

# **Samvardhana Motherson Finance Services Cyprus Limited**

## **Report and financial statements 31 March 2022**

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# **Samvardhana Motherson Finance Services Cyprus Limited**

## **Board of Directors and other officers**

### **Board of Directors**

Stelios Panayides  
Xenia Koustai  
Vivek Chaand Sehgal  
Barbara Panayides (appointed 9 May 2022)  
Dhruv Mehra (appointed 9 May 2022)

### **Company Secretary**

**Calmco Secretarial Limited**  
21 Dimostheni Severi Street  
Anna Court, 5th floor  
CY-1080, Nicosia  
Cyprus

### **Registered office**

Julia House  
3 Themistocles Dervis Street  
CY-1066 Nicosia  
Cyprus

Registration number: C195660

## **Independent Auditor's Report**

### **To the Members of Samvardhana Motherson Finance Services Cyprus Limited**

#### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

##### **Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Samvardhana Motherson Finance Services Cyprus Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2022, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113.

##### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Cyprus, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

##### **Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the financial statements**

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

## **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

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

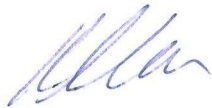
As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

### **Other Matter**

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the Company's members as a body in accordance with Section 69 of the Auditors Law of 2017 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whose knowledge this report may come to.



Katerina Mina  
Certified Public Accountant and Registered Auditor  
for and on behalf of  
**Ernst & Young Cyprus Limited**  
**Certified Public Accountants and Registered**  
**Auditors**

Nicosia, 7 July 2022

# Samvardhana Motherson Finance Services Cyprus Limited

## Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Administrative expenses	10	(99.375)	(105.110)
Interest income	8	102.335	20.473
Other gains/(losses)	9	<u>(698.304)</u>	<u>(402.464)</u>
<b>Operating loss</b>		<b>(695.344)</b>	<b>(487.101)</b>
Finance costs	20(ii)	<u>(5.198)</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Loss before income tax</b>		<b>(700.542)</b>	<b>(487.101)</b>
Income tax expense	11	<u>(1.451)</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Loss for the year</b>		<b><u>(701.993)</u></b>	<b><u>(487.101)</u></b>
<b>Other comprehensive income:</b>			
Changes in the fair value of equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	15	<u>(460.927)</u>	<u>(607.564)</u>
<b>Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year</b>		<b><u>(1.162.920)</u></b>	<b><u>(1.094.665)</u></b>

The notes on pages 9 to 35 are an integral part of these financial statements.



# Samvardhana Motherson Finance Services Cyprus Limited

## Balance sheet at 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	12	5,549,611	6,010,538
Financial assets at amortised cost	12	-	794,435
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	12	4,125,199	3,721,872
		<u>9,674,810</u>	<u>10,526,845</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Prepayments		1,972	1,655
Tax refundable		4,864	-
Financial assets at amortised cost	12	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	13	28,235	80,730
		<u>35,071</u>	<u>82,385</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u>9,709,881</u>	<u>10,609,230</u>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Share capital	14	46,168	46,168
Share premium	14	18,497,660	18,497,660
Other reserves	15	2,549,613	3,010,540
Accumulated losses		(11,669,093)	(10,967,100)
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>9,424,348</u>	<u>10,587,268</u>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Borrowings	16	215,012	-
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Payables	17	19,892	21,440
Current income tax liabilities		442	522
Borrowings	16	50,187	-
		<u>70,521</u>	<u>21,962</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>285,533</u>	<u>21,962</u>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<u>9,709,881</u>	<u>10,609,230</u>

On 7 July 2022 the Board of Directors of Samvardhana Motherson Finance Services Cyprus Limited authorised these financial statements for issue.

Stelios Panayides, Director

Xenia Koustai, Director

The notes on pages 9 to 35 are an integral part of these financial statements.

# Samvardhana Motherson Finance Services Cyprus Limited

## Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	Share capital US\$	Share premium (1) US\$	Other reserves US\$	Accumulated losses US\$	Total US\$
<b>Balance at 1 April 2020</b>		<u>46.168</u>	<u>18.497.660</u>	<u>3.618.104</u>	<u>(10.479.999)</u>	<u>11.681.933</u>
<b>Comprehensive loss</b>						
Loss for the year		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(487.101)</u>	<u>(487.101)</u>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>						
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:						
Fair value losses	15	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(607.564)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(607.564)</u>
Total other comprehensive income		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(607.564)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(607.564)</u>
<b>Balance at 31 March 2021/1 April 2021</b>		<u>46.168</u>	<u>18.497.660</u>	<u>3.010.540</u>	<u>(10.967.100)</u>	<u>10.587.268</u>
<b>Comprehensive income</b>						
Loss for the year		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(701.993)</u>	<u>(701.993)</u>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>						
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:						
Fair value losses	15	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(460.927)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(460.927)</u>
Total other comprehensive income		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(460.927)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(460.927)</u>
<b>Balance at 31 March 2022</b>		<u>46.168</u>	<u>18.497.660</u>	<u>2.549.613</u>	<u>(11.669.093)</u>	<u>9.424.348</u>

(1) Share premium is not distributable.

The notes on pages 9 to 35 are an integral part of these financial statements.



# Samvardhana Motherson Finance Services Cyprus Limited

## Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Loss before income tax		(700.542)	(487.101)
Adjustments for:			
Fair value (losses)/gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	9	698.042	398.137
Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method	8	(102.335)	(20.473)
Interest expense		5.198	-
		(99.637)	(109.437)
Changes in working capital:			
Payables		(1.546)	(15.945)
Prepayments		(317)	(254)
Financial assets at amortised cost		(6.395)	-
<b>Net cash used in operating activities</b>		<b>(107.895)</b>	<b>(125.636)</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Interest received		5.400	113.544
<b>Net cash from investing activities</b>		<b>5.400</b>	<b>113.544</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Proceeds of borrowings from related parties	20(ii)	50.000	-
<b>Net cash from financing activities</b>		<b>50.000</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>(52.495)</b>	<b>(12.092)</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year</b>		<b>80.730</b>	<b>92.822</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>	13	<b>28.235</b>	<b>80.730</b>

### Non cash transactions during the year

On 20 April 2021, the Company subscribed the amount of US\$1.000.000 to iTutor.com Inc. in the form of convertible promissory notes carrying an interest of 20% per annum which were funded directly from Samvardhana Motherson Holding (M) Private Limited to iTutor.com Inc on behalf of the Company. Following this transaction, the amount of US\$790.000 repaid in full the loan receivable by the Company from Samvardhana Motherson Holding (M) Private Ltd dated 1 March 2016 and as amended on 31 December 2019 and on 22 January 2021. The excess amount of US\$210.000 will be payable to Samvardhana Motherson Holding (M) Private Limited under a new loan agreement.

The notes on pages 9 to 35 are an integral part of these financial statements.

# Samvardhana Motherson Finance Services Cyprus Limited

## Notes to the financial statements

### 1 General information

#### Country of incorporation

The Company is incorporated and domiciled in Cyprus as a private limited liability company in accordance with the provisions of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113. Its registered office is at Julia House, 3 Themistocles Dervis Street, CY-1066 Nicosia, Cyprus.

#### Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company, which is unchanged from the last year, is the holding of investments.

#### Operating environment of the Company

The year 2021 was marked by the continuous effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, the emergence of new variants and the associated measures implemented by various governments globally with a view to delay the spread of the disease, safeguard public health and ensure the economic survival of working people, businesses, vulnerable groups and the economy at large.

To this end, the government of the Republic of Cyprus extended certain of the measures in place since 2020 and, in some cases, introduced new, economically costly, measures with the aim of protecting the population from further spread of the disease.

Entry regulations continued to apply within 2021, which imposed limitations in the entry of individuals to the Republic of Cyprus. A considerable number of private businesses operating in various sectors of the economy closed for a period of time while a number of lockdown measures, such as prohibition of unnecessary movements and suspension of operations of non-essential businesses, were applied throughout the year. The measures were continuously revised (lifted or tightened) by the Republic of Cyprus during the year taking into consideration the epidemic status in the country.

These measures have, among other things, severely restricted economic activity both in Cyprus and globally and they have negatively impacted, and could continue to negatively impact, businesses, market participants as well as the Cyprus and global economies as they persist for an unknown period of time.

The Company's management has assessed:

1) The impact on the expected credit losses of the Company's financial instruments that are subject to impairment under IFRS 9. IFRS 9 requires forward-looking information (including macro-economic information) to be considered both when assessing whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and when measuring expected credit losses. As with any economic forecast, however, the projections and likelihoods of their occurrence are subject to a high degree of inherent uncertainty and therefore the actual outcomes may be significantly different from those projected. Refer to Note 6 for more information on impairment of financial assets.

# Samvardhana Motherson Finance Services Cyprus Limited

## 1 General information (continued)

### Operating environment of the Company (continued)

2) The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. Please refer to Note 2 for further information.

The future effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and of the above measures on the Cyprus economy, and consequently on the future financial performance, cash flows and financial position of the Company, are difficult to predict and management's current expectations and estimates could differ from actual results. The Company's management believes that it is taking all the necessary measures to maintain the viability of the Company and the development of its business in the current economic environment.

On 24 February 2022, Russia launched a military operation in Ukraine. Many governments are taking increasingly stringent measures against Russia and Belarus.

These measures have already slowed down the economies both in Cyprus but globally as well with the potential of having wider impacts on the respective economies as the measures persist for a greater period of time. The conflict may have serious consequences on the Cyprus economy and also worldwide, which are difficult to precisely estimate. The main concern at the moment is the rise of inflation, the uncertainty mainly about tourism and financial services and the increase in the price of fuel, which will affect household incomes and business operating costs.

## 2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as adopted by the European Union (EU), and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113.

As of the date of the authorization of the financial statements, all International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that are effective as of 1 April 2021 and are relevant to the Company's operations have been adopted by the EU through the endorsement procedure established by the European Commission.

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below in Note 4.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 7.

# Samvardhana Motherson Finance Services Cyprus Limited

## 2 Basis of preparation (continued)

### Going concern

In assessing the Company's status as a going concern the Directors considered the current intentions and financial position of the Company as well as the events disclosed in notes 1 and 21. Although the Company had net current liabilities amounting to US\$35.450 at 31 March 2022, the Company is in net asset position of \$9.424.348. It is noted an amount of USD50.187 out of the current liabilities of US\$70.521 is due to related party under common control. The Directors therefore consider that the Company will continue as a going concern and that the financial statements are appropriately prepared on a going concern basis.

## 3 Adoption of new or revised standards and interpretations

During the current year the Company adopted all the new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) that are relevant to its operations and are effective for accounting periods beginning 1 April 2021. This adoption did not have a material effect on the accounting policies of the Company.

## 4 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

### Foreign currency translation

#### (i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Company's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in US dollars (US\$), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

#### (ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within "other (losses)/gains - net".

# Samvardhana Motherson Finance Services Cyprus Limited

## 4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### Current and deferred income tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. 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.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the country in which the Company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. If applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation, it establishes provision where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is recognised using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, 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 transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the Company where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

The Company's uncertain tax positions are reassessed by management at the end of each reporting period. Liabilities are recorded for income tax positions that are determined by management as more likely than not to result in additional taxes being levied if the positions were to be challenged by the tax authorities. The assessment is based on the interpretation of tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period, and any known court or other rulings on such issues. Liabilities for penalties, interest and taxes other than on income are recognised based on management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligations at the end of the reporting period. Adjustments for uncertain income tax positions, other than interest and fines, are recorded within the income tax charge. Adjustments for uncertain income tax positions in respect of interest and fines are recorded within finance costs and other gains/(losses), net, respectively.

# **Samvardhana Motherson Finance Services Cyprus Limited**

## **4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

### **Financial assets**

#### **Financial assets - Classification**

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through OCI), and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification and subsequent measurement of debt financial assets depends on: (i) the Company's business model for managing the related assets portfolio and (ii) the cash flow characteristics of the asset. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a debt financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

#### **Financial assets - Recognition and derecognition**

Financial assets are recognized when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

#### **Financial assets - Measurement**

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVTPL are expensed in profit or loss. Fair value at initial recognition is best evidenced by the transaction price. A gain or loss on initial recognition is only recorded if there is a difference between fair value and transaction price which can be evidenced by other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or by a valuation technique whose inputs include only data from observable markets.

#### **Debt instruments**

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. The Company classifies its debt instruments into the below measurement category:

# Samvardhana Motherson Finance Services Cyprus Limited

## 4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### Financial assets (continued)

- Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in "other income". Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in "other gains/(losses)" together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the income statement. Financial assets measured at amortised cost (AC) comprise: cash and cash equivalents and loan receivables.

### Equity instruments

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in OCI, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment, any related balance within the FVOCI reserve is reclassified to retained earnings. The Company's policy is to designate equity investments as FVOCI when those investments are held for strategic purposes other than solely to generate investment returns. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVTPL are recognised in other gains/(losses) in the income statement as applicable. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

### Financial assets – impairment – credit loss allowance for expected credit losses

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses for debt instruments (including loans) measured at amortised cost. The Company measures ECL and recognises credit loss allowance at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects: (i) an unbiased and probability weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, (ii) time value of money and (iii) all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost and effort at the end of each reporting period about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future conditions.

The carrying amount of the financial assets is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the income statement within 'net impairment losses on financial assets'. Subsequent recoveries of amounts for which loss allowance was previously recognised are credited against the same line item.

Debt instruments measured at amortised cost are presented in the balance sheet net of the allowance for ECL.

For debt instruments at FVOCI, an allowance for ECL is recognised in profit or loss and it affects fair value gains or losses recognised in OCI rather than the carrying amount of those instruments.



# Samvardhana Motherson Finance Services Cyprus Limited

## 4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### Financial assets (continued)

#### Financial assets – impairment – credit loss allowance for ECL (continued)

The impairment methodology applied by the Company for calculating expected credit losses depends on the type of financial instrument assessed for impairment. Refer to Note 6, Credit risk section for a description of impairment methodology applied by the Company for calculating expected credit losses for financial assets that are subject to impairment under IFRS 9.

#### Financial assets - Reclassification

Financial instruments are reclassified only when the business model for managing those assets changes. The reclassification has a prospective effect and takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change.

#### Financial assets – write-off

Financial assets are written-off, in whole or in part, when the Company exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. The write-off represents a derecognition event. The Company may write-off financial assets that are still subject to enforcement activity when the Company seeks to recover amounts that are contractually due, however, there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

#### Financial assets – modification

The Company sometimes renegotiates or otherwise modifies the contractual terms of the financial assets. The Company assesses whether the modification of contractual cash flows is substantial considering, among other, the following factors: any new contractual terms that substantially affect the risk profile of the asset (eg profit share or equity-based return), significant change in interest rate, change in the currency denomination, new collateral or credit enhancement that significantly affects the credit risk associated with the asset or a significant extension of a loan when the borrower is not in financial difficulties.

If the modified terms are substantially different, the rights to cash flows from the original asset expire and the Company derecognises the original financial asset and recognises a new asset at its fair value. The date of renegotiation is considered to be the date of initial recognition for subsequent impairment calculation purposes, including determining whether a SICR has occurred. The Company also assesses whether the new loan or debt instrument meets the SPPI criterion. Any difference between the carrying amount of the original asset derecognised and fair value of the new substantially modified asset is recognised in profit or loss, unless the substance of the difference is attributed to a capital transaction with owners.

In a situation where the renegotiation was driven by financial difficulties of the counterparty and inability to make the originally agreed payments, the Company compares the original and revised expected cash flows to assets whether the risks and rewards of the asset are substantially different as a result of the contractual modification. If the risks and rewards do not change, the modified asset is not substantially different from the original asset and the modification does not result in derecognition. The Company recalculates the gross carrying amount by discounting the modified contractual cash flows by the original effective interest rate, and recognises a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

# **Samvardhana Motherson Finance Services Cyprus Limited**

## **4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

### **Financial assets (continued)**

#### **Classification as cash and cash equivalents**

In the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes deposits held at call with banks with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at AC because: (i) they are held for collection of contractual cash flows and those cash flows represent SPPI, and (ii) they are not designated at FVTPL.

#### **Interest income**

Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost is calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in the income statement as "Interest income". Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for financial assets that subsequently become credit impaired. For credit - impaired financial assets – Stage 3 the effective interest rate is applied to the net carrying amount of the financial asset (after deduction of the loss allowance), for Stage 1 and Stage 2 – gross amount of financial assets.

#### **Financial liabilities – measurement categories**

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value and classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost.

#### **Payables**

Payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### **Transactions with equity owners**

The Company enters into transactions with shareholders. When consistent with the nature of the transaction, the Company's accounting policy is to recognise any gains or losses with equity holders and other entities which are under the control of the ultimate shareholder, directly through equity and consider these transactions as the receipt of additional capital contributions or the payment of dividends.

#### **Share capital and share premium**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Share premium is the difference between the fair value of the consideration receivable for the issue of shares and the nominal value of the shares. Share premium account can only be resorted to for limited purposes, which do not include the distribution of dividends, and is otherwise subject to the provisions of the Cyprus Companies Law on reduction of share capital.

# Samvardhana Motherson Finance Services Cyprus Limited

## 4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### Provisions

Provisions 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 has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

## 5 New accounting pronouncements

At the date of approval of these financial statements a number of new standards interpretations and amendments to existing standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 April 2021, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. None of these is expected to have a significant effect on the financial statements of the Company.

## 6 Financial risk management

### (i) Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including price risk, foreign exchange risk, fair value interest rate risk and cash flow interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The risk management policies employed by the Company to manage these risks are discussed below:

- **Market risk**

#### Foreign exchange risk

##### *Exposure*

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions or recognised assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency. At the end of the year the Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk in relation to its Euro-denominated loans receivables (which full loss allowance was provided).

##### *Sensitivity*

At 31 March 2022, if the Euro had weakened / strengthened by 10% (2021: 10%) against the US dollars with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the year would have been US\$8.724 (2021: US\$3.522) higher/lower, mainly as a result of foreign exchange gains/losses on translation of Euro-denominated loans receivables (which full loss allowance was provided).

# Samvardhana Motherson Finance Services Cyprus Limited

## 6 Financial risk management (continued)

### (i) Financial risk factors (continued)

- **Market risk (continued)**

Management monitors the exchange rate fluctuations on a continuous basis and acts accordingly.

#### **Price risk**

The Company is exposed to equity securities price risk because of investments held by the Company and classified on the balance sheet as fair value through other comprehensive income or as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. The Company has a relatively high concentration of price risk as it has invested in securities in a small number of unlisted entities. For additional information regarding the sensitivity analysis and fair value of the investments please refer to Note 7.

#### **Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk**

##### *Exposure*

The Company's loans to related parties carry fixed interest rates and are consequently not subject to cash flow interest rate risk. In addition, as these are measured at amortised cost they are not susceptible to fair value interest rate risk either. The Company also has loan receivable which carry variable interest rate and expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk. Management assessed that the impact of changes in interest rates on the Company's results would be insignificant.

The Company is exposed to cash flow interest rate risk in relation to its cash and cash equivalents which carry floating interest rates. Due to the nominal rates earned on the Company's bank balances the management assessed that any sensitivity analysis to demonstrate the impact of changes in interest rates on the Company's results would be insignificant.

The Company's management monitors the interest rate fluctuations on a continuous basis and acts accordingly.

- **Credit risk**

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents as well as outstanding loans receivable from related parties and promissory notes.

# Samvardhana Motherson Finance Services Cyprus Limited

## 6 Financial risk management (continued)

### (i) Financial risk factors (continued)

#### • Credit risk (continued)

##### *(i) Risk management*

Credit risk is managed on a group basis

For banks and financial institutions, only independently rated parties with a minimum rating of 'C' are accepted. If counterparties are independently rated, these ratings are used. Otherwise, if there is no independent rating, management assesses the credit quality of the counterparty, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual credit limits and credit terms are set based on the credit quality of the counterparty in accordance with limits set by the Board. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored.

##### *(ii) Impairment of financial assets*

The Company has two types of financial assets that are subject to the expected credit loss model:

- financial assets at amortised cost (loans to related party and promissory notes)
- cash and cash equivalents

The impairment methodology applied by the Company for calculating expected credit losses depends on the type of financial asset assessed for impairment. Specifically:

- For all financial assets that are subject to impairment under IFRS 9, the Company applies general approach – three stage model for impairment. The Company applies a three-stage model for impairment, based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition. A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified in Stage 1. Financial assets in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime ECL that results from default events possible within the next 12 months or until contractual maturity, if shorter ("12 Months ECL"). If the Company identifies a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") since initial recognition, the asset is transferred to Stage 2 and its ECL is measured based on ECL on a lifetime basis, that is, up until contractual maturity but considering expected prepayments, if any ("Lifetime ECL"). If the Company determines that a financial asset is credit-impaired, the asset is transferred to Stage 3 and its ECL is measured as a Lifetime ECL.

**Significant increase in credit risk.** The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers available reasonable and supportive forwarding-looking information. Especially the following indicators are incorporated:

- internal credit rating

# Samvardhana Motherson Finance Services Cyprus Limited

## 6 Financial risk management (continued)

### (i) Financial risk factors (continued)

#### • Credit risk (continued)

- external credit rating (as far as available)
- actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the borrower's/counterparty's ability to meet its obligations
- actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the borrower/counterparty
- significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same borrower/counterparty
- significant changes in the value of the collateral supporting the obligation or in the quality of third-party guarantees or credit enhancements
- significant changes in the expected performance and behaviour of the borrower/counterparty, including changes in the payment status of counterparty in the group and changes in the operating results of the borrower/counterparty.

**Low credit risk.** The Company has decided to use the low credit risk assessment exemption for investment grade financial assets.

**Default.** A default on a financial asset is when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments within 90 days of when they fall due.

**Write-off.** Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor failing to engage in a repayment plan with the company. also the Company categorises a debt financial asset for write off when a debtor fails to make contractual payments greater than 180 days past due. Where debt financial assets have been written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in profit or loss.

The Company does not have any material debt financial assets that are subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9 and their contractual cash flows have been modified.

The Company's exposure to credit risk for each class of asset subject to the expected credit loss model is set out below:

# Samvardhana Motherson Finance Services Cyprus Limited

## 6 Financial risk management (continued)

### (i) Financial risk factors (continued)

#### • Credit risk (continued)

A summary of the assumptions underpinning the Company's expected credit loss model is as follows:

Category	Company definition of category	Basis for recognition of expected credit loss provision	Basis for calculation of interest revenue
Performing	Counterparties where credit risk is in line with original expectations	Stage 1: 12 month expected losses. Where the expected lifetime of an asset is less than 12 months, expected losses are measured at its expected lifetime.	Gross carrying amount
Underperforming	Counterparties for which a significant increase in credit risk has occurred compared to original expectations; a significant increase in credit risk is presumed if interest and/or principal repayments are 30 days past due (see above in more detail)	Stage 2: Lifetime expected losses	Gross carrying amount
Non-performing	Interest and/or principal repayments are 90 days past due or it becomes probable a customer will enter bankruptcy	Stage 3: Lifetime expected losses	Amortised cost carrying amount (net of credit allowance)

The following tables contain an analysis of the credit risk exposure of each class of financial instruments.

#### Loans to related parties

The gross carrying amounts below represent the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets as at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021:

Company internal credit rating	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Performing	-	794.435
<b>Total loans to related parties</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>794.435</b>



# Samvardhana Motherson Finance Services Cyprus Limited

## 6 Financial risk management (continued)

### (i) Financial risk factors (continued)

#### • Credit risk (continued)

##### Cash and cash equivalents

The Company assesses, on an individual basis, its exposure to credit risk arising from cash at bank. This assessment takes into account, ratings from external credit rating institutions and internal ratings, if external are not available.

The gross carrying amounts below represent the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets as at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021:

	External credit rating	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Moody's	Ba3	28.235	80.730
<b>Total cash and cash equivalent</b>		<u>28.235</u>	<u>80.730</u>

#### • Liquidity risk

The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

	Less than 1 year US\$	2 to 5 years US\$
<b>At 31 March 2021</b>		
Payables	<u>21.440</u>	
<b>At 31 March 2022</b>		
Borrowings	50.187	214.518
Payables	<u>19.893</u>	-
	<u>70.080</u>	<u>214.518</u>

### (ii) Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The Company considers equity as shown on the face of the balance sheet as capital.

# Samvardhana Motherson Finance Services Cyprus Limited

## 6 Financial risk management (continued)

### (iii) Fair value estimation

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1).
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (Level 2).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

The following table presents the Company's assets that are measured at fair value.

	Level 3 US\$	Total US\$
<b>31 March 2022</b>		
<b>Assets</b>		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4.123.986	4.123.986
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:		
- Equity securities	<u>5.549.611</u>	<u>5.549.611</u>
<b>Total financial assets measured at fair value</b>	<u><b>9.673.597</b></u>	<u><b>9.673.597</b></u>
	Level 3 US\$	Total US\$
<b>31 March 2021</b>		
<b>Assets</b>		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3.721.872	3.721.872
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:		
- Equity securities	<u>6.010.539</u>	<u>6.010.539</u>
<b>Total financial assets measured at fair value</b>	<u><b>9.732.411</b></u>	<u><b>9.732.411</b></u>

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date and is included as Level 1. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, unlisted equity securities) is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2.

There were no transfers between Levels 1 and 2 during the year.

If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in Level 3.

# Samvardhana Motherson Finance Services Cyprus Limited

## 6 Financial risk management (continued)

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments.
- The valuation technique adopted is a market based valuation based on revenue multiples, not a discounted cash flow, possibly best to include in the other techniques rather than DCF.

The following table presents the changes in Level 3 investments for the year ended 31 March 2022:

	Equity securities US\$	Total Level 3 US\$
At 1 April 2021	9.732.412	9.732.412
Additions	1.101.369	1.101.369
Fair value gain recognised in other comprehensive income (Note 15)	(460.927)	(460.927)
Gains and losses recognised in profit or loss	(698.043)	(698.043)
<b>At 31 March 2022</b>	<b>9.674.811</b>	<b>9.674.811</b>

The following table presents the changes in Level 3 investments for the year ended 31 March 2021:

	Equity securities US\$	Total Level 3 US\$
At 1 April 2020	10.738.113	10.738.113
Fair value loss recognised in other comprehensive income (Note 15)	(607.564)	(607.564)
Gains and losses recognised in profit or loss	(398.137)	(398.137)
<b>At 31 March 2021</b>	<b>9.732.412</b>	<b>9.732.412</b>

## 7 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

### (i) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

# Samvardhana Motherson Finance Services Cyprus Limited

## 7 Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

### (i) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions (continued)

- **Initial recognition of related party transactions**

In the normal course of business the Company enters into transactions with its related parties. IFRS 9 requires initial recognition of financial instruments based on their fair values. Judgement is applied in determining if transactions are priced at market or non-market interest rates, where there is no active market for such transactions. The basis for judgement is pricing for similar types of transactions with unrelated parties and effective interest rate analyses.

Terms and conditions of related party balances and transactions are disclosed in Note 20.

- **Impairment of financial assets**

The loss allowances for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. Details of the key assumptions and inputs used are disclosed in the Note 6 Credit risk section.

- **Income taxes**

Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the period in which such determination is made.

- **Impairment of loans receivables**

The Company follows the guidance of IFRS 9 to determine whether there is any indication that its loans receivables are impaired. This determination requires significant judgment. In making this judgement, the management evaluates, among other factors, whether there is significant financial difficulty of the obligor, a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, whether it becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation and/or adverse changes in the payment status of the borrower.

The management assesses that no impairment risk exists in respect of its loans receivable as the counterparties are related parties that enjoy the financial support of the broader group which is in sound financial position. In addition the management assessed that no impairment risk exists in respect of the promissory notes from third parties based on the financial information of the issuers that appeared to be in sound position, the fact that the loans are of short term nature and that no delinquency in payments or any non-adherence to the contractual terms was triggered by the reporting date.

# Samvardhana Motherson Finance Services Cyprus Limited

## 7 Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

### (i) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions (continued)

- Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. The Company uses its judgement to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at each reporting date.

The Company's financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income represent equity shares in an unlisted entity, a streaming music service provider. The management has fair valued the relevant financial instruments using the recent transactions method, utilising information provided directly by the issuer on recent financing rounds. Based on information provided by the issuer to the management there was an downward variation in the attributable value per share compared to prior year. In particular the price ascribed to the three different classes of shares held by the Company was equal to US\$1.49 for Class A, Class B-3 and Class C shares respectively, at the end of the year (2021: US\$1.6512). Had the price per each class of shares differed by 10% there would be additional fair value gains/losses of US\$460.927 (2021: US\$601.054) recognised in other comprehensive income in the fair value reserves.

The Company's financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss represent equity shares in three unlisted entities, a clothing rental services provider, an online sports management application and online education tutoring. The management has fair valued the relevant financial instruments using the market based valuation approach, utilising information provided directly by the issuer on recent financing rounds. The value per share used for the fair value estimation of the equity interest held in the clothing rental services provider and in the online sports management application entities was US\$4,09 and US\$0,92 (2021: US\$4,05 and US\$0,6702) respectively, which was largely in line with the respective subscription prices during the year. For the online education tutoring company, management considered a value per share of US\$0,48 (2021: US\$3,27) as fair value estimation. Had the aforesaid prices differed by 10% there would be additional fair value gains/losses of US\$698.043 (2021: US\$127.385) recognised directly in the profit or loss for the year.

# Samvardhana Motherson Finance Services Cyprus Limited

## 7 Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

### (ii) Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

- **Hybrid instruments and embedded derivatives – recognition and measurement**

In relation to the financial assets at fair value through profit and loss the management assessed that it should not recognise a separate embedded derivative on the basis of the inherent inability to measure reliably the embedded derivatives (as the embedded derivatives are based on unquoted equity instruments). It has also considered the guidance of IFRS 9, which states that if the entity cannot determine an embedded derivative's fair value either at initial recognition or at a subsequent financial reporting date, the entity should fair value the hybrid (combined) instrument and designate it as at fair value through profit or loss. The management further assessed that the embedded derivatives modify the cash flows of the contract based on its evaluation of the terms and conditions of the underlying contracts, and that accordingly, designation in the "fair value through profit or loss" category was appropriate.

In relation to the convertible promissory notes with carrying value US\$131.905 (2021: US\$126.904) the management has assessed that the value of any embedded derivative (conversion feature) on initial recognition and at the reporting date would be trivial based on the following considerations: the promissory notes were acquired directly from the issuer that is an external third party and as such the consideration paid represents the 'fair value'. In turn the management assessed that the consideration paid reflects the fair value of the entire instrument (i.e. encapsulates both the host debt instrument and any potential convertibility features therein), thus at the date of initial recognition any embedded derivative is deemed to be trivial especially in view of the fact that the contractual interest rate earned on the instrument represents a market rate considering the issuers' jurisdiction, the profile of the entities and the short term to maturity of the underlying instruments.

## 8 Interest income

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Interest income:		
Financial assets at amortised costs:		
Loan to related party (Note 20(iii))	965	20.473
Promissory notes (Note 12(a))	<u>101.370</u>	<u>-</u>
Total interest income calculated using effective interest rate method	<u>102.335</u>	<u>20.473</u>

## 9 Other gains/(losses)

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:		
Fair value gain/(loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 12(c))	<u>(698.042)</u>	<u>(398.137)</u>
Net foreign exchange transaction losses	<u>(262)</u>	<u>(4.327)</u>
Total other gains/(losses) - net	<u>(698.304)</u>	<u>(402.464)</u>
		(27)

# Samvardhana Motherson Finance Services Cyprus Limited

## 10 Expenses by nature

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Auditors' remuneration- current year	13.794	14.576
Auditors' remuneration - previous year over provision	1.430	868
Other expenses	888	535
Directors' fees (Note 20(i))	898	814
Secretarial fees	374	342
Bank signatories fees	315	228
Registered office fees	575	569
Accounting and administration	61.826	65.220
Bank charges	2.745	2.601
Printing and stationery fees	941	1.045
Legalisation of documents	167	74
Unrecoverable VAT	15.422	18.238
<b>Total administrative expenses</b>	<b>99.375</b>	<b>105.110</b>

## 11 Income tax expense

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
<b>Current tax:</b>		
Corporation tax	1.451	-
<b>Income tax expense</b>	<b>1.451</b>	<b>-</b>

The tax on the Company's loss before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the applicable tax rate as follows:

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Loss before tax	(700.542)	(487.101)
Tax calculated at the applicable corporation tax rate of 12,5%	(87.568)	(60.888)
Tax effect of expenses and losses not deductible for tax purposes	96.119	58.753
Tax effect of tax losses carried forward	(7.100)	2.135
<b>Income tax charge</b>	<b>1.451</b>	<b>-</b>

The Company is subject to income tax on taxable profits, at the rate of 12,5%.

Tax losses incurred during a tax year can be carried forward and set off against the profits of the next five years.

As at 31 March 2022 the carry forward losses for income tax purposes amounted to €NIL (2021: €48.031).

In certain cases dividends received from abroad may be subject to special contribution for defence at the rate of 17%. In certain cases dividends received from other Cyprus tax resident companies may also be subject to special contribution for defence.

Gains on disposal of qualifying titles (including shares, bonds, debentures, rights thereon etc) are exempt from Cyprus income tax.



# Samvardhana Motherson Finance Services Cyprus Limited

## 12 Financial assets

### (a) Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets at amortised cost include the following debt investments:

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
<b>Non-Current</b>		
Loan to related party (Note 20(iii))	103.362	898.912
Less: Loss allowance for financial assets at amortised cost	(103.362)	(104.477)
Total non-current	-	794.435
Non-current - net carrying amount	-	794.435
<b>Current</b>		
Promissory notes	131.905	126.905
Total current	131.905	126.905
Less: loss allowance for financial assets at amortised cost	(131.905)	(126.905)
Financial assets at amortised cost - net	-	-

#### (i) Non-current financial assets at amortised cost

All non current financial assets at amortised costs are due within five years from the balance sheet date.

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial assets at amortised cost are denominated in the following currency:

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
US Dollar - functional and presentation currency	-	794.435
	-	794.435

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the balance sheet date is the carrying value of each class of financial asset at amortised cost mentioned above. The Company does not hold any collateral as security.

On 14 November 2015 the Company subscribed to a convertible promissory note in a third party, Naya Health, Inc. for the aggregate amount of US\$100.000. The promissory note carries interest of 5% per annum and matured on 31 July 2017. As at 31 March 2021, the convertible promissory has not yet been converted into equity instrument and continues to carry 5% interest. The promissory note was fully impaired as at 31 March 2021 and 2022.

The interest income from the promissory notes amounts to US\$5.000 (2021: US\$5.000) and was fully impaired.

On 20 April 2021 the Company subscribed to a convertible promissory note in a third party, iTutor.com Inc for the aggregate amount of US\$1.000.000. The promissory note carries interest 20% per annum and matured on 31 December 2021. On 22 October 2021, the convertible promissory note has been converted into equity instrument and classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 12(c)).

The interest income for the promissory notes amounts to US\$101.370. On 22 October 2021, the convertible promissory note has been converted into equity instrument and classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 12(c)).

# Samvardhana Motherson Finance Services Cyprus Limited

## 12 Financial assets (continued)

### (a) Financial assets at amortised cost (continued)

#### *(ii) Impairment and risk exposure*

Note 6 sets out information about the impairment of financial assets and the Company's exposure to credit risk.

### (b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Investments at FVOCI comprise the following individual investments:

Impairment and risk exposure Note 6 sets out information about the impairment of financial assets and the company's exposure to credit risk.

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
<u>Equity investments designated at FVOCI</u>		
At beginning of year	6,010,538	6,618,102
Fair value loss recognised in other comprehensive income	<u>(460,927)</u>	<u>(607,564)</u>
At end of year	<u>5,549,611</u>	<u>6,010,538</u>

#### *(i) Disposal of equity investments*

On disposal of these equity investments, any related balance within the FVOCI reserve is reclassified to retained earnings.

#### *(ii) Fair value, impairment and risk exposure*

Information about the methods and assumptions used in determining fair value and sensitivity of the assets to price and interest rate risk are provided in note 6 and information about the loss allowance recognised on debt investments at FVOCI is provided in note 6.

Financial assets at FVOCI are denominated in US Dollars.

On 13 August 2012 the Company's wholly owned subsidiary, at the time, Samvardhana Motherson Finance Services Inc., transferred to the Company its entire interest in Saavn Global Holdings Limited in the form of dividend distribution. At the date of the transfer the fair value of the interest transferred was estimated at US\$1,172,410 (consisting 1,674,872 shares at a fair value of US\$0.70 per share).

On 31 July 2014 the Company subscribed to 971,251 Series B-3 Preference Shares in Saavn Global Holdings Limited for the aggregate amount of US\$1,000,000.

On 16 June 2017 the Company subscribed to 994,035 Series C Preference Shares in Saavn Global Holdings Limited for the aggregate amount of US\$1,999,998.

For information regarding the fair value of these investments refer to Note 7.

# Samvardhana Motherson Finance Services Cyprus Limited

## 12 Financial assets (continued)

### (c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets measured at FVTPL include the following:

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
At beginning of year	3.721.872	4.120.009
Additions	1.101.370	-
Net loss/(gains)	(698.043)	(398.137)
At end of year	<u>4.125.199</u>	<u>3.721.872</u>

On 30 November 2015 the Company subscribed to Series A-8 Preferred Shares in Gwynnie Bee Inc., a private entity, for the aggregate amount of US\$250.000.

On 12 August 2015 the Company subscribed to 2 314 815 Series A-1 Preferred Shares in League Apps Inc., a private entity, for the aggregate amount of US\$625.000.

On 19 January 2017 the Company subscribed to 248.026 Series A-2 Preferred Shares in League Apps Inc., a private entity, for the aggregate amount of US\$77.285.

The promissory notes are automatically convertible into equity instruments of the issuer if certain conditions are triggered, such as qualifying financing rounds, change of control etc in accordance with specified terms stipulated in the relevant agreements.

On 23 March 2017 the convertible promissory notes with iTutor.com Inc. with principal amount of US\$850.000 plus the accrued interest of US\$98.940 as of that date were converted into 403.257 Series Seed Preferred shares with a fair value of US\$2.016.285, resulting in a revaluation gain of US\$1.067.345 at the time of conversion.

On 7 October 2021, 269.173 out of 403.257 Series Seed Preferred shares converted into Common shares with par value US\$0.0001.

On 22 October 2021 the convertible promissory notes with iTutor.com Inc. with principal amount of US\$1.000.000 plus the accrued interest of US\$101.370 as of that date were converted into 2.753.424 Series Seed 2B Preferred shares with fair value of US\$1.101.370.

The preference shares above are not redeemable at the option of the holder and are convertible at the option of the holder at any time into fully paid shares of common stock at the "Conversion Rate" as this is defined in the relevant Stock Purchase agreements. Further on the basis of the underlying contracts there are terms pertaining to automatic conversion on the occurrence of specified events.

For information regarding the fair value of these investments refer to Note 7.

## 13 Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Cash at bank	<u>28.235</u>	<u>80.730</u>

# Samvardhana Motherson Finance Services Cyprus Limited

## 13 Cash and cash equivalents (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents include the following for the purposes of the statement of cash flows:

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Cash at bank	<u>28.235</u>	<u>80.730</u>

Cash and cash equivalents are denominated in the following currency:

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
US Dollar - functional and presentation currency	<u>28.235</u>	<u>80.730</u>

## 14 Share capital and share premium

	Share capital US\$	Share premium US\$	Total US\$
At 31 March 2020 / 31 March 2021 / 31 March 2022	<u>46.168</u>	<u>18.497.660</u>	<u>18.543.828</u>

The Company's authorised ordinary share capital comprises of 1 600 000 shares of nominal value of US\$1 each.

The Company's issued share capital stands at 46.168 shares of nominal value of US\$1 each.

## 15 Other reserves

	Financial assets at FVOCI US\$
<b>At 1 April 2020</b>	3.618.104
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	
Fair value loss (Note 12)	<u>(607.564)</u>
<b>At 31 March 2021 / 1 April 2021</b>	3.010.540
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	
Fair value loss (Note 12)	<u>(460.927)</u>
<b>At 31 March 2022</b>	<u>2.549.613</u>

# Samvardhana Motherson Finance Services Cyprus Limited

## 16 Borrowings

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
<b>Current</b>		
Borrowings from related party (Note 20(ii))	<u>50.187</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Non-current</b>		
Borrowings from related party (Note 20(ii))	<u>215.012</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Total borrowings</b>	<u><b>265.199</b></u>	<u><b>-</b></u>
<b>Maturity of non-current borrowings</b>		
Between 2-5 years	<u>215.012</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u><b>215.012</b></u>	<u><b>-</b></u>

## 17 Payables

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Payables	5.882	6.864
Accrued expenses	<u>14.010</u>	<u>14.576</u>
Total financial payables within payables at amortised cost	<u><b>19.892</b></u>	<u><b>21.440</b></u>

The carrying amounts of the Company's payables are denominated in the following currency:

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Euro	<u><b>19.893</b></u>	<u><b>21.440</b></u>

## 18 Contingent liabilities

The Company had no contingent liabilities as at 31 March 2022 and 2021.

## 19 Commitments

The Company had no capital or other commitments as at 31 March 2022 and 2021.

## 20 Related party transactions

As of 21 January 2022 the Company's controlling party was Samvardhana Motherson International Limited ("SMIL"). On 21 January 2022, Motherson Sumi Systems Limited ("MSSL") absorbed Samvardhana Motherson International Limited ("SMIL") and the surviving entity was MSSL being the new Company's controlling party. On 18th May 2022, MSSL changed its name to Samvardhana Motherson International Limited. The ultimate controlling party of the Company is the Sehgal family.

# Samvardhana Motherson Finance Services Cyprus Limited

## 20 Related party transactions (continued)

### (i) Directors fees

The total remuneration of the Directors was as follows:

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Directors' fees (Note 10)	<u>898</u>	<u>814</u>

### (ii) Borrowings from related party

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Borrowings from related party:		
Borrowings advanced during year	260.000	-
Interest charged	<u>5.198</u>	<u>-</u>
At end of year (Note 16)	<u>265.198</u>	<u>-</u>

On 20 April 2021, the Company subscribed the amount of US\$1.000.000 to iTutor.com Inc. in the form of convertible promissory notes carrying an interest of 20% per annum which were funded directly from Samvardhana Motherson Holding (M) Private Limited to iTutor.com Inc on behalf of the Company. Following this transaction, the amount of US\$790.000 repaid in full the loan agreement between the Company and SamvardhanaMotherson Holding (M) Private Ltd dated 1 March 2016 and as amended on 31 December 2019 and on 22 January 2021 and the excess amount of US\$210.0000 will be payable to Samvardhana Motherson Holding (M) Private Limited under a new loan agreement.

On 20 April 2021 the Company entered into a loan agreement with Samvardhana Motherson Holding (M) Private Limited for a loan facility of US\$210.000. The loan carried a 1 year Libor+220bps per annum, is unsecured and repayable by 20 April 2024.

On 21 January 2022 the Company entered into a loan agreement with Samvardhana Motherson Holding (M) Private Ltd for a loan facility of US\$50.000. The loan carried a 1 year Libor+194bps per annum (i.e interest rate of 2,41% p.a.), is unsecured and repayable by 21 January 2023.

### (iii) Loan to related party

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Loan to related party under common control:		
At beginning of year	794.435	887.506
Loan repaid during the year	(790.000)	-
Interest charged (Note 8)	965	20.473
Interest repaid	<u>(5.400)</u>	<u>(113.544)</u>
At end of year (Note 12)	<u>-</u>	<u>794.435</u>

On 1 March 2016, the Company entered into a loan agreement with Samvardhana Motherson Holding (M) Private Limited for the amount of US\$1.250.000. The loan carried interest of 6,50% per annum and was repayable by 31 December 2019. As from 1 January 2020, the loan interest rate changed to 1 year Libor plus 1,91% per annum and the repayment date was extended until 31 December 2020.

# Samvardhana Motherson Finance Services Cyprus Limited

## 20 Related party transactions (continued)

### (iii) Loan to related party (continued)

On 28 January 2021, the Company entered into an addendum agreement with Samvardhana Motherson Holding (M) Private Limited whereby the repayment date was extended to 31 December 2023.

On 20 April 2021, the Company subscribed the amount of US\$1,000,000 to iTutor.com Inc. in the form of convertible promissory notes carrying an interest of 20% per annum which were funded directly from Samvardhana Motherson Holding (M) Private Limited to iTutor.com Inc on behalf of the Company. Following this transaction, the amount of US\$790,000 repaid in full the loan agreement between the Company and Samvardhana Motherson Holding (M) Private Ltd dated 1 March 2016 and as amended on 31 December 2019 and on 22 January 2021 and the excess amount of US\$210,000 will be payable to Samvardhana Motherson Holding (M) Private Limited under a new loan agreement.

## 21 Events after the reporting date

Depending on the duration of the Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, and continued negative impact on economic activity, the Company might experience negative results, and liquidity restraints and incur impairments on its assets in 2022. The exact impact on the Company's activities in 2022 and there after cannot be predicted. Yet management is reasonably confident that any impact would be contained.

As explained in Note 1 the geopolitical situation in Eastern Europe intensified on 24 February 2022, with the commencement of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine. As at the date of authorising these financial statements for issue, the conflict continues to evolve as military activity proceeds and additional sanctions are imposed.

Depending on the duration of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, and continued negative impact on economic activity, the Company might experience negative results, and liquidity restraints and incur impairments on its assets in 2022-2023, which relate to new developments that occurred after the reporting period. The exact impact on the Company's activities in 2022/2023 and thereafter cannot be predicted. There were no other material events after the balance sheet date, which have a bearing on the understanding of the financial statements.

There were no other material events after the balance sheet date, which have a bearing on the understanding of the financial statements.

Independent Auditor's Report on pages 2 to 4.