

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Tata Steel Downstream Products Limited (Formerly Tata Steel Processing and Distribution Limited)

Report on the Audit of the financial statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Tata Steel Downstream Products Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.
2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, and total comprehensive income (comprising of profit and other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

4. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Corporate Overview Section, Performance Section and Directors' Report along with Annexures to the Directors' Report included in the Company's Annual Report (titled as 'Integrated Report & Annual Accounts 2021-22'), but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

5. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
6. In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

7. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.
8. As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:
 - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
 - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
 - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
 - Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
 - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Tata Steel Downstream Products Limited (Formerly Tata Steel Processing and Distribution Limited)
Report on audit of the Financial Statements
Page 3 of 4

9. We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.
10. We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

11. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure B a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
12. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A".
 - (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note 31 and Note 42 to the financial statements;
 - ii. The Company has long- term contracts as at March 31, 2022 for which there were no material foreseeable losses. The Company did not have any derivative contracts as at March 31, 2022.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2022.
 - iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief and as disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Tata Steel Downstream Products Limited (Formerly Tata Steel Processing and Distribution Limited)
Report on audit of the Financial Statements
Page 4 of 4

understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries (Refer Note 47 (a) to the financial statements);

- (b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief and as disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries (Refer Note 47 (b) to the financial statements); and
- (c) Based on such audit procedures that we considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year .

13. The Company has paid/ provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 304026E/E 300009

Pinaki Chowdhury
Partner
Membership Number: 057572

UDIN: 22057572AHUQLE3446
Kolkata
April 26, 2022

Annexure A to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 12 (f) of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the Members of Tata Steel Downstream Products Limited (Formerly Tata Steel Processing and Distribution Limited) on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
Page 1 of 2

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Tata Steel Downstream Products Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and both issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.
4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.
5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

6. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable

Annexure A to Independent Auditor's Report

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Page 2 of 2

assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by ICAI.

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 304026E/E 300009

Pinaki Chowdhury
Partner
Membership Number: 057572

UDIN: 22057572AHUQLE3446
Kolkata
April 26, 2022

Annexure B to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 11 of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the Members of Tata Steel Downstream Products Limited (Formerly Tata Steel Processing and Distribution Limited) on the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2022

Page 1 of 7

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

(B) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of Intangible Assets.
- (b) The Property, Plant and Equipment are physically verified by the Management according to a phased programme designed to cover all the items over a period of three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the programme, a portion of the Property, Plant and Equipment has been physically verified by the Management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification.
- (c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), as disclosed in Note 2A on Property, Plant and Equipment and Note 2C on Right-of-use assets to the financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (e) Based on the information and explanations furnished to us, no proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) (formerly the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)) and Rules made thereunder, and therefore the question of our commenting on whether the Company has appropriately disclosed the details in its financial statements does not arise.
- ii. (a) The physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the Management during the year and, in our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by Management is appropriate. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventory as compared to book records were not 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory.
- (b) During the year, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate, from banks on the basis of security of current assets. The Company has filed quarterly returns or statements with such banks, which are in agreement with the books of account. (Refer Note 46 to the financial statements).

Annexure B to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 11 of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Tata Steel Downstream Products Limited (Formerly Tata Steel Processing and Distribution Limited) on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
Page 2 of 7

- iii. (a) The Company has not made any investments during the year other than in one company. The Company has not granted secured/ unsecured loans/ advances in the nature of loans to any Company/Firm/Limited Liability Partnership/Other Party during the year other than an unsecured loan to a subsidiary company. The Company did not stand guarantee or provided security to any Company/Firm/Limited Liability Partnership/other party during the year other than security of current assets/ certain property, plant and equipment to three banks against working capital facilities/ capex loans from banks. The aggregate amount during the year and balance outstanding at the balance sheet date with respect to such loan and security is as per the table given below:

Particulars	Security (Rs. In lakhs)	Loan (Rs. in lakhs)
Aggregate amount granted/ provided during the year:		
- Subsidiary	-	50.00
- Others	38,600.00	-
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of the above:		
- Subsidiary	-	50.00
- Others	38,600.00	-

Also refer Note 7 and Note 49 to the financial statements.

- (b) In respect of the aforesaid investment/loan, the terms and conditions under which such loan was granted/ investment was made are not prejudicial to the Company's interest.
- (c) In respect of the aforesaid loan, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated. The principal and interest amounts, as stipulated, has not fallen due within March 31, 2022.
- (d) In respect of the aforesaid loan, there is no amount which is overdue for more than ninety days.
- (e) There were no loans which fell due during the year and were renewed/extended. Further, no fresh loans were granted to same party to settle the existing overdue loan.
- (f) The loan granted during the year to a related party had stipulated the scheduled repayment of principal and payment of interest and the same were not repayable on demand. No amount of loans were granted to the Promoters.
- iv. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the loans and investments made, and guarantees and security provided by it, as applicable.
- v. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections

Annexure B to Independent Auditors' Report

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Page 3 of 7

73, 74, 75 and 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Rules framed thereunder to the extent notified, with regard to the deposits accepted by the Company or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. According to the information and explanations given to us, no order has been passed by the Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any Court or any other Tribunal on the Company in respect of the aforesaid deposits, and therefore, the question of our commenting on whether the same has been complied with or not does not arise.

- vi. Pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government of India, the Company is required to maintain cost records as specified under Section 148(1) of the Act in respect of its products. We have broadly reviewed the same, and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.
- vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues in respect of income tax, provident fund (refer remark below) and employees' state insurance, though there has been a slight delay in a few cases, and is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities. Also refer Note 31 (i) to the financial statements regarding management's assessment on certain matters relating to provident fund.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the particulars of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) as at March 31, 2022 which have not been deposited on account of a dispute, are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (net of payment/ deposit) (Rs. in Lakhs)	Amount paid/ deposited (Rs. in Lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
Value Added Tax Laws	Jharkhand VAT	5.72 66.11	- -	2007-08 2008-09	Appellate Tribunal, Ranchi
	Jharkhand VAT	131.40 122.44	- -	2014-15 2016-17	Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Jamshedpur
	West Bengal VAT	5.87	17.36	2017-18	Joint Commissioner Sales Tax
	Maharashtra VAT	6.59	-	2010-11	Commissioner Sales Tax

Annexure B to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 11 of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Tata Steel Downstream Products Limited (Formerly Tata Steel Processing and Distribution Limited) on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
Page 4 of 7

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (net of payment/ deposit) (Rs. in Lakhs)	Amount paid/ deposited (Rs. in Lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending	
Central Sales Tax Laws	Sales Tax	36.99	25.03	2007-08	Joint Commissioner of Commercial Taxes/ Sales Tax (Appeals)	
		95.83	-	2008-09		
		9.22	-	2003-04		Mumbai Sales Tax and Appellate Tribunal
		15.82	-	2004-05		
5.20	-	2014-15	Joint Commissioner Sales Tax			
8.20	1.04	2017-18				
Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952	Provident Fund	246.15	141.16	2016-17	Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Appellate Authority, Dhanbad	
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	636.27	15.59	2013-14 to 2017-18	Commissioner of Goods and Service Tax and Central Excise (Appeals)	
Uttar Pradesh Value Added Tax Act, 2008	Entry Tax - Uttar Pradesh	118.48	-	2015-16	Additional Commissioner of Commercial Tax (Appeal)	
Odisha Entry Tax Act, 1999	Entry Tax- Odisha	3.43	1.72	2005-06 to 2011-12	High Court	

- viii. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no transactions in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.
- ix. (a) According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest to any lender during the year.

Annexure B to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 11 of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Tata Steel Downstream Products Limited (Formerly Tata Steel Processing and Distribution Limited) on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Page 5 of 7

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the term loans have been applied for the purposes for which they were obtained. Also refer Note 14 (iii) and Note 15 (vi) to the financial statements.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, as applicable.
- (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies, as applicable.
- x. (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xi. (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.
- (b) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, a report under section 143(12) of the Act, in Form ADT-4, as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the Central Government. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has received whistle-blower complaints during the year, which have been considered by us for any bearing on our audit and reporting.
- xii. As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, the reporting under Clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

Annexure B to Independent Auditors' Report

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Page 6 of 7

- xiii. The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Sections 177 and 188 of the Act. The details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- xiv. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) The reports of the Internal Auditor for the period under audit have been considered by us.
- xv. The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 192 of the Act under Clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not conducted non-banking financial / housing finance activities during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) Based on the information and explanations provided by the management of the Company, the Group has six CICs as part of the Group as detailed in Note 48 to the financial statements. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete.
- xvii. The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year or in the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly the reporting under Clause (xviii) is not applicable.
- xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios (Also refer Note 44B to the financial statements), ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

Annexure B to Independent Auditors' Report

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Page 7 of 7

- xx. The Company has during the year spent the amount of Corporate Social Responsibility as required under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Act and hence matter specified in clause (xx) of paragraph 3 of the CARO, 2020 does not apply to the Company.

- xxi. The reporting under Clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of Standalone Financial Statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 304026E/E 300009

Pinaki Chowdhury
Partner
Membership Number 057572

UDIN: 22057572AHUQLE3446
Kolkata
April 26, 2022

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022



I. ASSETS

(1) **Non-current assets**

(a)	Property, plant and equipment	2A	45,738.38	48,966.45
(b)	Capital work-in-progress	2B	2,837.87	2,725.49
(c)	Right-of-use assets	2C	4,274.12	4,341.00
(d)	Other intangible assets	2A	96.06	96.93
(e)	Investments in subsidiary and joint ventures	6A	2,24,860.02	2,24,560.54
(f)	Financial assets			
	(i) Investments	6B	-	-
	(ii) Other financial assets	3	220.20	225.05
(g)	Non current tax assets (net)	22	919.88	936.85
(h)	Other non-current assets	4	1,825.06	2,747.54
	Total non-current assets		2,80,771.59	2,84,599.85

(2) **Current assets**

(a)	Inventories	5	65,117.16	51,849.51
(b)	Financial assets			
	(i) Trade receivables	8	55,639.20	51,481.30
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	9A	22,152.64	4,257.88
	(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	9B	-	2,000.00
	(iv) Loans	7	50.00	-
	(v) Other financial assets	10	0.58	1.78
(c)	Other current assets	11	6,938.72	6,798.82
	Total current assets		1,49,898.30	1,16,389.29

Total assets

4,30,669.89

4,00,989.14

II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

(1) **Equity**

(a)	Equity share capital	12	24,232.79	24,232.79
(b)	Other equity	13	2,96,682.07	2,82,233.53
	Total equity		3,20,914.86	3,06,466.32

(2) **Non-current liabilities**

(a)	Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	14	13,460.45	15,601.35
	(ii) Lease liabilities	17A	2,117.29	2,065.95
	(iii) Other Financial liabilities	19	374.31	-
(b)	Provisions	16	2,933.94	2,859.23
(c)	Deferred tax liabilities (net)	36	3,744.14	3,718.28
(d)	Other non-current liabilities	17	238.88	281.32
	Total non-current liabilities		22,869.01	24,526.13

(3) **Current liabilities**

(a)	Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	15	45,074.75	30,042.90
	(ii) Lease liabilities	17A	115.99	104.41
	(iii) Trade payables	18		
	(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		440.51	382.74
	(b) Total outstanding dues to other than (iii)(a) above		32,466.20	33,496.05
	(iv) Other financial liabilities	19	1,542.57	1,739.43
(b)	Provisions	16	262.78	174.34
(c)	Current tax liabilities (Net)	21	2,055.56	1,519.74
(d)	Other current liabilities	20	4,927.66	2,537.08
	Total current liabilities		86,886.02	69,996.69

Total liabilities

1,09,755.03

94,522.82

Total equity and liabilities

4,30,669.89

4,00,989.14

The above Balance Sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

1-58

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 304026E/E-300009

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Pinaki Chowdhury
Partner
Membership No. : 057572

Asis Mitra
Company Secretary

Swapna Nair
Chief Financial Officer

Rajeev Singhal
Chairman
DIN: 02719570

Abraham G Stephanos
Managing Director
DIN: 06618882

Date: April 26, 2022
Place: Kolkata

Date: April 26, 2022
Place: Kolkata

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2022



	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2022 Rs. In lakhs	Year ended March 31, 2021 Rs. In lakhs
I. Revenue from operations	23	6,80,537.54	3,62,037.97
II. Other income	24	887.30	316.53
III. Total Income (I + II)		6,81,424.84	3,62,354.50
IV. Expenses			
(a) Cost of materials consumed	25	5,81,129.39	3,03,433.60
(b) Purchase of stock-in-trade	26	39,536.10	17,655.20
(c) Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	27	(2,196.39)	(2,447.65)
(d) Employee benefits expense	28	10,030.99	8,659.58
(e) Finance costs	29	3,070.37	2,206.96
(f) Depreciation and amortisation expense	2A & 2C	3,875.99	3,770.92
(g) Other expenses	30	26,375.60	19,451.47
		6,61,822.05	3,52,730.08
Less : Expenditure (other than interest) transferred to capital account		19.23	30.91
		6,61,802.82	3,52,699.17
V. Profit before exceptional items and tax (III - IV)		19,622.02	9,655.33
VI. Exceptional items			
Provision for Family Sahayog Scheme	56	238.07	-
VII. Profit before tax (V - VI)		19,383.95	9,655.33
VIII. Tax expense			
(a) Current tax		4,991.00	1,853.00
(b) Deferred tax	36	5.36	(287.53)
		4,996.36	1,565.47
IX. Profit for the year (VII-VIII)		14,387.59	8,089.86
Other comprehensive income/(loss)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
(i) Remeasurements of defined benefit plan		81.45	14.12
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	36	20.50	56.50
X. Total other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		60.95	(42.38)
XI. Total comprehensive income for the year (IX + X)		14,448.54	8,047.48
Profit for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		14,387.59	8,089.86
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		60.95	(42.38)
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:		14,448.54	8,047.48
Owners of the Company		14,448.54	8,047.48
XII. Earnings Per share of Rs. 10 each			
Basic & Diluted (Rs.)	34	5.94	7.24

The above Statement of Profit and Loss should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes 1-58

This is the Statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 304026E/E-300009

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Pinaki Chowdhury
Partner
Membership No. : 057572

Rajeev Singhal
Chairman
DIN: 02719570


Asis Mitra
Company Secretary


Swapna Nair
Chief Financial Officer


Abraham C. Stephanos
Managing Director
DIN: 06618882
Date: April 26, 2022
Place: Kolkata

Date: April 26, 2022
Place: Kolkata

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)



Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2022

(A) **Equity Share Capital**

	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. In lakhs	As at March 31, 2021 Rs. In lakhs
Opening balance	24,232.79	6,825.00
Changes during the year	-	17,407.79
Closing balance	24,232.79	24,232.79

(B) **Other equity**

	Reserves and Surplus			Total Rs. In lakhs
	General Reserve Rs. In lakhs	Securities premium Rs. In lakhs	Retained Earnings Rs. In lakhs	
Balance as on April 01, 2020	373.77	-	66,659.53	67,033.30
Issue of shares during the year	-	2,07,152.75	-	2,07,152.75
Profit for the year	-	-	8,089.86	8,089.86
Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the year, net of income tax	-	-	(42.38)	(42.38)
Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the year, net of income tax	-	-	8,047.48	8,047.48
Balance as on March 31, 2021	373.77	2,07,152.75	74,707.01	2,82,233.53
Balance as on April 01, 2021	373.77	2,07,152.75	74,707.01	2,82,233.53
Profit for the year	-	-	14,387.59	14,387.59
Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the year, net of income tax	-	-	60.95	60.95
Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the year, net of income tax	-	-	14,448.54	14,448.54
Balance as on March 31, 2022	373.77	2,07,152.75	89,155.55	2,96,682.07

The above Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

1-58

This is the Statement of Changes in Equity referred to in our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 304026E/E-300009

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Pinaki Chowdhury
Partner
Membership No. : 057572

Rajeev Singhal
Chairman
DIN: 02719570

Asis Mitra
Company Secretary

Swapna Nair
Chief Financial Officer

Abraham G Stephanos
Managing Director
DIN: 06618882
Date: April 26, 2022

Date: April 26, 2022
Place: Kolkata

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2022



	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2022		Year ended March 31, 2021	
		Rs. In lakhs	Rs. In lakhs	Rs. In lakhs	Rs. In lakhs
A CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
PROFIT BEFORE TAX			19,383.95		9,655.33
<i>Adjustments for :</i>					
Depreciation and amortisation expense	2A & 2C	3,875.99		3,770.92	
Interest income	24	(597.30)		(124.09)	
Deferred income-government subsidy	24	(42.44)		(42.44)	
Finance costs	29	3,070.37		2,206.96	
Net (gain)/ loss on foreign currency transactions	30	(5.18)		20.35	
Fair value loss on derivatives	30	-		52.71	
Loss on sale/ discard of property, plant and equipment (net)	30	22.91		5.43	
			6,324.35		5,889.84
OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES			25,708.30		15,545.17
<i>Adjustments for :</i>					
Increase in trade and other receivables		(4,157.90)		(20,376.13)	
Increase in inventories		(13,267.65)		(11,648.06)	
Increase in trade and other payables		2,095.12		21,551.07	
(Increase)/ Decrease in other assets		903.27	(14,427.16)	(567.15)	(11,040.27)
CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS			11,281.14		4,504.90
Income taxes paid (net)			(4,560.30)		(2,506.29)
NET CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			6,720.84		1,998.61
B CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Purchase of capital assets		(835.26)		(2,035.76)	
Sale of capital assets		28.29		108.68	
Investments in subsidiary		(299.48)		-	
Loans given		(50.00)		-	
Fixed deposits (placed) / realised with banks		2,000.00		(2,000.00)	
Interest received		598.50		122.31	
NET CASH GENERATED FROM / (USED) IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES			1,442.05		(3,804.77)
C CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES					
Repayment of long term borrowings		(1,805.00)		(4,889.87)	
Proceeds from short term borrowings		47,500.00		28,000.00	
Repayment of short term borrowings		(33,000.00)		(20,218.52)	
Finance costs paid		(2,853.77)		(2,302.96)	
Payment of lease obligations		(109.36)		(79.97)	
NET CASH GENERATED FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			9,731.87		508.68
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalents (A+B+C)			17,894.76		(1,297.48)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	9A		4,257.88		5,555.36
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	9A		22,152.64		4,257.88

Note:-

Significant non-cash movements include investments made in Joint Ventures of Rs. Nil (March 31, 2021: Rs. 2,24,560.54 lakhs) through issue of shares. (Refer note 6A (ii))

The above Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes


1-58

This is the Statement of Cash Flows referred to in our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
 Firm Registration Number: 304026E/E-300009

Pinaki Chowdhury
 Partner
 Membership No. : 057572

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Rajeev Singhal
 Chairman
 DIN: 02719570


Asis Mitra
 Company Secretary


Swapna Nair
 Chief Financial Officer


Abraham G Stephanos
 Managing Director
 DIN: 06618882
 Date: April 26, 2022
 Place: Kolkata

Date: April 26, 2022
 Place: Kolkata

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED

(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing and Distribution Limited)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 1: Significant accounting policies

A. General information

Tata Steel Downstream Products Limited (Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing and Distribution Limited) ('TSDPL' or 'the Company') is a public limited Company incorporated in India with its registered office at Tata Centre, 43, Chowringhee Road, Kolkata - 700071, West Bengal, India.

The Company is engaged in the business of production/manufacture of processed coils and sheets including corrugation of processed sheets and complex fabrication of plates and manufacture of components for heavy earth moving equipment and small car segment.

The functional and presentation currency of the Company is Indian Rupees (Rs.) which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. All financial information presented in Indian rupees has been rounded to the nearest lakhs except share and per share data.

The Company is a 100% subsidiary of Tata Steel Limited.

B. Significant accounting policies

(1) Statement of compliance

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022 have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year.

(2) Basis of preparation and presentation

- a) The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting year, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis except for measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED

(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing and Distribution Limited)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

b) Current Versus Non-current Classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when it is:

- expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle,
- held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting year, or
- cash or cash equivalents unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting year.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

c) New and amended standards adopted by the company

The company has applied the following amendments to Ind AS for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing April 1, 2021:

- Extension of COVID-19 related concessions – amendments to Ind AS 116.
- Interest rate benchmark reform – amendments to Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, Ind AS 107, Financial Instruments: Disclosures, Ind AS 104, Insurance Contracts and Ind AS 116, Leases.

The amendments listed above did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

d) New amendments issued but not effective

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has vide notification dated March 23, 2022 notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022 which amends certain accounting standards, and are effective April 1, 2022. These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the company in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED

(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing and Distribution Limited)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

e) Reclassifications consequent to amendments to Schedule III

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs amended the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 on March 24, 2021 to increase the transparency and provide additional disclosures to users of financial statements. These amendments are effective from April 1, 2021.

Consequent to above, the Company has changed the classification/presentation of current maturities of long-term borrowings in the current year.

The current maturities of long-term borrowings (including interest accrued) has now been included under "Current borrowings". Previously, current maturities of long-term borrowings and interest accrued were included under 'other financial liabilities'.

The Company has reclassified comparative amounts to conform with current year presentation as per the requirements of Ind AS 1. The impact of such classifications is summarised below:

Balance sheet (extract)	March 31, 2021 (as previously reported)	Increase/ (Decrease)	March 31, 2021 (restated)
Other financial liabilities (current)	Rs.3,782.33	(Rs.2,042.90)	Rs. 1,739.43
Current borrowings	Rs. 28,000.00	Rs.2,042.90	Rs. 30,042.90

(3) Use of estimates and critical accounting judgments

In preparation of the financial statements, the Company makes judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and the associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and the underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimate is revised and future years affected.

Significant judgments and estimates relating to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities including carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, investments, provision for employee benefits, other provisions and contingencies are included in the following notes:

- Carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment: Refer notes 1B (5), 1B (6), 1B (7) and 2A
- Carrying amount of investments in subsidiary and joint ventures: Refer note 1B(20) and 6A
- Provision for employee benefits and other provisions: Refer note 1B(10) and 16.
- Contingent liabilities: Refer notes 1B (14) and 31
- Carrying amount of inventory: Refer notes 1B (12) and 5

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED

(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing and Distribution Limited)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(4) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting year, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Derecognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Useful lives of intangible assets

Estimated useful life of software is 5 years.

(5) Property, plant and equipment

An item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. This recognition principle is applied to the costs incurred initially to acquire an item of property, plant and equipment and also to costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it. All other repair and maintenance costs, including regular servicing, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred. When a replacement occurs, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Where a property, plant and equipment comprises major components having different useful lives, these components are accounted for as separate items. Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Cost includes all direct costs and expenditures incurred to bring the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Trial run expenses (net of revenue) are capitalised. Borrowing costs during the year of construction is added to the cost of eligible property, plant and equipment.

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

The gain or loss arising on disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED

(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing and Distribution Limited)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(6) Depreciation and amortisation of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Depreciation amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost less its estimates residual value.

Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment is provided on straight-line method over the remaining useful life of assets as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of certain categories of the assets, in whose case the life of the assets have been assessed after taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, etc.

The details of estimated useful life for each category of assets are as under:

Sl. No.	Category of assets	Useful life
a)	Factory building	30 years
b)	Building (others)	30 to 60 years
c)	Roads and pathways	10 to 20 years
d)	Plant and equipment	6 to 20 years
e)	Electrical installations	5 to 20 years
f)	Furniture and fixtures	10 years
g)	Office equipment	5 to 15 years
h)	Vehicles	5 years
i)	Computer	5 years

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of their useful life or the lease term, unless the entity expects to use the assets beyond the lease term.

Useful life of class of assets has been determined based on independent technical valuation carried out by independent valuers which management believes best represent the year over which the assets are expected to be used.

(7) Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At the end of each reporting year, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that the carrying amount of those assets may not be recoverable through continuing use. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is reviewed in order to determine the extent of impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs. Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. 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 for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. An impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as and when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED

(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing and Distribution Limited)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income immediately.

(8) Leases

The Company determines whether an arrangement contains a lease by assessing whether the fulfillment of a transaction is dependent on the use of a specific asset and whether the transaction conveys the right to use that asset to the Company in return for payment. Where this occurs, the arrangement is deemed to include a lease.

The Company as a lessee

Leases are recognized as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company. Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease component. The Company allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- Fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- Variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date
- Amounts expected to be paid by the Company under residual value guarantees
- The exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising that option.

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Company, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in an economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the Company:

- Where possible, uses recent third-party financing received by the individual lessee as a starting point, adjusted to reflect changes in financing conditions since third party financing was received.
- Use a build-up approach that starts with a risk-free interest rate adjusted for credit risk for leases held by the Company, which does not have recent third-party financing, and
- Makes adjustments specific to the lease, e.g. term, country, currency and security.

The Company is exposed to potential future increases in variable lease payments based on an index or rate take effect, the lease liability is reassessed and adjusted against the right-of-use asset.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit & loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each year.

Variable lease payments that depends on sale are recognized in profit or loss in the year in which the condition that triggers those payment occurs.

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED

(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing and Distribution Limited)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

An entity shall determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both:

(a) periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and

(b) periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise that option.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following

- The amount of initial measurement of lease liability
- Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- Any initial direct costs, and
- Restoration cost.

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the Company is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life.

Payments associated with short-term leases of equipment and all leases of low-value assets are recognized on a straight-line basis as an expense in the Statement of profit and loss. Short-term leases are leases with lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value asset comprises IT equipment and small items of office furniture.

The Company as 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. Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the underlying asset and recognised as expense over the lease term on the same basis as lease income. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature.

(9) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

a) Financial assets

All regular purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED

(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing and Distribution Limited)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant year. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period to the gross carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "Other income" line item.

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

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Company has made an irrevocable election for its investments which are classified as equity instruments to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income based on its business model. Further, in cases where the Company has made an irrevocable election based on its business model, for its investments which are classified as equity instruments, the subsequent changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Investments in equity instruments (other than investments in joint ventures and subsidiaries) are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Company irrevocably elects on initial recognition to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income for investments in equity instruments which are not held for trading.

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or FVTOCI criteria (see above) are measured at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria but are designated as at FVTPL are measured at FVTPL.

A financial asset that meets the amortised cost criteria or debt instruments that meet the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases. The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each year, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'Other income' line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED

(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing and Distribution Limited)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt instruments at FVTOCI, lease receivables, trade receivables, other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset, and financial guarantees not designated as at FVTPL.

Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss 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 Company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit -adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets). The Company estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) through the expected life of that financial instrument.

The Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. 12-month expected credit losses are a portion of the life-time expected credit losses and represent the lifetime cash shortfalls that will result if default occurs within the 12 months after the reporting date and thus, are not cash shortfalls that are predicted over the next 12 months.

If the Company measured loss allowance for a financial instrument at lifetime expected credit loss model in the previous period, but determines at the end of a reporting period that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition due to improvement in credit quality as compared to the previous period, the Company again measures the loss allowance based on 12-month expected credit losses.

When making the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109 taking into account historical credit loss experience and adjustment for forward-looking information.

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED

(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing and Distribution Limited)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

The impairment requirements for the recognition and measurement of a loss allowance are equally applied to debt instruments at FVTOCI except that the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and is not reduced from the carrying amount in the balance sheet.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

Foreign exchange gains or losses

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting year.

For foreign currency denominated financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTPL, the exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss except for those which are designated as hedging instruments in a hedging relationship.

Changes in the carrying amount of investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI relating to changes in foreign currency rates are recognised in other comprehensive income.

For the purposes of recognising foreign exchange gains and losses, FVTOCI debt instruments are treated as financial assets measured at amortised cost. Thus, the exchange differences on the amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss and other changes in the fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income.

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED

(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing and Distribution Limited)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

b) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial Liabilities

Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Interest-bearing bank loans and overdrafts are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowings in accordance with the Company's accounting policy for borrowing costs.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

Foreign exchange gains and losses

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortised cost at the end of each year, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the instruments and are recognised in 'Other income'.

The fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the year. For financial liabilities that are measured as at FVTPL, the foreign exchange component forms part of the fair value gain or losses and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derivative financial instruments

In the ordinary course of business, the Company uses certain derivative financial instruments to reduce business risks which arise from its exposure to foreign exchange and interest rate fluctuations. The instruments are confined principally to forward foreign exchange contracts, cross currency swaps and interest rate swaps. The instruments are employed as hedges of transactions included in the accounts or for highly probable forecast transactions/ firm contractual commitments. These derivatives contracts do not generally extend beyond 12 months, except for certain interest rate swaps and cross currency interest rate swaps.

Derivatives are initially accounted for and measured at fair value from the date the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at the end of each year. The fair value for forward currency contracts, interest rate swaps are marked to market at the end of each year. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as they arise.

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED

(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing and Distribution Limited)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(10) Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

Payments to defined contribution plans are charged as an expense as they fall due. Payments made to state managed retirement benefit schemes are dealt with as payments to defined contribution schemes where the Company's obligations under the schemes are equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution retirement benefit scheme.

Defined benefit plans

For defined benefit retirement schemes, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuation being carried out at each balance sheet date. Re-measurement gains and losses of the net defined benefit liability/ (asset) are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income. The service cost, net interest on the net defined benefit liability/ (asset) is treated as a net expense within employment costs.

Past service cost is recognised as an expense when the plan amendment or curtailment occurs or when any related restructuring costs or termination benefits are recognised, whichever is earlier.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet represents the present value of the defined-benefit obligation as reduced by the fair value plan assets.

Compensated absences

Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the year in which the employee renders the related service are recognised based on actuarial valuation at the present value of the obligation as on the reporting date.

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

The liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employee with respect of wages and salaries in the year the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

(11) Taxation

Tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. In contrast,

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED

(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing and Distribution Limited)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each year and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the liability is settled or the asset is realised based on the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the year. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the year, to cover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset to the extent that they relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority and they are in the same taxable entity.

Current and deferred tax are recognised as an expense or income in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they relate to items credited or debited either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

(12) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs comprise direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value is the price at which the inventories can be realised in the normal course of business after allowing for the cost of conversion from their existing state to a finished condition and for the cost of marketing, selling and distribution.

Stores and spares are valued at lower of cost (comprising of purchase price, freight and handling, non-refundable taxes and duties and other directly attributable costs) and net realizable value.

Cost of inventories are generally ascertained on the "weighted average" basis.

Provisions are made to cover slow moving and obsolete items based on historical experience of utilisation on a product category basis.

(13) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cheques on hand, drafts on hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term deposits.

(14) Provisions

Provisions are recognised in the balance sheet when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, which is expected to result in an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits which can be reliably estimated. Each provision is based on the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date. When appropriate, provisions are measured on a discounted basis.

Constructive obligation is an obligation that derives from an entity's actions where:

- (a) by an established pattern of past practice, published policies or a sufficiently specific current statement, the entity has indicated to other parties that it will accept certain responsibilities; and

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED

(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing and Distribution Limited)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

- (b) as a result, the entity has created a valid expectation on the part of those other parties that it will discharge those responsibilities.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Contingent liabilities are not recognised but are disclosed in the notes.

(15) Government grants

Government grants related to expenditure on property, plant and equipment are credited to the Statement of Profit and Loss over the useful lives of qualifying assets. Total grants received less the amounts credited to the Statement of Profit and Loss at the balance sheet date are included in the balance sheet as deferred income.

Government loan received in form of interest free financial assistance, to be repaid after a specified period, is initially recognised at its fair value which is the discounted amount of the loan computed using the market rate of interest for a similar loan.

The difference between the nominal value of loan and its fair value is recognised as government grant. The grant is recognised in profit and loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate.

(16) Revenue

Revenue is measured at fair value of consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and taxes and duties collected on behalf of the government, taking into account the contractually defined terms.

Sale of goods

The Company is in the business of production/manufacture of processed coils and sheets including corrugation of processed sheets and complex fabrication of plates and manufacture of components for heavy earth moving equipment and small car segment. Revenue from sale of goods are recognised when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped or delivered to the specific location as the case may be, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with a credit term which is consistent with market practice for the industry.

A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

The Company does not have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Company does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED

(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing and Distribution Limited)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Sale of services

Income from services is accounted over the period of rendering of services. No revenue is recognized if there are significant uncertainties regarding recovery of the amount due and associated costs.

Interest income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable which is the rate exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Dividend income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's rights to receive payment have been established.

(17) Foreign currency transactions and translation

In preparing the financial statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not translated.

Exchange differences arising on translation of long term foreign currency monetary items recognised in the financial statements before the beginning of the first Ind AS 21 "The Effect of Change in Foreign Exchange Rate" financial reporting period are recognised directly in equity or added/deducted from the cost of assets as the case may be.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items, and on retranslation of monetary items are included in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the reporting period. Exchange differences arising on translation of non-monetary items carried at fair value through profit and loss are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss for the year as part of the fair value gain or loss and translation differences arising on non-monetary items classified as FVOCI are recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

(18) Borrowing Costs

Borrowings costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for the intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they are incurred.

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED

(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing and Distribution Limited)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(19) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The Company did not have any potentially dilutive securities in any of the years presented.

(20) Investments in subsidiary and joint ventures

Investments in subsidiary and joint ventures are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of investment is assessed and an impairment provision is recognised, if required immediately to its recoverable amount.

On disposal of such investments, difference between the net disposal proceeds and carrying amount is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)
Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements



NOTE 2A : PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Freehold land	Building	Plant and machinery	Electrical Installations	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Vehicles	Computers	Total tangible assets	Computer software	Total intangible assets	Total assets
Gross Block as at April 01, 2020	164.83	13,729.88	44,086.41	2,217.60	367.34	266.38	209.82	536.27	64,578.53	387.48	387.48	64,966.01
Additions during the year	-	356.69	2,779.19	51.19	37.73	11.13	-	49.11	3,285.04	72.03	72.03	3,357.07
Adjustment for Foreign Exchange fluctuation (gain)/loss	-	-	(5.99)	-	-	-	-	(5.99)	-	-	(5.99)	-
Deletions during the year	-	7.32	145.09	3.00	14.36	8.71	19.84	1.77	200.09	-	-	200.09
Gross Block as at March 31, 2021	164.83	14,079.25	46,714.52	2,285.79	390.71	268.80	189.98	583.61	64,857.49	459.51	459.51	65,317.00
Additions during the year	-	8.95	256.18	-	8.84	32.86	41.75	58.61	407.19	45.59	45.59	452.78
Deletions during the year	-	12.49	111.06	0.90	14.49	14.08	16.76	78.14	247.92	-	-	247.92
Gross block as at March 31, 2022	164.83	14,075.71	46,859.64	2,284.89	385.06	287.58	214.97	564.08	64,816.76	505.10	505.10	65,321.86
Impairment as at April 01, 2020	-	-	274.39	0.61	-	0.03	-	-	275.03	-	-	275.03
Impairment as at March 31, 2021	-	-	274.39	0.61	-	0.03	-	-	275.03	-	-	275.03
Impairment as at March 31, 2022	-	-	274.39	0.61	-	0.03	-	-	275.03	-	-	275.03
Accumulated Depreciation as at April 01, 2020	-	2,594.14	8,064.50	568.37	124.16	120.53	147.74	334.56	11,954.00	310.10	310.10	12,264.10
Depreciation during the year	-	597.62	2,613.49	131.70	38.16	36.87	19.04	67.11	3,503.99	52.48	52.48	3,556.47
Deductions during the year	-	1.44	18.62	1.22	7.94	5.41	6.29	1.06	41.98	-	-	41.98
Accumulated Depreciation as at March 31, 2021	-	3,190.32	10,659.37	698.85	154.38	151.99	160.49	400.61	15,416.01	362.58	362.58	15,778.59
Depreciation during the year	-	605.68	2,683.69	132.71	38.27	36.98	20.15	66.58	3,584.06	46.46	46.46	3,630.52
Deductions during the year	-	3.99	78.43	0.28	12.32	11.58	13.27	76.85	196.72	-	-	196.72
Accumulated Depreciation as at March 31, 2022	-	3,792.01	13,264.63	831.28	180.33	177.39	167.37	390.34	18,803.35	409.04	409.04	19,212.39
Net Block as at March 31, 2020	164.83	11,135.74	35,747.52	1,648.62	243.18	145.82	62.08	204.71	49,349.49	77.38	77.38	49,426.87
Net Block as at March 31, 2021	164.83	10,888.93	35,780.76	1,566.33	236.33	116.78	29.49	183.00	48,966.45	96.93	96.93	49,063.38
Net Block as at March 31, 2022	164.83	10,283.70	33,320.62	1,433.00	204.73	110.16	47.60	173.74	45,736.38	96.06	96.06	45,834.44

Notes:

- (i) Refer Note 32 for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.
- (ii) Refer Note 44A for information on property, plant and equipment pledged as security against borrowings.
- (iii) The Company has not revealed its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.
- (iv) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), to the financial statements, are held in the name of the company.

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)
Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements



NOTE 2B : CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS (CWIP)

	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. In lakhs	As at March 31, 2021 Rs. In lakhs
(a) At the commencement of the year	2,725.49	4,262.51
(b) Additions during the year	536.80	2,118.95
(c) Transfers during the year	(424.42)	(3,655.97)
	2,837.87	2,725.49

a) CWIP Ageing Schedule

As at March 31, 2022 (Rs. In lakhs)

	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	318.51	687.00	133.03	1,697.42	2,835.96
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	1.91	1.91
	318.51	687.00	133.03	1,699.33	2,837.87

As at March 31, 2021 (Rs. In lakhs)

	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	818.23	207.93	33.64	1,663.78	2,723.58
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	1.91	1.91
	818.23	207.93	33.64	1,665.69	2,725.49

(b) Expected completion time of Capital work-in-progress for which completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan :

As at March 31, 2022 (Rs. In lakhs)

	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 Years	
Projects in progress					
Packaging Line at Kalinganagar	2,570.21	-	-	-	2,570.21
Others	265.75	-	-	-	265.75
Projects temporarily suspended	1.91	-	-	-	1.91
	2,837.87	-	-	-	2,837.87

As at March 31, 2021 (Rs. In lakhs)

	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 Years	
Projects in progress					
Packaging Line at Kalinganagar	2,437.37	-	-	-	2,437.37
Others	286.21	-	-	-	286.21
Projects temporarily suspended	1.91	-	-	-	1.91
	2,725.49	-	-	-	2,725.49

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)
Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements



NOTE 2C : RIGHT TO USE ASSET

	(Rs. in lacs)			
	Right-of-Use Land	Right-of-Use Building	Right-of-Use Plant & Machinery	Total Right-of-Use Assets
Gross Carrying Amount as at April 01, 2020	1,893.08	1,405.19	280.17	3,578.44
Additions during the year	292.43	260.27	648.30	1,201.00
Other Reclassifications	64.36	39.22	-	103.58
Gross Carrying Amount as at March 31, 2021	2,121.15	1,626.24	928.47	4,675.86
Additions during the year	-	-	178.59	178.59
Gross Carrying Amount as at March 31, 2022	2,121.15	1,626.24	1,107.06	4,854.45
Accumulated Depreciation as at April 01, 2020	119.67	55.83	9.36	184.86
Depreciation during the Year	138.55	59.15	16.75	214.45
Other Reclassifications	40.89	23.56	-	64.45
Accumulated Depreciation as at March 31, 2021	217.33	91.42	26.11	334.86
Depreciation during the Year	137.61	54.31	53.55	245.47
Accumulated Depreciation as at March 31, 2022	354.94	145.73	79.66	580.33
Net Carrying Amount as at March 31, 2020	1,773.41	1,349.36	270.81	3,393.58
Net Carrying Amount as at March 31, 2021	1,903.82	1,534.82	902.36	4,341.00
Net Carrying Amount as at March 31, 2022	1,766.21	1,480.51	1,027.40	4,274.12

Note:

Also, Refer Note 2A (iii)

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED
 (Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)
 Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements



NOTE 3 : OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

Non-current

Security deposits

	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. In lakhs	As at March 31, 2021 Rs. In lakhs
	220.20	225.05
	220.20	225.05

Note:-

(i) Security deposits to related party as on March 31, 2022 amounts to Rs. 65.23 lakhs (March 31, 2021 Rs. 65.23 lakhs)
 (Refer Note 35)

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED
 (Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)
 Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements



NOTE 4 : OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

Unsecured, considered good

- (i) Capital advances
- (ii) Prepaid expenses
- (iii) Balance with GST authorities
- (iv) Balance with other Government authorities

	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. In lakhs	As at March 31, 2021 Rs. In lakhs
	160.81	44.96
	10.91	18.96
	801.03	798.69
	852.31	1,884.93
	1,825.06	2,747.54

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)
Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements



NOTE 5: INVENTORIES

(valued at lower of cost or net realisable value)

- (a) Raw materials (Refer Note (i))
- (b) Work-in-Progress
- (c) Finished goods (including scrap) (Refer Note (ii))
- (d) Stock-in-trade
- (e) Stores and spares

	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. In lakhs	As at March 31, 2021 Rs. In lakhs
	52,679.99	41,183.48
	852.16	346.93
	8,651.33	7,211.06
	1,941.09	1,690.20
	992.59	1,417.84
	65,117.16	51,849.51

Notes:

- (i) Raw materials include Goods in transit Rs. 15,605.66 lakhs (March 31, 2021 Rs. 11,537.77 lakhs).
- (ii) Finished goods include Scrap of Rs. 594.73 lakhs (March 31, 2021 Rs. 342.55 lakhs).
- (iii) The mode of valuation of inventories has been stated in note 1 (B) (12).

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)
Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements



NOTE 6A : INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARY AND JOINT VENTURES

	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of Shares	Rs. In lakhs	No. of Shares	Rs. In lakhs
Investments carried at cost				
Equity investment in Subsidiary				
Unquoted investments (fully paid-up)				
(a) Tata Steel Advanced Materials Limited (Formerly known as Tata Steel Odisha Limited) (Refer Note (i) below)	55,61,827	299.48	-	-
Equity investment in Joint Ventures				
Unquoted investments (fully paid-up)				
(a) Jamshedpur Continuous Annealing & Processing Company Private Limited (Refer Note (ii) below)	73,03,20,000	83,402.54	73,03,20,000	83,402.54
(b) Tata BlueScope Steel Private Limited	43,30,00,000	1,41,158.00	43,30,00,000	1,41,158.00
Total aggregate unquoted investments		2,24,860.02		2,24,560.54
Total investments in Subsidiary and Joint Ventures		2,24,860.02		2,24,560.54

Notes:

(i) On July 01, 2021, the Company acquired 25,67,000 equity shares of face value Rs. 10/- each (representing 100% equity) of Tata Steel Advanced Materials Limited (Formerly known as Tata Steel Odisha Limited) for a cash consideration of Re. 1/- from its parent company, Tata Steel Limited. These investments are carried at a book value of Re. 1/-. Further, on March 22, 2022, the Company subscribed to rights issue of additional 29,94,827 equity shares of Tata Steel Advanced Materials Limited @ Rs 10/- per share. The investments are carried at the subscription value of Rs. 299.48 lakhs.

(ii) During the previous year, the Company acquired the following shares from Tata Steel Limited (TSL):

- 73,03,20,000 equity shares of face value ₹10 each (representing 51% stake) of Jamshedpur Continuous Annealing & Processing Company Private Limited (JCAPCPL)
- 43,30,00,000 equity shares of face value ₹10 each (representing 50% stake) of Tata BlueScope Steel Private Limited (TBSPL)

The said acquisition was approved to be settled through issue of equity shares of the company to TSL on a preferential basis, through the private placement route. Accordingly, the company allotted 17,40,77,940 equity shares having a face value of Rs 10 each to TSL on January 1, 2021 ("Transfer date") at a premium of Rs 119 per share at an aggregate value of Rs. 224,560.54 lakhs. Correspondingly, TSL transferred the aforesaid stake in joint ventures to the company on the transfer date.

(iii) The Company holds more than 50% of the equity share capital in Jamshedpur Continuous Annealing & Processing Company Private Limited. The decisions in respect of activities which significantly affect the risks and rewards of it's business, require unanimous consent of all the shareholders. Accordingly, the investment has been considered as a joint venture.

NOTE 6B : INVESTMENTS

	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of Shares	Rs. In lakhs	No. of Shares	Rs. In lakhs
NON - CURRENT INVESTMENTS				
Unquoted investments (fully paid-up)				
Investment in Equity Instruments carried at FVTOCI - -Nikko Jubilee Park Limited (Face Value: Re 1)	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00
Less: Provision for impairment in value	-	(1.00)	-	(1.00)
Total aggregate unquoted investments	10,000	-	10,000	-
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments		1.00		1.00

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)
Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements



NOTE 7 : LOANS

	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. In lakhs	As at March 31, 2021 Rs. In lakhs
Current		
Considered Good - Unsecured		
Loan to related party (Refer Note 35)	50.00	-
	50.00	-

Note:

Disclosure as per Section 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013 for loans to related parties:

	Debt Outstanding as at March 31, 2022 Rs. In lakhs	Maximum Balance outstanding during the year Rs. In lakhs	Debt Outstanding as at March 31, 2021 Rs. In lakhs	Maximum Balance outstanding during the year Rs. In lakhs
Ceramat Private Limited (Interest rate 9.45%) (Given for business purposes)	50.00	50.00	-	-
	50.00	50.00	-	-

The Company has not granted loans or advances in the nature of loans to its Promoters, Directors, Key Management Personnel and other related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013) which are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)
Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements



NOTE 8 : TRADE RECEIVABLES

	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. In lakhs	As at March 31, 2021 Rs. In lakhs
Current		
(a) Considered good - Unsecured	55,639.20	51,481.30
(b) Credit impaired	2,254.88	2,491.54
	57,894.08	53,972.84
Less : Allowance for credit impaired	2,254.88	2,491.54
	55,639.20	51,481.30

Trade receivables

The average credit period on sale of goods and services is 0-90 days. In the event of customer making payments for an invoice/debit note beyond its stipulated/assigned credit period, an interest of 0% to 18% p.a is charged/debited to the customer for the number of days delayed, beyond due date.

The Company uses an internal customer credit analysis to assess the existing and potential customer's credit quality and defines the credit limits by customer. Out of the trade receivables balance as on March 31, 2022, the following customers represent more than 5% of the total balance of trade receivables:

	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. In lakhs	As at March 31, 2021 Rs. In lakhs
Automotive Stampings And Assemblies	4,565.60	1,119.99
Tata Steel Limited (Refer Note 35)	3,676.84	3,307.40
Ashok Leyland Limited	2,799.37	4,964.60

The Company has used a practical expedient to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the days the receivables are due and the rates used in the provision matrix.

	Year ended March 31, 2022 (Rs. in lakhs)	Year ended March 31, 2021 (Rs. in lakhs)
Movement in the expected credit loss allowance		
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,491.54	2,516.39
Bad debts written off (Utilised)	-	(0.26)
Reversal of credit loss allowance	(236.66)	(24.59)
Balance at end of the year	2,254.88	2,491.54

Trade Receivables ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment (Rs. in lakhs)							Total (Rs. in lakhs)
	Unbilled Dues	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	43,429.19	12,106.81	103.20	-	-	-	55,639.20
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	294.88	3.59	171.50	20.97	41.06	532.00
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	13.41	1,709.47	1,722.88
	-	43,429.19	12,401.69	106.79	171.50	34.38	1,750.53	57,894.08

As at March 31, 2021

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment (Rs. in lakhs)							Total (Rs. in lakhs)
	Unbilled Dues	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	38,669.28	12,654.75	157.27	-	-	-	51,481.30
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	436.77	22.17	62.92	34.45	155.40	711.71
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	18.71	216.10	1,545.02	1,779.83
	-	38,669.28	13,091.52	179.44	81.63	250.55	1,700.42	53,972.84

Notes:-

(i) There were no outstanding debts due from directors or other officers of the Company.

(ii) Trade receivables from related parties as on March 31, 2022 amounting to Rs. 4,010.20 lakhs (March 31, 2021 Rs. 3,564.64 lakhs) (Refer Note 35)

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)
Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements



NOTE 9A : CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

- (a) Balances with scheduled banks :
 - In current accounts
- (b) Deposits with maturity of less than three months
- (c) Cheques, drafts on hand
- (d) Cash on hand

	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. In lakhs	As at March 31, 2021 Rs. In lakhs
	15,151.67	4,223.24
	7,000.00	-
	-	33.65
	0.97	0.99
	22,152.64	4,257.88

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED
 (Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)
 Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements



NOTE 9B: BANK BALANCES (OTHER THAN NOTE 9A)

Bank deposits due for maturity after three months of original maturity but within twelve months of the reporting date

As at March 31, 2022 Rs. In lakhs	As at March 31, 2021 Rs. In lakhs
-	2,000.00
-	2,000.00

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)
Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements



NOTE 10 : OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. In lakhs	As at March 31, 2021 Rs. In lakhs
Interest accrued on fixed deposit	0.58	1.78
	0.58	1.78

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)
Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements



NOTE 11 : OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

- (a) **Unsecured, considered good**
- Other advances (Refer note (i) & (ii) below)
- (b) Balance with GST authorities
- (c) Balance with other Indirect tax authorities
- (d) Prepaid expenses
- (e) Unbilled Contract Asset (Refer note (iii))
- (f) Surplus of Plan Assets (net) - Gratuity (Refer Note 37)
- (g) **Unsecured, considered doubtful**
- Other advances

Less: Provision for doubtful advances

	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. In lakhs	As at March 31, 2021 Rs. In lakhs
	3,454.84	3,234.76
	2,569.00	3,022.45
	244.02	-
	423.29	342.94
	212.65	198.67
	34.92	-
	21.00	26.89
	6,959.72	6,825.71
	21.00	26.89
	6,938.72	6,798.82

Notes:

(i) Other advances includes unclaimed input credits of goods in transit and vendor advances.

(ii) Other advances includes advance to related parties Rs. 431.37 lakhs (March 31, 2021 - Rs. 531.24 lakhs) (Refer Note 35)

(iii) Unbilled Contract Asset relates to service arrangements which are recognised as revenue on completion of respective performance obligations.

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)
Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements



NOTE 12 : EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(a) **Authorised Share Capital**

5,000,000,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each (March 31, 2021 : 5,000,000,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each)

(b) **Issued, Subscribed and fully paid up**

242,327,940 equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid (March 31, 2021 : 242,327,940 equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid)

100% share capital of the Company is held by Tata Steel Limited, Holding Company and its nominees.

Total issued, subscribed and fully paid up share capital

	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. In lakhs	As at March 31, 2021 Rs. In lakhs
	5,00,000.00	5,00,000.00
	24,232.79	24,232.79
	24,232.79	24,232.79

Notes:

1) Terms and rights attached with Equity Shares :

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

2) Details of movement in subscribed and paid up share capital is as below:-

	As at March 31, 2022 Number of shares	As at March 31, 2021 Number of shares	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. In lakhs	As at March 31, 2021 Rs. In lakhs
Opening balance	24,23,27,940	6,82,50,000	24,232.79	6,825.00
Changes during the year	-	17,40,77,940	-	17,407.79
Closing balance	24,23,27,940	24,23,27,940	24,232.79	24,232.79

3) During the previous year ended 31 March 2021, the Company had issued 174,077,940 fully paid equity shares as consideration for acquisition of Joint Ventures. (Refer Note 6A (ii) & 35)

4) Details of Shareholding of Promoters :

Sl. No	Equity Shares held by promoters at the end Promoter name (*)	As at March 31, 2022			As at March 31, 2021		
		Number of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year then ended	Number of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year then ended
1	Tata Steel Limited (Holding Company)	24,23,27,933	99.99%	0%	24,23,27,933	99.99%	0%
2	Mr. Manas Kr. Banerjee (Jointly with TATA Steel Limited)	1		0%	1		0%
3	Mr. Rajeev Kumar Verma (Jointly with TATA Steel Limited)	1		0%	1		0%
4	Mr. Manoj Sawaria (Jointly with TATA Steel Limited)	1		0%	1		0%
5	Mr. Sumit Shubhadarshan (Jointly with TATA Steel Limited)	1		0%	1		0%
6	Mr. Sushil Kedia (Jointly with TATA Steel Limited)	1		0%	1		0%
7	Mr. Manas Bangopadhaya (Jointly with TATA Steel Limited)	1		0%	1		0%
8	Mr. Ambar Singh Roy (Jointly with TATA Steel Limited)	1		0%	1		0%

*considered as per the return/other records maintained by the Company for the respective years

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)
Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements



NOTE 13 : OTHER EQUITY	As at	As at	As at	As at
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2021
	Rs. In lakhs	Rs. In lakhs	Rs. In lakhs	Rs. In lakhs
(A) General reserve				
At the commencement of the year	373.77		373.77	
At the end of the year		373.77		373.77
(B) Securities Premium				
At the commencement of the year	2,07,152.75		-	
Add: Issue of Shares during the year (Refer note 6A (ii) & 35)	-	2,07,152.75	2,07,152.75	2,07,152.75
(C) Retained Earnings				
At the commencement of the year	74,707.01		66,659.53	
Add: Profit for the year	14,387.59		8,089.86	
Add: Other comprehensive income / (loss)	60.95		(42.38)	
At the end of the year		89,155.55		74,707.01
		2,96,682.07		2,82,233.53

Note: The amount that can be distributed by the Company as dividends to its equity shareholders is determined based on the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013. Thus, the amounts reported above are not distributable in entirety. In respect of both the financial year March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, the Directors in their Board meeting dated 26 April, 2022 and 16 April, 2021 respectively have not proposed any dividend.

The Nature of reserves are as follows:-

(i) General Reserves:

Under the erstwhile Companies Act, 1956, General Reserve was created through an annual transfer of net profit at a specified percentage in accordance with applicable regulations. Consequent to the introduction of the Companies Act, 2013, the requirement to mandatorily transfer a specified percentage of net profit to general reserve has been withdrawn.

There is no movement in general reserve during the current and previous year.

(ii) Securities Premium:

Securities Premium is used to record premium received on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)



Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements

NOTE 14 : NON-CURRENT BORROWINGS

	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. In lakhs	As at March 31, 2021 Rs. In lakhs
(a) Secured borrowings		
Term loans from bank	12,716.70	14,899.89
(b) Unsecured borrowings		
Deferred payment liabilities		
-Sales tax deferment loans	743.75	701.46
Total non current borrowings	13,460.45	15,601.35

Notes: **Additional information on borrowings**

	Particulars of Loan	Amount outstanding as at March 31, 2022 (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount outstanding as at March 31, 2021 (Rs. in lakhs)	Terms of Repayment	Security
[A]	Term loan from Banks				
i.	Rupee Loan	14,915.00	16,720.00	Quarterly repayments starting from 30.09.2019 till 30.06.2027 Interest rate of 3 month MCLR + 0.15% per annum is charged on the outstanding loan amount.	Fixed assets at HR Coil Processing Facility at Kalinganagar
	Total	14,915.00	16,720.00		
	Less: Current maturities of long term debt (Refer Note 15)	2,182.91	1,797.08		
	Less: Borrowing cost adjusted	15.39	23.03		
	Non-current borrowings-Secured	12,716.70	14,899.89		
[B]	Sales tax deferment loan	743.75	701.46	Repayable in five equal annual instalments after a period of 10 years from the end of the month of collection of sales tax (during the period from 2013-14 to 2017-18)	Unsecured

- i) The interest rates for loans for the year ended March 31, 2022 as mentioned in [A] above are linked to LIBOR/MCLR and range between 7.05% to 7.10% p.a. (March 31,2021 - 7.10% to 8.25% p.a.).
- ii) Loan guaranteed by the directors as on March 31, 2022 - Rs. Nil (31 March, 2021 -Rs. Nil).
- iii) The borrowings obtained by the company from banks have been applied for the purposes for which such loans were taken.

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)
Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements



Debt Reconciliation

	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. In lakhs	As at March 31, 2021 Rs. In lakhs
(i) Non current borrowings (including current maturities of long term borrowings)	(15,643.36)	(17,398.43)
(ii) Current borrowings	(42,500.00)	(28,000.00)
(iii) Lease Liabilities	(2,233.28)	(2,170.36)
(iv) Interest accrued on borrowings	(391.84)	(245.82)
(v) Cash and cash equivalents	22,152.64	4,257.88
(vi) Other bank balances	-	2,000.00
	(38,615.84)	(41,556.73)

Movements in Borrowings

	Current Borrowings Rs. In lakhs	Non current borrowings (including current maturities of long term borrowings) Rs. In lakhs
As at April 01, 2020	20,218.52	22,245.22
New loans / Drawals	28,000.00	-
Repayments	(20,218.52)	(4,889.87)
Exchange differences taken to Property, Plant and Equipment	-	(5.99)
Other adjustments	-	49.07
As at March 31, 2021	28,000.00	17,398.43
As at April 01, 2021	28,000.00	17,398.43
New loans / Drawals	47,500.00	-
Repayments	(33,000.00)	(1,805.00)
Other adjustments	-	49.93
As at March 31, 2022	42,500.00	15,643.36

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)
Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements



NOTE 15 : CURRENT BORROWINGS

Secured

- (i) Working Capital Demand Loan [Refer Note - (ii)]
- (ii) Current maturity of long-term debt
 - Term Loan from Bank (Secured) - Refer Note 14
- (iii) Interest accrued on secured borrowings

Unsecured

- (i) Working Capital Demand Loan [Refer Note - (iii) and (v)]
- (ii) Loans from related parties [Refer Note -(iv)] (Refer Note 35)
- (iii) Interest accrued on unsecured borrowings

Total current borrowings

	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. In lakhs	As at March 31, 2021 Rs. In lakhs
	12,500.00	5,000.00
	2,182.91	1,797.08
	122.35	122.15
	15,000.00	4,000.00
	15,000.00	19,000.00
	269.49	123.67
	45,074.75	30,042.90

Notes:

- i) There is no default in repayment of borrowings and interest for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.
- ii) The loans are repayable within 90 to 180 days from the draw-down date and carries interest rate ranging from 4.07% p.a to 4.20% p.a. (March 31, 2021 - 4.50% p.a to 5.00% p.a). It is secured against First Pari-Pasu charge on the entire current assets, both present and future, of the company.
- iii) The loans are repayable within 30 to 90 days from the draw-down date and carries interest rate of 4.10% to 4.20% p.a (March 31, 2021 - 6.00% p.a. to 8.00% p.a.).
- iv) The loans are repayable within 180 days from the drawdown date and carries interest rate of 4.20% p.a. (March 31, 2021 - 5% p.a. to 5.5% p.a)
- v) The Company has issued a demand promissory note with respect to loan availed for Rs. 5,000 lakhs (March 31, 2021 - Nil).
- vi) The borrowings obtained by the company from banks have been applied for the purposes for which such loans were taken.

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)
Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements



NOTE 17 : OTHER NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. In lakhs	As at March 31, 2021 Rs. In lakhs
Unamortised deferred income	238.88	281.32
	238.88	281.32

Notes:

(i) Rs. 7.50 lakhs including current liability of Rs 1.50 lakhs (Refer Note 20) (March 31, 2021 - Rs. 9.00 lakhs, including current liability of Rs 1.50 lakhs (Refer Note 20)) of capital subsidy received from State Industrial Development Corporation of Uttarakhand Limited for investments in plant and equipment at Pantnagar unit, Uttarakhand. The amount has been recognised as deferred income, being a grant against plant and equipment, and is being amortised equally over the estimated useful life of plant and equipment and credited to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(ii) Rs 273.82 lakhs including current liability of Rs 40.94 lakhs (Refer Note 20) (March 31, 2021 - Rs. 314.76 lakhs, including current liability of Rs 40.94 lakhs (Refer Note 20)) of Government grant recognised as deferred income with respect to sales tax deferral loan scheme received from Government of Maharashtra for the unit at Ranjangaon Pune. The grant is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate.

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED

(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)

Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements



NOTE 17A : LEASE LIABILITIES

NON-CURRENT LEASE LIABILITY

Lease Liability

	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. In lakhs	As at March 31, 2021 Rs. In lakhs
	2,117.29	2,065.95
	2,117.29	2,065.95

CURRENT LEASE LIABILITY

Lease Liability

	115.99	104.41
	115.99	104.41

Note:

(a) The Company as a Lessee

The Company has lease contracts for various items of plant and machinery, buildings and leased land. Leases of Plant and machinery generally have lease terms of 20 years, buildings have lease terms between 4 years to 73 years and leases of land generally have lease terms between 5 years to 77 years. Generally, the Company is restricted from assigning or subleasing the leased assets. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions.

The Company also has certain leases of offices, stockyards and solar panels with lease term of 12 months or less, which are expensed on a straight-line basis over the leased term. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' recognition assumptions for these leases.

(b) Changes in carrying value of lease liabilities:

	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. In lakhs	As at March 31, 2021 Rs. In lakhs
Balance as beginning of the year	2,170.36	1,290.96
Additions during the year	172.28	959.38
Finance costs during the year	196.01	139.56
Lease payments during the year	(305.37)	(219.54)
Balance as at end of the year	2,233.28	2,170.36
Current Lease Liabilities	115.99	104.41
Non-current Lease Liabilities	2,117.29	2,065.95

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED

(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)

Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements



(c) Contractual maturities of lease liabilities on an undiscounted basis:

	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. In lakhs	As at March 31, 2021 Rs. In lakhs
Less than one year	305.33	289.05
One to five years	1,095.87	1,078.07
More than five years	2,813.86	2,781.56
	4,215.06	4,148.68
Less: Future finance charges on Leases	1,981.78	1,978.32
Balance as at end of the year	2,233.28	2,170.36

(d) Amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in respect of leases:

	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. In lakhs	As at March 31, 2021 Rs. In lakhs
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets (Refer Note 2C)	245.47	214.45
Interest Expense on Lease liabilities (Refer Note 29)	196.01	139.56
Expense relating to short-term leases (Refer Note 30)	84.01	37.43
Total	525.49	391.44

(i) The Company does not have any leases of low value assets and income from subleasing.

(ii) Extension and termination options are included in some lease contracts of the Company. These are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the Company's operations. The majority of these options are exercisable by both the Company and the lessor.

(iii) There are no residual value guarantees in relation to any lease contracts.

(iv) The Company had a total cash outflows of Rs. 305.37 lakhs for leases for the year ended March 31, 2022 (March 31, 2021: Rs 219.54 lakhs).

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)
Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements



NOTE 18 : TRADE PAYABLES

Current

(A) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises

Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises

	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. In lakhs	As at March 31, 2021 Rs. In lakhs
	440.51	382.74
	440.51	382.74
(B) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		
(i) Trade payables - others	10,038.22	10,674.20
(ii) Trade payables to related parties (Refer Note 35)	22,427.98	22,821.85
	32,466.20	33,496.05
	32,906.71	33,878.79

Trade payables ageing schedule:

As at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled Dues	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	316.78	104.20	7.24	5.55	1.33	435.10
(ii) Others	9,166.10	18,529.93	4,671.64	33.79	33.11	-	32,434.57
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	0.73	4.68	-	5.41
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	0.20	5.10	8.76	17.57	31.63
	9,166.10	18,846.71	4,776.04	46.86	52.10	18.90	32,906.71

As at March 31, 2021

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled Dues	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	313.18	55.85	5.66	0.28	1.35	376.32
(ii) Others	6,975.12	22,605.11	3,641.54	78.05	36.73	123.57	33,460.12
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	0.73	4.68	-	1.01	6.42
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	4.80	12.93	7.85	10.35	35.93
	6,975.12	22,918.29	3,702.92	101.32	44.86	136.28	33,878.79

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)
Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements



NOTE 19 : OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

A. Non-Current

Creditors for Other Liabilities

B. Current

- (a) Interest accrued on trade payables
- (b) Capital Creditors
- (c) Creditors for Other Liabilities

	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. In lakhs	As at March 31, 2021 Rs. In lakhs
	374.31	-
	374.31	-
	61.31	53.51
	1,423.56	1,685.92
	57.70	-
	1,542.57	1,739.43

Note:

Non-Current and Current Creditors for Other Liabilities include Liability for Family Sahayog Scheme.

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)
Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements



NOTE 20 : OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

- (a) Statutory dues (Contribution to Indirect Tax, PF, ESIC, withholding taxes, etc.)
- (b) Advance from customers
- (c) Unamortised deferred income

	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. In lakhs	As at March 31, 2021 Rs. In lakhs
	873.07	554.96
	4,012.15	1,939.68
	42.44	42.44
	4,927.66	2,537.08

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)
Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements



NOTE 21 : CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES (NET)

Current tax liabilities

Provision for tax
 Less: Advance tax

	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. In lakhs	As at March 31, 2021 Rs. In lakhs
	24,763.12	19,667.00
	22,707.56	18,147.26
	2,055.56	1,519.74

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED
 (Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)
 Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements



**NOTE 22 : NON-CURRENT TAX ASSETS
 (NET)**

Non Current tax assets

Advance tax
 Less: Provision for tax

	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. In lakhs	As at March 31, 2021 Rs. In lakhs
	12,522.64	12,522.64
	11,602.76	11,585.79
	919.88	936.85

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)
Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements



NOTE 23 : REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

	Year ended March 31, 2022 Rs. In lakhs	Year ended March 31, 2021 Rs. In lakhs
(a) Sales of products [Refer note (i)]	6,46,945.42	3,37,912.60
(b) Sale of services [Refer note (ii)]	27,806.68	20,765.80
(c) Other operating revenues [Refer note (iii)]	5,785.44	3,359.57
	6,80,537.54	3,62,037.97

Notes :

(i) Details of sale of products		
(1) Steel coils and sheets	6,25,696.54	3,28,040.90
(2) Others (Long products and components)	21,248.88	9,871.70
	6,46,945.42	3,37,912.60
(ii) Detail of sale of services		
Processing of steel coils/ sheets, longs and plates	27,806.68	20,765.80
	27,806.68	20,765.80
(iii) Includes scrap sales Rs. 5,683.04 lakhs [Previous year Rs. 3,225.93 lakhs]		

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED

(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)

Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements



NOTE 24 : OTHER INCOME

	Year ended March 31, 2022 Rs. In lakhs	Year ended March 31, 2021 Rs. In lakhs
(a) Interest income	597.30	124.09
(b) Deferred income-government subsidy	42.44	42.44
(c) Liabilities Written Back	247.56	-
(d) Other non-operating income	-	150.00
	887.30	316.53

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)
Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements



	Year ended March 31, 2022 Rs. In lakhs	Year ended March 31, 2021 Rs. In lakhs
NOTE 25: COST OF RAW MATERIALS CONSUMED		
(a) Opening Stock	41,183.48	31,988.32
(b) Add : Purchases	5,92,625.90	3,12,628.76
	6,33,809.38	3,44,617.08
(c) Less : Closing stock	52,679.99	41,183.48
	5,81,129.39	3,03,433.60
Details of raw materials consumed		
(i) Steel coils and sheets	5,63,209.33	2,96,038.43
(ii) Others	17,920.06	7,395.17
	5,81,129.39	3,03,433.60
NOTE: 26 PURCHASE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE		
(i) Steel coils and sheets	38,197.53	16,473.52
(ii) Others	1,338.57	1,181.68
	39,536.10	17,655.20
NOTE 27: CHANGES IN INVENTORIES		
WORK-IN-PROGRESS		
Opening stock	346.93	286.03
Less: Closing stock	852.16	346.93
	(505.23)	(60.90)
FINISHED GOODS		
Opening stock	7,211.06	5,288.47
Less: Closing stock	8,651.33	7,211.06
	(1,440.27)	(1,922.59)
STOCK-IN-TRADE		
Opening stock	1,690.20	1,226.04
Less: Closing stock	1,941.09	1,690.20
	(250.89)	(464.16)
	(2,196.39)	(2,447.65)

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)



Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements

NOTE 28: EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

	Year ended March 31, 2022 Rs. In lakhs	Year ended March 31, 2021 Rs. In lakhs
(i) Salaries and wages	8,703.22	7,446.49
(ii) Company's contribution to provident and other funds	841.95	800.63
(iii) Staff welfare expenses	485.82	412.46
	10,030.99	8,659.58

Note: During the year, the company recognised an amount of Rs. 238.28 lakhs (Previous year Rs. 217.90 lakhs) as remuneration to key managerial personnel. The details of such remuneration is as below:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022 Rs. In lakhs	Year ended March 31, 2021 Rs. In lakhs
(a) Short term employee benefits	251.18	216.42
(b) Post employment benefits	(9.47)	2.63
(c) Other long term employment benefits	(3.43)	(1.15)
	238.28	217.90

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)
Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements



NOTE 29 : FINANCE COSTS

	Year ended March 31, 2022 Rs. In lakhs	Year ended March 31, 2021 Rs. In lakhs
(a) Interest expense		
(i) On term loans	1,138.49	1,503.76
(ii) Trade payables	7.80	19.34
(iii) Others [Refer note (i) & (ii)]	2,025.68	851.87
(b) Other borrowing costs	7.63	12.13
	3,179.60	2,387.10
Less: Interest capitalised	109.23	180.14
	3,070.37	2,206.96

Notes:

(i) Interest expense amounting to Rs. 196.01 Lakhs (Previous year - Rs 139.56 Lakhs) has been recognised on account of interest on lease liabilities.

(ii) Interest expense amounting to Rs. 122.08 Lakhs (Previous year - Rs Nil) has been recognised on account of interest on income tax.

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)
Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements



NOTE 30: OTHER EXPENSES

	Year ended March 31, 2022 Rs. In lakhs	Year ended March 31, 2021 Rs. In lakhs
Consumption of stores and spares	7,506.65	5,083.13
Packing expenses	716.59	589.25
Power and fuel	1,078.80	1,036.94
Conversion charges	3,510.07	2,582.94
Rent [Refer note 17A(d)]	84.01	37.43
Repairs and maintenance		
- Buildings	114.99	10.72
- Machinery	1,718.59	770.27
- Others	1,663.65	1,223.09
Insurance	280.67	292.64
Rates and taxes	231.44	405.15
Postage, telegram and telephone	29.44	32.56
Travelling and conference	239.90	168.90
Vehicle running	83.37	33.83
Printing and stationary	76.61	66.01
Freight and handling charges	3,476.45	2,607.40
Legal and professional charges	332.40	276.38
Expenses on corporate social responsibility (Refer note 39)	217.40	220.91
Directors fees and commission	11.14	7.58
Bad debts written off	108.02	-
Provision for doubtful trade receivables	(236.66)	(24.59)
Loss on sale/discard of property, plant and equipment (net)	22.91	5.43
Net (gain)/ loss on foreign currency transactions	(5.18)	20.35
Fair value loss on derivatives	-	52.71
Contract labour charges	2,689.49	2,273.95
Miscellaneous expenses	2,424.85	1,678.49
	26,375.60	19,451.47

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)
Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements



Note 31: Contingent liabilities

	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. in lakhs	As at March 31, 2021 Rs. in lakhs
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt		
a) Sales tax/ VAT	644.51	744.89
b) Income tax	139.24	61.91
c) Land related matters	243.46	243.46

Note:

(i) The Company has assessed the impact of the Supreme Court Judgment in case of "Vivekananda Vidyamandir And Others Vs The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner (II) West Bengal" and the related circular (Circular No. C-1/1(33)2019/Vivekananda Vidya Mandir/284) dated March 20, 2019 issued by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation in relation to non-exclusion of certain allowances from the definition of "basic wages" of the relevant employees for the purposes of determining contribution to provident fund under the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. In the assessment of the management (including considering a view from legal expert, inspections by PF authorities), the aforesaid matter is not likely to have a significant impact and accordingly, no provision has been made in these Financial Statements.

Note 32: Capital commitments

Estimated amounts of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided (net of advances) : Rs. 1,146.75 lakhs, (As at March 31, 2021 - Rs. 435.47 lakhs)

Note 33: Audit Fees paid/payable comprises:

	Year ended March 31, 2022 Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Year ended March 31, 2021 Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
(a) To Statutory Auditors		
i). Audit fees	29.82	29.82
ii). Tax audit fees	4.25	4.50
iii). Other services	10.20	22.70
iv). Out-of-pocket expenses	2.11	1.12
	46.38	58.14
(b) To Cost Auditors		
i). Cost audit	2.25	2.25
ii). Other services	0.18	0.18
	2.43	2.43

Note:

The above figures are exclusive of Goods and service tax.

Note 34: Earnings per share

	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Profit for the year (Rs. in lakhs)	14,387.59	8,089.86
Weighted average number of equity shares	24,23,27,940	11,17,69,485
Nominal value per equity share (Rs.)	10	10
Basic and diluted earnings per share (Rs.)	5.94	7.24

Note: The Company did not have any potentially dilutive equity shares in any of the years presented.

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)
Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements



Note 35: Related party disclosures

List of Related Parties and Relationship with whom transactions have taken place in the current year and/or previous year.

Name of the Related Party

i) Tata Sons Private Limited	Company having significant influence in the Parent Company
ii) Tata Steel Limited	Parent Company
iii) Tata Steel Advanced Materials Limited (Formerly known as Tata Steel Odisha Limited) (w.e.f July 01, 2021)	Subsidiary Company (earlier Fellow subsidiary Company)
iv) Ceramat Private Limited (w.e.f. March 16, 2022)	Subsidiary of Tata Steel Advanced Materials Limited
v) Tata Metaliks Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Company
vi) Tata Steel BSL Limited (amalgamated into Tata Steel Limited w.e.f. November 11, 2021)	Fellow Subsidiary Company
vii) Bannipal Steel Limited (amalgamated into Tata Steel Limited w.e.f. November 11, 2021)	Fellow Subsidiary Company
viii) Rujuvatika Investments Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Company
ix) Tata Steel Foundation	Fellow Subsidiary Company
x) TM International Logistics Limited	Joint Venture of Parent Company
xi) Jamshedpur Continuous Annealing & Processing Company Private Limited (upto December 31,2020)	Joint Venture of Parent Company
xii) Jamshedpur Continuous Annealing & Processing Company Private Limited (from January 01,2021)	Joint Venture
xiii) Tata Bluescope Steel Private Limited (upto December 31,2020)	Joint Venture of Parent Company
xiv) Tata Bluescope Steel Private Limited (from January 01,2021)	Joint Venture
xv) Mjunction Services Limited	Joint Venture of Parent Company
xvi) TRF Limited	Associate of Parent Company
xvii) Tata Ryerson Limited Officer's Superannuation Fund	Employee Benefit Fund
xviii) Tata Ryerson Limited Gratuity Fund	Employee Benefit Fund
xix) Mr. Abraham G Stephanos (Managing Director)	Key Management Personnel
xx) Mr. Chacko Joseph (Non-Executive Director)	Key Management Personnel

The related parties principally comprise of subsidiaries and joint ventures of the company and subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures of Tata Steel Limited. The Company routinely enters into transactions with these related parties in the ordinary course of business.

The following table summarises related party transactions and balances included in the financial statements for the year ended and as at March 31, 2022

Transaction	Year	Company having significant influence in the Parent Company	Parent Company	Subsidiary	Joint Venture	Fellow Subsidiary Company	Joint Venture of Parent Company	Associate of Parent Company	Employee Benefit Fund	Key Management Personnel (KMP)	(Rs. in lakhs)
Sale of products											
Tata Steel Limited	Year ended March 31 2022	-	127.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Year ended March 31 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tata Metaliks Limited	Year ended March 31 2022	-	-	-	-	111.72	-	-	-	-	-
	Year ended March 31 2021	-	-	-	-	42.22	-	-	-	-	-
Total	Year ended March 31, 2022	-	127.19	-	-	111.72	-	-	-	-	-
	Year ended March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	42.22	-	-	-	-	-

Transaction	Year	Company having significant influence in the Parent Company	Parent Company	Subsidiary	Joint Venture	Fellow Subsidiary Company	Joint Venture of Parent Company	Associate of Parent Company	Employee Benefit Fund	Key Management Personnel (KMP)	(Rs. in lakhs)
Sale of services											
Tata Steel Limited	Year ended March 31, 2022	-	25,618.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Year ended March 31, 2021	-	19,589.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamshedpur Continuous Annealing & Processing Company Private Limited	Year ended March 31, 2022	-	-	-	1,973.97	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Year ended March 31, 2021	-	-	-	549.82	-	1,062.58	-	-	-	-
Total	Year ended March 31, 2022	-	25,618.19	-	1,973.97	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Year ended March 31, 2021	-	19,589.56	-	549.82	-	1,062.58	-	-	-	-

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)
Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements



(Rs. in lakhs)										
Transaction	Year	Company having significant influence in the Parent Company	Parent Company	Subsidiary	Joint Venture	Fellow Subsidiary Company	Joint Venture of Parent Company	Associate of Parent Company	Employee Benefit Fund	Key Management Personnel (KMP)
Purchase of goods										
Tata Steel Limited	Year ended March 31, 2022	-	5,64,343.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Year ended March 31, 2021	-	3,45,818.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tata Steel BSL Limited	Year ended March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	39,158.50	-	-	-	-
	Year ended March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	31,311.37	-	-	-	-
Jamshedpur Continuous Annealing & Processing Company Private Limited	Year ended March 31, 2022	-	-	-	9,118.82	-	-	-	-	-
	Year ended March 31, 2021	-	-	-	2,038.67	-	2,221.71	-	-	-
Tata Bluescope Steel Private Limited	Year ended March 31, 2022	-	-	-	140.75	-	-	-	-	-
	Year ended March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	48.04	-	-	-
Total	Year ended March 31, 2022	-	5,64,343.01	-	9,259.57	39,158.50	-	-	-	-
	Year ended March 31, 2021	-	3,45,818.10	-	2,038.67	31,311.37	2,269.75	-	-	-

(Rs. in lakhs)										
Transaction	Year	Company having significant influence in the Parent Company	Parent Company	Subsidiary	Joint Venture	Fellow Subsidiary Company	Joint Venture of Parent Company	Associate of Parent Company	Employee Benefit Fund	Key Management Personnel (KMP)
Reimbursement of expenses (Paid)										
Tata Steel Limited	Year ended March 31, 2022	-	1,229.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Year ended March 31, 2021	-	1,037.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	Year ended March 31, 2022	-	1,229.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Year ended March 31, 2021	-	1,037.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Rs. in lakhs)										
Transaction	Year	Company having significant influence in the Parent Company	Parent Company	Subsidiary	Joint Venture	Fellow Subsidiary Company	Joint Venture of Parent Company	Associate of Parent Company	Employee Benefit Fund	Key Management Personnel (KMP)
Loan Given										
Ceramit Private Limited	Year ended March 31, 2022	-	-	50.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Year ended March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	Year ended March 31, 2022	-	-	50.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Year ended March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Rs. in lakhs)										
Transaction	Year	Company having significant influence in the Parent Company	Parent Company	Subsidiary	Joint Venture	Fellow Subsidiary Company	Joint Venture of Parent Company	Associate of Parent Company	Employee Benefit Fund	Key Management Personnel (KMP)
Loan Taken										
Bamnipal Steel Limited	Year ended March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	1,000.00	-	-	-	-
	Year ended March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	1,000.00	-	-	-	-
Tata Metaliks Limited	Year ended March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Year ended March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	15,000.00	-	-	-	-
Rujuvalika Investments Limited	Year ended March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	3,000.00	-	-	-	-
	Year ended March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	Year ended March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	1,000.00	-	-	-	-
	Year ended March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	19,000.00	-	-	-	-

(Rs. in lakhs)										
Transaction	Year	Company having significant influence in the Parent Company	Parent Company	Subsidiary	Joint Venture	Fellow Subsidiary Company	Joint Venture of Parent Company	Associate of Parent Company	Employee Benefit Fund	Key Management Personnel (KMP)
Loan Repaid										
Bamnipal Steel Limited	Year ended March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	2,000.00	-	-	-	-
	Year ended March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rujuvalika Investments Limited	Year ended March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	3,000.00	-	-	-	-
	Year ended March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	Year ended March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	5,000.00	-	-	-	-
	Year ended 31.03.2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Rs. in lakhs)										
Transaction	Year	Company having significant influence in the Parent Company	Parent Company	Subsidiary	Joint Venture	Fellow Subsidiary Company	Joint Venture of Parent Company	Associate of Parent Company	Employee Benefit Fund	Key Management Personnel (KMP)
Interest expenses										
Bamnipal Steel Limited	Year ended March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	25.37	-	-	-	-
	Year ended March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	26.58	-	-	-	-
Tata Metaliks Limited	Year ended March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	661.04	-	-	-	-
	Year ended March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	143.29	-	-	-	-
Rujuvalika Investments Limited	Year ended March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	95.96	-	-	-	-
	Year ended March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	79.73	-	-	-	-
Total	Year ended March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	782.37	-	-	-	-
	Year ended March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	249.60	-	-	-	-

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)
Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements



Outstanding balances

(Rs. in lakhs)

Transaction	Year	Company having significant influence in the Parent Company	Parent Company	Subsidiary	Joint Venture	Fellow Subsidiary Company	Joint Venture of Parent Company	Associate of Parent Company	Employee Benefit Fund	Key Management Personnel (KMP)
Security deposits										
Tata Steel Limited	As at March 31, 2022	-	65.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	As at March 31, 2021	-	65.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Transaction	Year	Company having significant influence in the Parent Company	Parent Company	Subsidiary	Joint Venture	Fellow Subsidiary Company	Joint Venture of Parent Company	Associate of Parent Company	Employee Benefit Fund	Key Management Personnel (KMP)
Trade receivables										
Tata Steel Limited	As at March 31, 2022	-	3,676.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	As at March 31, 2021	-	3,307.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamshedpur Continuous Annealing & Processing Company Private Limited	As at March 31, 2022	-	-	-	326.97	-	-	-	-	-
	As at March 31, 2021	-	-	-	250.84	-	-	-	-	-
TRF Limited	As at March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.40	-	-
	As at March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.40	-	-
Total	As at March 31, 2022	-	3,676.84	-	326.97	-	-	6.40	-	-
	As at March 31, 2021	-	3,307.40	-	250.84	-	-	6.40	-	-

Outstanding balances

(Rs. in lakhs)

Transaction	Year	Company having significant influence in the Parent Company	Parent Company	Subsidiary	Joint Venture	Fellow Subsidiary Company	Joint Venture of Parent Company	Associate of Parent Company	Employee Benefit Fund	Key Management Personnel (KMP)
Advances to related party										
Tata Steel Limited	As at March 31, 2022	-	431.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	As at March 31, 2021	-	223.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tata Steel BSL Limited	As at March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	As at March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	307.75	-	-	-	-
Total	As at March 31, 2022	-	431.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	As at March 31, 2021	-	223.49	-	-	307.75	-	-	-	-

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)
Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements



Outstanding balances										(Rs. in lakhs)
Transaction	Year	Company having significant influence in the Parent Company	Parent Company	Subsidiary	Joint Venture	Fellow Subsidiary Company	Joint Venture of Parent Company	Associate of Parent Company	Employee Benefit Fund	Key Management Personnel (KMP)
Trade payables										
Tata Steel Limited	As at March 31, 2022	-	20,927.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	As at March 31, 2021	-	22,610.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamshedpur Continuous Annealing & Processing Company Private Limited	As at March 31, 2022	-	-	-	435.60	-	-	-	-	-
	As at March 31, 2021	-	-	-	197.70	-	-	-	-	-
Tata Bluescope Steel Private Limited	As at March 31, 2022	-	-	-	57.48	-	-	-	-	-
	As at March 31, 2021	-	-	-	9.41	-	-	-	-	-
Tata Sons Limited	As at March 31, 2022	1,000.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	As at March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mjunction Services Limited	As at March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	6.89	-	-	-
	As at March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	4.65	-	-	-
Total	As at March 31, 2022	1,000.92	20,927.09	-	493.08	-	6.89	-	-	-
	As at March 31, 2021	-	22,610.09	-	207.11	-	4.65	-	-	-

Outstanding balances										(Rs. in lakhs)
Transaction	Year	Company having significant influence in the Parent Company	Parent Company	Subsidiary	Joint Venture	Fellow Subsidiary Company	Joint Venture of Parent Company	Associate of Parent Company	Employee Benefit Fund	Key Management Personnel (KMP)
Current Loan Receivable										
Ceramat Private Limited	As at March 31, 2022	-	-	50.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
	As at March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	As at March 31, 2022	-	-	50.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
	As at March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Outstanding balances										(Rs. in lakhs)
Transaction	Year	Company having significant influence in the Parent Company	Parent Company	Subsidiary	Joint Venture	Fellow Subsidiary Company	Joint Venture of Parent Company	Associate of Parent Company	Employee Benefit Fund	Key Management Personnel (KMP)
Current Loan Payable										
Barnipal Steel Limited	As at March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	As at March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	1,000.00	-	-	-	-
Tata Metaliks Limited	As at March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	15,000.00	-	-	-	-
	As at March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	15,000.00	-	-	-	-
Rujjuvalika Investments Limited	As at March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	As at March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	3,000.00	-	-	-	-
Total	As at March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	15,000.00	-	-	-	-
	As at March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	19,000.00	-	-	-	-

Outstanding balances										(Rs. in lakhs)
Transaction	Year	Company having significant influence in the Parent Company	Parent Company	Subsidiary	Joint Venture	Fellow Subsidiary Company	Joint Venture of Parent Company	Associate of Parent Company	Employee Benefit Fund	Key Management Personnel (KMP)
Investments in Subsidiary and Joint Ventures										
Tata Steel Advanced Materials Limited (Formerly known as Tata Steel Odisha Limited) [Refer Note 6A (i)]	As at March 31, 2022	-	-	299.48	-	-	-	-	-	-
	As at March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamshedpur Continuous Annealing & Processing Company Private Limited	As at March 31, 2022	-	-	-	83,402.54	-	-	-	-	-
	As at March 31, 2021	-	-	-	83,402.54	-	-	-	-	-
Tata BlueScope Steel Private Limited	As at March 31, 2022	-	-	-	1,41,158.00	-	-	-	-	-
	As at March 31, 2021	-	-	-	1,41,158.00	-	-	-	-	-
Total	As at March 31, 2022	-	-	299.48	2,24,560.54	-	-	-	-	-
	As at March 31, 2021	-	-	-	2,24,560.54	-	-	-	-	-

Outstanding balances										(Rs. in lakhs)
Transaction	Year	Company having significant influence in the Parent Company	Parent Company	Subsidiary	Joint Venture	Fellow Subsidiary Company	Joint Venture of Parent Company	Associate of Parent Company	Employee Benefit Fund	Key Management Personnel (KMP)
Interest Accrued but not due										
Barnipal Steel Limited	As at March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	As at March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	13.01	-	-	-	-
Tata Metaliks Limited	As at March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	234.57	-	-	-	-
	As at March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	81.64	-	-	-	-
Rujjuvalika Investments Limited	As at March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	As at March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	39.04	-	-	-	-
Total	As at March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	234.57	-	-	-	-
	As at March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	133.69	-	-	-	-

Notes:

1. The amounts outstanding are unsecured and will be settled in cash. No guarantees have been given or received. No expense has been recognised in the current or prior years for bad or doubtful debts in respect of the amounts owed by related parties.

2. Transaction with joint ventures have been disclosed at full value and not at their proportionate share.

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)
Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements



Note 36: Deferred tax liability (Net)

(Rs. in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Deferred tax assets	2,408.68	2,272.48
Deferred tax liabilities	(6,152.82)	(5,990.76)
	(3,744.14)	(3,718.28)

Deferred tax assets/ liability recognised in books	(3,744.14)	(3,718.28)
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Deferred tax liability reconciliation

(Rs. in lakhs)

As at and for the year ended March 31, 2022	Opening balance	Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing balance
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets in relation to:				
Property, plant and equipment	(5,990.61)	(162.21)	-	(6,152.82)
Share issue expenses	29.06	(9.69)	-	19.37
Allowance for doubtful debts and doubtful advances	864.05	(61.05)	-	803.00
Defined benefit obligations	988.79	4.91	(20.50)	973.20
Other financial liabilities	390.58	190.01	-	580.59
Others (net)	(0.15)	32.67	-	32.52
	(3,718.28)	(5.36)	(20.50)	(3,744.14)

(Rs. in lakhs)

As at and for the year ended March 31, 2021	Opening balance	Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing balance
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets in relation to:				
Property, plant and equipment	(6,463.37)	472.76	-	(5,990.61)
Share issue expenses	53.80	(24.74)	-	29.06
Allowance for doubtful debts and doubtful advances	881.70	(17.65)	-	864.05
Defined benefit obligations	1,122.94	(77.65)	(56.50)	988.79
Other financial liabilities	467.44	(76.86)	-	390.58
Others (net)	(11.82)	11.67	-	(0.15)
	(3,949.31)	287.53	(56.50)	(3,718.28)

Income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profits as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Details	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Profit before tax	19,383.95	9,655.33
Income tax expense calculated at 25.168% (2020-21: 25.168%)	4,878.55	2,430.05
Effect of expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit	117.81	92.42
Effect of change in tax rate (Refer note 2 below)	-	(957.00)
Income tax expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	4,996.36	1,565.47

Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

(Rs. in lakhs)

Details	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Deferred tax		
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	(20.50)	3.55
Effect of change in tax rate	-	(60.05)
Total income tax recognised in other comprehensive income	(20.50)	(56.50)
Bifurcation of the income tax recognised in other comprehensive income into:-		
Items that will not be classified to profit or loss	(20.50)	(56.50)
Income tax expenses recognised in other comprehensive income	(20.50)	(56.50)

Note :

1. There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

2. Section 115BAA was introduced in the Income Tax Act, 1961 vide the The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 2019. Pursuant to that, the option of choosing lower tax rate was applicable to the company w.e.f. financial year ended March 31, 2020, provided certain conditions specified in the said section was fulfilled by them. In view of this, the company carried out an impact assessment based on its estimates and projections of future taxable income and prior to the filing of return of income for the financial year ended March 31, 2020, the company decided to opt for the tax rate of 22% effective financial year ended March 31, 2020. As a result of this, the provision for current and deferred tax in the books of accounts reduced by Rs 304.93 lakhs and Rs 592.02 lakhs respectively during the previous year ended March 31, 2021 in respect of the year ended March 31, 2020.

TATA STEEL PROCESSING AND DISTRIBUTION LIMITED
(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)
Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements



Note 37: Employee benefits

A. Defined contribution plans

The Company participates in a number of defined contributions plans on behalf of relevant personnel. Any expense recognised in relation to these schemes represents the value of contributions payable during the period by the company at rates specified by the rules of those plans. The only amounts included in the Balance sheet are those relating to the prior months contributions that were not due to be paid until after the end of the reporting period.

The major defined contributions plans operated by the company are as below:

(a) Provident fund and pension

The Company provides provident fund benefits for eligible employees as per applicable regulations wherein both employees and the company make monthly contributions at a specified percentage of the eligible employee's salary. Contributions under such schemes are made to Government managed funds and does not have a future obligations to make good short fall if any, are treated as a defined contribution plan.

(b) Superannuation fund

The Company has a superannuation plan for the benefit of its employees .Employees who are members of the defined benefit superannuation plan are entitled to benefits depending on the years of service and salary drawn.

Separate irrevocable trusts are maintained for employees covered and entitled to benefits. The Company contributes up to 15% of the eligible employees' basic salary to the trust every year. Such contributions are recognised as an expense as and when incurred. The Company does not have any further obligation beyond this contribution.

The Company has recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss an amount of Rs. 629.76 lakhs (March 31, 2021: Rs. 569.16 lakhs) and in Capital Work in Progress Rs. 0.70 lakhs (March 31, 2021 Rs. 0.61 lakhs) respectively towards expenses under defined contribution plans. As at March 31, 2022 contributions of Rs. 28.71 lakhs (as at March 31, 2021: Rs. 33.85 lakhs) due in respect of 2021-22 (2020-21) reporting period had not been paid over to the plans. The amounts were paid subsequent to the end of the respective reporting periods.

Benefit (Contribution to)	Year ended March 31, 2022 Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Year ended March 31, 2021 Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
i) Provident Fund	432.11	394.20
ii) Superannuation Fund	197.97	175.21
iii) Employee State Insurance	0.38	0.37
	<u>630.46</u>	<u>569.78</u>

B. Defined benefits plans

The Company operates post retirement defined benefit plans as follows:

a. Funded

(i) Post Retirement Gratuity

The Company has an obligation towards gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees. The Plan Provides for a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination to 15 days salary payable for each completed year of service. The Company makes annual contributions to gratuity fund with an insurance company. The Company accounts for the liability for gratuity payable in the future based on a year end actuarial valuation.

b. Unfunded

(i) Compensatory absences

The compensatory absences cover the company's liability for earned leaves.

(ii) Post-retirement medical benefits

Under this unfunded scheme, employees of the Company receive medical benefits subject to certain limits on amounts of benefits, periods after retirement and types of benefits, depending on their grade at the retirement. Employees separated from the Company under an early separation scheme, on medical grounds or due permanent disablement are also covered under the scheme. The Company accounts for the liability for Post-retirement medical scheme based on an year end actuarial valuation.

(iii) Pension to Ex-directors

Other benefits provided under unfunded schemes includes pension payable to Ex- Managing Directors of the company on their retirement.

The defined benefit plans typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

Investment risk	The present value of defined benefit plan liability (denominated in Indian Rupee) is calculated using discount rate which is determined by reference to the market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds.
Interest risk	A decrease in government bonds interest rate will increase the plan liability; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.
Longevity risk	The present value of defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.
Salary risk	The present value of defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

TATA STEEL PROCESSING AND DISTRIBUTION LIMITED
(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)
Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements



No other post-retirement benefits are provided to the employees of the Company.

In respect of post retirement benefit, an actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation is carried out as at each year end. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Financial assumptions		
Discount rate (s)	7.10%	6.80%
Expected rate (s) of salary increase		
- Regular	9.00%	9.00%
- Managing Director	12.00%	12.00%
Demographic assumptions		
Retirement age (in years)		
- Regular	60	60
- Managing Director	65	65
As at		
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Mortality table	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) modified Ultimate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) modified Ultimate
Mortality table (Post retirement)	LIC Annuitants (2012-15) ultimate	LIC Annuitants (1996-98) ultimate
Withdrawal rate		
Ages from 20-25	5.00%	5.00%
Ages from 25-30	5.00%	5.00%
Ages from 30-35	5.00%	5.00%
Ages from 35-50	2.00%	2.00%
Ages from 50-55	2.00%	2.00%
Ages from 55-58	2.00%	2.00%

- Notes:**
- i. The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of India Government securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of obligations.
 - ii. The gratuity plan is funded.
 - iii. The estimates of future salary increases considered take into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

TATA STEEL PROCESSING AND DISTRIBUTION LIMITED

(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)

Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements


C. Details of the Gratuity and Compensated absences are as follows

Description	Year ended March 31, 2022		Year ended March 31, 2021	
	Amount		Amount	
	(Rs. in lakhs)		(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Gratuity	Compensated absences	Gratuity	Compensated absences
1. Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:				
a. Opening defined benefit obligation	2,493.55	1,283.99	2,293.30	1,172.49
b. Current service cost	216.99	120.82	212.77	122.66
c. Interest cost	167.11	83.55	153.90	75.96
d. Settlement cost/(credit)	-	-	-	-
e. Acquisition cost/(credit)	-	-	-	-
f. Actuarial (gain)/loss from changes in financial assumptions	92.70	(44.00)	(13.46)	(7.51)
g. Actuarial (gain)/loss from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	-	-
h. Actuarial (gain)/loss from experience adjustments	(87.54)	(25.66)	(126.24)	14.82
i. Benefits paid	(72.16)	(110.52)	(26.72)	(94.43)
Closing defined benefit obligation	2,810.65	1,308.18	2,493.55	1,283.99
2. Movements in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:				
a. Opening fair value of plan assets	2,405.43	-	1,757.43	-
b. Interest income	172.61	-	135.81	-
c. Acquisition Adjustment	-	-	-	-
d. Contributions from the employer	338.12	-	535.87	-
e. Return on plan assets greater/(lesser) than discount rate	1.57	-	3.04	-
f. Benefits paid	(72.16)	-	(26.72)	-
Closing fair value of plan assets	2,845.57	-	2,405.43	-
3. Reconciliation of fair value of plan assets and obligations				
a. Fair value of plan assets	2,845.57	-	2,405.43	-
b. Present value of defined benefit obligation	(2,810.65)	(1,308.18)	(2,493.55)	(1,283.99)
Net Assets/(liability) arising from defined benefit obligation	34.92	(1,308.18)	(88.12)	(1,283.99)
4. Expenses recognised during the year				
A. Statement of profit and loss in respect of defined benefit plans				
a. Current service cost	216.99	120.82	212.77	122.66
b. Net interest (Income)/expense	(5.50)	83.55	18.09	75.96
c. Actuarial (gain)/loss from changes in financial assumptions	-	(44.00)	-	(7.51)
d. Actuarial (gain)/loss from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	-	-
e. Actuarial (gain)/loss from experience adjustments	-	(25.66)	-	14.82
f. Settlement Cost/(Credit)	-	-	-	-
Cost recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	211.49	134.71	230.86	205.93
B. Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability:				
a. Actuarial (gain)/loss from changes in financial assumptions	92.70	-	(13.46)	-
b. Actuarial (gain)/loss from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	-	-
c. Actuarial (gain)/loss from experience adjustments	(87.54)	-	(126.24)	-
d. Return on plan assets (greater)/less than discount rate	(1.57)	-	(3.04)	-
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	3.59	-	(142.74)	-
5. Investment details				
a. Others (Funds with Life Insurance Corporation of India)	2,845.57	-	2,405.43	-

Description	Year ended March 31, 2022		Year ended March 31, 2021	
	Gratuity	Compensated absences	Gratuity	Compensated absences
6. Assumptions and Sensitivity				
a. Discount rate (per annum)	7.10%	7.10%	6.80%	6.80%
b. Estimated rate of return on plan assets (per annum)	7.37%		6.75%	
c. Average duration of the benefit obligation (in years)				
- Active members	11.00		11.00	
The Sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.				
i) Effect [(gain) / loss] on defined benefit obligation of % change in discounting rate	Rs. In Lakhs	Rs. In Lakhs	Rs. In Lakhs	Rs. In Lakhs
- Effect of 1% increase in discounting rate	(264.79)	(132.45)	(248.38)	(137.94)
- Effect of 1% decrease in discounting rate	308.26	155.42	290.49	162.99
ii) Effect on defined benefit obligation of 1% change in salary escalation rate				
- Effect of 1% increase in salary escalation rate	299.67	151.06	281.51	157.93
- Effect of 1% decrease in salary escalation rate	(262.87)	(131.50)	(245.94)	(136.59)

TATA STEEL PROCESSING AND DISTRIBUTION LIMITED
(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)
Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements



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

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

TATA STEEL PROCESSING AND DISTRIBUTION LIMITED

(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)

Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements


The expected return on plan assets is based on the return received on the Fund maintained with Life Insurance Corporation of India against liability.

	Year ended March 31, 2022		Year ended March 31, 2021	
	Gratuity	Compensated absences	Gratuity	Compensated absences
	Rs. In lakhs	Rs. In lakhs	Rs. In lakhs	Rs. In lakhs
Non-current provisions (Refer note 16)	-	1,267.52	-	1,249.59
Current provisions (Refer note 16)	-	40.66	88.12	34.40
Other Current Assets (Refer note 11)	34.92	-	-	-

The plan assets of the Company are managed by Life Insurance Corporation of India in terms of an insurance policy taken to fund obligations of the Company with respect to the gratuity plan. Information on category of plan assets has not been provided by Life Insurance Corporation of India.

The company expects to contribute Nil (March 31, 2021 - 88.12 Lakhs) to the funded gratuity plan during the next financial year.

D. Details of the Post Retirement Medical Benefit (PRMB) and Defined Pension are as follows:

Description	Year ended March 31, 2022 Amount (Rs. in lakhs)		Year ended March 31, 2021 Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	
	Medical	Pension	Medical	Pension
	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:				
a. Opening defined benefit obligation	896.14	765.20	720.08	697.61
b. Current service cost	91.55	-	73.14	-
c. Interest cost	60.74	50.32	48.46	45.46
d. Actuarial (gain)/loss from changes in financial assumptions	(69.66)	(22.32)	(10.93)	73.95
e. Actuarial (gain)/loss from changes in demographic assumptions	120.66	98.04	-	-
e. Actuarial (gain)/loss from experience adjustments	(164.38)	(47.38)	69.43	(3.83)
f. Benefits paid	(6.20)	(50.28)	(4.04)	(47.99)
Closing defined benefit obligation	928.85	793.58	896.14	765.20
2. Reconciliation of fair value of plan assets and obligations				
a. Fair value of plan assets	-	-	-	-
b. Present value of defined benefit obligation	(928.85)	(793.58)	(896.14)	(765.20)
Net Assets/(liability) arising from defined benefit obligation	(928.85)	(793.58)	(896.14)	(765.20)
Non-current provisions (Refer Note 16)	923.28	743.14	890.46	719.18
Current provisions (Refer Note 16)	5.57	50.44	5.68	46.02
3. Expenses recognised during the year				
A. Statement of profit and loss in respect of defined benefit plans:				
a. Current service cost	91.55	-	73.14	-
b. Net interest (income)/expense	60.74	50.32	48.46	45.46
c. Actuarial (gain)/loss from changes in financial assumptions	-	-	-	-
d. Actuarial (gain)/loss from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	-	-
e. Actuarial (gain)/loss from experience adjustments	-	-	-	-
Cost recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	152.29	50.32	121.60	45.46
B. Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability:				
a. Actuarial (gain)/loss from changes in financial assumptions	(69.66)	(22.32)	(10.93)	73.95
b. Actuarial (gain)/loss from changes in demographic assumptions	120.66	98.04	-	-
c. Actuarial (gain)/loss from experience adjustments	(164.38)	(47.38)	69.43	(3.83)
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	(113.38)	28.34	58.50	70.12

4. Assumptions

	Year ended March 31, 2022 Amount (Rs. in lakhs)		Year ended 31.03.2021 Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	
	Medical	Pension	Medical	Pension
a. Discount rate (per annum)	7.10%	7.10%	6.80%	6.80%
b. Estimated rate of return on plan assets (per annum)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
c. Rate of escalation in pension	-	6.00%	-	6.00%
d. Medical cost - % of annual entitlement utilised	8.00%	-	8.00%	-
e. Average duration of the benefit obligation (In years)				
- Active members	-	10.00	-	9.00
f. Expected contribution to the defined benefit plans during the next financial year (Rs. in lakhs)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

The Sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

g. Effect of 1% change (increase) in health care cost, current service and interest cost	231.90	228.51
h. Medical inflation rate	9.00%	9.00%
i. Closing balance of obligation - Sensitivity result Effect of 1% change (decrease) in health care cost, current service and interest cost	(172.75)	(170.43)
j. Medical inflation rate	7.00%	7.00%

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

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

E. Other disclosures

Net Asset/(Liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet (including experience adjustment impact)	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17
	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount (Rs. In lacs)
I. Gratuity						
a) Present value of defined benefit obligation	2,810.65	2,493.55	2,293.30	1,654.45	1,496.50	1,478.20
b) Fair value of plan assets	2,845.57	2,405.43	1,757.43	1,700.71	1,675.91	1,129.14
c) Surplus / (deficit) in plan assets	34.92	(88.12)	(535.87)	46.26	179.41	(349.06)
II. Compensated absences						
a) Present value of defined benefit obligation	1,308.18	1,283.99	1,172.49	838.64	792.03	1,096.41
b) Fair value of plan assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
c) Surplus / (deficit) in plan assets	(1,308.18)	(1,283.99)	(1,172.49)	(838.64)	(792.03)	(1,096.41)
III. Medical						
a) Present value of defined benefit obligation	928.85	896.14	720.08	484.87	546.93	606.75
b) Fair value of plan assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
c) Surplus / (deficit) in plan assets	(928.85)	(896.14)	(720.08)	(484.87)	(546.93)	(606.75)
IV. Pension						
a) Present value of defined benefit obligation	793.58	765.20	697.61	668.19	696.94	679.97
b) Fair value of plan assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
c) Surplus / (deficit) in plan assets	(793.58)	(765.20)	(697.61)	(668.19)	(696.94)	(679.97)

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)
Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements



Note 38: Segment information

The Company is engaged in the processing and distribution of steel products. Based on the information reported to the chief operating decision maker (CODM) for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of performance, there are no reportable segments in accordance with the requirements of Indian Accounting Standard 108-'Operating Segment Reporting', notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

Geographical segment

The Company sells its products within India. The market conditions in India being uniform, no separate geographical segment disclosure is considered necessary.

Entity wide Segment disclosure

No single customer represents 10% or more of the total revenue of the company during the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

Note 39: Expenditure on Corporate social responsibility

(Rs. In Lakhs)

a)	Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
		March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Amount required to be spent by the Company on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities	210.61	211.47
	Amount of revenue expenditure incurred and paid in cash (Refer Note 30)	217.40	220.91
	Amount of shortfall for the year	-	-
	Amount of cumulative shortfall for the year	-	-

- b) CSR expenditure incurred through related parties of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2022 is Rs. 32 lakhs (March 31, 2021- Rs. Nil) (Refer Note 35)
- c) There are no ongoing CSR Projects and no expenditure was incurred during the year on any ongoing project. The company does not propose to carry forward any amount spent beyond the statutory requirement.
- d) The company has incurred expenditure towards women empowerment, nutrition, health-care, education and certain activities as specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)
Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements



Note 40: Derivative instruments

[i] The details of Company's foreign currency exposure as on March 31, 2022 is as follows:

Currency	Year ended March 31, 2022		Year ended March 31, 2021	
	Receivables/ (Payables)	Rupee equivalent	Receivables/ (Payables)	Rupee equivalent
	(FC in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)	(FC in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)
Gross foreign exchange exposure:				
EURO	(1.23)	(106.05)	(1.23)	(108.38)
Foreign currency hedged				
EURO	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency unhedged				
EURO	(1.23)	(106.05)	(1.23)	(108.38)

Note 41. Details of dues to micro and small enterprises

Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

Description	Year ended March 31, 2022 (Rs. in lakhs)	Year ended March 31, 2021 (Rs. in lakhs)
a. total amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of accounting year		
- Principal #	450.42	392.11
- Interest due thereon	0.40	5.97
b. Principal amounts paid to suppliers registered under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, beyond the due date during the year	941.31	882.02
c. Total interest paid on all delayed payments during the year under section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-
d. Interest due on principal amounts paid beyond the due date during the year but without the interest amounts under section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	7.40	13.37
e. Interest accrued and remaining unpaid	7.80	19.34
f. Further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	61.31	53.51

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management.

Includes Capital Creditors of Rs. 9.91 lakhs (March 31, 2021 - Rs. 9.37 lakhs)

Note 42: Provision for provident fund and sales tax matters

Disclosure as required under Ind AS 37 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provision for contingencies represents estimates towards certain pending disputes/ litigation on Provident Fund and Sales Tax matters. The timing of the outflow with regard to the matters depend on the outcome of the appeal made and the final settlement thereof. The same has been recognised in the financial statements considering the following:

- The company has a present obligation as a result of past event
- It is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
- A reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation

Particulars	Provision for Provident Fund/ Sales tax March 31, 2022 (Rs. in lakhs)	Provision for Sales Tax March 31, 2021 (Rs. in lakhs)
Balance at the beginning of the year	0.12	0.12
Provision charged to Statement of Profit and Loss on provident fund matter	165.99	-
Amount used/adjusted during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	166.11	0.12

An amount of Rs. 141.16 lakhs has been collected by the relevant authorities upto the year end.

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)
Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements



Note 43: Financial Instruments

A. Capital management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt (borrowings offset by cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances) and total equity of the Company.

The Company's management reviews the capital structure periodically on the basis of net debt to equity ratio and also considers the cost of capital and the associated risks.

Gearing ratio

The gearing ratio at end of the reporting period was as follows:

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Debt (i)	60,768.48	47,814.61
Cash and cash equivalents (Refer note 9A)	22,152.64	4,257.88
Other bank balances (Refer note 9B)	-	2,000.00
Net debt	38,615.84	41,556.73
Total equity	3,20,914.86	3,06,466.27
Net debt to equity ratio	12.03%	13.56%

(i) Debt is defined as long term, current borrowings, current maturities of long term debt (excluding derivatives, other financial liabilities) and lease liabilities as described in notes 14, 15 and 17A.

B. Categories of financial instruments

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Financial assets		
Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
(a) Mandatorily measured at FVTPL	-	-
Mandatorily measured at amortised cost		
(a) Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 9A)	22,152.64	4,257.88
(b) Other bank balances (refer note 9B)	-	2,000.00
(c) Trade Receivables (refer note 8)	55,639.20	51,481.30
(d) Other financial assets (including loans)	270.78	226.83
Mandatorily measured at FVTOCI (refer note 6B)		
(a) Investments in equity instruments designated upon initial recognition	-	-
Financial liabilities		
Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
(a) Designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition	-	-
Measured at amortised cost		
(a) Borrowings	58,535.20	45,644.25
(b) Lease liability	2,233.28	2,170.36
(c) Trade payables	32,906.71	33,878.79
(d) Other financial liabilities	1,916.88	1,739.43

C. Financial risk management objectives

The Company is exposed to market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The objective of the Company's risk management framework is to manage the above risks and aims to :

- identify and manage the Company's debt and related interest rate risk
- reduce overall interest cost to the Company
- identifying the tools to be used for insuring the risks such as interest rate swap
- management of foreign currency positions, derivative transactions and related risks
- ensure suitability of the derivative transaction to the Company.

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)
Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements



D. Market risk

The Company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The Company enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to foreign currency risk and interest rate risk, including:

- (i) forward foreign exchange contract to hedge the exchange rate risk arising on the foreign currency outstanding;
- (ii) interest rate swaps to mitigate the risk of rising interest rates; and
- (iii) cross currency interest rate swaps to mitigate the risk of rising currency and interest rates.

E. Foreign currency risk management

The Company undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Exchange rate exposures are managed within approved policy parameters utilising forward exchange contracts.

The carrying amount of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting periods are as follows :

	Liabilities as at (Rs. in lakhs)		Assets as at (Rs. in lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
EURO	106.05	108.38	-	-

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The Company is mainly exposed to the fluctuations in the rates of foreign currency i.e. Euro.

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 10% increase and decrease in INR against the relevant foreign currencies. 10% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis comprises outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit or equity where the INR strengthens 10% against the relevant currency. For a 10% weakening of the INR against relevant currency, there would be a comparable impact on the profit or equity, and the balances below would be negative.

	Impact	
	2021-22	2020-21
Impact on profit for the year (i) (Rs. in lakhs)	10.60	10.84
Impact on total equity as the end of reporting period (Rs. in lakhs)	10.60	10.84

This is mainly attributable to the exposure outstanding in EURO for foreign currency payables of the company at the end of the reporting period.

F. Interest rate risk management

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk as the Company borrows funds at both fixed and floating interest rates. The Company manages the risk by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings. Hedging activities are evaluated to align with interest rate views and defined risk appetite, to deploy the most cost effective hedging strategies.

The foreign currency floating rate borrowings are immediately hedged by entering into interest rate swap or cross currency interest rate swap to safeguards against any negative interest rate movements.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for floating borrowings at the end of the reporting period. 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.

If interest rates had been 100 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's profit for the year ended March 31, 2022 would decrease/increase by Rs. 149.15 lakhs (for the year ended March 31, 2021: decrease/increase by Rs. 167.20 lakhs). This is mainly attributable to the Company's exposure to interest rates in its variable cost borrowings.

G. Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties as a means to mitigate the risk of financial loss from defaults.

Apart from Automotive Stampings And Assemblies, Tata Steel Limited and Ashok Leyland Limited (Refer Note 8), the Company does not have significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty. Concentration of credit risk related to the afore-mentioned parties did not exceed 20% of gross monetary assets at any time during the year. Concentration of credit risk to any other counterparty did not exceed 5% of gross monetary assets at any time during the year.

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)
Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements



H. Liquidity risk management

The ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the management of the Company, which has established an appropriate risk management framework for the management of the Company's short-term, medium-term and long-term funding and liquidity requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturing profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The following table detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows. To the extent that interest flows are floating rate, the undiscounted amount is derived from interest rate curves at the end of the reporting period. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay.

	Less than 1 year (Rs. in lakhs)	1-5 years (Rs. in lakhs)	More than 5 years (Rs. in lakhs)	Total (Rs. in lakhs)	Carrying amount (Rs. in lakhs)
March 31, 2022					
Non-interest bearing	34,841.12	961.17	491.06	36,293.35	35,959.18
Variable interest rate instruments	3,195.38	14,016.34	870.28	18,082.00	14,915.00
Fixed interest rate instruments	42,500.00	-	-	42,500.00	42,500.00
	80,536.50	14,977.51	1,361.34	96,875.35	93,374.18
March 31, 2021					
Non-interest bearing	35,864.04	371.28	706.64	36,941.96	36,565.50
Variable interest rate instruments	2,954.63	13,674.45	4,407.55	21,036.63	16,720.00
Fixed interest rate instruments	28,000.00	-	-	28,000.00	28,000.00
	66,818.67	14,045.73	5,114.19	85,978.60	81,285.50

Financing Facilities

	As at March 31, 2022 (Rs. in lakhs)	As at March 31, 2021 (Rs. in lakhs)
Secured bank cash credit facility:		
-amount used	-	-
-amount unused	2,000.00	6,000.00
	2,000.00	6,000.00
Secured bank loan facilities with various maturity dates :		
-amount used	27,415.00	21,720.00
-amount unused	-	15,000.00
	27,415.00	36,720.00
Unsecured bank loan facilities :		
-amount used	15,000.00	4,000.00
-amount unused	9,500.00	6,000.00
	24,500.00	10,000.00

I. Fair value measurement

Fair value of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

The Company's financial assets which are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period comprises of Non-Current investments carried at their fair value (Rs. Nil).

Fair value of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis

The directors consider that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)
Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements



Note 44 A: Assets pledged as security

(I) The carrying amounts of assets pledged as security for current and non-current borrowings are as under:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022 (Rs. in lakhs)	As at March 31, 2021 (Rs. in lakhs)
Current		
<i>First Charge</i>		
Financial assets		
Trade Receivables and Others	77,842.42	51,481.30
Non Financial assets		
Inventories and Others	72,055.88	51,849.51
Total Current assets pledged as security	1,49,898.30	1,03,330.81
Non-Current		
<i>First Charge</i>		
Freehold Land	-	164.83
Plant & Machinery and Electric Installations	19,046.03	34,470.71
Furnitures and other office equipments	96.87	367.65
Total Non-Current assets pledged as security	19,142.90	35,003.19
Total assets pledged as security	1,69,041.21	1,38,334.00

(II) Total amount of security, towards working capital facilities and capex loan, as on March 31, 2022 is Rs. 38,600 lakhs (March 31, 2021 Rs. 48,100 lakhs)

(III) There are no charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)
Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements



Note 44 B : Analytical Ratios

The following reflects the ratios and the data used in its computation. Reasons for variance have been provided for variance more than 25%.

Ratio	Ratios		% Variance	Reason for Variance
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021		
(a) Current Ratio = Current Assets / (Current Liabilities - Current maturities of Non Current Borrowings and Lease Obligations)	1.77	1.71	3.7%	
(b) Debt-Equity Ratio = Total Debt/Shareholder's Equity	0.19	0.16	21.4%	
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR) = Earnings available for debt service / debt service	4.22	1.86	126.4%	Higher DSCR due to high profits earned during the current financial year.
(d) Return on Equity Ratio (%) = Net Profits after taxes/ Average shareholder's equity	4.59%	4.25%	7.8%	
(e) Inventory Turnover Ratio (in days) = Average Inventory / (Revenue from operations) * 365 days	31	46	-32.2%	Favourable ratio on account of better inventory management.
(f) Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio (in days) = Average Trade Receivable / (Revenue from operations) * 365 days	29	42	-31.0%	Favourable ratio on account of better credit management.
(g) Trade Payables Turnover Ratio (in days) = Average Trade Payables / (Cost of materials and services consumed / used) * 365 days	19	25	-25.5%	Extended credit facilities in the previous year owing to COVID-19.
(h) Net Capital Turnover Ratio (in days) = Average Working Capital / (Revenue from operations) * 365 days	30	46	-33.6%	Favourable ratio on account of better working capital management.
(i) Net Profit Ratio (%) = Net Profit after taxes / Total revenue from operations	2.11%	2.23%	-5.4%	
(j) Return on Capital Employed (%) (ROCE) = Earnings before Interest and Tax / Capital Employed	5.89%	3.31%	77.7%	Higher ROCE due to high profits earned during the current financial year.
(k) Return on Investment (%) (ROI) = Income from Short Term Investments / Average Invested Funds in Treasury Investment	-	-	0.0%	

Notes :

Total Debt = Borrowings + Lease liabilities

Shareholder's Equity = Total Equity

Earnings available for debt service = Net Profit after taxes + Deferred Tax Expense + Depreciation + Finance costs

Debt service = Interest Costs + Principal Repayments of Long Term borrowings

Cost of materials and services consumed / used = Total Expenses - Depreciation - Finance Costs - Other expenses not in the nature of materials / services

Working Capital = Current Assets - Current Liabilities excluding Current maturities of Non Current Borrowings and Lease Obligations

Earnings before Interest and Tax = Profit before exceptional items and tax + Finance costs

Capital Employed = Total Equity + Borrowings + Lease liabilities + Deferred Tax Liability - Other Intangible Assets

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)
Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements



Note 45: Impact due to COVID 19

The Company has assessed the possible impact of COVID 19 on the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment, investments, receivables, inventories and other assets as at March 31, 2022, the current liquidity position including its cash flows for the next one year, the business outlook, inter alia considering the current internal and external information available upto the date of approval of these financial statements and has concluded that no material adjustments are required in these financial statements.

Note 46:

The Company has borrowings from banks on the basis of security of current assets. The quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks are in agreement with the books of accounts for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

Note 47:

(a) No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(b) No funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

Note 48:

The Company has done an assessment to identify Core Investment Company (CIC) [including CIC's in the Group] as per the necessary guidelines of Reserve Bank of India (including Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016). The Companies identified as CIC's at Group level are Panatone Finvest Limited , TATA Capital Limited, TATA Industries Limited , TATA Sons Private Limited ,TMF Holdings Limited and T S Investments Ltd.

Note 49:

The Company has not made any investments during the year other than in one company. The Company has not granted secured/ unsecured loans/ advances in the nature of loans to any Company/Firm/Limited Liability Partnership/Other Party during the year other than an unsecured loan to a step-down subsidiary company (Refer Note 7 to the financial statements). The Company did not stand guarantee or provided security to any Company/Firm/Limited Liability Partnership/other party during the year other than security of current assets/ certain property, plant and equipment to three banks against working capital facilities/ capex loans from banks.

The aggregate amount during the year and balance outstanding at the balance sheet date with respect to such loan and security is as per the table given below:

	As at March 31, 2022 (Rs. in lakhs)		As at March 31, 2021 (Rs. in lakhs)	
	Security	Loans	Security	Loans
Aggregate amount granted/ provided during the year				
- Subsidiary	-	50.00	-	-
- Others	38,600.00	-	50,769.00	-
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of the above case				
- Subsidiary	-	50.00	-	-
- Others	38,600.00	-	48,100.00	-

Note 50:

No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

Note 51:

The Company has no transactions with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956.

Note 52:

The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

Note 53:

The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority, as applicable.

TATA STEEL DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Formerly known as Tata Steel Processing And Distribution Limited)
Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements



Note 54:

The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

Note 55:

There are no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

Note 56:

The Company has recognised an expense of Rs. 238.07 lakhs (Previous Year: Rs. Nil) under its Family Sahayog Scheme for supporting families of employees who lost their lives due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

Note 57:

These financial statements are separate financial statements within the meaning of Ind As 27 "Seperate Financial Statements". The company has availed the exemption granted by the Companies Act 2013, from preparation of consolidated financial statement of the company, its subsidiaries and its joint ventures by complying with all the requirements for availing such exemption. Tata Steel Limited (The Holding Company) produces the consolidated financial statements that comply with Ind AS which includes Tata Steel Downstream Products Limited, its subsidiaries and its joint ventures.

Note 58:

Figures for the previous year has been regrouped and reclassified to conform to classification of current year, where applicable.

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP

Firm Registration Number: 304026E/E-300009

Pinaki Chowdhury

Partner
Membership No. 057572

For and on behalf of the Board

Rajeev Singhal
Chairman
DIN: 02719570

Date: April 26, 2022
Kolkata

Asis Mitra
Company Secretary

Swapna Nair
Chief Financial Officer

Abraham G Stephanos
Managing Director
DIN: 06618882
Date: April 26, 2022
Place: Kolkata