Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Limited
CIN: U35100MH2006PLC285657
Balance sheet as on March 31, 2024

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	6,597	5,946
Capital work in progress	3	2,450	3,247
Intangible assets	4A	9	2
Intangible assets under development	4A	119	-
Right - of - use assets	4B	1,682	4,596
Investment in subsidiaries and joint ventures	5	48,424	38,424
Investment in Associates	5	222	445
Financial assets			
i. Loans	6	10,000	2,465
ii. Other financial assets	7	299	1,367
Deferred tax assets (net)	8	-	-
Other non-current assets	9	475	27
Total non-current assets		**70,278**	**56,518**
Current assets			
Inventories	10	2,717	2,420
Financial assets			
i. Investments	11	150	137
ii. Trade receivables	12	2,529	2,470
iii. Cash and cash equivalents	13	407	66
iv. Bank balances other than (iii) above	13(b)	26	25
v. Loans	6	-	1,270
vi. Other financial assets	7	24	398
Current tax assets (net)	14	192	36
Other current assets	15	279	267
Total current assets		**6,324**	**7,090**
Total assets		**76,603**	**63,608**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	16(A)	35,965	31,965
Instruments entirely equity in nature	16(B)	200	200
Other equity	17	18,132	10,802
Total equity		**54,297**	**42,967**
Liabilities			
Non current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
i. Borrowings	18	16,653	3,331
ii. Lease Liabilities		39	90
iii. Other financial liabilities	19	14	4
Employee benefit obligations	20	418	358
Government grants	21	218	268
Total non-current liabilities		**17,342**	**4,051**
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
i. Borrowings	22	1,959	13,412
ii. Lease Liabilities		75	174
iii. Trade payables	23		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		173	99
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		1,650	1,359
iii. Other financial liabilities	24	683	1,159
Provisions	25	19	29
Employee benefit obligations	20	55	33
Other current liabilities	26	350	326
Total current liabilities		**4,964**	**16,590**
Total liabilities		**22,306**	**20,641**
Total equity and liabilities		**76,603**	**63,608**
Summary of material accounting policies	2		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements			

For and on behalf of the Board

ASHOK TANDON

PARTHASARATHY SRINIVASAN

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Date: 2024.05.14 17:45:53 +05'30'

Ashok Tandon
Director
DIN : 00032733

Prathsarathy Srinivasan
Director
DIN: 01039931

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

RITU SETH

KUMARPAL JAWAHARLAL KOTHARI

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serialNumber=4eb4b8a074110a8a8a79ac3e086ddb3940d9f46a54699b2153a641c25fec6de9, cn=KUMARPAL JAWAHARLAL KOTHARI
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Ritu Seth
Company Secretary
PAN : AVYPS9758C

Kumarpal Kothari
Chief Financial Officer
PAN : AOMPK8049R

Vipin Bali
Partner
M. No. 083436

Place : Noida
Date : 14/05/2024

Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Limited
CIN: U35100MH2006PLC285657
Statement of profit and loss for the period ended March 31,2024

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Revenue			
Revenue from contract with customers	27a	12,849	11,281
Other operating revenue	27b	136	263
Total revenue from operations		**12,985**	**11,545**
Other income	28	6,131	2,545
Total income		**19,117**	**14,090**
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	29	4,837	4,248
(Increase)/ decrease in inventory of finished goods and work-in-progress	30	(159)	(288)
Employee benefits expense	31	2,579	2,289
Finance costs	32	1,919	1,650
Depreciation and amortization expense	33	1,193	1,296
Other expenses	34	7,355	3,804
Total expenses		**17,724**	**12,999**
Profit/(Loss) before tax		**1,393**	**1,091**
Tax expenses		-	-
-Current tax		-	-
-Deferred tax expense/ (credit)		-	-
-Short/(Excess) Tax of Earlier Years		-	-
Total tax expense		**-**	**-**
Profit/(Loss) for the year		**1,393**	**1,091**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations: Gain/(Loss)		(16)	(21)
Deferred / Current tax on remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations			
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**(16)**	**(21)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**1,377**	**1,069**
Earnings per share (absolute figures):	35		
Nominal value per share: INR 10/- (Previous year : INR 10/-)			
Basic		0.387	0.341
Diluted		0.383	0.336
Summary of material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

For and on behalf of the Board

ASHOK TANDON
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Date: 2024.05.14 17:54:48 +05'30'

Ashok Tandon
Director
DIN : 00032733

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Prathsarathy Srinivasan
Director
DIN: 01039931

RITU SETH
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Ritu Seth
Company Secretary
PAN : AVYPS9758C

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Kumarpal Kothari
Chief Financial Officer
PAN : AOMPK8049R

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

VIPIN BALI
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Date: 2024.05.14 18:36:00 +05'30'

Vipin Bali
Partner
M. No. 083436

Place : Noida
Date : 14/05/2024

Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Limited
CIN: U35100MH2006PLC285657
Statement of changes in equity for the period ended March 31,2024

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital

	Notes	Amount
As at March 31, 2022		**28,029**
Add: Issue of equity share capital in relation to conversion of Compulsory convertible preference shares into equity shares	16A	40
As at March 31, 2023		**28,069**
Add: Right Issue	16A	4,000
As at March 31, 2024		**32,069**

B. Instruments equity in nature (Compulsory Convertible Preference shares)

	Notes	Amount
As at March 31, 2022		**200**
Add: Shares issued during the year	16B	-
As at March 31, 2023		**200**
Add: Shares issued during the year	16B	-
As at March 31, 2024		**200**

C. Other Equity

	Notes	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	Equity component of compound financial instruments	Equity contribution from parent company	Total
Balance as at March 31, 2022		**31,666**	**13,175**	**(35,682)**	**238**	**276**	**9,673**
Add/(less):Profit/(Loss) for the year				1,091			**1,091**
Add: Other comprehensive income				(21)			**(21)**
Total comprehensive income for the year				**1,069**			**1,069**
Add: Addition on account of issue of Equity Shares*	17		60				**60**
Adjustment on account conversion of compulsory convertible preference shares*	17			25	(25)		**-**
Balance as at March 31, 2023		**31,666**	**13,235**	**(34,588)**	**213**	**276**	**10,802**
Add/(less):Profit/(Loss) for the year				1,393			**1,393**
Add: Other comprehensive income				(16)			**(16)**
Total comprehensive income for the year				**1,377**			**1,377**
Add: Addition on account of issue of Equity Shares	17		6,000				**6,000**
Less: Deletion during the year	17			-		(47)	**(47)**
Balance as at March 31, 2024		**31,666**	**19,235**	**(33,211)**	**213**	**229**	**18,132**

*On 24th March 2023, 1,000,000 Compulsory convertible preference shares were converted to equity shares of INR 10/- each (Fair value per share: INR 25). Accordingly 400,000 equity shares with paid up value of INR 40 Lakhs were issued and INR 60 Lakhs was credited to share premium account. On conversion equity portion (INR 25 Lakh) of relevant compulsory convertible preference shares was transferred to Retained earnings

For and on behalf of the Board

ASHOK TANDON

PARTHASARATHY SRINIVASAN

Ashok Tandon
Director
DIN : 0032733

Prathsarathy Srinivasan
Director
DIN : 01039931

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

RITU SETH

KUMARPAL JAWAHARLAL KOTHARI

VIPIN BALI

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Ritu Seth
Company Secretary
PAN : AVYPS9758C

Kumarpal Kothari
Chief Financial Officer
PAN : AOMPK8049R

Vipin Bali
Partner
M. No. 083436

Place : Noida
Date : 14/05/2024

Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Limited

CIN: U35100MH2006PLC285657

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

		For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
A.	**Cash flow from/(used in) operating activities:**		
	Net profit/(loss) before tax	1,393	1,091
	Adjustments for:		
	(Gain) / Loss on sale of Property, plant & equipment (net)	(3)	(4)
	Depreciation & Amortisation	1,193	1,296
	Amortisation of government grants	(50)	(32)
	Loss on assignment/transfer of rights in leasehold land	309	-
	Gain on disposal of investments	(22)	-
	Reversal of Impairment of loan and interest accrued	(648)	-
	Liabilities written back to the extent no longer required	(1)	(132)
	Interest income	(681)	(621)
	Provision for employee benefit obligations	82	11
	Finance costs	1,919	1,650
	Dividend income	(3,278)	(1,863)
	Write off of property, plant & equipment	126	-
	Provision for warranty	(10)	0
	Provision for impairment of loans and accrued interest	-	145
	Provision for impairment of investments in subsidiary and associate	2,373	
	Provision for slow moving Inventory	3	3
	Fair value gain on Investment through Profit & Loss account	(0)	(2)
	Unrealised foreign exchange loss /(gain) (net)	1	1
	Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes	**2,706**	**1,543**
	Changes in working Capital:		
	Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	369	224
	Increase/(decrease) in other financial liabilities	(291)	110
	Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	25	49
	(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	(61)	(294)
	(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(300)	(349)
	(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets	(65)	(20)
	(Increase)/decrease in other current assets	(12)	161
	Cash generated from/(used in) operations	**2,370**	**1,424**
	Less: Taxes paid	(183)	(20)
	Add: Income Tax Refund received	28	144
	Add: Interest on Income Tax Refund received	3	12
	Net cash generated from/(used in) operations (A)	**2,218**	**1,560**
B.	**Cash flow from/(used in) Investing activities:**		
	Payments for property, plant & equipment (including capital work in progress & capital advances)	(1,693)	(732)
	Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment	2,583	4
	Proceeds on sale of investments	1,009	-
	Interest received	2,681	458
	(Purchase)/proceeds from maturity/ (investment) in bank deposits	(1)	(1)
	Investments in Mutual funds	(1,000)	(135)
	Investments in Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures	(12,150)	(1,980)
	Dividend received from subsidiaries	3,278	1,863
	Loans given to related parties	(10,000)	(10)
	Repayment received of loans given to related parties	3,884	3,845
	Net cash from/(used in) investing activities (B)	**(11,409)**	**3,312**

Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Limited

CIN: U35100MH2006PLC285657

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

		For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
C.	**Cash flow from/(used in) financing activities:**		
	Proceeds from issue of Equity shares	4,000	
	Proceeds of securities premium from issue of shares	6,000	-
	Interest paid	(2,071)	(1,725)
	Payment of lease liabilities	(191)	(255)
	Repayment of loans from related parties	(17,630)	(2,500)
	Proceeds of loans from related parties	23,030	690
	Repayment of loan from bank	(3,511)	(889)
	Net cash flow from/(used in) financing activities (C)	**9,627**	**(4,679)**
	Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents	**436**	**193**
	Add: Net Cash and Cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	(1,049)	(1,242)
	Cash and cash equivalents as at current year closing	**(614)**	**(1,049)**
	Cash and cash equivalents comprise of the following (Note 13)		
	Cash on hand	1	0
	Balances with banks	432	91
	Less: Cash credit loan (Refer Note 22)	(1,046)	(1,141)
	Cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet	**(614)**	**(1,049)**

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 Flow".

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

For and on behalf of the Board

ASHOK TANDON

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PARTHASARATHY SRINIVASAN

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Date: 2024.05.14 17:48:46 +05'30'

Ashok Tandon	**Prathsarathy Srinivasan**	**As per our report of even date**
Director	Director	**For R K Khanna & Co.**
DIN : 00032733	**DIN: 01039931**	**Chartered Accountants**
		FRN: 000033N

RITU SETH

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VIPIN BALI

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Ritu Seth	**Kumarpal Kothari**	**Vipin Bali**
Company Secretary	Chief Financial Officer	**Partner**
PAN : AVYPS9758C	**PAN : AOMPK8049R**	**M. No. 083436**

Place : Noida

Date : 14/05/2024

1. Corporate information

Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Limited (the 'Company') is wholly owned subsidiary company of Samvardhana Motherson International Limited (SAMIL) (formerly known as Motherson Sumi Systems Limited (MSSL)).

The Company was incorporated in July 2006. The objects clause of the Company was changed in the financial year 2017-18 to undertake the business of manufacturing, fabricating, assembling, buying, selling, importing, exporting, distributing and dealing in automobile parts of all kinds and descriptions, automotive and other parts and the Certificate of Registration confirming alteration of the objects clause of the Memorandum of Association was issued on 26th February, 2018 by the Registrar of Companies, Mumbai.

Up to 20th January 2022 erstwhile Samvardhana Motherson International Limited (SAMIL) held 100% shareholding (including 600 shares held by nominees) of the company. The Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai Bench vide its Order dated 22nd December, 2021 sanctioned the composite scheme of amalgamation and arrangement amongst Motherson Sumi Systems Limited (MSSL) and SAMIL resulting in merger of SAMIL with MSSL. The appointed and effective date of the merger is 21st January, 2022. Accordingly, equity shares held by SAMIL in the company stand transferred to MSSL on 21st January 2022 which then becomes the company's holding company w.e.f 21st January 2022. Also, nominees holding 600 equity shares become nominees of MSSL w.e.f the said date.

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

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 certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments) which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount.
The financial statements are presented in INR and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs, except when otherwise stated. Amount appearing as zero “0” in the financial statements are below the rounding off norm adopted by the

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 recognized amounts without being contingent on a future event, the parties also intend to settle on a net basis in all of the following circumstances.
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

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

(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 and 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.

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 recognized in profit and 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 FVTOCI are recognized in other comprehensive income.

E. Revenue recognition and other income

The Company recognizes 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 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 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. Recognize revenue when (or as) the company satisfies a performance obligation.

The company satisfies a performance obligation and recognizes revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met.
(a) 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
(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 recognized 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 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 recognized 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 recognized 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.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates. Revenue from sale of goods is recognized at single point of time and when each performance obligation is satisfied, usually on delivery of the goods.

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

Export incentive

Export incentive is recognized on accrual basis.

Dividend income

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

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 realized or the deferred income tax liability is

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

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

• Motor vehicles and machineries 0 to 5 years.
• Premises 5 years.

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.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section 2 (h) Impairment of non-financial assets

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.

iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

As a Lessor

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

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 recognized 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 recognized 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 recognized 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 recognized. 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 recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized 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

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 recognized 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 recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell

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

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

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

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

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized 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 amortization is included in finance income in the profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the profit and loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

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

a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and

b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

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

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.
In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as
Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Equity investments

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

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

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are recognised at cost in accordance with IND AS 27

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 de-recognized (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

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 recognizing impairment loss allowance based on

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

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

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

- Financial assets measured as at amortized 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 FVTOCI, 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 amortized cost is recognized 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 recognized 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 recognized in the profit and loss.

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

Amortized 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 amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.
This category generally applies to borrowings and other payables.

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

Off- setting of financial instruments
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realized the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

K. Fair value measurement

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.
The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized 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 recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (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 values 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 premeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies.

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

L. 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 (in years)**
Building	30.0
Furniture & Fixtures	6.0
Vehicles	4.0
Plant & Machinery	10.0
Office Equipment's	5.0
Electrical Installation	10.0
Factory Equipment's	7.5
Molds & Dies	6.0
Computers	3.0

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized 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 derecognized.

In respect of revalued assets, depreciation is provided on the revalued amounts over the remaining useful life of the assets at the SLM rates. Leasehold land/ leasehold improvements are amortized over the period of lease/ balance period of lease respectively.
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.

Consequent to amalgamation of Motherson Advanced Tooling Solutions and Motherson Sintermetal Technology with the Company, a technical evaluation by Chartered Engineers of the useful life property, plant and equipment of the merging companies was undertaken and depreciation is now being charged on straight line method on the values at which the assets were transferred to the Company on the appointed date, i.e. March 22. 2018, over the balance re-evaluated useful life of the assets.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are 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 amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

The useful life for amortization adopted is:

Assets	**Useful life in years**
Software	3.0

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.

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its intangible assets recognised as on April 1, 2017 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of intangible

M. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable 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.

Finished goods and work in progress: - cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing costs. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

Store & Spares: - 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.

N. Provisions, contingent liabilities & Onerous contracts

Provisions

Provisions for legal claims, product warranties and make good obligations are recognized 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 recognized for future

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

O. Employee benefits

Short-term obligations

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

Provident Fund & Employee State Insurance

Contribution towards provident fund and employee state insurance for employees 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 employee's salary and the tenure of employment.

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 recognized 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 recognized in statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise. Past-service costs are recognized immediately in income.

P. Dividends

The Management of the Company shall advice the board of Directors of the Company any amount to be recommended as final Dividend. Accordingly, the Board of Directors may recommend / Propose final dividend payable to shareholders in its meeting after considering various other parameters. The dividend proposed by the board to be approved by Shareholders in the Annual General Meeting before distributed to the shareholders.

Unit of dividend declaration: The dividend shall be declared on per share basis only.

The dividend distribution are subject to applicable provision of "Companies Act 2013 " on dividend distribution.

Q. Earnings per share

i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit and 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.

R. Standards issued but not yet effective

The amendments to standard that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become

2.2 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Judgements

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

Estimates and assumptions

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

i) Useful life of property, plant and equipment

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

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.

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3. Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Buildings	Plant & Machinery	Factory Equipment	Office equipments	Electrical Installation	Furniture & fixtures	Dies and Tools	Vehicles	Computers	Total	Capital work-in-progress
Year ended March 31, 2023											
Gross carrying amount											
Opening gross carrying amount as at April 01, 2022	1,253	7,199	657	108	359	34	94	0	30	**9,734**	**3,793**
Additions	-	1,384	74	5	-	5	-	-	7	**1,475**	671
Addition on account of acquisition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-
Disposals	-	(16)	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	**(18)**	(1,216)
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2023	**1,253**	**8,567**	**731**	**114**	**356**	**39**	**94**	**0**	**38**	**11,191**	**3,247**
Accumulated depreciation											
Opening accumulated depreciation as at April 01, 2022	160	3,063	556	92	267	20	94	0	20	**4,272**	-
Depreciation charge during the year	42	874	25	8	34	4	-	-	5	**992**	
Disposals	-	(16)	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	**(18)**	-
Closing accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2023	**202**	**3,921**	**581**	**100**	**299**	**24**	**94**	**0**	**25**	**5,245**	**-**
Net carrying amount as at March 31,2023	**1,051**	**4,645**	**150**	**14**	**58**	**15**	**(0)**	**(0)**	**13**	**5,946**	**3,247**

Particulars	Buildings	Plant & Machinery	Factory Equipment	Office equipments	Electrical Installation	Furniture & fixtures	Dies and Tools	Vehicles	Computers	Total	Capital work-in-progress
Year ended March 31, 2024											
Gross carrying amount											
Opening gross carrying amount as at April 01, 2023	1,253	8,567	731	114	356	39	94	0	38	**11,191**	**3,247**
Additions	60	1,766	56	8	-	3	-	2	12	**1,906**	955
Addition on account of acquisition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-
Disposals	(342)	(13)	-	(2)	(2)	-	-	(0)	-	**(359)**	(1,751)
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2024	**971**	**10,320**	**787**	**120**	**354**	**42**	**94**	**2**	**50**	**12,739**	**2,450**
Accumulated depreciation											
Opening accumulated depreciation as at April 01, 2023	202	3,921	581	100	299	24	94	0	25	**5,245**	-
Depreciation charge during the year	37	875	25	5	22	4	-	0	7	**976**	
Disposals	(63)	(13)		(2)	(2)	-	-	(0)	-	**(80)**	-
Closing accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2024	**176**	**4,784**	**606**	**104**	**318**	**28**	**94**	**0**	**32**	**6,142**	**-**
Net carrying amount as at March 31,2024	**795**	**5,536**	**181**	**16**	**36**	**14**	**(0)**	**1**	**19**	**6,597**	**2,450**

Note: Refer to Note 41 for information on Property, plant and equipment given as security by the company for credit facilities obtained from Banks

Capital work in progress (CWIP) ageing schedule

Capital work in progress (CWIP)	**Amount in CWIP for a period of**				
	Less than 1 Year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**31-Mar-24**
Projects in progress*	464	-	1,987	-	**2,450**
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total	464	-	1,987	-	**2,450**

***Capital work in progress comprises Plant & Machinery under installation both at MATS Division and MST Division and expected to be brought into use by end of FY 2024-25.**

Capital work in progress (CWIP) ageing schedule

Capital work in progress (CWIP)	**Amount in CWIP for a period of**				
	Less than 1 Year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**31-Mar-23**
Projects in progress*	275	2,973		-	**3,247**
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total	275	2,973	-	-	**3,247**

***Capital work in progress comprises Plant & Machinery under installation both at MATS Division and MST Division. CWIP at MATS Division is expected to be bought in use by end of FY 2022-23 and that of MST Division by end of FY 2023-24.**

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4A. Intangible assets	Software	Under development
Year ended March 31, 2023		
Gross carrying amount	**-**	**-**
Opening gross carrying amount as at April 01, 2022	51	-
Additions	2	-
Disposals	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2023	**53**	**-**
Accumulated amortisation		
Opening accumulated amortisation as at April 01, 2022	48	-
Amortisation charge during the year	3	
Disposals	-	-
Closing accumulated amortisation as at March 31, 2023	**51**	**-**
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2023	**2**	**-**
Year ended March 31, 2024		
Gross carrying amount	**-**	**-**
Opening gross carrying amount as at April 01, 2023	53	-
Additions	11	119
Disposals	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2024	**64**	**119**
Accumulated amortisation		
Opening accumulated amortisation as at April 01, 2023	51	-
Amortisation charge during the year	3	
Disposals	-	-
Closing accumulated amortisation as at March 31, 2024	**55**	**-**
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2024	**9**	**119**

Intangible Assets under Development	Amount in Intangible Assets under Development			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	31-Mar-24
Projects in progress	119	-	-	119
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-
Total	119	-	-	119

***Intangible assets under development comprises Design Software in MATS Division and expected to be brought into use in H1 FY 2024-25.**

Intangible Assets under Development	Amount in Intangible Assets under Development			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	31-Mar-23
Projects in progress		-	-	**-**
Projects temporarily suspended				**-**
Total	-	-	-	**-**

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(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

4B. Right of use assets

Particulars	Vehicles	Building	Machinery	Leasehold land	Total
Year ended March 31, 2023					
Gross carrying amount					
Opening gross carrying amount as at April 01, 2022	**103**	**503**	**309**	**4,818**	**5,734**
Addition during the year	26	169	-	9	**204**
Disposal during the year	30	-	-		**30**
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2023	**100**	**672**	**309**	**4,827**	**5,908**
Accumulated depreciation					
Opening accumulated amortisation as at April 01, 2022	**70**	**330**	**260**	**369**	**1,028**
Depreciation charge during the year	12	166	32	92	**301**
Disposals	**18**				**18**
Closing accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2023	**64**	**495**	**291**	**461**	**1,311**
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2023	**36**	**177**	**18**	**4,366**	**4,596**

Year ended March 31, 2024					
Gross carrying amount					
Opening gross carrying amount as at April 01, 2023	**100**	**672**	**309**	**4,827**	**5,908**
Addition during the year	35		-	8	**43**
Disposal during the year	9	-	-	3,041	**3,050**
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2024	**126**	**672**	**309**	**1,794**	**2,901**
Accumulated depreciation					
Opening accumulated amortisation as at April 01, 2023	**64**	**495**	**291**	**461**	**1,311**
Depreciation charge during the year	14	121	18	60	**213**
Disposals	**1**			**305**	**306**
Closing accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2024	**78**	**616**	**309**	**216**	**1,219**
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2024	**48**	**56**	**0**	**1,578**	**1,682**

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

5. Non-Current investments

	March 31,2024	March 31,2023
A: Investment in subsidiaries		
(Unquoted instruments valued at cost unless stated otherwise)		
(i) Investment In Equity Shares		
Samvardhana Motherson Refrigeration Product Limited	2,150	0
2,55,00,000 (March 31, 2023: 40,00,000) equity shares of INR 10/- each, fully paid-up		
Motherson Techno Tools Limited	11,565	11,565
20,09,863 (March 31, 2023: 20,09,863) equity shares of INR 10/- each, fully paid-up		
Saks Ancilliaries Limited	1,146	1,146
14,52,690 (March 31, 2023: 14,52,690) equity shares of INR 10/- each, fully paid-up		
Samvardhana Motherson Auto System Private Limited	101	101
10,10,000 (March 31, 2023: 10,10,000) equity shares of INR 10/- each, fully paid-up		
Additional equity contribution in subsidiary	19	19
Samvardhana Motherson Auto System Pvt Ltd		
Motherson Machinery & Automation Limited	70	70
5,00,000 (March 31, 2023: 5,00,000) equity shares of INR 10/- each, fully paid-up		
Motherson Electronic Components Private Limited	10,000	-
10,00,00,000 (March 31, 2023: NIL)Equity Shares of Rs 10/- Each		
Motherson Sintermetal Technology B.V	10,560	10,560
70,000 (March 31, 2023: 70,000) equity shares of Euro 1/- each, fully paid-up		
TOTAL (A)(i)	**35,611**	**23,461**

	March 31,2024	March 31,2023
(ii) Investment In Preference Shares		
Samvardhana Motherson Refrigeration Product Limited		
1,92,00,000 (March 31, 2023: 1,92,00,000) 7% Optionally convertible cumulative redeemable preference shares of INR 10/- each, fully paid-up	0	0
Samvardhana Motherson Auto Systems Private Limited		
15,00,000 (March 31, 2023: 15,00,000) Preference Shares of INR 10/- each, fully paid up	150	150
TOTAL (A)(ii)	**150**	**150**
TOTAL (A)	**35,761**	**23,611**

	March 31,2024	March 31,2023
B: Investment in associate companies:		
AES (India) Engineering Limited	445	445
12,48,000 (March 31, 2023: 12,48,000) equity shares of INR 10/- each, fully paid-up		
TOTAL (B)	**445**	**445**
C: Investment in joint venture companies:		
Nissin Advanced Coating Indo Co Private Limited	691	691
68,60,000 (March 31, 2023: 68,60,000) equity shares of INR 10/- each, fully paid-up		
Anest Iwata Motherson Coating Equipment Private Limited.*	-	1,229
NIL (March 31, 2023: 98000) equity shares of INR 10/- each, fully paid-up		
Anest Iwata Motherson Private Limited.*	4,839	3,610
2,24,05,250 (March 31, 2023: 1,89,06,650) equity shares of INR 10/- each, fully paid-up		
Motherson Auto Solutions Limited	19,842	19,842
29,09,60,000 (March 31, 2023: 29,09,60,000) equity shares of INR 10/- each, fully paid-up		
TOTAL (C)	**25,372**	**25,372**

*Consequent to amalgamation of **Anest Iwata Motherson Coating Equipment Private Limited** with and into **Anest Iwata Motherson Private Limited** as per Order of NCLT New Delhi dated 20 October 2023 , having 1st April 2022 as the appointed date and 17th November 2023 as the effective date, against the 98,000 equity shares held by the Company in the amalgamating Company on the Record Date, i.e. 17 November 2023, 34,98,600 equity shares were allotted to the Company in the ratio of 10:357 i.e. for every 10 shares held in the amalgamating Company, 357 shares of the amalgamated Company allotted

	March 31,2024	March 31,2023
Total (A+B+C)	**61,578**	**49,428**
D: Impairment Allowance		
Total Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures -Gross	**61,578**	**49,428**
Less: Impairment allowance		
- Motherson Sintermetal Technology B.V	**(10,560)**	**(10,560)**
- Samvardhana Motherson Refrigeration Product Limited	**(2,150)**	**-**
- AES (India) Engineering Limited	**(222)**	
Total Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures -Net	**48,646**	**38,868**
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	61,578	49,428
Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investments	(12,932)	(10,560)

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

6. Loans

	March 31,2024		March 31,2023	
	Current	**Non-current**	**Current**	**Non-current**
(Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)				
Loans to related parties	-	10,000	1,286	2,598
	-	10,000	1,286	2,598
Less: Provision for impairment of loan	-	-	(16)	(133)
Total	**-**	**10,000**	**1,270**	**2,465**

Loan to related parties comprises :

	March 31,2024		March 31,2023	
Samvardhana Motherson Refrigeration Product Limited (Refer (i) below)	-	-	16	133
Less : Impaired	-	-	(16)	(133)
Samvardhana Motherson Auto System Private Limited	-	-	500	200
Samvardhana Motherson Global Carriers Limited		-		580
Motherson Electronic Component Private Limited (Refer (ii) below)	-	10,000	-	-
Samvardhana Motherson Maadhyam International Limited	-	-	-	160
Motherson Invenzen Xlab Private Limited (Amalgamated with Samvardhana Motherson International Limited : appointed date 1 April 2022 and effective date 5 December 2023)	-	-	770	1,525
Total	**-**	**10,000**	**1,270**	**2,465**

(i). Vide agreement dated March 21, 2018, the Company purchased investments in equity and preference shares held by and loans advanced to certain companies by its then holding company Samvardhana Motherson International Ltd; the loans purchased includes loans to Samvardhana Motherson Refrigeration Product Limited (SMRPL) amounting to INR 1,438 Lakh purchased at NIL value.

During previous years upto, 31st March 2023, further loans of INR 149 Lakh had been given to SMRPL and based on a financial assesment of SMRPL, this, along with interest accrued had been impaired in the books of account.

During FY 2023-24, the entire loan amount along with interest accrued has been recieved back by the company as summarised in the table below.

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	For FY 2023-24	Payment received in FY 2023-24	As at 31st March 2024
Loan Purchased at NIL Value	1,438	-	1,438	-
Principal	149	-	149	-
Interest	499	15	514	-
				-
Total	2,086	15	2,101	-

Consequently:

1. Impairment of loan and interest accrued upto 31st March 2023 (INR 648 Lakh) has been reversed.
2. Receipt of INR 1,438 (loan purchased at NIL value as stated above) has been credited to the Statement of Profit & Loss.

(ii) Terms & Condition of loan give to Motherson Electronic Component Private Limited:

a) Loan Tenure - Five (5) years from the date of first disbursement
b) Interest rate - 9.5% p.a (RBI repo rate with spread of 3.00%) payable annually at the end of each financial year or principal repayment whichever is earlier.

7. Other financial assets

	March 31,2024		March 31,2023	
(Unsecured, considered good)	**Current**	**Non-current**	**Current**	**Non-current**
Security Deposits	24	175	10	123
Deposits with bank having original maturity of more than 12 months*	-	63	-	62
Interest accrued on deposits with bank	-	62	-	57
Interest accrued on security deposit	1		1	
Interest accrued on loans given to subsidiary and joint venture companies	-		855	1,155
Less: Provision for impairment of interest (refer note 6)	-	-	(468)	(31)
Total	**24**	**299**	**398**	**1,367**

*Deposits held by bank as margin for bank guarantees and includes deposit of INR 52 Lakh given for EPCG bank gaurantee
Margin money as at March 31, 2024: INR 63 Lakh (Margin money as at March 31, 2023: INR 62 Lakh)

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

8. Deferred tax assets (Net)

Year ended March 31, 2024	As at April 01, 2023	(Charge)/ credit to Statement of Profit and Loss	(Charge)/credit to other comprehensive income	As at March 31, 2024
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(1)	(19)	-	(21)
Borrowings (IND AS adjustment for corporate guarantee)	20	(18)	-	2
Right of Use assets	58	(32)	-	26
Total deferred tax liabilities	**76**	**(69)**	**-**	**7**
Set-off of deferred tax assets pursuant to set-off provisions				
Allowance for doubtful debts - trade receivables	19	(0)	-	18
Provision for slow moving inventories	23	1	-	24
Provision for employee benefits	98	24	(4)	119
Impairment allowance on interest accrued	163	(163)	-	-
Provision for impairment of investment	2,658	597	-	3,255
Unabsorbed depreciation	1,704	(1,404)	-	300
Impact of lease liability	66	(38)	-	29
Other adjustments	39	(54)	-	(15)
Total deferred tax assets	**4,771**	**(1,037)**	**(4)**	**3,730**
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	**4,695**	**(968)**	**(4)**	**3,723**
Less: Unrecognized deferred tax assets*	(4,695)	968	4	(3,723)
Recognised deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

*In absence of virtual certainty of sufficient taxable profit in the near future to realize the entire deferred tax assets, the same have been recognised only to the extent of deferred tax liabilities .

The company has carried out a computation of deferred tax which is given below

Year ended March 31, 2023	As at April 01, 2022	(Charge)/ credit to Statement of Profit and Loss	(Charge)/credit to other comprehensive income	As at March 31, 2023
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(32)	31	-	(1)
Borrowings	25	(6)	-	20
Right of Use assets	65	(7)	-	58
Total deferred tax liabilities	**57**	**19**	**-**	**76**
Set-off of deferred tax assets pursuant to set-off provisions				
Allowance for doubtful debts - trade receivables	19	(0)	-	19
Provision for slow moving inventories	23	1	-	23
Provision for employee benefits	90	14	(5)	98
Impairment allowance on interest accrued	127	37	-	163
Provision for impairment of investment	2,658	-	-	2,658
Unabsorbed depreciation	2,019	(315)	-	1,704
Impact of lease liability	76	(10)	-	66
Other adjustments	39	1	-	39
Total deferred tax assets	**5,050**	**(274)**	**(5)**	**4,771**
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	**4,993**	**(293)**	**(5)**	**4,695**
Less: Unrecognized deferred tax assets*	(4,993)	293	5	(4,695)
Recognised deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

*In absence of virtual certainty of sufficient taxable profit in the near future to realize the entire deferred tax assets, the same have been recognised only to the extent of deferred tax liabilities .

9. Other non-current assets

	March 31,2024	March 31,2023
Secured:		
Capital advances - Secured against bank guarantee	74	27
Unsecured:		
Capital advances	398	-
Prepaid expenses	3	0
Total	**475**	**27**

10. Inventories

	March 31,2024	March 31,2023
Raw materials and components	727	680
Work-in-progress	1,046	946
Finished goods	185	126
Tools & Moulds	570	507
Consumables, stores and maintenance spares	284	254
Total	**2,813**	**2,512**
Less: Provision in respect of slow-moving inventory*	(95)	(92)
Total	**2,717**	**2,420**

Amount recognised in profit and loss:

*Provision created in respect of slow moving inventory in FY2023-24: INR 3.08 lakh (In FY2022-23: INR 2.61 lakh).

11. Current investments

	March 31,2024	March 31,2023
Investment in mutual funds at FVTPL		
UTI Overnight Fund - Direct Growth Plan	150	137
4580.193 units (March 31, 2023: 4475.27 Units)		
NAV 3277.4011/unit (March 31, 2023: 3068.6343/Unit)		
Total current investments	**150**	**137**
Aggregate amount of investments	150	137

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

12. Trade receivables

	March 31,2024	March 31,2023
(Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)		
Related parties	60	67
Others	2,470	2,404
Credit impaired	72	74
	2,602	**2,544**
Less: Allowance for credit impaired trade receivables	(72)	(74)
Total	**2,529**	**2,470**

Trade Receivables aging schedule

Undisputed	Trade receivables – considered good		Trade receivables – credit impaired	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current but not due	1,800	1,720		-
Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
Less than 6 Months	635	680		-
6 months – 1 year	44	63		1
1-2 years	51	-		-
2-3 years		8		1
More than 3 years		-	11	30
Total	**2,529**	**2,470**	**11**	**33**

Disputed	Trade receivables – considered good		Trade receivables – credit impaired	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current but not due	-	-	-	-
Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
Less than 6 Months	-	-	-	-
6 months – 1 year	-	-	-	-
1-2 years	-	-	-	-
2-3 years	-	-	25	4
More than 3 years	-	-	36	36
Total	-	-	**61**	**41**

13 Cash and cash equivalents

	March 31,2024	March 31,2023
Balances with banks:		
- in current accounts	406	66
Cash on hand	1	0
Total	**407**	**66**

13(b). Other bank balances

	March 31,2024	March 31,2023
Deposits with maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months	26	25
Total	**26**	**25**

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	March 31,2023	Cash Flow	Non Cash Items*	March 31,2024
Non current borrowings (including current maturity of long term borrowing)	4,131	13,239	70	17,440
Current borrowings	12,491	(11,445)	(8)	1,039
Current and non current lease liabilities	264	(191)	42	114
Total liabilities from financing activities	**16,886**	**1,604**	**103**	**18,593**

	March 31,2022	Cash Flow	Non Cash Items*	March 31,2023
Non current borrowings (including current maturity of long term borrowing)	4,308	(199)	22	4,131
Current borrowings	15,146	(2,655)	-	12,491
Current and non current lease liabilities	304	(255)	215	264
Total liabilities from financing activities	**19,757**	**(3,108)**	**237**	**16,886**

*Non cash items include new leases taken or termination of lease contracts in case of lease liabilities, adjustments under IND AS for Corporate guarantee taken in case of borrowings and conversion of 0% optionally fully convertible debentures into equity shares (Refer note 16.A).

14. Current tax assets (net)

	March 31,2024	March 31,2023
Opening balance	36	161
Add: Income Tax paid	183	20
Less: Refund received	(28)	(144)
Closing balance	**192**	**36**

15. Other current assets

	March 31,2024	March 31,2023
(Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)		
Advance to suppliers	8	42
Balances with government authorities	200	157
Prepaid expenses	35	38
Other advances*	32	27
Export incentives receivable	4	3
Total	**279**	**267**

*Includes amount deposited in Labour Court in respect of a dispute with an ex-employee: As at March 31, 2024: INR 12 Lakh (As at March 31, 2023: INR 11 Lakh).

16 Share capital

	March 31,2024	March 31,2023
Authorised:		
36,20,00,000 Equity Shares of INR 10/- each (March 31, 2023: 36,20,00,000)	36,200	36,200
8,65,00,000 7% Optionally Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference Share of INR 10/- each (March 31, 2023: 86,500,000)	8,650	8,650
	44,850	**44,850**

16.A Equity Share Capital

a. Issued, Subscribed and Paid up:

	March 31,2024	March 31,2023
35,96,47,307 Equity Share of INR 10/- each, fully paid-up (March 31, 2023: 31,96,47,307)	35,965	31,965
Total	**35,965**	**31,965**

b. Movement in equity share capital

	Numbers	Amount
As at March 31,2022	**31,92,47,307**	**31,925**
Add: Issued during the year**	4,00,000	40
As at March 31,2023	**31,96,47,307**	**31,965**
Add: Issued during the year*	4,00,00,000	4,000
As at March 31,2024	**35,96,47,307**	**35,965**

*During FY 2023-24, the company has made Right issue of equity shares (40,000,000 equity @ INR 25 each – INR 10 Face Value & INR 15 Premium) and accordingly INR 4,000 lakh were credited to equity shares account and INR 6,000 lakh were credited to shares premium account.

**During FY 2022-23, 1,000,000 Compulsory convertible preference shares were converted to equity shares of INR 10/- each (Fair value per share: INR 25). Accordingly 400,000 equity shares with paid up value of INR 40 lakh were issued and INR 60 lakh was credited to share premium account. On conversion equity portion (INR 25 Lakh) of relevant compulsory convertible preference shares was transferred to Retained earnings

c. Shares held by the promoters at the end of the year

FY 2023-24

Sr No	Name	No of Shares*	% of total shares	% Change during the year
1	Samvardhana Motherson International Ltd (formerly known as Motherson Sumi Systems Ltd)	35,96,47,307	100%	

FY 2022-23

Sr No	Name	No of Shares*	% of total shares	% Change during the year
1	Samvardhana Motherson International Ltd (formerly known as Motherson Sumi Systems Ltd)	31,96,47,307	100%	100%

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

* Including 600 Shares held by nominees

d. Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to 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.

16.B Instruments entirely equity in nature

a. Issued, Subscribed and Paid up:

	March 31,2024	March 31,2023
20,00,000 Preference shares of INR 10/- each, fully paid-up (March 31, 2022: 20,00,000)	200	200
Total	**200**	**200**

b. Movement in instruments entirely equity in nature

	March 31,2024	March 31,2023
Preference shares:		
As at March 31,2023	**200**	**200**
Add: Issued during the year	-	-
As at March 31,2024	**200**	**200**

c. Shares held by the promoters at the end of the year

	FY 2023-24			
Sr No	**Name**	**No of Shares**	**% of total shares**	**% Change during the year**
1	Samvardhana Motherson International Ltd (formerly known as Motherson Sumi Systems Ltd)	20,00,000	100%	NIL

	FY 2022-23			
Sr No	**Name**	**No of Shares**	**% of total shares**	**% Change during the year**
1	Samvardhana Motherson International Ltd (formerly known as Motherson Sumi Systems Ltd)	20,00,000	100%	NIL

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

d. Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares
Preference shares:
The preference shares shall be redeemed/converted in equity shares with in a period of 20 years from the date of issue at the discretion of the Board of Directors of the company (20,00,000 preference shares were alloted on March 15, 2010). In case preference shares are to be redeemed it shall be done at issue price i.e. INR 10/- per share.

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.

17. Other equity

	March 31,2024	March 31,2023
Equity contribution from parent company	229	276
Securities premium	19,235	13,235
Capital Reserve	31,666	31,666
Retained earnings	(33,211)	(34,588)
Equity portion of compound financial instruments	213	213
Total reserves and surplus	**18,132**	**10,802**

(i) Equity contribution from parent company

	March 31,2024	March 31,2023
Opening balance	276	276
Add: Addition during the year		
Less: Deletion during the year	(47)	-
Closing balance	**229**	**276**

(ii) Securities premium

	March 31,2024	March 31,2023
Opening balance	**13,235**	**13,175**
Add: Proceeds from conversion of complusory convertible preference shares into Equity shares**		60
Add: Proceeds from right issue during the year*	**6,000**	
Closing balance	**19,235**	**13,235**

*During FY 2023-24, the company has made Right issue of equity shares (40,000,000 equity @ INR 25 each – INR 10 Face Value & INR 15 Premium) and accordingly INR 4,000 Lakh were credited to equity shares account and INR 6,000 Lakh were credited to shares premium account.

**During FY 2022-23, 1,000,000 Compulsory convertible preference shares were converted to equity shares of INR 10/- each (Fair value per share: INR 25). Accordingly 400,000 equity shares with paid up value of INR 40 Lakh were issued and INR 60 Lakh was credited to share premium account. On conversion equity portion (INR 25 Lakh) of relevant compulsory convertible preference shares was transferred to Retained earnings

(iii) Capital Reserve	**March 31,2024**	**March 31,2023**
Opening balance	31,666	31,666
Closing balance	**31,666**	**31,666**

(iv) Retained earnings	**March 31,2024**	**March 31,2023**
Opening balance	(34,588)	(35,682)
Add: Additions during the year	1,393	1,091
(Add)/Less: Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligation: (Gain)/Loss	(16)	(21)
Add: Transferred from other equity	-	25
Closing balance	**(33,211)**	**(34,588)**

(v) Equity portion of compound financial instruments - Refer Notes below

	March 31,2024	**March 31,2023**
Opening balance	**213**	**238**
Less: Transferred to retained earnings*	-	(25)
Closing balance	**213**	**213**

*During FY 2022-23, 1,000,000 Compulsory convertible preference shares were converted to equity shares of INR 10/- each (Fair value per share: INR 25). Accordingly 400,000 equity shares with paid up value of INR 40 Lakh were issued and INR 60 Lakh was credited to share premium account. On conversion equity portion (INR 25 Lakh) of relevant compulsory convertible preference shares was transferred to Retained earnings

Shares held by the promoters at the end of the year

	March 31,2024		**March 31,2023**	
	Nos.	**%**	**Nos.**	**%**
7% Optionally Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares				
Samvardhana Motherson International Ltd (formerly known as Motherson Sumi Systems Ltd)	25,00,000	100.00%	25,00,000	100.00%

Equity component of optionally convertible redeemable preference shares

	Numbers	**Amount**
As at March 31,2023	**25,00,000**	**213**
Add: Issued during the year	**-**	**-**
As at March 31,2024	**25,00,000**	**213**

a. Terms of conversion/redemption of optionally convertible redeemable preference shares

The preference shares shall be redeemed/converted with in a period of 20 years from the date of issue at the discretion of share holder (25,00,000 preference shares were alloted on November 01, 2010). In case preference shares are to be redeemed it shall be done at issue price i.e. INR 10/- per share.

Nature and purpose of reserves

Equity contribution from parent company

Comprises processing fees and fair value of corporate guarantee issued by holding company to the company's lenders and recorded as equity contribution.

Securities premium

This reserve was initially created at the time of amalgamation carried out during the year ended March 31, 2018. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

18. Borrowings

	Non Current Porti		Current Maturities	
	As at	As at	As at	As at
	March 31,2024	March 31,2023	March 31,2024	March 31,2023
Secured				
a) Term Loans				
Indian rupee loan from banks		2,520		921
Less: Disclosed under Short term borrowings - Refer Note 22	-	-	-	(921)
Unsecured:				
b) Loans from related parties	16,520	690	920	-
Less: Disclosed under Short term borrowings - Refer Note 22	-	-	(920)	-
c) Debt component of convertible redeemable preference shares	133	121	-	-
d) Debt component of compulsory convertible preference shares	-	-	-	-
Total	**16,653**	**3,331**	**-**	**-**

Note:-

(a) Term Loans

HDFC Bank has sanctioned term loans to the company :

Nature of Security	
HDFC Bank : - Exclusive charge on all the current assets and movable fixed assets of the company (both present and future)	7.30% to 8.30% per annum (linked with 1 year MCLR with yearly reset)
- Unconditional and irrevocable corporate guarantee of Samvardhana Motherson International Limited amounting to INR 7,000 lakh to remain valid during the entire tenure of the credit facility.	Repayable in 28 equal quarterly installments beginning from November 2019. Interest shall be payable at monthly reset

Sanctioned and utilised limits

Facility	Sanctioned (INR Lakhs)		Utilised (INR Lakhs)	
	31st March 2024	31st March 2023	31st March 2024	31st March 2023
Term loan - HDFC Bank	-	7,090	-	3,441
Total	**-**	**7,090**	**-**	**3,441**

Term loan has been prepaid during the year

(b) Loans from related parties:

Lender	Interest Rate	Amount (INR Lakh)	Due date
Samvardhana Motherson International Ltd (formerly Motherson Sumi Systems Limited)	RBI Repo Rate + 3% p.a.p.m. (8.5% p.a to 9.5% p.a.p.m)	230	29/07/2025
		230	21/10/2025
	RBI Repo Rate + 3% p.a.p.m. (9.25% p.a.p.m to 9.5% p.a.p.m)	230	25/01/2026
		230	05/05/2026
		5,820	02/07/2028
SMR Automotive Systems India ltd	RBI Repo Rate + 3% p.a.p.m. (9.00% p.a.p.m to 9.5% p.a.p.m)	230	27/07/2026
		100	05/09/2026
		230	29/10/2026
		350	25/12/2026
		230	30/01/2027
		2,600	20/03/2027
		210	26/03/2027
		2,000	27/08/2026
		4,000	28/08/2026
		750	25/03/2027
Total		**17,440**	

Notes:

(i). Interest is payable at the end of loan tenure or principal repayment, whichever is earlier.

(ii). The lenders and borrower, both have the right for prepayments, as per mutual consent, either partially or fully by giving seven business days notice in advance.

19. Other financial liabilities

	March 31,2024	March 31,2023
Non-current		
Advance recovery from employees	14	4
	14	**4**

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

20. Employee benefit obligations

	March 31,2024		March 31,2023	
	Current	**Non-current**	**Current**	**Non-current**
Gratuity	36	304	23	263
Compensated absences	18	114	10	95
Total	**55**	**418**	**33**	**358**

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

A. Defined benefit schemes

Gratuity

The Company operates a gratuity plan under which 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 Company's 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 year ended	
	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2023**
Obligations at year beginning	286	263
Obligations at year beginning consequent to amalgamation	-	-
Service Cost - current	35	31
Interest expense	21	19
Amount recognised in profit and loss	**56**	**50**
Remeasurements		
Actuarial (gain) / loss from change in financial assumption		
Experience (gains)/losses	16	21
Amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**16**	**21**
Benefit payments	(19)	(48)
Adjustment due to transfer of employee	2	-
Obligations at year end	**341**	**286**

(ii) Assets and Liabilities recognized in the Balance Sheet	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2023**
Present value of the defined benefit obligations	341	286
Amount recognized as liability	**341**	**286**

(iii) Defined benefit obligations cost for the year:	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2023**
Service cost - current	35	31
Interest cost (net)	21	19
Actuarial (gain) / loss	16	21
Net defined benefit obligations cost	**72**	**71**

* Amount is below the rounding off norm adopted by the Company

	MATS Division		**MST Division**	
	For the year ended		For the year ended	
(iv) Actuarial assumptions:	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**
Discount rate per annum	7.2%	7.4%	7.2%	7.4%
Future salary increases	7.0%	7.0%	8.0%	8.0%

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, 2024	**March 31, 2023**		**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**		**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**
Discount rate per annum	1.00%	1.00%	Decrease by	(90)	(78)	Increase by	103	88
Future salary increases	1.00%	1.00%	Increase by	102	88	Decrease by	(90)	(78)

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.

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

20. Employee benefit obligations

vii) Defined benefit liability and employer contributions

Weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is MATS Division 11.32 years (March 31, 2023: 11.52 years) / MST Division 7 years (March 31, 2023: 7 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, 2024 Defined benefit obligation (gratuity)	36	24	110	171	**341**
March 31, 2023 Defined benefit obligation (gratuity)	23	24	80	158	**286**

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 31):	**For the year ended**	
	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2023**
Provident fund paid to the authorities	109	91
Employee state insurance paid to the authorities	9	8
	118	**100**

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

21. Government grants

	March 31,2024	March 31,2023
Opening balance	268	92
Add: Grants received during the year		208
Less: Released to profit and loss	(50)	(32)
Closing balance	**218**	**268**

	March 31,2024	March 31,2023
Current portion	-	-
Non-current portion	218	268
Total	**218**	**268**

Note: Government grant represent duty saved on import of plant and machinery under EPCG licences.

22. Borrowings

	As at March 31,2024	As at March 31,2023
Secured		
Working capital loans repayable on demand - from banks		
Indian rupee loan (Refer (i) below)	1,039	1,141
Current maturities of long term debt		921
Unsecured		
Current maturities of long term loans from related parties	920	11,350
Total	**1,959**	**13,412**

i) HDFC & YES Bank has sanctioned working capital loans to the company:

- Cash Credit I of INR 800 lakh from YES Bank : Interest during the year ranging between 8.75% to 9.75%p.a. (linked to YES Bank 1 month MCLR rate)

- Cash Credit II of INR 1,000 lakh from HDFC Bank : Interest during the year ranging between 7.45% to 8.70% p.a. (linked to 1 year MCLR with yearly reset)

Working capital loans from bank are secured as under

YES bank :

- First pari passu charge on all the current assets and movable fixed assets of the company (both present and future)

HDFC bank :

- First pari passu charge on all the current assets and movable fixed assets of the company (both present and future)

Quarterly statements of current assets filed by the company with bank are in agreement with books of account

Corporate Guarantee

Unconditional and irrevocable corporate guarantee of Samvardhana Motherson International Ltd (formerly known as Motherson Sumi Systems Limited) to remain valid during entire tenure of both the credit facilities mentioned above.

Sanctioned and utilised limits

Facility	Sanctioned (INR Lakhs)		Utilised (INR Lakhs)	
	31st March 2024	31st March 2023	31st March 2024	31st March 2023
Cash Credit - HDFC Bank	1,000	1,000	634	758
Cash Credit - YES Bank	800	800	405	383
Letters of credit - Non Funded (YES Bank)	600	600	-	74
Bank guarantees - Part of CC Limit (HDFC Bank)	62	62	62	62
Total	**2,462**	**2,462**	**1,101**	**1,277**

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

23. Trade payables

	March 31,2024	March 31,2023
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		
- Related parties	14	11
- Others	160	88
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		
- Related parties	273	94
- Others	1,378	1,265
Total	**1,824**	**1,458**

Trade Payables aging schedule

Undisputed	**Trade payables dues of micro and small enterprises**		**Trade payables dues of creditors other micro and small enterprises**	
	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**
Current but not due	172	86	1,282	850
Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
Less than 1 year	1	13	369	509
1-2 years	-	-	-	-
2-3 years	-	-	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-	-	-
Total	173	99	1,651	1,359

During the financial year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 there are no disputed trade payables.

24. Other financial liabilities

	March 31,2024	March 31,2023
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	469	646
Interest accrued and due on borrowings	-	24
Creditors for capital goods	69	111
Employee benefits payable	133	122
Advance recovery from employees	11	24
Advance towards sale of leasehold land	-	231
Total	**683**	**1,159**

25. Provisions

	March 31,2024	March 31,2023
For warranty	19	29
Total	**19**	**29**

Warranty

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

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

	March 31,2024	March 31,2023
Opening balance	**29**	**29**
Additions during the year	23	19
Utilised / reversed during the year	(33)	(19)
Closing balance	**19**	**29**

26. Other current liabilities

	March 31,2024	March 31,2023
Statutory dues	291	281
Advance received from customers	60	45
Total	**350**	**326**

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

		For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
27a	**Revenue from contract with customers**		
	Sales of products		
	Finished goods		
	Within India	12,346	10,909
	Outside India	368	262
		12,714	**11,171**
	Sales of Services:		
	-Within India	135	111
		135	**111**
27b	**Other operating revenue:**		
	Scrap sales	131	130
	Liabilities / provisions written back to the extent no longer required	1	132
	Export incentives	4	1
		136	**263**
	Total	**12,985**	**11,545**

		For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
28.	**Other income**		
	Dividend income	3,278	1,863
	Income from government grant [refer note 21]	50	32
	Reversal of impairement of loan & accrued intererst - refer Note 6 -"Loans"	648	-
	Profit on sale of property, plant & equipment	3	4
	Interest on Income tax refund	3	12
	Net gain/ (loss) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	0	2
	Profit on sale of investments in mutual fund	22	-
	Exchange fluctuation (net)	4	7
	Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost	3	-
	Interest		-
	- banks	8	15
	- loan to related parties	664	592
	- others	3	2
	Miscellaneous income - refer (a) below	1,446	17
	Total	**6,131**	**2,545**

a) Miscellaneous income Includes:
(i) Insurance claims received INR 3 lakh (PY INR 8 lakh)
(ii) INR 1,438 lakh received for loan to SMRPL purchased at NIL value from erstwhile SAMIL in FY 2017-18 - refer Note 6 - "Loans"

		For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
29.	**Cost of material consumed**		
	Opening stock of raw materials	630	615
	Add : Purchase of raw materials	4,933	4,263
	Less: Closing stock of raw materials	(727)	(630)
	Cost of material consumed	**4,837**	**4,248**

		For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
30.	**Changes in inventory of finished goods and work in progress**		
	(Increase)/ decrease in stock		
	Stock at the opening of the year:		
	Finished goods	126	122
	Work-in-progress	946	662
	Total A	**1,072**	**784**
	Stock at the end of the year:		
	Finished goods	185	126
	Work-in-progress	1,046	946
	Total B	**1,231**	**1,072**
	(Increase)/ decrease in stock (A-B)	**(159)**	**(288)**

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

31. Employee benefits expense	**For the year ended March 31, 2024**	**For the year ended March 31, 2023**
Salary, wages & bonus	2,238	1,994
Contribution to provident & other funds	118	100
Gratuity (Refer note 20)	56	50
Staff welfare and other expenses	167	146
Total	**2,579**	**2,289**

32. Finance costs	**For the year ended March 31, 2024**	**For the year ended March 31, 2023**
Interest on bank loans	355	398
Interest and finance charges on financial liabilities	34	42
Interest and finance charges on lease liabilities	15	31
Interest on loans from related parties	1,515	1,180
Total	**1,919**	**1,650**

33. Depreciation and amortization expense	**For the year ended March 31, 2024**	**For the year ended March 31, 2023**
Property, Plant and Equipment	976	992
Intangible assets	3	3
Right of use assets	213	301
Total	**1,193**	**1,296**

34. Other expenses	**For the year ended March 31, 2024**	**For the year ended March 31, 2023**
Repairs and maintenance :		
Machinery	289	243
Building	37	33
Others	13	16
Electricity, water and fuel	1,020	832
Consumption of stores & spare parts	851	751
Labour & processing charges	884	692
Lease rent factory considered short term	67	2
Lease rent machinery considered short term	16	56
Amortisation cost of lease rent - vehicles	2	3
Rates & taxes	27	34
Insurance	47	23
Printing and stationery	16	15
Donations	1	1
Travelling expenses	130	118
Freight and forwarding	442	294
Communication expenses	9	8
Water charges	3	2
Commission	33	27
Business promotion	67	13
Bank charges	4	4
Security expenses	87	79
Warranty expenses	26	19
Training expenses	4	-
Provision for slow moving inventory	3	3
Auditors remuneration (refer note (a) below)	12	11
Impairment of loans and accrued interest*	-	145
Impairment of Investments**	2,373	-
Legal & professional expenses	174	147
Director Sitting Fees	5	4
Loss on assignment/transfer of rights in leasehold lands	309	-
Tool expenses	187	148
Miscellaneous expenses	46	42
Write off of property, plant & equipment	126	-
Computer and software expenses	47	37
Total	**7,355**	**3,804**

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
***Impairment of loans and accrued interest**		
Loan to Samvardhana Motherson Refrigeration Product Limited	-	10
Interest accrued on loan to Samvardhana Motherson Refrigeration Product Limited	-	135
		145

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
****Impairment of investments**		
Equity investment in Samvardhana Motherson Refrigeration Product Limited	2,150	-
Equity investment in AES (India) Engineering Ltd	222	-
	2,373	**-**

(a): Payment to auditors:

As Auditor:		
Audit fees	10	8
Other audit and certification work to be done by statutory auditor	2	3
Reimbursement of expenses	-	-
Total	**12**	**11**

Income tax expense	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
(a) Income tax expense		
Current tax		
Current tax on profit for the year	-	-
Total current tax expense	**-**	**-**
Deferred tax		
Decrease / (increase) in deferred tax assets (net)		
Total deferred tax expense / (benefit)	-	-
	-	-

(b) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Profit/(loss) before tax	1,393	1,091
Applicable tax rate	25.168%	25.168%
Tax amount	351	275
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible in calculating taxable income (net off exempt income)	125	19
Adjustments for opening balances of prior periods	22	-
Other adjustments (for capital gains)	470	-
Tax effect of unrecognised deferred tax assets	(968)	(293)
Income tax expense	-	-

35. **Earnings per share**	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
a) Basic		
Net profit after tax available for equity shareholders	1,393	1,091
Weighted average number of equity shares used to compute basic and diluted earnings per share	35,96,47,307	31,96,47,307
Basic earnings per share	**0.387**	**0.341**
b) Diluted (refer note below)		
Net profit after tax available for equity shareholders	1,393	1,091
From continuing operations		
From discontinued operations	-	-
Weighted Average number of equity shares used to compute basic earnings per share	35,96,47,307	31,96,47,307
Add: potential equity shares	45,00,000	45,00,000
Weighted average number of equity shares	36,41,47,307	32,41,47,307
Basic earnings per share	**0.387**	**0.341**
Diluted earnings per share	**0.383**	**0.336**

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

36. Fair value measurements

i. Financial instruments by category

	March 31, 2024			March 31, 2023		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost
Financial assets						
Investments*	150	-	-	137	-	-
Trade receivables*	-	-	2,529	-	-	2,470
Cash and bank balances*	-	-	433	-	-	92
Loans*	-	-	-	-	-	1,270
Other financial assets*	-	-	24	-	-	398
Total financial assets	**150**	**-**	**2,987**	**137**	**-**	**4,230**
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings*	-	-	1,959	-	-	13,412
Trade payables*	-	-	1,824	-	-	1,458
Other financial liabilities*	-	-	683	-	-	1,159
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**4,465**	**-**	**-**	**16,029**

i. Fair value hierarchy

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements

	March 31, 2024			March 31, 2023		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial asset						
Financial Investments at FVTPL						
UTI Overnight Fund - Direct Growth Plan	150	-	-	137	-	-
Total	**150**	**-**	**-**	**137**	**-**	**-**

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

	March 31, 2024			March 31, 2023		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets						
Other Financial Assets	-	-	299	-	-	1,367
Loans			10,000			2,465
Total financial assets	**-**	**-**	**10,299**	**-**	**-**	**3,832**
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	16,653	-	-	3,331
Other financial liabilities	-	-	14	-	-	4
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**16,667**	**-**	**-**	**3,335**

*The carrying amounts of investments, trade receivables, cash & cash equivalents, other bank balances, borrowings, trade payables and other financial assets and 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 liabilities measured at amortised cost

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial Assets				
Loans	10,000	10,000	2,465	2,465
Other financial assets	299	299	1,367	1,367
	10,299	**10,299**	**3,832**	**3,832**
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	16,653	16,653	3,331	3,331
Other financial liabilities	14	14	4	4
	16,667	**16,667**	**3,335**	**3,335**

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

Specific valuation technique used to value financial instruments include:
a. The use of various valuation methods (including NAV and price of recent investment method).
b. The fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

37. Financial risk management

The company is engaged in manufacturing and sale of broaches, gauge, gear cutting tools, cams, piston roller, powertrain parts and shock absorbers in India and other countires outside India. The regulations, instructions, implementation rules and in particular, the regular communication throughout the tightly controlled management process consisting of planning, controlling and monitoring collectively form the risk management system used to define, record and minimise operating, financial and strategic risks. Below notes explain the sources of risks in which the Company is exposed to and how it manages the risks:

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, 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

One of the key raw materials of the Company is cutting tools and sintermetal manufacturing business is High Speed Steel (HSS)and iron powder respectively. There is substantial fluctuations in prices of both the raw materials. If there are substantial fluctuations in the price of raw materials, the Company can mitigate risk through negotiating with suppliers.

The Company is regularly taking initiatives to reduce its raw material costs to meet targets set up by its customers for cost downs.

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 exchange variations in India has mainly impacted the imports.

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)

	As at March 31, 2024 Payable / (Receivable)		As at March 31, 2023 Payable / (Receivable)	
	Amount in Foreign currency	**Amount in INR.**	**Amount in Foreign currency**	**Amount in INR.**
Euro	0	21	1	80.83
USD	0	39	1	55.75
Euro	(1)	(73)	(0)	-17.49
USD	(0)	(18)	-	-
GBP	(0)	(7)	(0)	-3.12

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. The Company's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings with variable rates, which exposes the Company to

(i) Interest rate risk exposure

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

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Variable rate borrowings	1,039	4,582
Nil Rate Borrowing	-	-
Fixed rate borrowings	17,440	11,350
Total borrowings	**18,479**	**15,932**

(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	
	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2023**
Interest rates-increase by 50 basis points*	-1	-2
Interest rates-decrease by 50 basis points*	1	2

* Holding all other variables constant

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

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 amd deposits with banking institutions. The maximum amount of the credit exposure is equal to the carrying amounts of these receivables.

The Company has developed guidelines for the management of credit risk from trade receivables. The Company’s primary customers are major Indian automobile manufacturers. Clients are subjected to credit assessments as a precautionary measure, and the adherence of all clients to payment due dates is monitored on an on-going basis, thereby practically eliminating the risk of default.

E Liquidity risk:

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

(i) Financing arrangements

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

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Floating rate		
- Expiring within one year (cash credit facility)	761	659

(ii) 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, 2023	Upto 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings	1,959	16,653	-	**18,612**
Lease Liability	75	39	-	**114**
Trade payables	1,824	-	-	**1,824**
Other financial liabilities	683	14	-	**696**
Total non-derivative liabilities	**4,540**	**16,706**	**-**	**21,246**

Year Ended March 31, 2023	Upto 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings	13,412	3,331	-	**16,743**
Lease Liability	174	90	-	**264**
Trade payables	1,458	-	-	**1,458**
Other financial liabilities	1,159	4	-	**1,163**
Total non-derivative liabilities	**16,203**	**3,425**	**-**	**19,628**

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

38. 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 net of cash and cash equivalents) divided by EBITDA [Profit/(loss) before tax plus depreciation and amortization expense plus finance costs].

The Company's Net Debt to EBITDA ratios are shown as follows:

	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2023**
Net Debt	18,179	15,962
EBITDA	4,505	4,037
Net Debt to EBITDA	4.04	3.95

(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.

Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Limited
CIN: U35100MH2006PLC285657
Notes to the financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2024

39 (i) LIST OF RELATED PARTIES AS PER IND AS- 24		
a)		**Holding Company**
		Samvardhana Motherson International Limited
b)		**Subsidiaries of SMISL**
	1	Samvardhana Motherson Refrigeration Product Limited
	2	Motherson Machinery and Automations Limited
	3	Samvardhana Motherson Auto System Private Limited
	4	Motherson Sintermetal Technology B.V.
	5	Motherson Electronic Components Private Limited
	6	SAKS Ancillaries Limited
	7	Motherson Techno Tools Limited
	8	Motherson Techno Tools Mideast FZE
	9	Motherson Auto Solutions Limited
c)		**Joint ventures and associates of SMISL : with whom transactions have taken place**
	1	Nissin Advanced Coating Indo Co. Pvt. Ltd.
	2	Anest Iwata Motherson Coating Equipment Pvt. Ltd. (amalgamated with Anest Iwata Motherson Private Ltd : appointed date 1 April 2022 and effective date 17 November 2023)
	3	Anest Iwata Motherson Private Limited
d)		**Fellow Subsidiaries : with whom transactions have taken place**
	1	Motherson Consultancies Services Limited (Amalgamated with Samvardhana Motherson International Limited : appointed date 1 April 2022 and effective date 5 December 2023)
	2	Samvardhana Motherson Maadhyam International Limited
	3	Samvardhana Motherson Global Carriers Limited (SMGCL)
	4	Motherson Invenzen Xlab Private Limited (Amalgamated with Samvardhana Motherson International Limited : appointed date 1 April 2022 and effective date 5 December 2023)
	5	SMR Automotive Systems India Limited
	6	Motherson Technology Services Limited (formerly MothersonSumi Infotech & Designs Limited) (MTSL)
	7	Motherson Air Travel Agencies Limited
	8	Samvardhana Motherson Auto Component Private Limited
e)		**Joint ventures and associates of holding company: with whom transactions have taken place**
	1	Youngshin Motherson Auto Tech Limited
	2	Marelli Motherson Auto Suspension Parts Pvt Ltd.
f)		**Other related parties : with whom transactions have taken place**
	1	Motherson Auto Limited
	2	Motherson Lease Solution Limited
	3	Systematic Conscom Limited
g)		**Directors of the Company**
	1	Mr. Ashok Tandon
	2	Mr. Sanjay Mehta (Resigned w.e.f. 11/09/2023)
	3	Mr. Parthasarathy Srinivasan
	4	Mr. Sanjay Kalia
	5	Ms. Madhu Bhaskar
	6	Mr. Shailesh Prabhakar Prabhune
	7	Mr Ajay Bahl (Appointed w.e.f. 11/09/2023)
h)		**Other Key Management Personnel of the Company**
	1	Ms. Ritu Seth, Company Secretary
	2	Mr. Kumarpal Jawaharlal Kothari, CFO
	3	Mr. Vineet Chandran, Manager
i)		**Key Management Personnel of Holding company**
	1	Mr. Vivek Chaand Sehgal
	2	Mr. Laksh Vaaman Sehgal
	3	Mr. Shunichiro Nishimura
	4	Mr. Gautam Mukherjee
	5	Mr. Naveen Ganzu
	6	Ms. Rekha Sethi
	7	Mr. Robert Joseph Remenar
	8	Ms. Veli Matti Rutsala
	9	Mr. Norikatsu Ishida
	10	Mr. Pankaj Mital
	11	Mr. Kunal Malani, CFO
	12	Mr. Alok Goel, Company Secretary

Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Ltd

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

II. Details of transactions, in the ordinary course of business at commercial terms, and balances with related parties as mentioned in 39 (I) above:

(b) Transactions with related parties

SN	Particulars	Transactions with: 1) Directors of the company 2) Other Key Management Personnel of the Company 3) Key Management Personnel of Holding company		Transactions with: Holding Company		Transactions with: 1) Subsidiaries of SMISL 2) Joint ventures and associates of SMISL 3) Fellow Subsidiaries 4) Joint ventures and associates of holding company		Transactions with: Other related parties	
		2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23
1	Sale	-	-	-	-	321	243	-	-
2	Remuneration to Key Managerial persons			-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Computer and software expenses			-	-	36	31	-	-
4	Travelling Expenses			-	-	-	-	95	71
5	Professional Charges			51	47	53	49	1	-
6	Purchase of Goods			14	-	111	63	-	-
7	Operating Lease Rent			-	-	-	-	29	9
8	Business Promotion Expenses			5	7	-	-	53	-
9	Other Expenses			-	-	240	139	1	3
10	Repair & Maintenance			-	-	5	4	-	-
11	Interest Expenses			1,116	1,107	398	64	-	-
12	Interest Income			-	-	664	592	-	-
13	Rent Paid			186	-	-	178	72	72
14	Reimbursement of Expenses Paid			1	1	42	49	-	0
15	Reimbursement of expenses			-	-	-	13	-	-
16	Sitting Fee to Directors	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Commission Income			-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Loan Repaid during the year			17,630	-	-	-	-	-
19	Loan / ICD Given			-	-	10,000	10	-	-
20	Loan / ICD Received back			-	-	3,884	-	-	-
20	Investment in Equity - Done			-	-	12,150	1,980	-	-
20	Investment in Pref Shares			-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Purchase of Fixed Assets			-	-	14	39	-	-
22	Expenses capitalised			-	-	-	-	136	39
23	Divedend Received			-	-	3,278	1,863	-	-
24	Security Deposit Paid			-	-	-	-	9	4
25	Security Deposit Refund received			-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Loan Taken			12,330	690	10,700	-	-	-
27	Investment in Equity - Received			-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Capital Advance Paid								

(c) Outstanding balances arising from sales / purchases of goods and services

SN	Particulars	Has control or joint control of the reporting entity		Holding Company		The entity and the reporting entity are the members of same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others):		Person having significant influence over the entity or is a member of Key Managerial Personnel of the entity (or of parent of the entity)	
		2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23
27	Loan payable			6,740	12,040	10,700	-	-	-
28	Payable for capital goods			-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Security deposit			-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Investment in equity shares of subsidiary			-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Loan to Subsidiary			-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Payable others (current liabilities)	1	1	171	648	481	84	112	18
33	Receivable others (Current Assets)			-	-	61	2,078	-	-
34	Prepaid Expenses			-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Capital Advance Paid			-	-	-	-	-	-
36	ICD Receivable			-	-	10,000	3,884	-	-
37	Corporate guarantee for banks loans obtanied by the Company			7,000	7,000	-	-	-	-

Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Ltd

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

(c) Loans & advances to / from related parties

SN	Particulars	**Transactions with: Holding Company**		**Transactions with: 1) Subsidiaries of SMISL 2) Joint ventures and associates of SMISL 3) Fellow Subsidiaries 4) Joint ventures and associates of holding company**		**Transactions with: Other related parties**	
		2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23
i.	**Security deposits given:**						
	Beginning of the year	-	-	-	-	46	42
	Security deposit given	-	-	-	-	9	4
	Security deposits received back	-	-	-	-		
	End of the year	-	-	-	-	**55**	**46**
ii. (a)	**Loans received**						
	Beginning of the year	12,040	11,350	-	2,500		
	Loans received	12,330	690	10,700			
	Loans repaid	17,630	-	-	2,500		
	Loans transferred due to merger / transfrd to SMISI	-	-	-	-		
	End of the year	**6,740**	**12,040**	**10,700**	**-**		
ii. (b)	**Interest receivable at beginning of the year**	-	-	**2,010**	**1,868**		
	Interest charged	-	-	664	592		
	Impact of Foreign exchange	-	-	-	-		
	Interest received	-	-	2,631	443		
	TDS dedcucted	-	-	44	7		
	Transfer from SAMIL			-	-		
	Interest receivable at end of the year	-	-	**0**	**2,010**		
iii (a)	**Loans given**						
	Beginning of the year	-	-	3,735	7,580		
	Loans given	-	-	10,000	10		
	Impact of Foreign exchange	-	-	-	-		
	Ind AS Adjustment			-	-		
	Loans received back	-	-	3,884	3,845		
	Reversal of impairment			149	-		
	Impairment of Loan	-	-		10		
	End of the year	-	-	**10,000**	**3,735**		
iii. (b)	**Interest payable at beginning of the year**	646	787	-	4		
	Interest charged	1,116	1,107	398	64		
	TDS Paid	112	111	40	6		
	Interest paid	1,540	1,137		61		
	Interest payable at end of the year	**111**	**646**	**359**	**-**		

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

40. Segment Information:

Description of segments and principal activities

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

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting to the Chief Operating Officer "COO" of the respective division. The COO, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments examines the Company's performance categorised into following segments:

Motherson Advanced Tooling Solutions	Represents division of the Company which is engaged in the business of manufacturing of Gauges and Broaches for Automotive Industry.
Motherson Sintermetal Technology	Represents division of the Company which is engaged in business as manufacturer, developer, exporter, importer, seller, buyers, distributors and assembly and marketing of sintered powder metal parts for automobiles and other industries.
Corporate / Others	Represents operations of the Company that are below the threshold for separate reporting as operating segments

A. Information about geographical areas:
The following information discloses revenue from external customers based on geographical areas:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
i) Revenue from external customers		
Motherson Advanced Tooling Solutions	4,471	4,203
Motherson Sintermetal Technology	8,513	7,209
Corporate / Others	-	-
	12,984	**11,413**
India	12,615	11,151
Outside India	368	262
	12,984	**11,413**

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

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Motherson Advanced Tooling Solutions Ltd	5,237	8,080
Motherson Sintermetal Technology	6,096	5,739
Corporate / Others	-	-
	11,333	**13,818**
India	11,333	13,818
Outside India	-	-
	11,333	**13,818**

iii) Customer amounting to 10 per cent or more of the Company's revenue.	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Customer 1	2,972	1,794
	2,972	**1,794**

41. Assets given as security

The carrying amount of assets given as security for current and non-current borrowings are as follows:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
First charge		
Non current:		
Property, plant and equipment (Excluding leasehold land & building)	5,803	4,895
Capital Work in Progress	2,450	3,247
Total	**8,253**	**8,142**
Current:		
Inventory	2,717	2,420
Trade receivable	2,529	2,470
Cash and cash equivalent	5	6
Other current assets	8	42
Total	**5,260**	**4,937**
Total assets given as security	**13,512**	**13,079**

42. Capital and other commitments

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

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Property, Plant and Equipment		
Estimated value of contracts in capital account remaining to be executed, [Net of Advances of INR 472 Lakhs in FY 23-24 (March 31, 2023: INR 27 Lakhs)]	709	162
Total	**709**	**162**
Other Commitments		
EPCG Export Obligation	**1,863**	**2,286**

43. Contingent liabilities:

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
a)	Sales tax matters (Pending C Form Liability)*	1	4
b)	Bank guarantees	62	62
c)	Claims filed by workers**	12	13
d)	EPCG Grant***	218	268
	Total	**293**	**347**

*Appeals filed with sales tax authorities:

a) Sales Tax department, Uttar Pradesh, for FY 2015-16 raised a demand of INR 6 Lakh towards differential tax against pending C Forms. The Company had filed an appeal with Additional Commissioner (Appeals), Commercial Tax, Noida, Uttar Pradesh against the said Order. Thereafter the company has submitted C Forms totalling to INR 98 lakh (Previous Year INR 92 lakh) resulting in a lower contingent tax liability.

**Includes amount deposited in Labour Court in respect of a dispute with ex-employee(s): as at March 31, 2024: INR 12 Lakh (as at March 31, 2023: INR 11 Lakh).

***During FY 2019-20 MATS Division had imported one CNC Broach profile grinder machine under EPCG scheme; the custom duty saved, INR 174 lakh which has been shown under Government grant. As at March 31, 2024, the company has completed 94.18% of the Export obligation against this.

During FY 2022-23 MATS Division had imported one CNC Broach cylindrical grinding machine under EPCG scheme; the custom duty saved, INR 208 lakh which has been shown under Government grant.

44. Due's to Micro and Small enterprises

The Company has certain dues to suppliers registered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (‘MSMED Act’). The principal amount due (provided in the books of accounts) and interest thereon (not provided in the books of accounts) is as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Principal amount due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	173	99
Interest due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	1	0
Principal amounts paid to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	44	17
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	-	-

Ageing schedule of dues to micro and small enterprises is given at Note 23 - Trade payables and in respect of payables beyond 45 days, the vendors have not provided documentary evidence such as proof of delivery and/or GST compliance; therefore, there is no interest liability.

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

45. Impact of application of Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers from April,1 2018 which resulted in changes in accounting policies and adjustments to the amounts recognised in the financial statements where ever required. In accordance with the transition provisions in Ind AS 115, the Company has adopted the new rules modified retrospectively .

i. The provison recognised on trade receivables arising from an entity's contracts with customers.
Movement of provision

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening Balance	**74**	**75**
Add:- Additions on account of amalgamation	-	-
Less: Written back	(1)	(2)
Less: Utilised during the year	-	-
Add: Provided at the end of year	-	-
Closing balance	**72**	**74**

ii. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

Segments	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Revenue by Geography		
In India	12,615	11,151
Outside India	368	262
Total revenue from contract with customers	**12,984**	**11,413**
Revenue by major product lines		
Sale of product	12,849	11,302
Sale of services	135	111
Total revenue from contract with customers	**12,984**	**11,413**
Timing of revenue recognition		
At a point in time	12,984	11,413
Over time	-	-
Total revenue from contract with customers	**12,984**	**11,413**

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

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Receivables net of allowance for credit impaired (Unconditional right to considerati	2,529	2,470
Contract liabilities	60	45

iv. Revenue from contracts with customers

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Revenue recognised from		
Amounts included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the year	34	55

46. Ratio Analysis

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	Variance %	Reason for variance for more than 25%
Current Ratios	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	2.10	1.83	14.9%	-
Debt- Equity Ratio	Debt	Shareholder's Equity	0.34	0.40	-12.9%	-
Debt Service Coverage ratio	Earnings available fo Debt service	Debt Service	2.43	1.50	62.1%	Variance due to - Increase in earnings available for debt service in FY 2023-24 due to increased in profits
Return on Equity ratio	Profit/(loss) after tax	Shareholder's Equity	2.86%	2.57%	11.3%	
Inventory Turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventories	5.75	5.72	0.4%	
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Revenue from contract with customers	Average Trade Receivable	6.44	6.08	5.9%	
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Net Credit Purchases	Average Trade Payables	3.01	3.02	-0.4%	
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from contract with customers	Average Working Capital	5.45	5.14	6.0%	
Net Profit ratio	Profit/(loss) after tax	Revenue from Operations	7.29%	7.74%	-5.9%	
Return on Capital Employed	Earning before interest and tax	Average Capital Employed	5.00%	4.52%	10.5%	
Return on Investment						
A) Return on investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	Dividend Received	Average Investments	7.5%	4.9%	52.3%	Variance is due to increase in dividend received in FY 2023-24 INR 3,278 Lakhs Vs INR 1,863 Lakhs in FY 2022-23
B) Return on Loans given	Interest received / accrued	Average Loans given	9.6%	10.2%	-6.2%	-
C) Return on current Investments	Profit / Gain	Average Investments	15%	3%	345.7%	Primarily due to higher gain on sale of investments in mutual funds.

(All amounts in INR Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

47. Leases

Ind AS 116 Leases was notified on March 30, 2019 and it replaces Ind AS 17 Leases, including appendices thereto. Ind AS 116 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 01, 2019. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under Ind AS 17. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees – leases of 'low-value' assets (e.g., personal computers) and short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognise a liability to make lease payments (i.e., the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e., the right-of-use asset). Lessees will be required to separately recognise the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset. The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 effective annual reporting period beginning April 01, 2019 and its impact on financial statement presented below:

Impact Assessment of Ind AS 116

(i) Impact on the statement of financial position (increase/(decrease))

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Assets		
Property, plant and equipment (right-of-use assets)	104	230
Less : Prepayment	-	-
Deferred tax assets	-	-
Total	**104**	**230**
Liabilities		
Lease liabilities	114	264
Total	**114**	**264**
Net Impact on equity	**-10**	**-34**

(ii) Impact on the statement of profit or loss (increase/(decrease))

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Lease rent	191	255
Depreciation expense	-153	-210
Finance Cost	-15	-31
Deferred tax assets	-	-
	23	**14**

Other disclosures		
Commitment for short term lease	-	-
Short-term and/ or low value leases		
Rent Office and others	67	2
Machinery	16	56

48 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

(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 the financial 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) Immovable property disclosed in the financial statements comprise leasehold land under a long-term lease from government authorities and building constructed thereon; the lease deed of the said land is duly executed in favour of the Company and the building constructed thereon is held in the name of the Company.

49. 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.

50. Amount appearing as zero “0” in the financial statements are below the rounding off norm adopted by the Company.

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

For and on behalf of the Board

ASHOK TANDON

Digitally signed by ASHOK TANDON
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Date: 2024.05.14 17:59:46 +05'30'

Ashok Tandon
Director
DIN : 00032733

PARTHASARATHY SRINIVASAN

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Date: 2024.05.14 17:44:34 +05'30'

Prathsarathy Srinivasan
Director
DIN : 01039931

RITU SETH

Digitally signed by RITU SETH
DN: c=IN, postalCode=201307, st=UTTAR PRADESH, street=GAUTAM BUDDHA NAGAR, l=GAUTAM BUDDHA NAGAR, o=Personal, serialNumber=6b69ec9a185c2a97eca8af0ffc645d8444942b174dc0279483622b85df7491f6, pseudonym=9a670832882d445fab74d6904b5a1d5d, 2.5.4.20=988e56451fcdecf0aad3088c134d31053b8dbdf7aef7f7a7819fefc43c9dca63, email=RITU.SETH@MOTHERSON.COM, cn=RITU SETH
Date: 2024.05.14 17:42:40 +05'30'

Ritu Seth
Company Secretary
PAN : AVYPS9758C

KUMARPAL JAWAHARLAL KOTHARI

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Date: 2024.05.14 16:05:05 +05'30'

Kumarpal Kothari
CFO
PAN : AOMPK8049R

As per our report of even date
For R K Khanna & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 000033N

VIPIN BALI

Digitally signed by VIPIN BALI
Date: 2024.05.14 18:37:36 +05'30'

Vipin Bali
Partner
M. No. 083436

Place : Noida
Date : 14-05-2024