	-	-	750.00

37. Capital management

(a) Risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors Net Debt to EBITDA ratio i.e. Net debt (total borrowings (including lease liabilities) net of cash and cash equivalents) divided by EBITDA (Earnings before interest, depreciation, dividend income, interest income and exceptional items).

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

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Net Debt	8,314.19	6,493.31
EBITDA	(1,597.68)	1,142.68
Net Debt to EBITDA	(5.20)	5.68

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

38. Leases

The Company assesses each lease contract and if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration, the Company recognised right to use assets and lease liabilities for those lease contracts except for short-term lease and lease of low-value assets.

The Company has leases contracts for warehouse building. These lease arrangements for building are for a period upto 5 years.

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Current lease liabilities	9.43	8.03
Non-current lease liabilities	28.31	37.74
	37.74	45.77

Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss during the year on account of Ind AS 116

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Interest expense on lease liabilities (included in finance cost)	3.72	2.87
Depreciation on Right-of-use assets	10.30	6.87
Lease expense derecognised	(11.93)	(7.70)



39. Contingent liabilities and capital commitments

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts*		
Income tax matters {refer note (a), (b) below}	1,075.70	1,075.70
Goods and service tax matters {refer note (c) below}	167.59	144.33
Bank Guarantee {refer note (d) below}	499.20	-
	1,742.49	1,220.03

During the current year:

(a) The Company received a demand of INR 1,012.09 lakh under section 143(3) from the Income Tax Department for the financial year 2020-21 and filed an appeal against the same before Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeal) which is currently under adjudication proceeding.

(b) The Company received an order under section 143(3) wherein the refund was decreased by INR 63.61 lakh by the Income Tax Department for the financial year 2019-20. The Company has filed the appeal against the same before Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeal) which is currently under adjudication proceeding.

(c) The Company has received orders under Sections 50 & 73 of the RGST Act, seeking interest and penalty for availing input tax credit for the financial year 2020-21 and 2021-22 amounting INR 26.48 lakh and 141.11 lakhs respectively. The total amount of these orders is INR 167.59 lakh, consisting of interest and penalty. Management filed the appeal on May 15, 2025 for FY 2020-21 and on March 19, 2026 for FY 2021-22. Furthermore, the management believes that the Company has strong chances of success in the aforementioned cases. Hence, no provision is considered necessary at this point in time, as the likelihood of liability devolving on the Company is less than probable. Accordingly, these amounts are included as contingent liabilities as at March 31, 2026.

(d) The Company has issued Bank guarantees in favour of its customer i.e. Maruti Suzuki India Ltd. amounting to INR 499.20 lakh as on March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: INR NIL).

Capital commitments

As at 31 March 2026, the Company has a capital commitment of INR 1,399.51 lakh (31 March 2025: INR 385.66 lakh)

40. Audit trail

The Company has migrated to a new accounting software from legacy accounting software w.e.f. January 01, 2026. The Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. With respect to the legacy accounting software, the underlying application was managed by a third-party service provider and in the absence of audit trail opinion in Service Organization Controls report, management is not able to comment on whether audit trail feature at the database level was enabled and operated during the period April 01, 2025 to December 31, 2025. Additionally, the audit trail of relevant prior years has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention, to the extent it was enabled and recorded in those respective years.

41. Segment information

Description of segments and principal activities

The Company is engaged in manufacturing of Plastic fuel tanks and sunroofs which are used by the automotive original equipment manufacturers (OEM's).

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting to the Chief Operating Decision Maker 'CODM' of the Company. The CODM is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments. The Company has monthly review and forecasting procedure in place and CODM reviews the operations of the Company as a whole, hence there are no reportable segments as per Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments".

A. Disaggregated revenue information:

i) Revenue from customers

	For the year ended	
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
India	14,576.33	15,178.08
Outside India (based on location)	25.57	8.92
Total revenue from customers	14,601.90	15,187.00

ii) Segment Assets*

Total of non-current assets other than financial assets (loan) and non-current tax assets broken down by location of the assets, is shown below:

	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
India	6,427.05	5,770.14
Outside India	-	-
Total	6,427.05	5,770.14

*Represents property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, capital work-in-progress, right-of-use asset & other non-current assets.

iii) Revenues from transactions with a single external customer amounting to 10% or more of the Company's revenues is as follows

	For the year ended	
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Customer -1	5,801.60	7,782.13
Customer -2	8,774.26	6,719.72
Total	14,575.86	14,501.85

42. As of March 31, 2026, the current liabilities exceeded its current assets by Rs. 1,242.74 lakhs (March 31, 2025 1,307.96 lakh) and equity has been fully eroded with accumulated balance of negative 2,579.62 lakhs (March 31, 2025 INR 51.58 lakh). However, the management is confident of an improvement in the Company's financial health, based on its financial projections, expansion plans, and continued financial and operational support from its shareholders. The Company has also received a letter of financial support from its ultimate holding company, to provide the necessary financial assistance to enable the Company to meet its liabilities as and when they become due. In view of this, the financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets and liabilities that may be necessary if the entity is unable to continue as a going concern. Consequently, the financial statements have been prepared on a 'going concern' basis.

43. Previous year's figures has been regrouped and /or reclassified, wherever applicable, necessary to confirm to the current year's classifications. Such reclassification didn't have any material impact on the current year financial statements.



44. Ratio analysis and its elements

Ratios

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	31 March, 2026	31 March, 2025	% change in variance from 31 March 2026 to 31 March 2025	Remarks
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities (excluding current maturities of long term debt)	0.86	0.89	-4.06%	-
Debt-Equity Ratio	Long term borrowing including current maturities + short term borrowing	Shareholder's Equity	(3.67)	(145.31)	-97.47%	Due to loss incurred during the year the Company has negative equity and consequently debts has increased.
Debt service coverage ratio	Earnings before finance costs, depreciation, interest income, loss on PPE and exceptional items	Debt service (Current Interest, lease and Principal Repayments)	(1.21)	0.90	Less than 100%	Debt service coverage ratio is negative due to negative EBITDA
Return on equity ratio	Net Profit/ (loss) after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	1.92	(1.53)	Less than 100%	Due to losses incurred during the current year, the Return on Equity (ROE) ratio has deteriorated, reflecting a decline in profitability and reduced returns to shareholders.
Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventories	4.88	3.12	56.26%	The Inventory Turnover Ratio has changed because of decrease in closing inventory as compared to previous year.
Trade receivable ratio	Total Credit Sales	Average trade receivable	5.67	7.70	-26.46%	In the previous year the Company has discounted the trade receivables from Honda Car for early payments whereas in current year there has no discounting of trade receivables.
Trade payable ratio	Net Credit purchase	Average trade payables	2.32	2.11	9.63%	-
Net capital turnover ratio	Net Revenue from operations	Average working capital excluding current maturities of long term debt	(15.41)	(32.08)	-51.95%	The Net Capital Turnover Ratio has improved in the current year due to decrease in short term loans, increase in trade payable and trade receivables. However, the ratio remains negative due to negative working capital.
Net profit ratio	Profit/ (loss) for the year	Revenue from operations	(0.17)	0.02	Less than 100%	The Net Profit Ratio has declined in the current year, primarily due to operational losses incurred during the year.
Return on capital employed	Earning before interest cost, interest income and taxes	Average capital employed (Capital employed = Shareholder's equity + Borrowings)	(0.39)	0.20	Less than 100%	The Return on Capital Employed (ROCE) has declined in the current year, primarily due to operating losses, indicating reduced efficiency in generating returns from the capital employed.

Note:

In accordance with the requirements, changes in ratios of more than 25% as compared to previous year have been explained.



45. Changes in labour codes

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

Based on management's assessment of the impact of the notified provisions of the Labour Codes, supported by draft Rules, FAQs and external legal opinion, the Company has recognised an additional expense of INR 7.23 lakhs towards Gratuity. The Company continues to monitor the issuance and finalisation of Central and State Rules and further clarifications from the Government in respect of other aspects of the Labour Codes. Any additional impact arising from such developments will be assessed and appropriately accounted for in the Financial Statements as and when such rules are notified or clarifications are issued.

46. Other statutory Information

1. The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
2. The Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
3. There are no charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.
4. 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
5. The Company does not have any transaction not recorded in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
6. 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
7. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
8. The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the financial year.
9. The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets), intangible asset and investment property during the year.
10. The borrowings obtained by the company from banks and financial institutions have been applied for the purposes for which such loans were taken.
11. The Company has no transactions with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956.

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

48. There are no standards that are notified and not yet effective as on date.

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


per Nikhil Gupta
Partner

Membership No.: 517577

Place: Gurugram
Date: 14 May, 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Motherson Yachiyo Automobile Private Limited
(formerly Yachiyo India Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.)



Yohei Matsumoto
Managing Director
DIN - 10863497

Place : Tapukara, Alwar
Date: 14 May, 2026



Ritu Pandey
Company Secretary
Membership No.: 26678

Place : Noida
Date: 14 May, 2026



Lata Unnikrishnan
Director
DIN - 08391470

Place : Noida
Date: 14 May, 2026


Masakazu Hirako
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Tapukara, Alwar
Date: 14 May, 2026

