

SAMVARDHANA MOTHERSON REFRIGERATION PRODUCT LTD. (CIN: U90000DL2007PLC169556)
Balance sheet as on March 31, 2026

All amount are in thousand INR, unless otherwise stated

	Note	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	-	-
Right-to-use assets	3	494	-
Intangible assets	3	-	-
Financial assets			
i. Other financial assets	4 (a)	206	30
ii. Other bank balances	4 (c)	585	585
Income tax assets (net of provisions)	5	179	217
Total non-current assets		1,464	832
Financial assets			
i. Trade receivables	6	3	3
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	7 (a)	1,035	1,903
iii. Bank balances other than (ii) above	7 (b)	2,000	2,000
vi. Other financial assets	4 (b)	3,393	3,061
Other current assets	8	1,142	1,045
Total current assets		7,573	8,012
Total assets		9,037	8,844
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	9	418,490	418,490
Other equity			
Reserves and surplus	10	(536,950)	(524,353)
Total equity		(118,460)	(105,863)
Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
i. Borrowings	11	109,901	98,547
ii. Lease liabilities	33	351	-
Non current liabilities	16	4,724	4,493
Total non-current liabilities		114,976	103,040
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
i. Borrowings	12	-	-
ii. Lease liabilities	33	149	-
iii. Trade payables	13	9,071	9,000
iv. Other financial liabilities	14	1,653	1,327
Provisions	15	902	902
Employee benefit obligations	16	83	75
Other current liabilities	17	663	363
Total current liabilities		12,521	11,667
Total liabilities		127,497	114,707
Total equity and liabilities		9,037	8,844

As per our report of even date attached

For MANGLA ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 006796C

A. P. MANGLA

Partner

M. No. 080173

Place : NOIDA

Date: 30th April 2026

UDIN: 26080173WRRAVN7779



FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(Signature)
 Manish Kumar Goyal, Director
 DIN No. 00256796

(Signature)
 Jitender Mahajan, Director
 DIN No. 06755332

(Signature)
 Suruchi Pateriya
 Company Secretary
 M.No.A43739

(Signature)
 Ajay Kumar Abbi
 Manager
 PAN. AFNPA1373E

(Signature)
 Yogendra Singh
 CFO
 PAN. CGSPS8089M

SAMVARDHANA MOTHERSON REFRIGERATION PRODUCT LTD. (CIN: U90000DL2007PLC169556)
Statement of profit and loss as March 31, 2026.

All amount are in thousand INR, unless otherwise stated

	Note	For the year ended	
		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Revenue			
Revenue from operations	18	-	-
Other income	19	8,120	7,320
Total income		8,120	7,320
Expenses			
Employee benefit expenses	20	9,466	9,241
Finance costs	21	9,937	8,679
Depreciation and amortization expense	22	78	-
Other expenses	23	1,521	891
Total expenses		21,002	18,811
Profit before tax		(12,882)	(11,491)
Tax expenses			
-Current tax	24	-	-
-Deferred tax expense/ (credit)		-	-
-Income tax for earlier years		-	-
Total tax expense		-	-
Profit for the year		(12,882)	(11,491)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	26		
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations		285	(40)
Deferred / Current tax on remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligation		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		285	(40)
Total comprehensive income for the year		(12,597)	(11,531)
Earnings per share: (Refer Note 25)			
Nominal value per share: Re. 10/- (Previous year : Re 10/-)			
Basic	25	(0.00)	(0.00)
Diluted	25	(0.00)	(0.00)

As per our report of even date attached

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

For **MANGLA ASSOCIATES**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 006796C

A. P. MANGLA
Partner

M. No. 080173

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Suruchi
Suruchi Pateriya
Company Secretary
M.No.A43739

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DIN No. 00256796

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Ajay Kumar Abbi
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Manager
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CFO
PAN. CGSPS8089M

SAMVARDHANA MOTHERSON REFRIGERATION PRODUCT LTD. (CIN: U90000DL2007PLC169556)
Statement of changes in equity as on March 31, 2026

All amount are in thousand INR, unless otherwise stated

A. Equity share capital	Note	Amount
As at April 01, 2025	9	255,000
Changes in Equity Share capital		-
As at March 31, 2026		<u>255,000</u>

B. Other equity	Note	Reserves and surplus	
		Retained Earning	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2025	10	(524,353)	(524,353)
Profit for the year		(12,597)	(12,597)
Other comprehensive income		285	285
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Deductions during the year		(536,666)	(536,666)
Additions on amalgamation			
Transfer to general reserve			
Dividend paid		-	-
Tax on Dividend		-	-
Bonus issue		-	-
Additions (Deductions) during the year		-	-
Balance at March 31, 2026		-	(536,666)
Total comprehensive income for the year		(536,666)	(536,666)
Additions during the year			
Issue of equity shares, net of transaction costs		-	-
Additions on Amalgamation		-	-
Transfer to general reserve		-	-
Dividend paid		-	-
Tax on Dividend		-	-
Retained Earning - other addition / (deletion)		-	-
Balance at March 31, 2026		(536,666)	(536,666)

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

As per our report of even date attached

For **MANGLA ASSOCIATES**
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm Registration No. 006796C

A. P. MANGLA
 Partner
 M. No. 080173
 Place : NOIDA
 Date: 30th April 2026
 UDIN: 26080173WRRAVN7779



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Yogendra Singh
 CFO
 PAN. CGSPS8089M

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
A. Cash flow from operating activities:		
Net profit before tax	(12,597)	(11,531)
<u>Adjustments for:</u>		
Depreciation & Amortisation	78	-
Finance cost	9,893	8,676
Interest income	(381)	(342)
Unrealised foreign exchange loss (net)	-	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	(3,007)	(3,197)
Change in working Capital:		
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables	71	(1,013)
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Payables	-	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Short Term Provisions	8	10
Increase/(Decrease) in Long Term Provisions	231	511
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	781	(663)
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade Receivables	(0)	86
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Current Assets	(97)	319
(Increase)/Decrease in Other non current assets	(176)	-
Cash generated from operations	(2,189)	(3,946)
- Taxes paid (net of refund)	38	(57)
Net cash generated from operations	(2,151)	(4,003)
B. Cash flow from Investing activities:		
Payments for property, plant & equipment	(571)	-
Interest received	49	39
Net cash used in investing activities	(522)	39
C. Cash flow from financing activities:		
Proceeds from long term borrowings	351	-
Proceeds/(Repayment) of working capital and other loans repayable on demand (net)	2,000	5,000
Interest paid	(694)	(17)
Repayment of long term borrowings	149	-
Repayment of other short term borrowings	-	-
Net cash used in financing activities	1,806	4,983
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents	(867)	1,019
Net Cash and Cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,903	884
Cash and cash equivalents as at current year closing	1,035	1,903
Cash and cash equivalents comprise of the following (Note 8(a))	1,035	1,903
Cash on hand	0	0
Cheques / drafts on hand	-	-
Balances with banks	1,035	1,903
Less: Bank overdraft / cash credit	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet	1,035	1,903
Effect of exchange differences on balances with banks in foreign currency	-	-
Total	1,035	1,903

Ind AS 7 requires company to provide disclosure of changes in their liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes (such as foreign exchange gains or losses).

Particulars	As on April 1, 2025	Cash flows	Non-cash changes			As on Mar 31, 2026
			Transaction costs impact	Unrealised exchange difference	Others	
Long-term borrowings from banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
0% non-cumulative non-convertible redeemable preference shares	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term loan from related parties	5,000	-	-	-	2,000	7,000
Short term borrowings (net of transaction costs)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest accrued on borrowings	154	(154)	-	-	-	-

Notes:

- The above Cash flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard-7, "Statement of Cash Flows".
- Figures in brackets indicate Cash Outflow.

As per our report of even date attached

For MANGLA ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 006796C

A. P. MANGLA
Partner
M. No. 080173
Place : NOIDA
Date: 30th April 2026
UDIN:26080173WRAVN7779



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Ajay Kumar Singh
Manager
PAN: AFNPA1373E

Yogendra Singh
CFO
PAN: CGSPS0809M

Notes of Financial Statement

Note:-1. Company Overview:

Samvardhana Motherson Refrigeration Product Limited was incorporated on 18/10/2007 and have its registered office at 2nd Floor, F-7, Block B-1, Mohan Cooperative Industrial Estate, Mathura Road, Delhi-110044, India. The Company is engaged in marketing, selling, exports, service, manufacturing and assembly of Refrigeration units for automobiles and stationary application, home composting, on-site household & garden waste containment systems.

New and amended standards and interpretation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement.
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right

- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The mandatory temporary - exception the use of which is required to be disclosed – applies immediately. The remaining disclosure requirements apply for annual

**Samvardhana Motherson Refrigeration Product Limited (CIN NO.
U90000DL2007PLC169556)**

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.

Note:-2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles in India under the historical cost convention on accrual basis. Pursuant to section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, till the standard of accounting or any addendum thereto are prescribed by Central Government in consultation and recommendation of the National Financial Reporting Authority, the existing accounting standards notified under the Companies Act, 1956 shall continue to apply.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current – non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

2.2 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with the Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and disclosures as at date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of the revenues and expenses for the years presented. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical Judgements In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

Discount rate used to determine the carrying amount of the Company's defined benefit obligation: In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

Contingences and commitments: In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigations and other claims against the Company. Where the potential liabilities have a low probability of crystallizing or are very difficult to quantify reliably, company treat them as contingent liabilities. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not provided for in the financial statements. Although there can be no assurance regarding the final outcome of the legal proceedings, company do not expect them to have a materially adverse impact on the financial position or profitability.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

Income taxes: The Company's tax jurisdiction is India. Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid / recovered for uncertain tax positions.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment: The Company reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. During the current financial year, the management determined that there were no changes to the useful lives and residual values of the property, plant and equipment.

2.3 Property, plant and equipment:

Property, plant and equipment (PPE) are initially recognised at cost. The initial cost of PPE comprises its purchase price, including non-refundable duties and taxes net of any trade discounts and rebates. The cost of PPE includes interest on borrowings (borrowing cost) directly attributable to acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets subsequent to initial recognition, PPE are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation (other than freehold land, which are stated at cost) and impairment losses, if any.

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

as a separate asset is de-recognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets. However, when there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained by the end of the lease term, assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and useful lives.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and capital work in progress) less their residual values over the useful lives, using the straight- line method ("SLM") in the manner prescribed in Schedule II of the Act. Management believes based on a technical evaluation (which is based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers warranties and maintenance support, etc.) that the useful lives of the assets as considered by the company reflect the periods over which these assets are expected to be used.

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

The residual values, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year-end to ensure that the amount, method and period of depreciation are consistent with previous estimates and the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the items of property, plant and equipment.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss. Fully depreciated assets still in use are retained in financial statements.

2.4 Use of Estimates:

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Indian GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the balances of assets and liabilities and disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the reporting date of the financial statements and amounts of income and expenses during the year of account. Examples of such estimates include provision for doubtful debts, income taxes and future obligations under employee retirement benefit plans. Management periodically assesses whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired and makes provision in the accounts for any impairment losses estimated. Actual

results could differ from those estimates and are given effect to as and when determine.

2.5 Depreciation

"During the year ended March 31, 2025, pursuant to the requirements of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, Depreciation on fixed assets is provided on a pro-rata basis at Useful life prescribed in schedule II Part C to companies Act 2013.

Assets	Life (Years) Considered
Plant & Machinery	9.67
Office Equipments	5.00
Furniture & Fixtures	6.00
Computers and Printers	3.00

Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets are stated at acquisition cost, net of accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Intangible assets are amortized on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives. The amortization period and the amortization method are reviewed at least at each financial year end. If the expected useful life of the asset is significantly different from previous estimates, the amortization period is changed accordingly. Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of an intangible asset are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and recognized as income or expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The amortization rates used are:

Assets	Life (Years)
Software	3.00

2.6 Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current and deferred taxes are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax: Current tax is measured at the amount of tax expected to be payable on the taxable income for the year as determined in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

Deferred tax: Deferred income tax is recognized using the Balance Sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that either future taxable profits or reversal of deferred tax liabilities will be available, against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized. The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed at the end of each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realized or the deferred tax liability is settled. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

2.7 Operating Lease: Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from leased assets are consumed. The aggregate benefit of incentives (excluding in inflationary increases where rentals are structured solely to increase in line with the expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognised in the year in which the benefits accrue) provided by the lessor is recognized as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

2.8 Impairment of assets

Financial assets : The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its financial assets. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For trade receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

PPE and intangibles assets: Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite life are evaluated for recoverability whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.10 Provisions and Contingent Liabilities:

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the Balance Sheet date.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted to reflect its present value using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

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

2.11 Inventories:

Inventories of Traded goods and Finished Goods are stated at lower of cost or net realizable value. Raw Material is stated at cost. Cost is determined weighted

average basis. Cost of manufactured goods includes related overheads and excise duty paid/payable on such goods.

2.12 Employee Benefits:

The Company's contribution to Provident Fund is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss Account of year. Gratuity liability as per payment of Gratuity Act and Leave Encashment benefit as per Company's policy are determined / accrued at year end, based on the actual calculations.

2.13 Revenue Recognition IND AS 115:

Revenue is recognized when control of a good or service transfers to a customer.

Five-step processes are applied before revenue can be recognized:

- ❖ Identify contracts with customers
- ❖ Identify the separate performance obligation
- ❖ Determine the transaction price of the contract
- ❖ Allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations and
- ❖ Recognize the revenue as each performance obligation is satisfied.

Interest income Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

2.14 Non-derivative financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability.

a. Financial assets – Subsequent measurement

Financial assets at amortised cost: Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI): Financial assets are measured at fair value through other

comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows that give rise on specified dates to solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding and by selling financial assets.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL): Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are immediately recognised in profit or loss.

b. Financial liabilities - Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Loans and borrowings: After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost on accrual basis.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

c. Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in financial statements 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.

2.15 Earnings Per share (EPS):

In arriving at the EPS, the company's net profit after tax, computed in terms of Indian GAAP, is divided by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding on the last day of the reporting period. The EPS thus arrived at is known as 'Basic EPS'. To arrive at the diluted EPS the net profit after tax, referred above, is divided by the weighted average number of equity shares, as computed above and the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued on conversion of shares having potential dilutive effect subject to the terms of issue of those potential shares. The dates of issue of such potential shares determine the amount of the weighted average number of potential equity shares.

SAMVARDHANA MOTHERSON REFRIGERATION PRODUCT LTD. (CIN: U90000DL2007PLC169556)
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

4 Other financial assets

All amount are in thousand INR, unless otherwise stated

	As at		As at	
	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
(a) (Unsecured, considered good)				
Security Deposits	4,215	206	4,215	30
Less: Allowances for credit loss	(4,065)	-	(4,065)	-
Security Deposits	150	206	150	30
(b) Other receivables				
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	3,243	-	2,911	-
Total	3,393	206	3,061	30

	As At	As At
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
(c) Other bank balances		
Deposits with maturity of more than 12 months		
- margin money deposits	585	585
Total	585	585

SAMVARDHANA MOTHERSON REFRIGERATION PRODUCT LTD. (CIN: U90000DL2007PLC169556)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

All amount are in thousand INR, unless otherwise stated

	As At March 31, 2025	As At March 31, 2024
5 Non-current tax assets/(Current tax liabilities) (net)		
Opening balance	217	161
Add: Advance tax paid / tax deducted at source	179	217
Less: Refund received	(217)	(161)
Add: Current tax payable/adjustment for the year	-	-
Total	179	217
6 Trade receivables		
Receivables considered good - Unsecured	-	-
Related Parties	-	-
Receivables - credit impaired	91,888	91,888
Less: Allowances for credit loss	(91,885)	(91,885)
Total	3	3
7 (a) Cash and cash equivalents *		
Balances with banks:		
- in current accounts	1,035	1,903
- Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	-	-
Cash on hand	0	0
Total	1,035	1,903
* There are no repatriation restrictions with regards to cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the reporting period and prior periods.		
7 (b) Other bank balances		
Deposits with original maturity of more than three months but less than 12 months		
- margin money deposits	2,000	2,000
- Others	-	-
Total	2,000	2,000
8 Other current assets (Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)		
Advances to suppliers	1,763	1,751
Less: Provision for debit balances of suppliers	(768)	(768)
	995	983
Advances to employees	141	39
Prepaid expenses	4	20
Balances with government authorities	2	2
Total	1,142	1,045

9 Equity Share Capital

All amount are in thousand INR, unless otherwise stated

	As At	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Authorised shares		
2,60,00,000 equity shares of Rs.10/- each (Mar 31, 2026: 2,60,00,000 March 31, 2025: 2,60,00,000 equity shares)	260,000	260,000
2,00,00,000 Preference Shares of Rs.10/-each (Mar 31, 2026: 2,00,00,000, March 31, 2025: 2,00,00,000 equity shares)	200,000	200,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares		
2,55,00,000 equity shares of Rs.10/- each (Mar 31, 2026: 2,55,00,000 March 31, 2025: 2,55,00,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each)	255,000	255,000
Equity component of 7% Optionally Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs.10/- each - (Mar 31, 2026: 19,200,000 (March 31, 2025: 19,200,000 Preference Shares)	163,490	163,490
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	418,490	418,490

a. Movement in equity share capital

	Numbers	Amount
As at April 1, 2025	25,500,000	255,000
Issued during the year	-	-
As at Mar 31, 2026	25,500,000	255,000

Equity component of 7% Optionally Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares

	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
At the beginning of the year	19,200,000	163,490	19,200,000	163,490
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	19,200,000	163,490	19,200,000	163,490

This note covers the equity component of the issued convertible preference shares. The liability component is reflected in financial liabilities.

b. Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of INR10/- per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share held. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend, if proposed by the Board of Directors, is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend.

c. Terms of conversion/redemption of Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares

The preference shares shall be redeemed with in a period of 20 years from the date of issue at the discretion of the Board of Directors (8,500,000 preference shares were allotted on March 29, 2012 and 1,020,000 preference shares were allotted on March 30, 2013).

d. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Name of equity shareholders	As At March 31, 2026		As At March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	% of holding	No. of shares	% of holding
Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Limited and its nominees (w.e.f March 21, 2018)	25,500,000	100.00%	25,500,000	100.00%

e. Details of 7% optionally convertible cumulative redeemable preference shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Name of Preference shareholders	As At March 31, 2026		As At March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	% of holding	No. of shares	% of holding
Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Limited and its nominees (w.e.f March 21, 2018)	19,200,000	100.00%	19,200,000	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 ownerships of shares.

SAMVARDHANA MOTHERSON REFRIGERATION PRODUCT LTD. (CIN: U90000DL2007PLC169556)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

All amount are in thousand INR, unless otherw
As At As At

10 Reserves and surplus

Retained earnings
Total reserves and surplus

March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
(536,950)	(524,353)
(536,950)	(524,353)

Retained earnings

Balance as at the beginning of the year
Additions during the year

Balance as at the end of the year

As At March 31, 2026	As At March 31, 2025
(524,353)	(512,823)
(12,597)	(11,531)
(536,950)	(524,353)

11 Borrowings

Debt component of convertible redeemable preference shares
Loan from related parties

TOTAL

As At March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
102,901	93,547
7,000	5,000
109,901	98,547

12 Short-term borrowings

Unsecured
Loan from related parties

TOTAL

As At March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
-	-
-	-

13 Trade payables

Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises
Less: Provision for written back

Total

As At March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
-	-
9,071	9,000
-	-
9,071	9,000

Note: 1. The information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 ("MSME Act") has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. As at March 31, 2026, no amounts have fallen due for payment to suppliers who have been registered under the MSME Act.

Note: 2. The creditor balances are subject to confirmation and adjustment.

14 Other financial liabilities

Current

Employee benefits payable
Interest on loan received from related party
Audit fee payable
Other payables

Total

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
1,107	829
-	154
54	45
492	299
1,653	1,327

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

All amount are in thousand INR, unless otherwise stated

15 Provisions

	As at Mar 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
For warranties	902	-	902	-
Total	902	-	902	-

Warranty

Warranty provision relates to the estimated outflow in respect of warranty for products sold by the company due to the very nature of such costs it is not possible to estimate the timing / uncertainties relating to the outflows of economic benefits.

The Company has following provisions in the books of account as at year end:

	Warranty	
	As at Mar 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening Balance	902	902
Additions during the year	-	-
Unwinding of discount	-	-
Utilised / Reversed during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	902	902
Classified as Non-Current	-	-
Classified as Current	902	902

16 Employee benefit obligations

	As at Mar 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Gratuity	55	3,176	50	3,044
Compensated absences	28	1,548	25	1,449
Total	83	4,724	75	4,493

17 Other current liabilities

	As at Mar 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	Advance from customer	70
Statutory dues payable	592	292
	663	363

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

All amount are in thousand INR, unless otherwise stated

18 Revenue from operations

Sale of products

Finished Goods
Sale of Services

Total

For the year ended
March 31, 2026 March 31, 2025

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Finished Goods	-	-
Sale of Services	-	-
Total	-	-

19 Other income

Interest income from FDR
Interest income- others
Miscellaneous income
Liabilities written back to the extent no longer required

Total

For the year ended
March 31, 2026 March 31, 2025

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Interest income from FDR	369	337
Interest income- others	12	5
Miscellaneous income	7,089	6,979
Liabilities written back to the extent no longer required	650	-
Total	8,120	7,320

20 Employee benefit expenses

Salary, wages & bonus
Contribution to provident & other Fund
Gratuity (refer note 16)
Staff welfare expenses

Total

For the year ended
March 31, 2026 March 31, 2025

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Salary, wages & bonus	8,517	8,318
Contribution to provident & other Fund	529	519
Gratuity (refer note 16)	420	398
Staff welfare expenses	-	6
Total	9,466	9,241

21 Finance cost

Interest and finance charges on financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss

Interest on loan
Finance cost on liability portion of Preference shares
Interest on lease liabilities
Other finance costs

Total

For the year ended
March 31, 2026 March 31, 2025

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Interest and finance charges on financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss		
Interest on loan	539	172
Finance cost on liability portion of Preference shares	9,354	8,504
Interest on lease liabilities	41	-
Other finance costs	3	4
Total	9,937	8,679

22 Depreciation and amortization expense

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (refer note 3)
Depreciation on right of use assets (refer note 3)

Total

For the year ended
March 31, 2026 March 31, 2025

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (refer note 3)	-	-
Depreciation on right of use assets (refer note 3)	78	-
Total	78	-

23 Other expenses

Repair and maintenance-Vehicles
Telephone and mobile exp
Rates & taxes
Legal and professional fees
Payment to auditors*
Lease rent (refer note 33)
Travelling expenses
Insurance expenses
Miscellaneous expenses

Total

For the year ended
March 31, 2026 March 31, 2025

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Repair and maintenance-Vehicles	316	151
Telephone and mobile exp	5	23
Rates & taxes	83	82
Legal and professional fees	832	319
Payment to auditors*	60	50
Lease rent (refer note 33)	118	94
Travelling expenses	7	10
Insurance expenses	98	131
Miscellaneous expenses	2	32
Total	1,521	891

*** Payment to auditors:**

As Auditor:
Audit fees

Total

For the year ended
March 31, 2026 March 31, 2025

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
As Auditor:		
Audit fees	60	50
Total	60	50

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All amount are in thousand INR, unless otherwise stated

26 **Employee benefits**

Defined benefit plans (Cont.)

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

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

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Defined benefit obligation at beginning of the year	4,569	4,048
Current service cost	303	305
Past service cost	-	-
Interest cost	322	293
Remeasurement (gains)/losses	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/Loss from changes in financial assumptions	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/Loss from experience adjustments	(386)	(78)
Benefits paid	-	-
Defined benefit obligation at end of the year	4,807	4,569

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

Fair value of plan assets at beginning of the year	-	-
Interest income	-	-
Return on plan assets, excluding amount included in interest income	-	-
Benefit payments from plan	-	-
Employers	-	-
Fair value of plan assets at end of the year	-	-

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

Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Defined benefit obligation	-	-
Net defined asset / (liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet	-	-

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

Current service cost	303	305
Past service cost	-	-
Interest expense	322	293
Interest income	-	-
Gain/(Loss) for the Year on Asset	(386)	(78)
Amount recognised in Statement of profit and loss	625	599
Actuarial (gains)/losses	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/Loss from changes in financial assumptions	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/Loss from experience adjustments	(284)	40
Return on plan assets	-	-
Amount recognised in OCI	284	40

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Discount rate (in %)	7.82%	7.25%
Future salary increase (in %)	7%	7%
Mortality rate (% of IALM 12-14)	100%	100%
Normal retirement age	58 Years	58 Years
Attrition / Withdrawal rate (per annum)	-	-

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

All amount are in thousand INR, unless otherwise stated

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

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

(vi) Defined benefit liability and employer contributions

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

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Less than a year	84	75
Between 2-5 years	4,581	4,401
Over 5 years	143	92

Sensitivity Analysis

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

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Discount Rate per annum		
Effect of +0.5% change	(78)	32
Effect of -0.5% change	81	95
Future salary increase		
Effect of +0.5% change	81	95
Effect of -0.5% change	(79)	(93)

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

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

(vii) Defined Contribution Scheme

The Company Deposits an amount determined at a fixed Percentage of Basic pay every Month to the state administered provident Fund for the Benefit of the Amount recognised in the statement of Profit and Loss is as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Provident Fund paid to authorities	529	519
Total	529	519

All amount are in thousand INR, unless otherwise stated

27 Financial instruments by category

	March 31, 2026			March 31, 2025		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost
Financial assets						
Trade receivables	-	-	3	-	-	3
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	3,620	-	-	4,488
Other financial assets	-	-	3,598	-	-	3,091
Total financial assets	-	-	7,221	-	-	7,582
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	7,000	-	-	5,000
Trade payable	-	-	9,071	-	-	9,000
Other financial liabilities	-	-	1,653	-	-	1,327
Total financial liabilities	-	-	17,725	-	-	15,328

i. Fair value hierarchy

Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed

	March 31, 2026			March 31, 2025		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets						
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-	206	-	-	30
Total financial assets	-	-	206	-	-	30

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

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

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

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

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

	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial Assets				
Other financial assets	30	30	30	30
	30	30	30	30

The fair value of non-current financial assets and financial liabilities carried at amortized cost is calculated using discounted cash flow method. The fair value is substantially equal to carrying amount

iii. Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- The carrying value of investments in deposits represents fair value since interest is at market rates.
- The fair value of other financial assets carried at amortized cost is calculated using discounted cash flow method.

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

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

Key financial ratios:

Particulars	As at 31 st March 2026	As at 31 st March 2025	% of Variance	Reason for Variance More than 10 %
Current Ratio	0.60	0.69	(12%)	The decrease is mainly due to the company has taken further loan during the year.
Debt Equity Ratio	-0.97	-0.97	(0%)	
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	0.00	0.00		
Return on Equity (ROE)	0.11	0.11	0%	
Inventory Turnover	0	0		
Trade Receivable Turnover	0	0		
Trade Payable Turnover	0	0		
Net Capital Turnover	0	0		
Net Profit Ratio	0	0		
Return on Capital Employed	0.93	0.69	35%	The increment is due to increase in losses as compared to previous year.
Return on Investments	0	0		

The ratios have been computed as below:

Current Ratio	Current Assets = Total current assets as per financials
(Current Assets / Current Liabilities)	Current Liabilities = Total current liabilities as per financials
Debt – Equity Ratio	Debt = Long term borrowing, current maturities of long term borrowing and short term borrowing
(((Long term borrowing including current maturities + short term borrowing) / Share holder's equity)	Share holder's equity = Equity attributable to equity share holder
Debt Service Coverage ratio	EBITDA = EBITDA as per financials less interest income and dividend income
(((Earnings before interest, depreciation, tax and exceptional items) / (Interest expense on short term and long term borrowings + scheduled principal repayment of long term borrowing during the year))	Debt Service = Current maturities of long term borrowing, interest expense (except Ind AS 116 finance cost)
Return on Equity ratio	PAT = PAT as per financials
(Net Profits after taxes / Average Shareholder's Equity)	Share holder's equity = Equity attributable to equity share holder
Inventory Turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold = Cost of material consumed, Change in Inventory, Purchase of traded goods
(Cost of goods sold / Average inventories)	Average inventories = Average of opening and closing inventories as per financials
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Revenue from contract with customers
(Revenue from contract with customers / Average trade receivables)	Trade Receivables = Average Trade Receivables as per financials (Net of Provisions, ECL)
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Net purchases = Purchase of RM and traded goods
(Cost of goods sold / Average trade payable)	Trade Payable = Average Trade Payable as per financials
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from contract with customers
(Revenue from contract with customers / Average working capital)	Average Working Capital = Average of Opening and closing
	(Current Assets less current liabilities (except current maturity of long term borrowings))
Net Profit ratio	PAT = PAT as per financials
(Profit / (loss) for the period / Revenue from operations)	Revenue from Operations = Total revenue from operations
Return on Capital Employed	EBIT = Earnings before interest and taxes
(Earnings before interest and taxes / Average capital employed)	Average capital employed
Return on Investment	Net profit = Net profit as per financials
(Net profits / Cost of investment)	Cost of Investments

29. Financial risk management

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

A Foreign currency risk:

The exchange variations in India has mainly impacted the imports, but however the Company has arrangements with its major domestic customers for passing on the exchange impact on import purchase and has considerably increased its export sales during last few years to attain natural hedge. The Company also does selective hedging to hedge its risks associated with foreign currency.

The company does not have derivative instruments and unhedged foreign currency exposure as on closing of financial statement

B Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of the financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's does not have any long-term borrowings with variable rates, which exposes the Company to cash flow interest rate risk.

(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:

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Variable rate borrowings	-	-
Fixed rate borrowings	7,000	5,000
Total borrowings	7,000	5,000

C Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's trade receivables, other financial assets. Trade receivables, if any are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. The Company establishes an allowance for doubtful debts and impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of the Company's trade receivables, and other financial assets.

The Company has deposited liquid funds at various banking institutions. Primary banking institutions are major Indian banks. In long term credit ratings these banking institutions are considered to be investment grade. Also, no impairment loss has been recorded in respect of fixed deposits that are with recognised commercial banks and are not past due.

D Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

(i) Maturities of financial liabilities

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

Year Ended March 31, 2026	Upto 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings	-	7,000	-	7,000
Trade payables	9,071	-	-	9,071
Other financial liabilities	1,653	-	-	1,653
Lease liabilities	149	351	-	500
Total non-derivative liabilities	10,874	7,351	-	18,225

Year Ended March 31, 2025	Upto 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings	-	5,000	-	5,000
Trade payables	9,000	-	-	9,000
Other financial liabilities	1,327	-	-	1,327
Total non-derivative liabilities	10,328	5,000	-	15,328

30. Capital management

Risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors NET Debt to EBITDA ratio i.e. Net debt (total borrowings net of cash and cash equivalents) divided by EBITDA (Profit before tax plus depreciation and amortization expense plus finance costs).

The Company'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:

	<u>March 31, 2026</u>	<u>March 31, 2025</u>
Net Debt	3,380	512
EBITDA	(2,867)	(2,811)
Net Debt to EBITDA	(1.18)	(0.18)

31 (I). Related Party Disclosures

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

Entities having control over the company

Samvardharna Motherson Innovative Solutions Limited

Samvardharna Motherson International Limited (formerly known as Motherson Sumi Systems Limited) and (Ultimate Holding Company)

Key Management Personnels

Mr. Manish Kumar Goyal

Mr. Roopak Dharmvir Sharma

Mr. Jitender Mahajan

Other KMPs of the Company

Mr. Ajay Kumar Abbi (Manager)

Mr. Yogendra Singh (CFO)

Ms. Surichi Pateriya (CS)

Directors of Samvardharna Motherson Innovative Solutions Limited (SMISL):

Mr. Ashok Tandon

Mr. Parthasarathy Srinivasan

Mr. Sanjay Mehta

Mr. Sanjay Kalia

Mr. Shailesh Prabhakar Prabhune

Ms. Madhu Bhaskar

Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) of SMISL:

Mr. Kumarpal Jawaharlal Kothari (CFO)

Mr. Vineeth Chandran (Manager)

Ms. Ritu Seth (Company Secretary)

32. Segment Information:

Description of segments and principal activities

The Company is primarily in the business of manufacture and sale of components to automotive original equipment manufacturers.

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"

Information about geographical areas:

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

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
i) Revenue from external customers		
India	-	-
Outside India	-	-
	-	-

ii) Segment Assets

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

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
India	-	-
Outside India	-	-
	-	-

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

March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
-	-
-	-

33. Leases

Operating Leases:

The Company has operating leases for vehicles and office space. These lease arrangements are cancellable and for the period of 11 month and 4 to 5 years, renewable for further period on mutually agreeable terms and also include escalation clauses.

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Current lease liabilities	149	-
Non-current lease liabilities	351	-
	351	-

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

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Interest expense on lease liabilities (included in finance cost)	41	-
Depreciation of Right of Use assets	78	-
Lease expense derecognised	-	-
Other items included in statement of profit and loss during the year:		
Short term and low value lease payment	118	94

SAMVARDHANA MOTHERSON REFRIGERATION PRODUCT LTD. (CIN: U90000DL2007PLC169556)
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

All amount are in thousand INR, unless otherwise stated

34. Trade payables

- (i) In terms of notification no. G.S.R 719(E) dated September 4, 2015 issued by the Central Government of India, the disclosure of payments due to any supplier as at March 31, 2026 are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 31-Mar-25
Balance of Trade payables as at the end of the year		
- Principal amount due to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	-	-
- Principal amount due to Others	9,071	9,000
	<u>9,071</u>	<u>9,000</u>
Interest accrued and due as at the end of the year		
- Interest on payments due to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	-	-
- Interest on payments due to Others	-	-
- Interest due and payable on amounts paid during the year to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	-	-
Paid during the year		
Principal amount (including interest) paid to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises beyond the appointed date		
- Principal amount	-	-
- Interest thereon	-	-
Interest on principal amount paid to others beyond the appointed date	-	-
Others		
- Interest accrued in the prior year and paid during the year	-	-
- Interest accrued in the prior years and remaining unpaid as at the end of the year	-	-
- Interest accrued during the year and remaining unpaid as at the end of the year	-	-

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

Particulars	Less than 1				Total
	year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-	-	9,071	9,071
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,071</u>	<u>9,071</u>

Trade Payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Less than 1				Total
	year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-	-	9,000	9,000
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,000</u>	<u>9,000</u>

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

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35. Trade receivables

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 31-Mar-25
Outstanding for a period exceeding six months from the date they are due for payment		
- Unsecured, Considered good	91,888	91,888
- Unsecured, Considered doubtful	91,888	91,888
Less: Allowance for credit loss	(91,885)	(91,885)
Total	3	3

Trade Receivables ageing schedule as at Mar 31, 2026

Particulars	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	3	-
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	91,888
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	3	91,888

SAMVARDHANA MOTHERSON REFRIGERATION PRODUCT LTD. (CIN: U90000DL2007PLC169556)
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

All amount are in thousand INR, unless otherwise stated

Trade Receivables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	<u>Less than 6 months</u>	<u>6 months - 1 years</u>	<u>1-2 years</u>	<u>2-3 years</u>	<u>More than 3 years</u>
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	3	-
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	91,888
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>91,888</u>

36. Contingent liabilities:

Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts

March 31, 2026 March 31, 2025

(a) Sales tax matters - Assessment under UPVAT Act (excluding interest)

(b) Legal matters - Following cases / legal notices are pending against the company.
However the management is expecting the favorable results of the same.

Complainant Name	Claim Amount (Rs.)	Case Description
APMC Rajpipla	3,430	Recovery notice for payment of Rs. 1.34 crore plus Rs. 10,001/- as advoate fee sent by APMC Rajpipla.
Jagdish Singh	3,966	Jagdish Singh filed Consumer Complaint No. 11/235 of 2011 before State Consumer Redressal Commission at ITO in 2011 against M/s Sawastik Enterprises as O.P. No. 1 and MOZAR as O. P. No. 2 demanding compensation of Rs. 39,65,663/- alongwith the interest @ 18% p.a. O. P. No. 1 is the Sales Partner of MOZAR. By order dated 01.07.2016 the Comlaint was allowed.
Deptt of Agriculture Dharmanagar, Tripura	14,602	Contract number F.8 (10)- Agri(Engg)/N/2006-07/1054-66 dated 16.12.2010 - Rs 3,67,39,500. Contract short closed by MOZAR. Department terminated the contract, forfeited the EMD, security deposit. Department sent Memorandum for realization of final demand / claim due to termination of contract - Rs. 1,46,01,870/- at the risk & cost of the contractor and excess payment made by way of Running account bills.
West Bengal State Marketing Board	93,842/- (SMRPL has demanded Rs. 54,626/-)	Legal notice sent through Mr. Manoj Garg on 02.01.2015 w.r.t. reply to WBSMB letters dt. 23.05.2014 and 08.12.2014 towards recovery of dues of Rs. 5,46,26,132/- SLP filed in Supreme court through Adv K. V. Mohan for staying the appointment of arbitrator. Petition was admitted and Hon'ble court has granted leave.

(c) The Company does not expect any reimbursements in respect of the above contingent liabilities.

(d) It is not practicable for the Company to estimate the timings and amount of cash outflows, if any, in respect of the above pending resolution of the respective proceedings.

37. In view of carry forward tax loss / unabsorbed depreciation and absence of virtual certainty supported by convincing evidence that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which deferred tax assets can be realised, the Company has recognised deferred tax asset only to the extent of the deferred tax liability.

38. Accumulated losses and going concern:

The accumulated losses of the company have fully eroded the capital of the company. The conditions present indicate the material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern. However, the management is not only confident to continue to provide services in the existing line but is also contemplating to undertake new business opportunities which has good potential in different entities including Government. The management is also confident that owing to developments anticipated for future and current resources availability in terms of money, manpower and other assets, the holding company shall support with sufficient funds to accomplish the above object and assuring growth in future and by infusion of fund by issue of further share Capital.

39. Benami property

There are no proceedings that has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any Benami property under the Benami transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules thereunder.

40. Last year figures have been regrouped/reclassified wherever required to conform with current year figures.

As per our report of even date attached

For MANGLA ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 006796C



A. P. MANGLA

Partner

M. No. 080173

Place : NOIDA

Date: 30th April 2026

UDIN:26080173WRRRAVN7779

Suruchi

Suruchi Pateriya
Company Secretary
M.No.A43739

Manish Kumar Goyal

Manish Kumar Goyal
Director
DIN No. 00256796

Ajay Kumar Abbi

Ajay Kumar Abbi
Manager
PAN: AFNPA1373E

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Jitender Malaján

Jitender Malaján
Director
DIN No. 06755332

Yogendra Singh

Yogendra Singh
CFO
PAN. CGSPS089N