

(All amounts in INR Mn., unless otherwise stated)

	Note	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3(a)	124.30	125.67
Right of use assets	3(b)	36.54	29.30
Intangible assets	4	1.34	1.51
Intangible assets under development	4	6.84	-
Financial assets			
i. Other financial assets	5	4.69	4.16
Deferred tax assets (net)	31	7.34	-
Other non-current assets	6	0.48	0.55
Total non-current assets		181.54	161.18
Current assets			
Inventories	7	198.16	138.18
Financial assets			
i. Trade receivables	8	116.20	186.77
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	9(a)	-	-
iii. Bank balances other than (ii) above	9(b)	-	0.01
iv. Other financial assets	5	1.92	1.24
Current tax assets (net)	10	5.80	0.73
Other current assets	11	41.64	19.55
Total current assets		363.72	346.48
Total assets		545.26	507.67
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	12	235.52	235.52
Other equity			
Reserves and surplus	13	(64.82)	(75.93)
Total equity		170.70	159.59
Liabilities			
Non current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	14	14.51	36.06
I (a). Lease liabilities		25.88	22.07
Employee benefit obligations	15	4.59	4.89
i. Other financial liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	31	-	1.49
Total non-current liabilities		44.98	64.51
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	16	73.22	93.02
I (a). Lease liabilities		15.73	11.67
ii. Trade payables	17		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		18.72	14.87
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		191.83	155.65
iii. Other financial liabilities	18	-	0.86
Employee benefit obligations	15	0.16	0.13
Other current liabilities	19	29.91	7.37
Total current liabilities		329.57	283.56
Total liabilities		374.56	348.07
Total equity and liabilities		545.26	507.67

Summary of material accounting policies 2

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

For and on behalf of the Board

As per our report of even date
For R K Khanna & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN 000033N

Vishal Swarupshyam Kabadi
Director
DIN: 07562946

Navarathna Ranganath Rao Sumanth
Director
DIN: 10258250

Vipin Bali
Partner
M.No. 083436
Place : New Delhi
Date :

Chatan Kumar Goyal
Chief Financial Officer
PAN : BGCPG7278R
Place : Noida
Date : 20.04.2026

Youngshin Motherson Auto Tech Limited

CIN : U35999DL2017PLC321298

Statement of profit and loss for the period ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR Mn., unless otherwise stated)

	Note	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue			
Revenue from Contract with Customers	20(a)	1,267.32	1,371.98
Other Operating Revenue	20(b)	8.43	8.50
Total revenue from operations		1,275.75	1,380.48
Other income	21	0.43	8.36
Total income		1,276.18	1,388.84
Expenses			
Cost of material and components consumed	22	1,028.39	1,061.25
Changes in inventory of work in progress & finished goods	23	(32.17)	6.02
Employee benefits expense	24	91.81	84.62
Finance costs	25	20.00	20.98
Depreciation and amortization expense	26	33.00	30.22
Other expenses	27	119.85	74.82
Total expenses		1,260.88	1,277.91
Profit before exceptional items		15.30	110.93
Exceptional items (income)/ expense		-	-
Profit/(loss) before tax		15.30	110.93
Tax expenses			
-Current tax	28	12.04	8.11
-Deferred tax expense / (income)	31	(8.81)	1.16
-Short / (excess) of earlier years		0.88	(0.05)
Total tax expense		4.11	9.22
Profit from continuing operations		11.19	101.60
Profit/(loss) for the year		11.19	101.60
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations[Gain/(Loss)]		(0.10)	1.32
Deferred tax on remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations		0.03	(0.33)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		(0.08)	0.99
Total comprehensive income for the year		11.11	102.59
Earnings/(Loss) per share (in absolute figures):			
Nominal value per share: INR 10 each (Previous year : INR 10 each)	29		
Basic earnings per share		0.63	4.31

Summary of material accounting policies

2

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

For and on behalf of the Board

As per our report of even date
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Partner
M.No. 083436
Place : New Delhi
Date :

Chatan Kumar Goyal
Chief Financial Officer
PAN : BGCPG7278R
Place : Noida
Date : 20.04.2026

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
A. Cash flow from operating activities:		
Net profit/(loss) before tax	15.30	110.93
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization	33.00	30.22
(Profit) / Loss on sale of PPE	(0.04)	0.07
Interest income	(0.39)	(0.77)
Finance costs	20.00	20.98
Unrealised (gain)/loss on foreign exchange transactions	3.33	(0.80)
Provision for gratuity and compensated absences	1.28	2.07
Provision for doubtful Debts	1.87	1.71
Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes	74.35	164.40
Change in working capital:		
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	36.71	(98.67)
Increase/(decrease) in current financial liabilities	(0.86)	(6.01)
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	21.00	1.52
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	68.69	(13.25)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(59.98)	5.41
(Increase)/decrease in other non-current assets	0.07	-
(Increase)/decrease in other current assets	(22.09)	26.01
(Increase)/decrease in financial assets	(0.98)	0.87
Cash generated from operations	116.93	80.28
Less: Income taxes paid	(17.84)	(8.84)
Add: Interest received on income tax refund	-	0.06
Add: Income tax refund	-	1.11
Net Cash generated from operations	99.09	72.60
B. Cash flow from investing activities:		
Payments for property, plant & equipment and intangible assets (including CWIP)	(23.59)	(10.95)
Interest received	0.15	0.01
Net cash used in investing activities	(23.44)	(10.95)
C. Cash flow from financing activities:		
Issue of share capital	-	0.00
Interest paid	(16.25)	(16.70)
Proceeds/ (repayment) from short term borrowings from Bank (net)	24.58	27.09
Proceeds of term loan taken from Bank	-	-
Repayment of term loan taken from Bank	(25.93)	(22.96)
Proceeds of loans taken from Related Parties	-	-
Repayment of loan taken from Related Parties	(40.00)	(40.00)
Payment of lease liabilities	(18.04)	(16.68)
Net cash from financing activities	(75.65)	(69.26)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash & cash equivalents	-	(7.60)
Add: Net Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	-	7.60
Cash and cash equivalents as at current year closing	-	-
Summary of material accounting policies	2	

Notes:

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

(ii) The above cash flow statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

For and on behalf of the Board

As per our report of even date
For R K Khanna & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN 000033N

Vishal Swarupshyam Kabadi
Director
DIN: 07562946

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Partner
M.No. 083436
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Chatan Kumar Goyal
Chief Financial Officer
PAN : BGCPG7278R
Place : Noida
Date : 20.04.2026

Youngshin Motherson Auto Tech Limited

CIN : U35999DL2017PLC321298

Statement of changes in equity for the period ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR Mn., unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital

	Amount
As at April 01, 2024	235.52
Issue of equity share capital	-
As at March 31, 2025	235.52
Issue of equity share capital	-
As at March 31, 2026	235.52

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Notes	Reserves and Surplus	Total
		Retained Earnings	
Balance as at April 01, 2024		(178.52)	(178.52)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	13	101.60	101.60
Other comprehensive income	13	0.99	0.99
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		102.59	102.59
Balance as at March 31, 2025		(75.93)	(75.93)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	13	11.19	11.19
Other comprehensive income	13	(0.08)	(0.08)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		11.11	11.11
Balance as at March 31, 2026		(64.82)	(64.82)

Summary of material accounting policies

2

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

For and on behalf of the Board

As per our report of even date
For R K Khanna & Co.
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1 Corporate information

The company was incorporated on 27th July, 2017 vide Certificate of Incorporation issued by Registrar of Companies, Central Registration Centre under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Presently, the Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Erstwhile Samvardhana Motherson International Limited (SAMIL).

The entity's primary objective is to engage in the business of trading, marketing, purchasing, selling, exporting, importing and manufacturing of clutches and its parts for Automobiles or any other related applications as required.

2.1 Material accounting policies.

a. Basis of preparation

Compliance with Ind- AS

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

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

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

The financial statements are presented in INR million (Mn.) and all values are rounded to the nearest million (Mn.) with two decimal places, except when otherwise stated.

New and amended standards

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, 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.

The 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 tax 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 consolidated financial statements as the Company is not in scope of the Pillar Two model rules.

b. Presentation of financial statements

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).

Financial assets and financial liabilities are generally reported gross in the balance sheet. They are only offset and reported net when, in addition to having an unconditional legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts without being contingent on a future event, the parties also intend to settle on a net basis in all of the following.

- (i) The normal course of business
- (ii) The event of default
- (iii) The event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the company and/or its counterparties

Summary of material accounting policies

c. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

d. Foreign currencies

(i) Functional and presentation currency

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

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end.

Exchange rates are generally recognized in profit or loss. They are deferred in other comprehensive income if they relate to qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges or are attributable to part of the net investment in a foreign operation. A monetary item for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future is considered as a part of the entity's net investment in that foreign operation.

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

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. For example, translation differences on non-monetary assets and liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss and translation differences on non-monetary assets such as equity investments (other than investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates) classified as FVOCI are recognised in other comprehensive income.

e. Revenue recognition and Other income

The Company recognises revenue from contracts with customers based on a five-step model as set out in IND AS 115.

Step 1. Identify contract(s) with a customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for every contract that must be met.

Step 2. Identify performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer a good or service or both to the customer.

Step 3. Determine the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services or both to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Step 4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.

Step 5. Recognise revenue when (or as) the company satisfies a performance obligation.

The company satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met

- (a) The company's performance does not create an asset with an alternate use to the Company and the Company has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.
- (b) The Company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced.
- (c) The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance as the Company performs.

For performance obligations where one of the above conditions are not met, revenue is recognised at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied.

When the company satisfies a performance obligation by delivering the promised goods or services or both it creates a contract based asset on the amount of consideration earned by the performance. Where the amount of consideration received from a customer exceeds the amount of revenue recognised this gives rise to a contract liability.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes and duty. The company assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria to determine if it is acting as principal or agent.

Revenue is recognised to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably.

Sales of Goods:

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates. Sales are recognised at single point of time when the control of goods are transferred to the buyer as per the terms of contract.

Sale of services:

Revenues from the sale of services are recorded at single point of time when the performance obligation as per contract has been satisfied.

Interest Income:

Interest income on fixed deposits is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate or as per bank certificate for the relevant period.

Export Incentive benefits:

Income from duty drawback and export incentives is recognized on an accrual basis.

f. Income tax

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

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

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

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

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

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

g. Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

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,

i) 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 re-measurement 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, as follows:

- Building: 5 years
- Vehicle : Over lease period

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

ii) Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

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

The company's lease liabilities are included in Interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

As a Lessor

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

h. Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

i. Cash and cash equivalents

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

j. Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

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

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

Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

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

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

Debt instrument at FVOCI

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

Debt instrument at FVPL

FVPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortised cost or as FVOCI, is classified as at FVPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortised cost or FVOCI criteria, as at FVPL. 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 FVPL.

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

Equity investments

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

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised 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 FVPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the P&L.

De-recognition

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

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

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognizes 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.

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes 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) recognised during the period is recognised as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the P&L. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables and lease receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount.

Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

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

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

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss. Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated Ind AS as FVPL, 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.

De-recognition

A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original.

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

Off- setting of financial instruments

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

k. Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

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

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

I. Property, Plant and equipment

Property, Plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Capital work in progress are stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes expenditure, net of any subsequent sale proceeds of items produced over the cost of testing, that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items and the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

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

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

Depreciation methods and useful lives

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives of the assets:

Assets	Useful life
Furniture and Fixture	10 years
Office equipment	5 years
Computers	3 years
Leasehold improvements	Over the period of lease or use full life, whichever is lower
Plant & Machinery	15 years
Electrical installations	10 Years
Factory equipment	15 Years
Mould and Dies	5 Years
Servers	6 Years

*Useful life of these assets are lower than the life prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 and those has been determined based on an assessment performed by the management of expected usage of these assets. The assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

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

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

m. Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

The useful live of intangible assets are as follows:

Assets	Useful life
Software	3 years

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

n. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and conditions are accounted for as follows:

Raw materials: - cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

Traded goods: - cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

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

o. Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and onerous contracts

Provisions

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

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole.

Provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

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

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

Contingent Liabilities

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

Onerous contracts

If the Company has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation under the contract is recognised and measured as a provision. However, before a separate provision for an onerous contract is established, the Company recognises any impairment loss that has occurred on assets dedicated to that contract.

p. Employee benefits

Short-term obligations

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

Provident Fund

Contribution towards provident fund for employees is made to the regulatory authorities, where the Company has no further obligations. Such benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company does not carry any further obligations, apart from the contributions made on a monthly basis. The company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as expenditure in the statement of profit and loss, when an employee renders the related service.

Gratuity

The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit plan (the "Gratuity Plan") covering eligible employees in accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employees' salary and the tenure of employment.

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of each year. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of government bonds. Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience.

Adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet. Past-service costs are recognised immediately in income.

Compensated Absences

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

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

q. Earnings per share

(i) Basic earnings per share

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

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

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

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

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

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

2.2 Material accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Judgements

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

Estimates and assumptions

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

(i) Defined benefit plans

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

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in **Note 15**

(ii) Taxes

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

New and amended Standards

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 dated 31 March 2023 to amend the following Ind AS which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023. The Company applied for the first-time these amendments.

(i) Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments to Ind AS 8

The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. It has also been clarified how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

The amendments had no impact on the Company's standalone financial statements.

(ii) Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to Ind AS 1

The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures.

The amendments have had an impact on the Company's disclosures of accounting policies, but not on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the Company's financial statements.

(iii) Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction - Amendments to Ind AS 12

The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception under Ind AS 12, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences such as leases.

The Company previously recognised for deferred tax on leases on a net basis. As a result of these amendments, the Company has recognised a separate deferred tax asset in relation to its lease liabilities and a deferred tax liability in relation to its right-of-use assets. Since, these balances qualify for offset as per the requirements of paragraph 74 of Ind AS 12, there is no impact in the balance sheet. There was also no impact on the opening retained earnings as at 1 April 2022.

3 (a) Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Electrical installations	Factory equipment's	Mould and dies	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment's	Computers	Server	Vehicles	Total	Capital work-in-progress
Period ended March 31, 2025												
Gross carrying amount												
Opening gross carrying amount as at April 01, 2024	17.99	155.43	11.78	6.03	10.80	3.14	2.40	3.52	0.24	0.53	211.85	2.75
Additions	1.73	7.67	0.20	0.53	-	0.35	0.12	1.72	-	0.12	12.45	(2.75)
Addition on account of acquisition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2025	19.72	163.10	11.98	6.56	10.80	3.48	2.53	5.24	0.24	0.65	224.29	0.00
Accumulated depreciation												
Opening accumulated depreciation as at April 01, 2024	16.90	47.45	6.22	1.37	5.69	1.12	1.59	2.59	0.22	0.07	83.23	-
Depreciation charge during the year	0.46	10.65	1.19	0.10	1.54	0.37	0.25	0.71	0.01	0.12	15.40	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2025	17.36	58.10	7.40	1.47	7.23	1.49	1.84	3.31	0.24	0.20	98.63	-
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2025	2.36	105.00	4.57	5.09	3.57	2.00	0.69	1.93	0.00	0.45	125.67	0.00
Period ended March 31, 2026												
Gross carrying amount												
Opening gross carrying amount as at April 01, 2025	19.72	163.10	11.98	6.56	10.80	3.48	2.53	5.24	0.24	0.65	224.29	0.00
Additions	1.12	12.99	-	0.21	-	0.78	0.07	0.72	-	0.34	16.24	-
Addition on account of acquisition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.17)	(0.17)	-
Other adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2026	20.84	176.09	11.98	6.77	10.80	4.26	2.60	5.96	0.24	0.83	240.36	0.00
Accumulated depreciation												
Opening accumulated depreciation as at April 01, 2025	17.36	58.10	7.40	1.47	7.23	1.49	1.84	3.31	0.24	0.20	98.63	-
Depreciation charge during the year	0.59	11.31	1.20	1.09	1.29	0.43	0.25	1.18	-	0.21	17.54	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.10	-
Impairment loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2026	17.94	69.41	8.60	2.56	8.52	1.91	2.09	4.49	0.24	0.31	116.07	-
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2026	2.89	106.68	3.38	4.21	2.28	2.35	0.51	1.47	0.00	0.52	124.30	0.00

Notes:
Note 1: Refer Note 41 for information on property, plant and equipments hypothecated as security by the company.

3(b) Right-of-use assets

Particulars	Buildings	Vehicles	Total
Year ended March 31, 2025			
Gross carrying amount			
Opening gross carrying amount as at April 01, 2024	69.11	1.70	70.82
Adjustment in opening balance on account of Ind AS 116	-	-	-
Additions during the year	-	2.71	2.71
Disposals during the year	-	-0.56	-0.56
Other adjustment#	-	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2025	69.11	3.85	72.96
Accumulated depreciation			
Opening accumulated depreciation as at April 01, 2024	28.70	1.24	29.93
Depreciation charge during the year	13.81	0.47	14.29
Disposals	-	-0.56	-0.56
Impairment loss	-	-	-
Other adjustment#	-	-	-
Closing accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2025	42.51	1.15	43.66
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2025	26.60	2.70	29.30
Year ended March 31, 2026			
Gross carrying amount			
Opening gross carrying amount as at April 01, 2025	69.11	3.85	72.96
Adjustment in opening balance on account of Ind AS 116	-	-	-
Additions during the year	21.46	0.70	22.16
Disposals during the year	-21.23	-0.41	-21.63
Other adjustment#	-	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2026	69.35	4.14	73.49
Accumulated depreciation			
Opening accumulated depreciation as at April 01, 2025	42.51	1.15	43.66
Depreciation charge during the year	13.85	0.76	14.62
Disposals	-21.23	-0.11	-21.33
Impairment loss	-	-	-
Other adjustment#	-	-	-
Closing accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2026	35.14	1.81	36.94
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2026	34.21	2.33	36.54

4. Intangible assets

Particulars	Software	Intangible assets under development	Total
Year ended March 31, 2025			
Gross carrying amount			
Opening gross carrying amount as at April 01, 2024	4.06	-	4.06
Additions	1.26	-	1.26
Addition on account of acquisition	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Other adjustment	-	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2025	5.32	-	5.32
Accumulated amortisation			
Opening accumulated amortisation as at April 01, 2024	3.35	-	3.35
Amortisation charge during the year	0.46	-	0.46
Disposals	-	-	-
Additions on account of acquisition	-	-	-
Impairment loss	-	-	-
Other adjustment	-	-	-
Closing accumulated amortisation as at March 31, 2025	3.81	-	3.81
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2025	1.51	-	1.51
Year ended March 31, 2026			
Gross carrying amount			
Opening gross carrying amount as at April 01, 2025	5.32	-	5.32
Additions	0.68	6.84	7.52
Addition on account of acquisition	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Other adjustment	-	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2026	6.00	6.84	12.84
Accumulated amortisation			
Opening accumulated amortisation as at April 01, 2025	3.81	-	3.81
Amortisation charge during the year	0.85	-	0.85
Disposals	-	-	-
Additions on account of acquisition	-	-	-
Impairment loss	-	-	-
Other adjustment	-	-	-
Closing accumulated amortisation as at March 31, 2026	4.66	-	4.66
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2026	1.34	6.84	8.18

Intangible assets under development

Particulars	Amount in Intangible assets under development as on March 31, 2026				
	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	As at March 31, 2026
Projects in progress*	6.84	-	-	-	6.84
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2026	6.84	-	-	-	6.84

*Project in progress includes eMPro One Reimagined, a software enhancement currently under development with Motherson Technology Services Limited (MTSL). The expected date of completion is 31 December 2028.

Intangible assets under development

Particulars	Amount in Intangible assets under development as on March 31, 2025				
	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	As at March 31, 2025
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-

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

(All amounts in INR Mn., unless otherwise stated)

5. Other financial assets

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
(Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)				
Security deposits:				
- Related parties	1.68	2.34	1.20	1.76
- Others	0.24	1.24	0.04	1.40
Margin money deposits*	-	1.12	-	1.00
Total	1.92	4.69	1.24	4.16

*Represents 100% margin for bank guarantee issued in favour of Customs Authorities in earlier years. The process of shifting the Bank Guarantee from Axis Bank Limited to Kotak Mahindra Bank is still under process.

6. Other non-current assets

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)		
Prepaid expenses	0.48	0.55
Total	0.48	0.55

7. Inventories

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Material and components	129.27	101.47
Work in progress	45.13	20.25
Finished goods	23.76	16.46
Total	198.16	138.18
Inventories include Inventory in transit of:		
Material and components	27.89	16.67

8. Trade receivables

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(Unsecured, considered good)		
- Related Parties	15.74	61.48
- Others	100.46	125.29
Unsecured, credit impaired	3.59	1.71
Total	119.78	188.48
Less: Allowances for credit impaired	(3.59)	(1.71)
Net Total	116.20	186.77

Trade receivables ageing schedule:

Undisputed	Trade receivables – considered good		Trade receivable – credit impaired	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	Current but not due	111.40	168.68	-
Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
Less than 6 Months	4.80	8.22	-	-
6 months – 1 year	-	9.87	-	-
1-2 years	-	-	(3.59)	(1.71)
2-3 years	-	-	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-	-	-
Total	116.20	186.77	(3.59)	(1.71)

Note 1: For the financial years ended March 31, 2026 & March 31, 2025, there are no disputed trade receivables.

Note 2: There are no unbilled receivables, hence the same is not disclosed in the ageing schedule.

9.(a) Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balances with banks:		
- In current accounts*	-	-
- Fixed deposit with banks having original maturity less than 3 months	-	-
Total	-	-

*The Company enjoys working capital facilities from Kotak Mahindra Bank and therefore cash & cash equivalents are nil.

Change in liabilities arising from financing activities

	As at March 31, 2025	Cash flow	Non cash items*	As at March 31, 2026
Non current borrowings (including current maturity of long term borrow	61.99	(25.93)	-	36.06
Current borrowings	67.09	(15.42)	-	51.67
Current and non current lease liabilities	33.74	(18.04)	25.91	41.61
Total liabilities from financing activities	162.82	(59.39)	25.91	129.35
	As at March 31, 2024	Cash flow	Non cash items**	As at March 31, 2025
Non current borrowings (including current maturity of long term borrow	124.95	(62.96)	-	61.99
Current borrowings	40.00	27.09	-	67.09
Current and non current lease liabilities	44.31	(16.68)	6.12	33.74
Total liabilities from financing activities	209.26	(52.55)	6.12	162.82

**Non cash items include new leases taken or termination of lease contracts in case of lease liabilities

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

9.(b) Other bank balances

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current account balance with Axis Bank Limited (Refer (i) below)	-	0.01
Total	-	0.01

Note:

As authorized by the board vide resolution passed on 05-01-2024, the funds in account with Axis Bank Limited have been transferred to Kotak Mahindra Bank in the previous year and adjusted against the overdraft facility obtained. Bank guarantee obtained from Axis Bank Limited is in the process of being shifted to Kotak Mahindra Bank (Refer Note-5).

10. Current tax assets(net)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening balance	0.73	1.16
Adjustment for prior period tax	-	(0.05)
Less: Income tax refund received	-	(1.11)
Add: TDS deducted	1.34	1.39
Add: Advance Income tax paid	16.50	7.45
Less: Provision for Income Tax	(12.04)	(8.11)
Add: Income tax paid for Previous Year	0.15	
Less: Short & Excess for earlier years	(0.88)	
Closing balance	5.80	0.73

11. Other current assets

(Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Advance to suppliers		
- Related parties	-	-
- Others	-	-
Prepaid expenses	0.21	0.27
Expenses recoverable	34.93	
Balances with government authorities*	41.43	19.28
Less: Provision for doubtful recoverables	(34.93)	
Total	41.64	19.55

* Includes an amount of INR 9.5 Mn debited by GST authorities from the electronic credit ledger for FY 2019-20 on account of an ex-parte Order by GST Authorities, UP - Refer Note 36 'Contingent Liabilities'.

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

(All amounts in INR Mn., unless otherwise stated)

12. Equity Share Capital

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Authorised:		
30,000,000 Equity Shares of INR 10/- each (As at March 31, 2026: 30,000,000 Equity Shares of INR 10/- each)	300.00	300.00
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up:		
23,552,200 equity shares of INR 10/- each, fully paid-up (As at March 31, 2026: 23,552,200 equity shares of INR 10/-, fully paid-up)	235.52	235.52
Total	235.52	235.52

a. Movement in equity share capital

	Numbers	Amount
As at March 31, 2025	23.55	235.52
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	23.55	235.52

b. Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

Equity Shares:

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of INR 10 per share. Each holder of equity 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.

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

c. Equity shares held by the promoters at the end of the year

FY 2025-26

S.N.	Name	No. of shares	% of total shares	% change during the year
1	Samvardhana Motherson International Limited (Formerly known as Motherson Sumi Systems Limited)*	2,35,52,200	100%	25%
2	Youngshin Components Co. Ltd., South Korea	0	0%	(100%)
	Total	2,35,52,200	100%	

* Including 600 equity shares held by nominee shareholders

The name of Motherson Sumi Systems Limited (MSSL) was changed to Samvardhana Motherson International Limited (SAMIL) w.e.f May 18, 2022.

Vide Share Purchase Agreement dated October 04, 2025, Youngshin Components Co. Limited, South Korea sold 47,10,440 Equity Shares to Samvardhana Motherson International Limited (formerly Motherson Sumi Systems Limited). This increased the equity stake of Samvardhana Motherson International Limited (formerly Motherson Sumi Systems Limited) from 80% to 100% in the paid up share capital of Youngshin Motherson Auto Tech Limited.

c. Equity shares held by the promoters at the end of the year

FY 2024-25

S.N.	Name	No. of shares	% of total shares	% change during the year
1	Samvardhana Motherson International Limited (Formerly known as Motherson Sumi Systems Limited)*	1,88,41,760	80%	-
2	Youngshin Components Co. Ltd., South Korea	47,10,440	20%	-
	Total	2,35,52,200	100%	

* Including 600 equity shares held by nominee shareholders

The name of Motherson Sumi Systems Limited (MSSL) was changed to Samvardhana Motherson International Limited (SAMIL) w.e.f May 18, 2022.

Vide Share Purchase Agreement dated April 19, 2023, Youngshin Components Co. Limited, South Korea sold 70,65,660 Equity Shares to Samvardhana Motherson International Limited (formerly Motherson Sumi Systems Limited). This increased the equity stake of Samvardhana Motherson International Limited (formerly Motherson Sumi Systems Limited) from 50% to 80% in the paid up share capital of Youngshin Motherson Auto Tech Limited.

13. Reserves and surplus

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Retained earnings	(64.82)	(75.93)
Total reserves and surplus	(64.82)	(75.93)
Retained earnings		
Opening balance	(75.93)	(178.52)
Add/(Less): Profit/(loss) for the year	11.19	101.60
Add/(Less): Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligation, net of tax [Gain/(Loss)]	(0.08)	0.99
Closing balance	(64.82)	(75.93)

14. Non-current borrowings

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Long term borrowings from Bank*	14.51	36.06
Loan from Related Parties (Refer Note 16)	-	-
	14.51	36.06

***Sanctioned and utilised long term borrowing limits from Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited:**

Facility	Sanctioned		Outstanding (Including current maturities)	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Term Loan-1 Purpose: Reimbursement of capex Term: 5 year including one year moratorium period Loan start date: 07-09-2021 Rate of interest: 6M MCLR + 25 bps, prevailing rate is 8.15%.	10.00	10.00	1.25	3.75
Term Loan-2 Purpose: For paying off working capital creditors of Youngshin Components Company Limited, South Korea Term: 5 year including one year moratorium period Loan start date: 07-09-2021 Rate of interest: 6M MCLR + 25 bps, prevailing rate is 8.15%.	25.00	25.00	3.13	9.38
Term Loan-3 Purpose: Purchase of plant & machinery/land & building/capacity expansion Term: 5 year including one year moratorium period Loan start date: 07-09-2021 Rate of interest: 6M MCLR + 25 bps, prevailing rate is 8.15%.	45.00	45.00	16.88	28.13
Term Loan-4 Purpose: For capital expenditure from October 2022 to September 2023 Term: 5 year including one year moratorium period Loan start date: 15-12-2022 Rate of interest: 6M MCLR + 25 bps, prevailing rate is 8.15%.	65.00	65.00	14.81	20.74
Total	145.00	145.00	36.06	61.99

Security:

i. The security for all the Four Term Loans mentioned above:

First and exclusive hypothecation charge on all existing and future current assets and moveable fixed assets of the Borrower (Refer Note 41).

ii. Letter of Comfort given by Samvardhana Motherson International Limited (Formerly known as Motherson Sumi Systems Limited).

15. Employee benefit obligations

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Gratuity	0.08	2.22	0.06	2.64
Compensated absences	0.08	2.36	0.06	2.25
Total	0.16	4.59	0.13	4.89

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

A. Defined Benefit Schemes

Gratuity

Every employee is entitled to a benefit equivalent to fifteen days' salary last drawn for each completed year of service in line with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The same is payable at the time of separation from the Company or retirement, whichever is earlier. The benefits vest after five years of continuous service. The plan is unfunded.

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

(i) Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation

	For the period ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Obligations at year beginning	2.96	3.26
Service Cost - Current	0.82	0.65
Past service cost	-	-
Interest cost	0.21	0.24
Less: Interest on plan assets	(0.02)	(0.01)
Amount recognised in profit or loss	1.01	0.88
Remeasurements		
Actuarial (gain) / loss from change in financial assumption	0.10	(1.32)
Amount recognised in other comprehensive income	0.10	(1.32)
Payment from plan:		
Benefit payments	(0.58)	(0.12)
Acquisition adjustment	0.13	0.23
Actuarial Gain/ (loss) for the year on plan assets	(0.00)	0.01
Obligations at year end	3.64	2.96

(ii) Assets and Liabilities recognized in the Balance Sheet

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Present Value of the defined benefit obligations	3.64	2.96
Fair value of the plan assets	1.34	0.26
Amount recognised as Liability	2.31	2.70

(iii) Defined benefit obligations cost for the year:

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Service Cost - Current	0.82	0.65
Past service cost	-	-
Interest Cost	0.21	0.24
Actuarial (gain)/loss	0.10	(1.32)
Net defined benefit obligations cost	1.13	(0.43)

(iv) Actuarial assumptions:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Discount Rate per annum	7.90%	7.04%
Future salary increases	7.00%	7.00%
Expected return on plan asset	-	-

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

(v) Sensitivity Analysis

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

	Change in Assumption		Impact	Increase in Assumption		Impact	Decrease in Assumption	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Discount Rate per annum	0.50%	0.50%	Decrease by	0.24	(0.19)	Increase by	(0.22)	0.20
Future salary increases	0.50%	0.50%	Increase by	0.24	0.20	Decrease by	(0.22)	(0.19)

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

(vi) Risk exposure

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

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

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

(c) **Demographic risk:** This is the risk of variability of results due to unsystematic nature of decrements that include mortality, withdrawal, disability and retirement. The effect of these decrements on the defined benefit obligation is not straight forward and depends upon the combination of salary increase, discount rate and vesting criteria. It is important not to overstate withdrawals because in the financial analysis the retirement benefit of a short career employee typically costs less per year as compared to long career employee.

(vii) Defined benefit liability and employer contributions

Weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 17.06 years (March 31, 2025: 16.99 years)

Expected benefit payments are as follows:

	Less than a year	Between 1-2 years	Between 2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
March 31, 2026 Defined benefit obligation (gratuity)	0.08	0.09	0.37	3.10	3.64
March 31, 2025 Defined benefit obligation (gratuity)	0.06	0.07	0.24	2.59	2.96

B. Defined Contribution Schemes

The Company deposits an amount determined at a fixed percentage of basic pay every month to the State administered Provident Fund, Employee State Insurance (ESI) and Social Insurance for the benefit of the employees.

Amount recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss is as follows (Refer note 24):

	For the period ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Provident fund paid to the authorities	3.32	2.87
Employee state insurance paid to the authorities	0.26	0.21
Total	3.58	3.07

16. Current borrowings

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Secured Loans:		
Working capital loan from Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited *	51.67	27.09
Current maturities of long term borrowings (Refer Note 14)	21.55	25.93
Unsecured Loans:		
Loan from Related Parties**	-	40.00
TOTAL	73.22	93.02

***Sanctioned and utilised working capital facilities from Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited**

Particulars	Margin	Total sanctioned amount is INR 55 Mn interchangeable between the following facilities as shown	Utilized as at 31-Mar-2026
Fund based			
Cash Credit	25%	55.00	51.67
Working capital demand loan	25%	55.00	51.67
Overdraft facility backed by cashflow	Nil	20.00	-

Particulars	Margin	Total sanctioned amount is INR 55 Mn interchangeable between the following facilities as shown	Utilized as at 31-Mar-2025
Fund based			
Cash Credit	25%	55.00	27.09
Working capital demand loan	25%	55.00	27.09
Overdraft facility backed by cashflow	Nil	20.00	-

Notes:

- i. Rate of interest for Cash credit & overdraft facility: Repo rate + 2.25% with quarterly reset, prevailing rate is 8.50%.
- ii. Monthly statement of current assets filed with the bank are in agreement with the books of accounts.
- iii. Security: First and exclusive hypothecation charge on all existing and future current assets and moveable fixed assets.

**** Loans from Related Parties:**

Lender	Interest Rate	Amount (INR Mn)	Due date
SMR Automotive Systems India Limited (Refer below)	RBI repo rate 6.5% with spread of 3.0%. (i.e. 9.5% p.a.p.m.)	40.00	December 26, 2025

Notes : Loan of INR 40 Mn from SMR Automotive Systems India Limited, along with interest has been repaid on 26th December'2025.

17. Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Total outstanding due to micro and small enterprises (Refer Note 35):		
- Related parties	0.39	0.17
- Others	18.32	14.70
Total outstanding dues to other than micro and small enterprises:		
- Related parties	7.09	28.67
- Others	184.75	126.98
Total	210.55	170.52

Trade payables ageing schedule:

Undisputed	Trade payables dues of micro and small enterprises				Trade payables dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises			
	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Related Parties	Others	Related Parties	Others	Related Parties	Others	Related Parties	Others
Current but not due	0.43	17.95	0.10	14.70	4.70	136.59	23.16	94.23
Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment:								
Less than 1 year	(0.03)	0.38	0.07	0.00	2.39	48.16	5.51	32.74
1-2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-3 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.39	18.32	0.17	14.70	7.09	184.75	28.67	126.98

Note: For the financial year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, there are no disputed trade payables.

18. Other financial liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Interest accrued & due on borrowings from Related Parties	-	0.86
Total	-	0.86

19. Other current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Statutory dues	24.56	2.66
Expenses payable	0.31	-
Employee benefits payable	3.33	2.98
Advance recovery from employees	1.71	1.73
Total	29.91	7.37

(All amounts in INR Mn., unless otherwise stated)

	As at	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
20(a). Revenue from Contract with Customers		
Sale of Goods		
- Within India	1,267.32	1,371.98
- Outside India	-	-
Total	1,267.32	1,371.98
20(b). Other Operating Revenue		
Scrap sales	8.43	8.50
Provision/Liabilities no longer required written back	-	-
	8.43	8.50
21. Other income		
Interest income on deposits with banks	0.15	0.01
Interest Income on Income tax refund	-	0.06
Gain on exchange fluctuation (Realised)	-	6.31
Gain on exchange fluctuation (Unrealised)	-	0.80
Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost	0.24	0.71
Gain on sale of PPE	0.03	-
Gain on derecognition of lease liabilities	0.01	-
Miscellaneous income	-	0.48
Total	0.43	8.36
22. Cost of material and components consumed		
Opening stock of material and components	101.47	100.87
Add : Purchases of material and components	1,056.20	1,061.86
Less: Closing stock of material and components	(129.27)	(101.47)
Cost of material consumed	1,028.39	1,061.25
23. Changes in inventory of work in progress & finished goods		
(Increase)/ decrease in stocks		
Stock at the opening of the year:		
Work-in-progress	20.25	23.11
Finished goods	16.46	19.62
Total A	36.71	42.73
Stock at the end of the year:		
Work-in-progress	45.13	20.25
Finished goods	23.76	16.46
Total B	68.89	36.71
(Increase)/ decrease in stocks (A-B)	(32.17)	6.02

24. Employee benefits expense	As at	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Salary, wages & bonus	80.57	73.03
Contribution to provident & other Fund	3.58	3.07
Gratuity & Leave encashment	1.28	2.07
Staff welfare & other expenses	6.38	6.45
Total	91.81	84.62

On 21 November 2025, the Central Government issued four separate notifications in the Official Gazette announcing implementation of four Labour Codes, viz., the Code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Code on Social Security, 2020 and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020. These four codes replace and consolidate 29 existing labour laws. Following the implementation of the four labour codes, the Central Government has pre-published the draft rules on 31 December 2025 under the respective Labour Codes, for public comment and the final rules are expected to be notified in due course.

The four codes prescribe an inclusive definition of the term 'wages', which among other matters is relevant for determination of postemployment benefits including gratuity to all employees. In accordance with the definition, certain specified items forming part of remuneration are not included in the wages and these excluded items cannot exceed 50% of total remuneration. If there is an excess, then it is presumed that excess amount also forms part of wages. The four codes also introduce changes related to leave entitlement and encashment for workers. Going forward, workers' leave balance in excess of 30 days will be encashed at the end of each calendar year and workers will have a right to demand encashment for entire accumulated leave.

The Company has assessed financial implications of these changes and noted that its existing salary structure as well leave policies are in compliance with the requirements of the labour codes. Accordingly, the Company has concluded that the changes do not have any material impact on its financial statements. Considering that it is emerging topic and the finalisation of Central/ State Rules is still pending, the Company will continue monitoring changes and provide appropriate accounting effect as required based on future developments.

25. Finance costs	As at	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Interest on statutory dues	0.55	-
Interest on lease liabilities	3.75	3.41
Interest on working capital loan	3.11	2.71
Interest on term loans from Banks	4.58	7.36
Interest to related parties	8.01	7.49
Interest on delayed payments	-	-
Total	20.00	20.98

26. Depreciation and amortization Expense	As at	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	17.54	15.45
Amortisation on intangible assets	0.85	0.48
Depreciation on right of use assets	14.62	14.29
Total	33.00	30.22

27. Other expenses	As at	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Electricity, water and fuel	7.84	7.54
Repairs and maintenance:		
-Others	13.82	12.53
Consumption of stores and spare parts	11.56	12.29
Job work expenses	10.28	10.58
Lease rent considered short term	0.89	0.99
Amortization cost of lease rent- factory	0.08	1.74
Amortization cost of lease rent- vehicles	0.15	0.54
Rates and taxes	2.15	2.53
Penalty on GST	0.04	-
Insurance	0.04	0.70
Security Expenses	2.69	2.17
Business Promotion	0.02	0.94
Travelling	2.60	2.53
Freight and forwarding	5.66	4.88
Postage and courier	0.24	0.22
General Office Expenses	0.70	1.34
Printing and stationery	1.17	0.55
Loss on sale of PPE	-	0.07
Donation	0.07	0.07
Loss on exchange fluctuation (Realised)	2.91	-
Loss on exchange fluctuation (Unrealised)	3.33	-
Provision for doubtful recoverables	36.81	1.71
Payments to auditors (Refer Note (a) below)	0.18	0.16
Legal and professional expenses	15.31	9.76
Bank charges	1.30	1.00
Total	119.85	74.82

Note (a): Payments to auditors:

As Auditor:	As at	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Audit fees	0.09	0.07
Limited review fees	0.09	0.09
Total	0.18	0.16

28. Income tax expense

Tax disclosure for the period ended March 31, 2026 under Ind AS-12
(a) Income tax expense recognised in profit and loss

	As at	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Current tax		
Current tax on profit for the year	12.04	8.11
Adjustments for current tax of prior period	0.88	(0.05)
Total current tax expense	12.92	8.06
Deferred tax (Refer note 31)		
Decrease/(increase) in deferred tax assets (net)	(8.81)	1.16
Total deferred tax expense/(benefit)	(8.81)	1.16
Income tax expense	4.11	9.22

(b) Reconciliation of tax expense with the accounting profit/(loss) multiplied by the applicable tax rate

	As at	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Profit/(loss) before income tax expense	15.30	110.93
Applicable tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Tax calculated on applicable rate	3.85	27.92
Adjustment for tax of prior period	0.88	(0.05)
Other tax disallowances for previous year	(0.03)	(0.18)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible in calculating taxable income	-	0.03
Unrecognised deferred tax on carried forward business losses & unabsorbed depreciation	-	-
Effect of unabsorbed depreciation adjusted with current year taxable income	-	(18.45)
Effect of change in tax rate	-	(0.05)
Others	(0.59)	-
Income tax expense	4.11	9.22
	-	(0.00)

29. Earnings/(loss) per share

a) Basic	As at	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Net profit/(loss) after tax available for equity shareholders	11.19	101.60
Weighted average number of equity shares used to compute basic earnings per share	2,35,52,200	2,35,52,200
Basic earnings/(loss) per share (absolute figures)	0.63	4.31

Note: The Company does not have any potential equity shares and thus there is no diluted EPS.

30. Fair value measurements**i) Financial instruments by category**

Particular	As at March 31, 2026			As at March 31, 2025		
	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost
Financial assets						
Trade receivables*	-	-	116.20	-	-	186.77
Cash and cash equivalents*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bank balances other than above	-	-	-	-	-	0.01
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets*	-	-	1.92	-	-	1.24
Total financial assets	-	-	118.12	-	-	188.02
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings*	-	-	88.95	-	-	104.69
Trade payables*	-	-	210.55	-	-	170.52
Other financial liabilities*	-	-	-	-	-	0.86
Total financial liabilities	-	-	299.50	-	-	276.07

*The carrying amounts of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other financial assets, borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities are considered to be the same as fair value due to their short term maturities.

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

Particular	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial Assets				
Other financial assets*	4.69	4.69	4.16	4.16
	4.69	4.69	4.16	4.16
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings*	14.51	14.51	36.06	36.06
	14.51	14.51	36.06	36.06

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

iii.) Valuation technique used to determine fair value

The fair value of the financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

31. Deferred tax assets / (liability)

Year ended as on March 31, 2026	As at April 01, 2025	Credit/ (charge) to Statement of Profit and Loss	Credit/ (charge) to other comprehensive	As at March 31, 2026
Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets	(4.46)	(0.01)	-	(4.48)
Right of use assets	(7.37)	(1.82)	-	(9.20)
Prepaid Rent	(0.21)	0.03	-	(0.17)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(12.05)	(1.80)	-	(13.85)
Set-off of deferred tax assets pursuant to set-off provisions				
Carried forward business losses	-	-	-	-
Security deposits	0.39	(0.46)	-	(0.06)
Unabsorbed depreciation	-	-	-	-
Employee benefit provisions	1.26	0.30	0.03	1.56
Provision for doubtful recoveries	0.43	8.79	-	9.22
Impact of Lease liabilities as per INDAS 116	8.49	1.98	-	10.47
Loans	-	-	-	-
Corporate guarantees	-	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-	-
Expected credit loss on corporate guarantee	-	-	-	-
Interest on delayed payments	-	-	-	-
Other tax disallowances	(0.03)	0.03	-	-
Total deferred tax assets	10.55	10.64	0.03	21.19
Deferred tax assets / (liability)	(1.49)	8.84	0.03	7.34
Less: Unrecognised deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets / (liability)	(1.49)	8.84	0.03	7.34

Year ended as on March 31, 2025	As at April 01, 2024	Credit/ (charge) to Statement of Profit and Loss	Credit/ (charge) to other comprehensive	As at March 31, 2025
Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets	(3.82)	(4.46)	-	(4.46)
Right of use assets	(10.63)	(7.37)	-	(7.37)
Prepaid Rent	(0.01)	(0.21)	-	(0.21)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(14.46)	(12.05)	-	(12.05)
Set-off of deferred tax assets pursuant to set-off provisions				
Carried forward business losses	3.17	-	-	-
Security deposits	(0.04)	0.39	-	0.39
Unabsorbed depreciation	33.12	-	-	-
Security deposits	-	-	-	-
Employee benefit provisions	1.35	1.59	(0.33)	1.26
Provision of Bad and Doubtful loans	-	0.43	-	0.43
Impact of Lease liabilities as per INDAS 116	11.52	8.49	-	8.49
Loans	-	-	-	-
Corporate guarantees	-	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-	-
Expected credit loss on corporate guarantee	-	-	-	-
Interest on delayed payments	-	-	-	-
Other tax disallowances	-	(0.03)	-	(0.03)
Total deferred tax assets	49.13	10.88	(0.33)	10.55
Deferred tax assets / (liability)	34.67	(1.16)	(0.33)	(1.49)
Less: Unrecognised deferred tax assets	(34.67)	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets / (liability)	-	(1.16)	(0.33)	(1.49)

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

32. Related Party Disclosures

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

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

1. Samvardhana Motherson International Limited (Holding Company)
2. Youngshin Components Co. Ltd. (upto 04-10-2025)

(ii) Key Managerial Personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity

(I) Board Of Directors of the reporting entity

1. Mr. Vishal Swarupshyam Kabadi
2. Mr. Seungbyung Park (till 09 October, 2025)
3. Mr. Naveen Ganzu
4. Mr. Ravi Mathur
5. Mr. Navarathna Ranganath Rao Sumanth
6. Mr. Rajesh Goel (till May 02, 2025)
7. Mr. Roopak Dharmvir Sharma (effective 05 May, 2025)

(II) Other Key Managerial Personnel of the reporting entity

1. Mr. Chatan Kumar Goyal (CFO)
2. Mr. Sathishkumar Bhuvaneshwaran (Manager)

(iii) Subsidiaries of Entities having joint control over the company (With whom transactions have taken place)

1. Motherson Machinery And Automations Limited
2. Motherson Technology Services Limited
3. Motherson Techno Tools Limited
4. Samvardhana Motherson Global Management Services
5. Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Limited
6. Motherson Sumi Wiring India Limited
7. Motherson Air Travel Agencies Limited
8. Motherson Consultancies Service Limited

(iv) Joint ventures of Entities having joint control over the company (With whom transactions have taken place)

1. Samvardhana Motherson Global Carriers Ltd
2. Anest Iwata Motherson Private Limited (through SMISL)
3. MSSL Japan Limited
4. Motherson Auto Solutions Limited
5. Calsonic kansei motherson auto product Pvt. Ltd
6. Motherson Automotive Elastomers Technology
7. Motherson Sumi Electric Wires
8. SYSTEMATIC CONSCOM LIMITED
9. Motherson Auto Limited
10. Motherson Lease Solution Limited

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

(All amounts in INR Mn., unless otherwise stated)

II. Details of transactions, in the ordinary course of business at commercial terms, and balances with related parties as mentioned in 32 (I) above .

(a) Key management personnel compensation

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Long-term employee benefits	-	-
Short-term employee benefits	7.06	6.73
Total compensation	7.06	6.73

Note: Reimbursements are not part of compensation to KMP's

(b) Transactions with related parties

S. No.	Particulars	Entities with control or joint control over the entity		Subsidiaries and joint ventures of entities with control or joint control over the entity	
		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
1	Purchase of Goods	96.75	247.36	56.62	65.11
2	Purchase of capital goods	-	0.54	9.36	5.10
3	Reimbursement received	-	-	(0.32)	(0.26)
4	Reimbursement paid	-	0.02	-	0.35
5	Legal & Professional expenses	-	-	2.52	2.68
6	Technical assistance service charges	-	5.13	-	-
7	Commission paid	-	0.78	-	-
8	Sales	-	-	687.25	645.24
9	Repairs and maintenance	-	-	6.03	6.09
10	Tool development expenses	-	-	-	-
11	Freight and forwarding charges	-	-	0.23	0.03
12	Rent	-	-	18.87	17.30
13	Security deposit paid	-	-	0.40	1.40
14	Security Services	-	-	-	0.49
15	Travel expense paid	-	-	2.22	2.17
16	Electricity Charges	-	-	5.02	5.73
17	Office & Other Expenses	-	0.86	-	0.79
18	Interest on loan	-	-	2.61	4.09
19	Other finance cost - early payment discount	-	-	5.40	3.39
	Total	96.75	254.70	796.21	759.71

(c) Outstanding balances arising from purchase of goods and services

S. No.	Particulars	Entities with control or joint control over the entity		Subsidiaries and joint ventures of entities with control or joint control over the entity	
		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	Payables/(Receivable)				
1	Youngshin Components Co. Limited	6.63	14.40	-	-
2	Anest Iwata Motherson Pvt Ltd	-	-	-	0.18
3	Highly Marelli Motherson Thermal Solutions Private Limited	-	-	(21.84)	(55.56)
4	Motherson Air Travel Agencies Ltd	-	-	0.17	1.41
5	Motherson Auto Limited	-	-	0.09	0.39
6	Motherson Auto Solution Ltd	-	-	(0.02)	(0.03)
7	Motherson Automotive Elastomers Technology	-	-	0.45	0.33
8	Motherson Consultancies Service Limited	-	-	0.13	0.01
9	Motherson Lease Solution Limited	-	-	(0.12)	2.48
10	Motherson Machinery and Automations Limited	-	-	0.07	0.03
11	Motherson Sumi Electric Wires	-	-	1.73	0.32
12	Motherson Sumi Systems Limited	-	-	-	-
13	Motherson Sumi Wiring India Limited	-	-	(0.00)	0.34
14	Motherson Techno Tools Limited	-	-	1.39	1.31
15	Motherson Technology Services Limited	-	-	0.23	0.64
16	MSSL Japan Limited	-	-	-	1.43
17	Samvardhana Motherson Auto Component Private Limited	-	-	-	-
18	Samvardhana Motherson Global Carriers Ltd	-	-	0.02	(0.02)
19	Samvardhana Motherson Global Management Services	-	-	0.82	0.02
20	Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Limited	-	-	0.00	0.24
21	Samvardhana Motherson International Limited	-	-	-	-
22	SYSTEMATIC CONSCOM LIMITED	-	-	0.54	1.53
23	SMR Automotive Systems India Ltd.	-	-	-	0.86
	Total	6.63	14.40	(16.36)	(44.09)

(d) Loans & deposits to / from related parties

S. No.	Particulars	Entities with control or joint control over the entity		Subsidiaries and joint ventures of entities with control or joint control over the entity	
		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
i.	Security deposits given:				
	Beginning of the year	-	-	2.48	1.08
	Add: Given	-	-	0.40	1.40
	Less: Received back	-	-	-	-
	End of the year	-	-	2.88	2.48
ii. (a)	Loans taken:				
	Beginning of the year	-	-	40.00	80.00
	Add: Loans taken	-	-	-	-
	Less: Loans repaid	-	-	(40.00)	(40.00)
	End of the year	-	-	-	40.00
ii. (b)	Interest on loan taken:				
	Interest charged	-	-	2.61	4.09
	Less: TDS @ 10% deducted	-	-	(0.26)	(0.41)
	Interest paid	-	-	2.35	3.68

Note: Loan of INR 40 Mn from SMR Automotive Systems India Limited, along with interest has been repaid on 26th December'2025.

33. Segment Information:**Description of segments and principal activities**

The company is in the business of manufacturing, selling, Importing and exporting clutches, including its parts, for automobiles or any other related application as required.

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

A. Information about geographical areas:

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

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
i) Revenue from external customers		
India	1,267.32	1,371.98
Outside India	-	-
	1,267.32	1,371.98

ii) Segment Assets

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

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
India	176.85	157.03
Outside India	-	-
	176.85	157.03

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

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Customer 1	677.78	644.25
Customer 2	139.66	177.99
Customer 3	322.71	369.86
Customer 4	99.03	157.34

34. Capital and other Commitments

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

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Property, plant and equipment		
Estimated value of contracts in capital account remaining to be executed* [Net of advances INR : Nil (March 31, 2025: INR Nil)]	22.80	-
Total	22.80	-

*Capital commitments includes eMPro One Reimagined, a software enhancement currently under development with Motherson Technology Services Limited (MTSL). The expected date of completion is 31 December 2028.

Youngshin Motherson Auto Tech Limited**CIN : U35999DL2017PLC321298****Notes to the financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2026**

(All amounts in INR Mn., unless otherwise stated)

35. Due to micro and small enterprises

The Company has written to its suppliers to intimate the status as micro or small enterprise in terms of "Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006" and to provide a copy of their registration certificate. The Company has shown below dues if any to suppliers registered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('MSMED Act') and a separate disclosure of the amount due to micro and small enterprises at the end of the year is given in Trade Payables. The disclosures pursuant to the said MSMED Act is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Principal amount due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	18.72	14.87
Interest due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	-	-
Principal amounts paid to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
Interest paid, other than under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
Interest paid, under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
Interest due and payable towards suppliers registered under MSMED Act, for payments already made	-	-
Further interest remaining due and payable for earlier years	-	-
Total	18.72	14.87

36. Contingent liabilities:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31,2026	For the year ended March 31,2025
Bank Guarantees	1.12	1.00
GST Matters: Refer note (A) below	32.07	32.07
GST Matters: Refer note (B) below	-	1.79
GST Matters: Refer note (C.1) below	-	1.01
GST Matters: Refer note (C.2) below	12.08	-
Notices received from GST Authorities		
Refer note (D) below	1.82	-
Refer note (E) below	2.34	-
Refer note (F) below	15.16	-
Refer note (G) below	6.01	-
Total	70.59	35.86

Note A: For FY 2019-20 for INR 32.1 Mn { comprising tax -INR 16.0 Mn, Interest - INR 13.1 Mn and penalty - INR 3.0 Mn } as per an ex-parte Order by GST Authorities, UP, primarily for excess input credit taken in the GST return filed by the Company as compared to the input credit reflected at the GST portal. The company has filed a writ petition before the Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad and an interim stay has been granted. The said demand of tax of INR 16.0 Mn is covered by input tax credits of INR 9.5 Mn available to the Company -Refer Note 11 'Other Current Assets'.

Note B: For FY 2020-21 for INR 1.8 Mn { comprising tax -INR 1.0 Mn, Interest - INR 0.7 Mn and penalty - INR 0.1 Mn } demand raised by order dated 12-02-2025 against which an appeal was filed on 10-05-2025 before GST Appellate Authority Chennai. The said Appellate Authority wide Order dated 17-04-2026 has set aside these demands.

Note C.1: For FY 2018-19 for INR 1.0 Mn {comprising tax -INR 0.5 Mn, Interest - INR 0.4 Mn and penalty - INR 0.1 Mn} demand raised by order dated 22-04-2024 against which an appeal was filed on 20-08-2024 before GST Appellate Authority Chennai. The said Appellate Authority wide Order dated 17-04-2026 has reduced the demand to: (i) Tax INR 0.4 Mn (ii) Interest INR 0.3 Mn (iii) Penalty INR 0.04 Mn. The Company has now recognised these as a liability in the financial statements.

Note C.2: For FY 2018-19 for INR 12.1 Mn, Appeal filed by GST Deptt on 14-10-2024 against which personal hearing attended on 12-03-2026 at Chennai and Orders awaited.

Note D: For March 2025: INR 1.8 Mn (comprising tax -INR 1.8 Mn) demand raised by intimation dated 08-05-2025 against which reply filed on 06-06-2025 at Noida.

Note E: For FY 2024-25 for INR 2.3 Mn {comprising tax -INR 2.3 Mn} demand raised by intimation dated 20-08-2025 against which reply filed on 18-09-2025 at Noida.

Note F: For FY 2022-23, ASMT-10 (Notice for Scrutiny of Returns) issued on 13-03-2026 for INR 15.2 Mn at Chennai. Reply filed on 12-04-2026.

Note G: For FY 2023-24, ASMT-10 (Notice for Scrutiny of Returns) issued on 16-03-2026 for INR 6.0 Mn at Chennai. Reply in the process of being filed.

37 Disclosure under Ind AS 115 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Impact of application of Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contract with Customer

a. The provision recognised on trade receivables arising from an entity's contracts with customers.

Movement of provision

Particulars	For the year ended March 31,2026	For the year ended March 31,2025
Opening balance	(1.71)	-
Add: Additions	(1.87)	(1.71)
Less: Written back	-	-
Less: Utilised during the year	-	-
Closing balance	(3.59)	(1.71)

b. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

Segments	For the year ended March 31,2026	For the year ended March 31,2025
Revenue by geography		
In India	1,267.32	1,371.98
Outside India	-	-
Total revenue from contract with customers	1,267.32	1,371.98
Revenue by major product lines		
Sale of product	1,267.32	1,371.98
Sale of services	-	-
Total revenue from contract with customers	1,267.32	1,371.98

c. Timing of revenue recognition

	For the year ended March 31,2026	For the year ended March 31,2025
At a point in time	1,267.32	1,371.98
Over time	-	-
Total revenue from contract with customers	1,267.32	1,371.98

d. Contract balances

The following table provides information about receivables and contract liabilities from contracts with customers.

	For the year ended March 31,2026	For the year ended March 31,2025
Receivables	116.20	186.77
Contract liabilities (advance from customer)	-	-

e. Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue recognised from

Amounts included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the year

-

38. Financial risk management

The Company is engaged in the business of manufacturing and selling of automobile parts and is exposed to market risks, credit risk and liquidity risk as with any other manufacturing process. This makes it necessary to have an organised risk management system. The adherence to regulations, instructions, implementational rules through planning, controlling and collectively monitoring along-with regular communication throughout the tightly woven management process form the base of the risk management system.

Market risk:

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

A Price Risk

Fluctuation in commodity price in global market affects directly and indirectly the price of raw material and components used by the Company in its various products segment. Substantial pricing pressure from major OEMs to give price cuts and inability to pass on the increased cost to customers may also affect the profitability of the Company.

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 the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency).

The company does not have any derivative instruments outstanding at the end of reporting periods and further unhedged foreign currency exposure is given as follows:

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

Currencies	As at March 31, 2026 Payable / (Receivable)		As at March 31, 2025 Payable / (Receivable)	
	Amount in Foreign currency (Mn)	Amount in INR (Mn)	Amount in Foreign currency (Mn)	Amount in INR (Mn)
United State Dollar (USD)	0.09	8.99	-	-
Korean Won (KRW)	(440.71)	(27.75)	248.35	14.40
Japanese Yen (JPY)	-	-	2.50	1.43

C Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of the financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Variable rate borrowings*	87.73	89.08
Fixed rate borrowings	-	40.00
Total borrowings	87.73	129.08

*Interest rate shall be floating for the entire loan tenure and is linked to RBI repo rate with quarterly reset

An analysis by maturities is provided in note (E (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 year.

	Impact on profit after tax	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Interest rates-increase by 50 basis points*	0.44	0.45
Interest rates-decrease by 50 basis points*	(0.44)	(0.45)

* Holding all other variables constant

D Credit risk:

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

The adherence of all clients to payment due dates is monitored on an on-going basis, thereby practically eliminating the risk of default. The Company has deposited liquid funds at banking institutions in India.

E 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 in the the Company and managed by Company finance. The Company's finance 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.

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	Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Non-derivatives				
Borrowings	73.22	14.51	-	87.73
Lease liabilities	15.73	25.88	-	41.61
Trade payables	210.55	-	-	210.55
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total non-derivative liabilities	299.50	40.40	-	339.90
Year ended March 31, 2025	Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Non-derivatives				
Borrowings	93.02	36.06	-	129.08
Lease liabilities	11.67	22.07	-	33.74
Trade payables	170.52	-	-	170.52
Other financial liabilities	0.86	-	-	0.86
Total non-derivative liabilities	276.07	58.13	-	334.20

39. 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 excluding lease liabilities net of cash and cash equivalents) divided by EBITDA (Profit before tax plus depreciation and amortization expense plus finance costs).

The Net Debt to EBITDA ratios were as follows:

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Net Debt	129.35	162.82
EBITDA	68.30	162.12
Net Debt to EBITDA	1.89	1.00

(b) Loan covenants

Under the terms of the major borrowing facilities, the Company is required to comply with certain financial covenants and the Company has complied with those covenants throughout the reporting period.

41. Assets hypothecated as security

Credit facilities obtained from **Kotak Mahindra Bank** are against first and exclusive hypothecation charge on all existing and future current assets and moveable fixed assets of the company.

	For the year ended March 31,2026	For the year ended March 31,2025
Current:		
First charge		
Inventory	198.16	138.18
Trade receivables	116.20	186.77
Other Bank balances	-	0.01
Other financial assets	1.92	1.24
Other current assets	41.64	19.55
Total current assets hypothecated as security	357.92	345.75
Non-current:		
First charge		
Property, plant and equipment	124.30	125.67
Capital Work in Progress	-	-
Other financial assets	4.69	4.16
Other non-current assets	0.48	0.55
Total non-current assets hypothecated as security	129.47	130.37
Total assets hypothecated as security	487.40	476.13

42. Ratio analysis and its elements

S.No.	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	For the year ended		% change	Reason in case variance is more than 25%
				March 31,2026	March 31,2025		
1	Current ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.1	1.2	(9.7%)	-
2	Debt-Equity Ratio	Debt = Current Liabilities + Non-Current Liabilities	Equity	0.2	0.6	(66.9%)	Variance due to: 1. ICD from SMR INR 40.0 Mn & Kotak Mahindra loan paid INR 19.4 Mn 2. Increase in equity balance due to profits generated during the year accumulated with Equity.
3	Debt Service coverage ratio	[Net Profit after taxes + Non-Cash operating expenses (including depreciation and amortization)+interest expenses +other adjustments like loss on sale of fixed assets]	Current maturities of long term borrowing, interest expense (except Ind AS 116 finance cost) and lease payment	1.9	3.7	(49.8%)	Variance due to: Lower profits during the year due to lower sales volumes to existing customers leading to low interest coverage.
4	Return on Equity ratio	Profit after Tax	Average share holders equity fund	7%	94%	(92.8%)	Variance due to: 1. Lower profits during the year due to lower sales volumes to existing customers. 2. Increase in equity balance due to profits generated during the year accumulated with Equity.
5	Inventory Turnover	Cost of Goods Sold	Average Inventory	5.9	7.6	(21.8%)	Variance due to: 1. Import inventory pile up due to localization of parts in India. 2. Customer schedule dropped.
6	Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Revenue from contract with customers	Average trade receivables	8.4	7.6	10.4%	-
7	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Purchase of Raw material & Stock-in- Trade	Average trade payables	5.5	4.8	14.6%	Variance due to: Streamlined Supplier payment due to Cash profit generated during the year.
8	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Net Sales	Average Working Capital	26.1	34.3	(24.0%)	Variance due to: Lower sales volume to existing customers during the year.
9	Net Profit Ratio	Net Profit	Net Sales	0.9%	7.4%	(88.1%)	Variance due to: Lower profits during the year due to lower sales volumes to existing customers.
10	Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Average Capital Employed	12.9%	51.7%	(75.0%)	Variance due to: 1. Lower sales volumes to existing customers during the year. 2. Higher average capital employed.
11	Return on Investment	Interest Income	Investment	NA	NA	NA	-

43. Other Statutory Information

- i There are no proceedings that have been initiated or pending against the company for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules thereunder.
- ii There are no transactions with companies that are struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956.
- iii The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- iv The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during year.
- v The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- vi The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,
- vii The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).
- viii The Company has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institutions or any other lender.
- ix The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and equipment (including Right-of-Use Assets) and intangible assets during the year.
- x The Company does not own any immovable properties.
- xi The Company does not have any holding in downstream companies, hence compliance with number of layers is not applicable.

44. Corporate Social Responsibility:

The Company does not have profits calculated in accordance with section 198 of The Companies Act, 2013; hence, no obligation to incur Corporate Social Responsibility expenditure.

45. Amount appearing as zero "0" in the financial statements are below the rounding off norm adopted by the Company.

46. Audit Trail

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. Further, there are no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, the audit trail of relevant prior years has been preserved by the Company as per statutory requirements for record retention.

47. Corresponding figures of previous year are regrouped/rearranged wherever necessary to confirm to the current year classification.

For and on behalf of Board

As per our report of even date
For R K Khanna & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN 000033N

Vishal Swarupshyam Kabadi
Director
DIN: 07562946

Navarathna Ranganath Rao Sumanth
Director
DIN: 10258250

Vipin Bali
Partner
M.No. 083436
Place : New Delhi
Date :

Chatan Kumar Goyal
Chief Financial Officer
PAN : BGCPCG7278R
Place : Noida
Date : 20.04.2026