Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Tata Steel Mining Limited (formerly known as T S Alloys Limited)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Tata Steel Mining Limited (formerly known as T S Alloys Limited) ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, 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, 2023, and total comprehensive income (comprising of loss 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.

Emphasis of Matter

4. We draw your attention to Note 44 to the financial statements regarding merger of one wholly owned subsidiary of the Company namely Rohit Ferro Tech Limited, acquired under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Insolvency Resolution Process for Corporate Persons) Regulations, 2016 on April 11, 2022, with the Company and accounted for in accordance with AS-14 "Accounting for Amalgamation" as per the scheme of arrangement approved by National Company Law Tribunal vide its order dated April 7, 2022, which is not in compliance with the basis for preparation of its financial statements i.e. Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

5. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' report, 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

6. 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.

7. 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. Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

8. 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.

9. As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgement 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.

10. 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.

11. 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

12. 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.

13. 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. Also refer emphasis of matter paragraph.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023, 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 21B and 31 to the financial statements.

ii. The Company was not required to recognise a provision as at March 31, 2023 under the applicable law or accounting standards, as it does not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contract, including derivative contracts.

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, 2023.

iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, 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 (Refer Note 42 (vi)(A) to the financial statements);

(b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the Company 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 42(vi)(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.

vi. As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended), which provides for maintaining books of account in accounting software having a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in books of account along with the date when such changes were made and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled, is applicable to the Company only with effect from financial year beginning April 1, 2023, the reporting under clause (g) of Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), is currently not applicable.

14. 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

Pravin Rajani
Partner
Membership Number: 127460

UDIN:
Place: Kolkata
Date: June 12, 2023

Annexure A to Independent Auditor's Report

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 Mining Limited (formerly known as T S Alloys Limited) ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023 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

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, 2023, 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 Accountant LLP
Firm Registration Number: 304026E/E-300009

Pravin Rajani
Partner
Membership Number: 127460
UDIN :
Place: Kolkata
Date: June 12, 2023

Annexure B to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 12 of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Tata Steel Mining Limited (formerly known as T S Alloys Limited) on the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023

(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(i) and 3A(i) to the financial statements, are held in the name of the Company, except for the following:

<table>
<tr><th>Description of property</th><th>Gross carrying value (Rs in lakhs)</th><th>Held in the name of</th><th>Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee</th><th>Period held - indicate range, where appropriate</th><th>Reason for not being held in the name of the Company</th></tr>
<tr><td>Freehold Land</td><td>11.81</td><td>In the name of erstwhile T S Alloys Limited</td><td>No</td><td>May 19, 2020</td><td>Pursuant to change of name of the Company to Tata Steel Mining Limited</td></tr>
<tr><td>Freehold Land</td><td>784.62</td><td>In the name of erstwhile Rohit Ferro Tech Limited</td><td>No</td><td>April 11, 2022</td><td rowspan="2">Pursuant to order of Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal Board, Kolkata dated April 7, 2022, under a Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process implemented under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, Rohit Ferro Tech Limited got merged with the company with appointed date April 11, 2022.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Freehold Land</td><td>19.16</td><td>In the name of erstwhile Rohit Ferro Tech Limited</td><td>No</td><td>April 11, 2022</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Description of property</th><th>Gross carrying value (Rs in lakhs)</th><th>Held in the name of</th><th>Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee</th><th>Period held - indicate range, where appropriate</th><th>Reason for not being held in the name of the Company</th></tr>
<tr><td>Leasehold Land</td><td>557.14</td><td>In the name of erstwhile Rawmet Ferrous Industries Private Limited</td><td>No</td><td>January 10, 2011</td><td>Pursuant to change of name of the Company to T S Alloys Limited and thereafter to Tata Steel Mining Limited. The application for the change has been made to the concerned authorities.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Leasehold Land</td><td>70.50</td><td>In the name of erstwhile Rohit Ferro Tech Private Limited</td><td>No</td><td>April 11, 2022</td><td rowspan="2">Pursuant to order of Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal Board, Kolkata dated April 7, 2022, under a Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process implemented under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, Rohit Ferro Tech Limited (RFTL) got merged with the company with appointed date April 11, 2022. (RFTL changed its name from Rohit Ferro Tech Private Limited to Rohit Ferro Tech Limited w.e.f June 21, 2004)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Leasehold Land</td><td>1,673.67</td><td>In the name of erstwhile Rohit Ferro Tech Limited</td><td>No</td><td>April 11, 2022</td></tr>
</table>

(d) The Company has chosen cost model for its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) and intangible assets. Consequently, the question of our commenting on whether the revaluation is based on the valuation by a Registered Valuer, or specifying the amount of change, if the change is 10% or more in the aggregate of the net carrying value of each class of Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets does not arise.

(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. In respect of inventory lying with third parties, these have substantially been confirmed by them. 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 and have been appropriately dealt with in the books of account.

(b) During the year, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and accordingly, the question of our commenting on whether the quarterly returns or statements are in agreement with the unaudited books of account of the Company does not arise.

(iii) (a) The Company has made investment in one company and six mutual fund schemes during the year. The Company has not granted secured/ unsecured loans/advances in nature of loans or stood guarantee, or provided security to any company / firm / Limited Liability Partnership/ other party during the year.

(Also refer Note 5 and 44 to the financial statements)

(b) In respect of the aforesaid investments, the terms and conditions under which such investments was made are not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

(c) The Company has not granted secured/ unsecured loans/advances in nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to any parties. Therefore, the reporting under clause 3(iii)(c), (iii)(d), (iii)(e) and (iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(iv) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 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) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits referred in Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the Rules framed there under to the extent notified.

(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 goods and service tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, professional tax and income tax, though there has been a slight delay in a few cases, and is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including 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.

(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, 2023 which have not been deposited on account of a dispute, are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty and Interest	505.66 (net of amount paid under protest Rs Nil)	FY 2004 to 2006	The Customs Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty and Interest	173.55 (net of amount paid under protest Rs 25.11)	FY 2011 to 2016	The Customs Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal
The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956	Sales Tax	5.48 (net of amount paid under protest Rs Nil)	FY 2014 to 2016	Sales Tax Tribunal
Minerals (Other than Atomic and Hydro Carbons Energy Mineral) Concession Rules – 2016 and Amendment Rule 2021 in reference to Rule 13 of Mineral Auction Rule 2015	Royalty, Bid Premium, Contribution to District Mineral Foundation and National Mineral Exploration Trust and User Fee	41,357.17 (net of amount paid under protest Rs 20,000.00)	July 23, 2020 to July 22, 2021 (Sukinda)	High Court of Odisha
		2,298.04 (net of amount paid under protest Rs 1,100.00)	June 26, 2020 to June 25, 2021 (Saruabil)	
		1,508.05 (net of amount paid under protest Rs 750.00)	June 26, 2020 to June 25, 2021 (Kamarda)	

(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.

(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 18 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 subsidiary.

(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 subsidiary.

(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 made a private placement of shares during the year, in compliance with the requirements of Section 42 and Section 62 of the Act. The funds raised have been used for the purpose for which funds were raised.

(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, and as represented to us by the management, no whistle-blower complaints have been received during the year by the Company. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(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.

(xiii) The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Section 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard 24 "Related Party Disclosures" specified under Section 133 of the Act. Further, the Company is not required to constitute an Audit Committee under Section 177 of the Act and, accordingly, to this extent, the reporting under clause 3(xiii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiv)(a) The internal audit of the Company is covered under the group internal audit pursuant to which an internal audit is carried out every year. In our opinion, the Company's internal audit system is 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 (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has seven CICs as part of the Group as detailed in note 42(x) 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 incurred cash losses of Rs. 23,544.21 lakhs in the financial year and of Rs. 112,664.76 lakhs 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 36C 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 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.

(xx) As at balance sheet date, the Company does not have any amount remaining unspent under Section 135(5) of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable.

(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

Pravin Rajani
Partner
Membership Number: 127460
UDIN :

Place: Kolkata
Date: June 12, 2023

TATA STEEL MINING LIMITED
(formerly known as T S Alloys Limited)
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2023

(Amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(I) Assets			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	2A	**39,659.57**	8,974.08
(b) Right-of-use assets	3A	**4,603.55**	542.27
(c) Capital work in progress	2B	**32,769.95**	168.07
(d) Intangible assets	4	**22,084.37**	22,501.56
(e) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	5	**3,025.19**	2,564.91
(ii) Other financial assets	6	**3,335.09**	986.28
(f) Retirement Benefit Assets	7	**42.32**	44.56
(g) Income-tax Assets (Net)	10	**1,882.58**	1,523.04
(h) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	17B	**23,613.89**	23,700.91
(i) Other non-current assets	8	**12,464.77**	12,310.49
Total Non-current assets		**1,43,481.28**	**73,316.17**
(2) Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	11	**2,39,564.85**	1,61,037.67
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	5	**1,747.62**	**-**
(ii) Trade receivables	12	**46,703.48**	22,964.89
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	13	**6,540.77**	14,617.87
(iv) Other bank balances	14	**11.40**	7,208.94
(v) Other financial assets	6	**556.49**	578.02
(c) Other current assets	8	**81,588.64**	45,384.49
(d) Assets classified as held for sale	9	**823.18**	-
Total current assets		**3,77,536.43**	**2,51,791.88**
Total Assets		**5,21,017.71**	**3,25,108.05**
(II) Equity and Liabilities			
(1) Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	15	**85,011.54**	48,507.10
(b) Other equity	16	**(24,435.87)**	(40,771.08)
Total equity		**60,575.67**	**7,736.02**
(2) Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18	**20,500.00**	-
(ii) Lease liabilities	3B	**93.89**	10.31
(b) Long term provisions	21A	**129.14**	-
Total Non-current liabilities		**20,723.03**	**10.31**
(3) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18	**1,26,600.00**	79,000.00
(ii) Lease liabilities	3B	**3.56**	3.24
(iii) Trade payables	19		
(1) total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		**4,302.48**	3,462.06
(2) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		**81,094.33**	61,012.40
(iv) Other financial liabilities	20	**10,746.63**	1,246.95
(b) Short-term provisions	21B	**81,824.46**	81,900.00
(c) Other current liabilities	22	**1,35,147.55**	90,737.07
Total current liabilities		**4,39,719.01**	**3,17,361.72**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**5,21,017.71**	**3,25,108.05**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements 1-45

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

Sd/-
Pravin Rajani
Partner
Membership No. 127460
Kolkata, June 12, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
D B Sundara Ramam
Chairman
DIN:06437027
Jamshedpur, June 12, 2023

Sd/-
Pankaj Kumar Satija
Managing Director
DIN:06689554
Bhubaneswar, June 12, 2023

Sd/-
Jatindra Kumar Panda
Company Secretary
Bhubaneswar, June 12, 2023

Sd/-
N S Raghu
Chief Financial Officer
Bhubaneswar, June 12, 2023

TATA STEEL MINING LIMITED
(formerly known as T S Alloys Limited)
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(Amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

		Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
(1)	**Revenue from operations**	23	4,99,934.76	4,60,538.57
(2)	**Other income**	24	955.91	716.84
(3)	**Total Income (1) + (2)**		**5,00,890.67**	**4,61,255.41**
(4)	**Expenses**			
	(a) Cost of materials consumed	25	26,941.45	59,323.62
	(b) Changes in inventories of finished goods	26	(3,251.89)	(3,738.79)
	(c) Employee benefit expense	27	6,809.08	4,917.34
	(d) Finance costs	28	14,192.78	1,587.97
	(e) Depreciation and amortisation expense	29	5,193.38	1,649.97
	(f) Power and fuel expenses		23,485.73	12,144.29
	(g) Other expenses	30	4,56,257.73	4,98,677.47
	Total Expenses (4)		**5,29,628.26**	**5,74,561.87**
(5)	**Profit/(Loss) before tax (3) - (4)**		**(28,737.59)**	**(1,13,306.46)**
(6)	**Tax Expense**			
	(a) Current tax	17A	-	-
	(b) Deferred tax expense / (credit)	17A	-	(24,723.67)
	Total tax expense (6)		**-**	**(24,723.67)**
(7)	**Profit/(Loss) after tax for the year (5) - (6)**		**(28,737.59)**	**(88,582.79)**
(8)	**Other comprehensive income**			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss			
	(a) Remeasurement gain / (loss) of the employees defined benefit plans		11.81	(41.04)
	(b) Fair value changes of investment in equity shares		460.28	(697.75)
	(c) Income tax relating to these items		(87.02)	186.37
	Total other comprehensive income for the year (8)		**385.07**	**(552.42)**
(9)	**Total comprehensive income for the year (7 + 8)**		**(28,352.52)**	**(89,135.21)**
(10)	**Earnings per equity share (Face value of share of Rs. 10 each)**	**33**		
	Basic earnings per share		(3.48)	(18.26)
	Diluted earnings per share		(3.48)	(18.26)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements 1-45

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

Sd/-
Pravin Rajani
Partner
Membership No. 127460
Kolkata, June 12, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
D B Sundara Ramam
Chairman
DIN:06437027
Jamshedpur, June 12, 2023

Sd/-
Pankaj Kumar Satija
Managing Director
DIN:06689554
Bhubaneswar, June 12, 2023

Sd/-
Jatindra Kumar Panda
Company Secretary
Bhubaneswar, June 12, 2023

Sd/-
N S Raghu
Chief Financial Officer
Bhubaneswar, June 12, 2023

TATA STEEL MINING LIMITED
(formerly known as T S Alloys Limited)
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(Amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

		For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
A. Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before income tax		(28,737.59)	(1,13,306.46)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortisation expense		5,193.38	1,649.97
Finance Costs		14,192.78	1,587.97
Interest Income classified as investing cash flows		(172.10)	(595.97)
Changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(199.69)	-
Net (gain) / loss on foreign exchange transactions and translations		(531.26)	(1,008.28)
Net gain/(loss) on sale of property, plant and equipment		(309.63)	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories		(75,680.38)	(46,760.82)
(Increase)/Decrease in non-current/current financial and other assets		(57,891.84)	(55,521.59)
(Increase)/Decrease in non-current/current financial and other liabilities and provisions		66,167.49	1,43,251.45
Cash generated from / (used in) operations		**(77,968.84)**	**(70,703.73)**
Income taxes (paid)/refund (net)		28.37	(985.68)
Net cash inflow /(outflow) from operating activities	**[A]**	**(77,940.47)**	**(71,689.41)**
B. Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for acquisition of Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (including capital work in progress and capital advances)		(1,561.33)	(419.24)
Proceeds from sale of Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		457.96	-
Purchase/Sale of current investments		(1,547.93)	-
Payment for acquisition of Rohit Ferro Tech Limited		(64,506.00)	-
Interest received		210.90	475.12
Fixed deposits (placed) / matured (net)		7,197.54	(7,200.70)
Net cash inflow /(outflow) from investing activities	**[B]**	**(59,748.86)**	**(7,144.82)**
C. Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issues of equity shares		69,906.00	-
Proceeds from inter corporate deposits		68,100.00	1,08,000.00
Repayment of inter corporate deposits		-	(29,000.00)
Principal elements of lease payments		(3.24)	(3.57)
Interest paid		(8,382.55)	(963.84)
Interest paid on account of lease liabilities		(7.98)	(0.91)
Net cash inflow /(outflow) from financing activities	**[C]**	**1,29,612.23**	**78,031.68**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**[A+B+C]**	**(8,077.10)**	**(802.55)**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year [Refer Note 13]		14,617.87	15,420.42
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year [Refer Note 13]		**6,540.77**	**14,617.87**
Cash on hand		0.02	0.03
Balances with bank in current accounts		6,540.75	14,617.84
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year		**6,540.77**	**14,617.87**

a) The above Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method'as set out in Ind AS 7, 'Statement of Cash Flows'.
b) Refer Note 38 for Net Debt Reconciliation.

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

Sd/-
Pravin Rajani
Partner
Membership No. 127460
Kolkata, June 12, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
D B Sundara Ramam
Chairman
DIN:06437027
Jamshedpur, June 12, 2023

Sd/-
Pankaj Kumar Satija
Managing Director
DIN:06689554
Bhubaneswar, June 12, 2023

Sd/-
Jatindra Kumar Panda
Company Secretary
Bhubaneswar, June 12, 2023

Sd/-
N S Raghu
Chief Financial Officer
Bhubaneswar, June 12, 2023

TATA STEEL MINING LIMITED
(formerly known as T S Alloys Limited)
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(Amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

a. Equity Share Capital

	Notes	Amount
Balance as at April 1, 2021		48,507.10
Changes in equity share capital during the year		-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	15	**48,507.10**
Changes in equity share capital during the year		**36,504.44**
Balance as at March 31, 2023	15	**85,011.54**

b. Other Equity

	Notes	Reserves & Surplus			Other reserves	Total Equity
		Securities Premium	**Retained Earnings**	**Capital Reserve**	**FVOCI - Equity Instruments**	
Balance as at April 1, 2021		40,762.13	6,246.29	-	1,355.70	48,364.12
Profit for the year		-	(88,582.79)	-	-	(88,582.79)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year		-	(30.71)	-	(521.70)	(552.41)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	16	**40,762.13**	**(82,367.21)**	**-**	**834.00**	**(40,771.08)**
Addition relating to acquisition (Refer Note 44)		-	(29,714.13)	(1,318.11)	-	(31,032.24)
Profit for the year		-	(28,737.59)	-	-	(28,737.59)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year		-	8.83	-	376.23	385.06
Premium on issue of equity shares		33,401.56	-	-	-	33,401.56
Balance as at March 31, 2023	16	**74,163.69**	**(1,40,810.09)**	**(1,318.11)**	**1,210.23**	**(66,754.28)**

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

Sd/-
Pravin Rajani
Partner
Membership No. 127460
Kolkata, June 12, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
D B Sundara Ramam
Chairman
DIN:06437027
Jamshedpur, June 12, 2023

Sd/-
Pankaj Kumar Satija
Managing Director
DIN:06689554
Bhubaneswar, June 12, 2023

Sd/-
Jatindra Kumar Panda
Company Secretary
Bhubaneswar, June 12, 2023

Sd/-
N S Raghu
Chief Financial Officer
Bhubaneswar, June 12, 2023

Background
Tata Steel Mining Limited ("the Company") is a wholly owned subsidiary of Tata Steel Limited. The name of company has been changed from T S Alloys Limited to Tata Steel Mining Limited on May 19, 2020.
The Company produces ferro chrome using chrome ore extracted from its acquired chromite mines. The Company caters to customers in domestic and international market. The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on June 12, 2023.

Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies
This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the presentation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis for preparation
(i) Compliance with Ind AS
The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act,2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act. Also refer note 44.

(ii) Historical Cost Convention
The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:
- certain financial assets are measured at fair value;
- defined benefit plans – plan assets measured at fair value.

(iii) 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:
a) expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle,
b) held primarily for the purpose of trading,
c) expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
d) cash and cash equivalents unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.
All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:
a) it is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle,
b) it is held primarily for the purpose of trading,
c) it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
d) there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.
All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

(iv) New and amended standards adopted by the company
The Ministry of Corporate Affairs had vide notification dated March 23, 2022 notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022 which amended certain accounting standards, and are effective April 1, 2022. These amendments did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

(v) New and amended standards issued but not effective
The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has vide notification dated March 31, 2023 notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 (the 'Rules') which amends certain accounting standards, and are effective April 1, 2023.
The Rules predominantly amend Ind AS 12, Income taxes, and Ind AS 1, Presentation of financial statements. The other amendments to Ind AS notified by these rules are primarily in the nature of clarifications.
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. Specifically, no changes would be necessary as a consequence of amendments made to Ind AS 12 as the Company's accounting policy already complies with the now mandatory treatment.

(b) 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 recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected.

Significant judgments and estimates relating to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities include:
i) useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (Refer note 1(l), 1(m), 2A and 4)
ii) impairment of property, plant and equipment (Refer note 1(f), 2A and 4)
iii) provision for employee benefits (Refer note 1(q) and 35)
iv) valuation of investments and other provisions (Refer note 1(j) and 5)
v) recognition of deferred tax assets for carried forward tax losses (Refer note 1(d), 10 and 17B)
vi) commitments and contingencies (Refer note 1(p), 31 and 32)
vii) provision for royalty and bid premium expense with respect to all months for which prices were not declared by the Indian Bureau of Mines as on the date of preparation of these financial statements. (Refer note 1(p) and 22).

(c) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of returns, trade allowances, rebates, value added taxes, goods and service tax (GST).

The company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities as described below. The company bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

(i) Sale of Goods

Sales are recognised when control of the products has been transferred to the buyer, being when the products are dispatched / delivered to the customer depending on the contractual terms and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the buyer's acceptance of the products per the terms of the contract and no significant uncertainty exists regarding the amount of the consideration that will be derived from the sale of goods.

(ii) Operation & Maintenance Income:

Revenues from contracts priced on a time and material basis are recognised when services are rendered and related costs are incurred.

(iii) Other operating revenue

Export entitlement are recognised when the right to receive credit as per the terms of the schemes is established in respect of the exports made by the company and where there is no significant uncertainty regarding the ultimate collection of the relevant export proceeds.

(iv) Interest Income

Interest income is recognised on time proportion basis based on the amount outstanding and the effective interest rate

(d) Income taxes

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

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

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

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

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

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

(e) Leases

As a Lessee

Leases are recognised as right of use assets and a correspondence liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the company. Contract may contain both lease and non lease components. The Company allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non lease components based on their relative standalone 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 payment, as applicable:-

a) Fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentive receivable.

b) Variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or a rate at the commencement date.

c) Amount expected to be paid by the Company as under residual value guarantees.

d) Exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option.

e) Payment of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising that option.

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the Company:

a) Where possible, use recent third party financing received by the individual lessee as a starting point, adjusted to reflect changes in the financing conditions since third party financing was received

b) use a built up approach that starts with risk free interest rate adjusted for credit risk of leases held by Tata Steel Mining Limited, which does not have recent third party financing.

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

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following :-
i) the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
ii) any lease payment made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentive received
iii) any initial direct cost and
iv) restoration costs.
Right of use of assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight line basis.

Payment associated with short-term leases of equipment and all the leases of low value assets are recognised on a straight line basis as an expenses in the statement of profit and loss. Short term leases are leases with a lease term of less than 12 months or less.

As a Lessor
Lease income from operating leases where the company is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. 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.

(f) Impairment of Assets
Assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

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

(h) Trade Receivables
Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.
Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance.

(i) Inventories
Raw materials and stores & spares
Raw materials, stores & spares and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of raw materials and traded goods comprises cost of purchases. Cost of finished goods comprises direct materials, direct labor and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity and includes bid premium and royalty. Cost of inventories also include all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on weighted average basis. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Provisions are made to cover slow-moving and obsolete items based on historical experience of utilisation on a product category basis, which involves business considering product quality and market conditions.

(j) Investments and other financial assets
(i) Classification
The company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:
- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
-those measured at amortised cost.
The classification depends on the company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in the statement of profit and loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

(ii) Measurement
At initial recognition, the company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the statement of profit and loss.

Equity Instruments
The company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to the statement of profit and loss. Dividends from such investments are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as other income when the entity's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in other gain/ (losses) in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments

(iii) Impairment of financial assets
The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortized cost and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach required by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized from initial recognition of the receivables.

(iv) Derecognition of financial assets
A financial asset is derecognised only when
- The company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of

(v) Income Recognition

Interest income
Interest income from financial assets is recognised using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses.

Dividends
Dividends are recognised in the statement of profit and loss only when the right to receive payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(k) Offsetting financial instruments
Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable rights must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

(l) Property, Plant and Equipment
Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation Methods, estimated useful lives and residual value
Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate cost of assets, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives.
The property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases is depreciated over the asset's useful life or over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term if there is no reasonable certainty that the company will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term.
The useful lives have been determined based on technical evaluation done by the management's experts which are same as those specified by Schedule II to the Companies Act; 2013, in order to reflect the actual usage of the assets. The residual values are not more than 5% of the original cost of the assets.
The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

The estimated useful lives for the categories of property, plant and equipment are:

Particulars	Estimated useful life (years)
Buildings including land improvement	5 to 99 years
Plant and machinery	3 to 25 years
Furniture and fixtures	3 to 10 years
Office Equipment	3 to 15 years
Vehicles	3 to 15 years

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount
Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss within other gains/(losses).

(m) Intangible assets
Intangible assets are stated at cost of acquisition net of accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment, if any. Recognition of costs as an asset is ceased when the asset is complete and available for its intended use.
Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets with definite useful lives are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment, if any.

i) Software costs
Computer Software for internal use, which is primarily acquired from third-party vendors is capitalised. Subsequent costs associated with maintaining such software are recognised as expense as incurred. Software costs includes license fees and cost of implementation/system integration services, where applicable.

Computer Software are amortised on a pro-rata basis using the straight-line method over its estimated useful life of 5 years from the date they are available for use. Amortisation method and useful lives are reviewed periodically including at each financial year end.

ii) Mining Assets
Mining Assets includes net present value for forest proposal i.e. the amount paid and incurred towards forest and environment restoration required as a result of mining activities to be carried out by the company. It also includes stamp duty and registration fees paid by the company for obtaining the mining lease rights.

These are amortised on a pro-rata basis using the straight-line method over its estimated useful life of 50 years from the date they are available for use.

The Company amortises intangible assets with a finite useful life using the straight-line method over the following periods:

Particulars	Estimated useful life (years)
Software Costs	within 5 years
Mining Assets	50 years

The useful lives are determined based on technical evaluation and reassessed at each reporting date.
An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.
Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss within other gains/(losses).

(n) Trade and other payables:
These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 0-45 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

(o) Borrowing costs
Borrowing costs include interest and other costs incurred in connection with borrowings which are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

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

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

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

(ii) Other Long Term Benefits Obligation
The liabilities for earned leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the appropriate market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

(iii) Gratuity Obligations
The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss as past service cost.

(iv) Defined contribution plans
The company pays provident fund contributions to publicly administered provident funds as per local regulations. The company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

(r) Foreign Currency Transactions
(i) Functional and presentation currency
Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is Tata Steel Mining Limited's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances
Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

(s) Earnings Per Share
(i) Basic earnings per share
Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:
-the profit attributable to owners of the company
- by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares. (Refer Note 33)

(ii) Diluted earnings per share
Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:
-the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
-the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(t) Businness combinations
The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for all business combinations, regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary comprises the

• fair values of the assets transferred
• liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquired business
• equity interests issued by the Company
• fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The Company recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquired entity's net identifiable assets.
Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

The excess of the:

• consideration transferred
• amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity
• acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquired entity

over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the business acquired, the difference is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity as capital reserve provided there is clear evidence of the underlying reasons for classifying the business combination as a bargain purchase. In other cases, the bargain purchase gain is recognised directly in equity as capital reserve.

Where settlement of any part of cash consideration is deferred, the amounts payable in the future are discounted to their present value as at the date of exchange. The discount rate used is the entity's incremental borrowing rate, being the rate at which a similar borrowing could be obtained from an independent financier under comparable terms and conditions.

Contingent consideration is classified either as equity or a financial liability. Amounts classified as a financial liability are subsequently remeasured to fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date. Any gains or losses arising from such remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss or other comprehensive income, as appropriate.

Alsorefer Note 44 for merger with Rohit Ferro Tech Limited during the year.

(u) Assets held for sale
Assets (or disposal groups) are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, except for assets such as deferred tax assets, assets arising from employee benefits, financial assets and contractual rights under insurance contracts, which are specifically exempt from this requirement.

An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write-down of the asset (or disposal group) to fair value less costs to sell. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs to sell of an asset (or disposal group), but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised. A gain or loss not previously recognised by the date of the sale of the asset (or disposal group) is recognised at the date of de-recognition.

Assets (including those that are part of a disposal group) are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale. Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale continue to be recognised.

Assets classified as held for sale and the assets of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately

(v) Derivatives and hedging activities
Derivatives are only used for economic hedging purposes and not as speculative investments. However, where derivatives do not meet the hedge accounting criteria, they are classified as 'held for trading' for accounting purposes and are accounted for at FVPL. They are presented as current assets or liabilities to the extent they are expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The accounting for subsequent changes in fair value depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged.

The Company designates certain derivatives as either:
• hedges of the fair value of recognised assets or liabilities or a firm commitment (fair value changes)
• hedges of a particular risk associated with the cash flows of recognised assets and liabilities and highly probable forecast transactions (cash flow hedges), or
• hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation (net investment hedges).

At inception of the hedge relationship, the Company documents the economic relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items including whether the changes in the cash flows of the hedging instrument are expected to offset changes in cash flows of hedged items. The Company documents its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking its hedge transactions.

The full fair value of a hedging derivative is classified as a non-current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is more than 12 months; it is classified as a current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of

(w) Rounding of amounts
All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

(Amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Note 2A: Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold Land	Buildings	Plant and Machinery	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipment	Vehicles	Total
Cost / Deemed cost							
Balance as at April 1, 2021	11.81	2,459.37	10,468.48	38.06	278.00	202.76	13,458.48
Additions	-	-	550.00	20.25	33.64	6.21	610.10
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**11.81**	**2,459.37**	**11,018.48**	**58.31**	**311.64**	**208.97**	**14,068.58**
Additions relating to acquisitions (Refer Note 44)	803.78	16,253.33	67,914.89	446.18	374.93	214.75	86,007.86
Additions	-	60.32	1,152.49	94.58	74.01	76.00	1,457.40
Assets included in a disposal group classified as held for sale	-	-	(1,311.17)	-	-	-	(1,311.17)
Disposals	-	-	(235.02)	-	-	(15.54)	(250.56)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**815.59**	**18,773.02**	**78,539.67**	**599.07**	**760.58**	**484.18**	**99,972.11**
Accumulated depreciation and Impairment							
Balance as at April 1, 2021	-	459.56	3,254.72	24.25	167.29	36.15	3,941.97
Charge for the year	-	83.95	948.74	7.63	71.84	40.37	1,152.53
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**-**	**543.51**	**4,203.46**	**31.88**	**239.13**	**76.52**	**5,094.50**
Additions relating to acquisitions (Refer Note 44)	-	8,159.96	42,002.81	436.20	356.54	209.13	51,164.64
Charge for the year	-	568.23	3,963.59	20.09	47.97	43.73	4,643.61
Assets included in a disposal group classified as held for sale	-	-	(487.98)	-	-	-	(487.98)
Disposals	-	-	(87.47)	-	-	(14.76)	(102.23)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**-**	**9,271.70**	**49,594.41**	**488.17**	**643.64**	**314.62**	**60,312.54**
Net carrying amount							
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**11.81**	**1,915.86**	**6,815.02**	**26.43**	**72.51**	**132.45**	**8,974.08**
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**815.59**	**9,501.32**	**28,945.26**	**110.90**	**116.94**	**169.56**	**39,659.57**

Notes:

(i) The title deeds of immovable properties, as disclosed above are held in the name of the Company, except for the following:

Description of property	Gross carrying value	Held in the name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company
Freehold Land	11.81	In the name of erstwhile T S Alloys Limited.	No	May 19, 2020	Pursuant to change of name of company to Tata Steel Mining Limited.
Freehold Land	784.62	In the name of erstwhile Rohit Ferro Tech Limited.	No	April 11, 2022	Pursuant to order of Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal Board, Kolkata dated April 7, 2022, under a Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process implemented under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, Rohit Ferro Tech Limited got merged with the company with appointed date April 11, 2022.
Freehold Land	19.16	In the name of erstwhile Rohit Ferro Tech Limited.	No	April 11, 2022	

(ii) Refer Note 32 for contractual commitments for the acquisition of Property, plant and equipments.

Note 2B: Capital work in progress

(i) Movement in Capital work in progress

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	168.07	70.70
Additions during the year	4,722.67	132.22
Additions relating to acquisitions (Refer Note 44)	29,322.49	-
Capitalised during the year	(1,443.28)	(34.85)
Balance at the end of the year	**32,769.95**	**168.07**

(ii) Age analysis of Capital work in progress

As at March 31, 2023	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	3,376.76	-	-	29,393.19	**32,769.95**
	3,376.76	**-**	**-**	**29,393.19**	**32,769.95**

As at March 31, 2022	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	97.37	-	-	70.70	**168.07**
	97.37	**-**	**-**	**70.70**	**168.07**

(iii) The expected completion of the amounts lying in capital work in progress which are delayed are as below:

As at March 31, 2023 — Project in progress	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Growth projects	2,189.39	29,863.39	-	-	**32,052.78**
Sustenance projects	646.47	-	-	70.70	**717.17**
	2,835.86	**29,863.39**	**-**	**70.70**	**32,769.95**

As at March 31, 2022 — Project in progress	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Sustenance projects	97.37	-	-	70.70	**168.07**
	97.37	**-**	**-**	**70.70**	**168.07**

Note: Capital work-in-progress includes transfer fees of 143.5 acres of Government Land allotted by IDCO in favor of Rawmet Ferrous Industries Limited (now known as Tata Steel Mining Limited). The Company has requested to IDCO to reconsider the manner of computation of transfer fees. Pending resolution of the matter, the amount demanded by IDCO is included in the Capital work-in-progress.

(Amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Note 3A: Right-of-Use assets

Amounts recognised in Balance Sheet:

Particulars	**Leasehold Land**	**Plant and Machinery**	**Total**
Cost / Deemed cost			
Balance as at April 1, 2021	557.14	15.24	572.38
Additions	-	-	-
Deletions/cancellation/modification	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**557.14**	**15.24**	**572.38**
Additions relating to acquisitions (Refer Note 44)	4,104.42	-	4,104.42
Additions	326.44	-	326.44
Deletions/cancellation/modification	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**4,988.00**	**15.24**	**5,003.24**
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance as at April 1, 2021	14.50	5.33	19.83
Charge for the year	7.24	3.04	10.28
Deletions/cancellation/modification	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**21.74**	**8.37**	**30.11**
Additions relating to acquisitions (Refer Note 44)	309.65	-	309.65
Charge for the year	56.89	3.04	59.93
Deletions/cancellation/modification	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**388.28**	**11.41**	**399.69**
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2022	**535.40**	**6.87**	**542.27**
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2023	**4,599.72**	**3.83**	**4,603.55**

Notes:
(i) The title deeds of immovable properties, as disclosed above are held in the name of the Company, except for the following:

Description of property	**Gross carrying value**	**Held in the name of**	**Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee**	**Period held**	**Reason for not being held in the name of the Company**
Leasehold Land	557.14	In the name of erstwhile Rawmet Ferrous Industries Private Limited	No	January 10, 2011	Pursuant to change of name of company to T S Alloys Limited and thereafter to Tata Steel Mining Limited. The application for this change has been made to the concerned authorities.
Leasehold Land	70.50	In the name of erstwhile Rohit Ferro Tech Private Limited	No	April 11, 2022	Pursuant to order of Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal Board, Kolkata dated April 7, 2022, under a Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process implemented under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, Rohit Ferro Tech Limited (RFTL) got merged with the company with appointed date April 11, 2022. (RFTL changed its name from Rohit Ferro Tech Private Limited to Rohit Ferro Tech Limited w.e.f June 21, 2004)
Leasehold Land	1,673.67	In the name of erstwhile Rohit Ferro Tech Limited	No	April 11, 2022	

(ii) The Company leases liquid oxygen tank. Rental contract is made for a fixed period of 5 years.
(iii) The Company has subleased the leasehold land held in the name of Rawmet Ferrous Industries Private Limited to Bhubaneswar Power Private Limited with rent payable yearly.

Note 3B: Lease Liabilities	**As at March 31, 2023**	**As at March 31, 2022**
Non-current Lease Liabilities	93.89	10.31
	93.89	**10.31**
Current Lease Liabilities	3.56	3.24
	3.56	**3.24**

Amount recognised in the statement of profit or loss:

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2023**	**For the year ended March 31, 2022**
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets (Refer Note 29)	59.93	10.28
Interest expense on lease liabilities (Refer Note 28)	12.46	1.52
Total	**72.39**	**11.80**

Notes:
(i) The total cash outflow for leases for the year was Rs. 11.22 lakhs (March 31, 2022: Rs. 4.48 lakhs)

TATA STEEL MINING LIMITED
(formerly known as T S Alloys Limited)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Note 4: Intangible assets

	Computer Software (Acquired)	Mining Assets	Total
Cost / Deemed cost			
Balance as at April 1, 2021	110.75	23,250.21	23,360.96
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**110.75**	**23,250.21**	**23,360.96**
Additions	72.65	-	72.65
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**183.40**	**23,250.21**	**23,433.61**
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance as at April 1, 2021	12.19	360.05	372.24
Charge for the year	22.15	465.01	487.16
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**34.34**	**825.06**	**859.40**
Charge for the year	36.68	453.16	489.84
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**71.02**	**1,278.22**	**1,349.24**
Net carrying amount			
Balance as at March 31, 2022	76.41	22,425.15	22,501.56
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**112.38**	**21,971.99**	**22,084.37**

TATA STEEL MINING LIMITED
(formerly known as T S Alloys Limited)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Note 5: Investments

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(i) Non current		
Investment in equity instruments at FVOCI		
Unquoted		
1,62,64,484 (As at March 31, 2022: 1,62,64,484) equity shares of Bhubaneswar Power Private Limited of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up	3,025.19	2,564.91
Total Non-current investment	**3,025.19**	**2,564.91**
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	**3,025.19**	**2,564.91**

Tata Steel Mining Limited has invested in equity shares of Bhubaneshwar Power Private Limited (BPPL) which is equal to 6.42% of total share capital of the BPPL. The investment is carried at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income.

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(ii) Current		
Investments in Mutual Funds carried at FVTPL		
Unquoted		
(a) 27,595.98 (March 31, 2022: Nil) units of Tata Liquid fund - Growth	980.05	-
(b) 2,30,374.66 (March 31, 2022: Nil) units of ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund - Growth	767.57	-
Total current investment	**1,747.62**	**-**
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted mutual funds	**1,747.62**	**-**

Note 6: Other financial assets

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(i) Non current		
(Unsecured, considered good, unless stated otherwise)		
(a) Security Deposits		
Considered good	3,232.72	980.94
Considered doubtful	965.17	-
Less: Provision for doubtful security deposits	(965.17)	-
(b) Interest accrued on deposits, loans and advances		
Considered good	10.99	-
Considered doubtful	26.90	26.90
Less: Provision for doubtful interest accrued on deposits, loans and advances	(26.90)	(26.90)
(c) Bank deposits with remaining maturing of more than twelve months*	88.78	3.00
(d) Lease receivables	2.60	2.34
Total Other financial assets - non current	**3,335.09**	**986.28**

*Pledged with Government Authorities

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(ii) Current		
(Unsecured, considered good, unless stated otherwise)		
(a) Security Deposits	1.38	1.38
(b) Interest accrued on deposits, loans and advances	143.47	193.26
(c) Derivative assets		
Foreign-exchange forward contracts	79.82	-
(d) Lease receivables	0.26	0.26
(e) Accruals under duty drawback	331.56	383.12
Total Other financial assets - current	**556.49**	**578.02**

Note 7: Retirement Benefit Assets

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Retiring gratuities (Refer Note 35)	42.32	44.56
Total Retirement Benefit Assets	**42.32**	**44.56**

Note 8: Other Assets

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(i) Non Current		
(Unsecured, considered good, unless stated otherwise)		
(a) Capital Advances		
Considered good	209.78	56.14
Considered doubtful	403.37	-
Less: Provision for doubtful capital advances	(403.37)	-
(b) Advances with public bodies *		
Considered good	12,254.25	12,254.25
Considered doubtful	3.92	3.92
Less: Provision for doubtful advances with public bodies	(3.92)	(3.92)
(c) Prepaid expenses	0.64	-
(d) Other non-financial assets	0.10	0.10
Total Other non current assets	**12,464.77**	**12,310.49**

* Advance with public bodies as on March 31, 2023 includes Rs. 12,240.81 lakhs (March 31, 2022: Rs. 12,240.81 lakhs) paid by the Company to the Government of Odisha towards first installment of the upfront payment in respect of the Gandhalpada Iron Ore Block of Keonjhar District.

(Amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(ii) Current		
(Unsecured, considered good, unless stated otherwise)		
(a) Balances with government authorities		
Considered good	81,206.84	45,167.05
Considered doubtful	1,161.66	-
Less: Provision for doubtful balances with government authorities	(1,161.66)	-
(b) Advances to suppliers		
Considered good	314.22	98.07
Considered doubtful	5,393.58	-
Less: Provision for doubtful advances to suppliers	(5,393.58)	-
(c) Prepaid expenses	67.58	119.37
Total Other current assets	**81,588.64**	**45,384.49**

Note 9: Assets classified as held for sale

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Plant and Machinery	823.18	-
Total Assets classified as held for sale	**823.18**	-

Notes:

(i) The operation of Chrome Ore Beneficiation Plant situated at Sukinda was discontinued from March 2020, by Tata Steel Limited, holding company, due to expiry of the mining lease. After continuous and detailed review of COB Plant, the management of the Company is of the view that the carrying amount of the plant can be recovered by selling the asset. Hence, Plant & machinery of carrying value Rs. 823.18 lakhs classified as assets held for sale. The plant is expected to be sold by end of December 2023.

Note 10: Income-tax Assets (Net)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Advance taxes (including tax deducted at sources and net of provision for tax) [Net of provisions for taxes Rs. 609.38 lakhs (March 31, 2022: Rs. 609.38 lakhs]	1,882.58	1,523.04
Total Income-tax assets	**1,882.58**	**1,523.04**

Note 11: Inventories

(Valued at lower of costs or net realisable value)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(a) Raw Materials [Includes Goods in transit Rs. 311.91 lakhs (March 31, 2022: 2,533.32 lakhs)]	2,20,344.24	1,48,328.37
(b) Finished Goods	15,376.63	11,525.79
(c) Stores and Spares	3,843.98	1,183.51
Total Inventories	**2,39,564.85**	**1,61,037.67**

Notes:

(i) Write-down of raw material inventories to net realisable value amounted to Rs. 5,416.00 lakhs (March 31, 2022: Rs. 54,919.27 lakhs). These were recognised as an expense during the year and included in 'Cost of materials consumed' in statement of profit and loss.

Note 12: Trade receivables

(Unsecured, considered good, unless stated otherwise)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Unsecured, considered good	46,703.48	22,964.89
Having significant increase in credit risk	46,331.91	-
Credit impaired	-	-
	93,035.39	22,964.89
Less: Loss allowance	(46,331.91)	-
Total Trade receivables	**46,703.48**	**22,964.89**

Ageing of trade receivables

	As at March 31, 2023				
Age bracket	**Undisputed trade receivables – considered good**	**Disputed trade receivables - considered good**	**Undisputed trade receivables – having significant increase in credit risk**	**Disputed trade receivables - having significant increase in credit risk**	**Total**
Not Due	43,612.32	-	-	-	43,612.32
Less than 6 months	3,090.23	-	-	-	3,090.23
6 months to 1 year	0.92	-	-	-	0.92
1 year 2 years	0.00	-	1.00	-	1.00
2 years to 3 years	0.01	-	6.81	-	6.82
More than 3 years	-	-	46,324.10	-	46,324.10
Total Ageing of receivables	**46,703.48**	**-**	**46,331.91**	**-**	**93,035.39**

	As at March 31, 2022				
Age bracket	**Undisputed trade receivables – considered good**	**Disputed trade receivables - considered good**	**Undisputed trade receivables – having significant increase in credit risk**	**Disputed trade receivables - having significant increase in credit risk**	**Total**
Not Due	18,252.11	-	-	-	18,252.11
Less than 6 months	4,675.66	-	-	-	4,675.66
6 months to 1 year	37.12	-	-	-	37.12
1 year 2 years	-	-	-	-	-
2 years to 3 years	-	-	-	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-	-	-	-
Total Ageing of receivables	**22,964.89**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**22,964.89**

(Amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Reconciliation of Loss Allowance

Opening Balance as at March 31, 2021	-
Provision made during the year ended March 31, 2022	-
Provision utilised / reversed during the year ended March 31, 2022	-
Closing Balance as at March 31, 2022	-
Provision made during the year ended March 31, 2023	-
Additions relating to acquisitions	46,332.39
Provision utilised / reversed during the year ended March 31, 2023	(0.48)
Closing Balance as at March 31, 2023	**46,331.91**

Notes:
(i) The ageing has been determined from the date when the aforesaid receivables have become due for payment. Refer Note 36B on credit risk for more details.
(ii) There are no outstanding receivables due from directors or other officers of the Company.
(iii) Refer Note 34 for trade receivables pertaining to related parties.
(iv) Trade Receivables outstanding for more than 3 years pertains to balances acquired from Rohit Ferro Tech Limited on merger. Also refer note 44.

Note 13: Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Cash on hand	0.02	0.03
Balances with bank in current accounts	6,540.75	14,617.84
Total cash and cash equivalents	**6,540.77**	**14,617.87**

Note 14: Other bank balances

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
In deposit accounts having - maturity more than three months but less than twelve months*	11.40	7,208.94
Total other balances with banks	**11.40**	**7,208.94**

* Includes deposits amounting to Rs. 6.87 lakhs (March 31, 2022: Rs. 7,200.00 lakhs) pledged with Banks and Rs. 4.53 lakhs (March 31, 2022: 8.94 lakhs) pledged with Government Authorities.

TATA STEEL MINING LIMITED
(formerly known as T S Alloys Limited)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Note 15: Equity share capital

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Authorised share capital		
7,500,000,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each	7,50,000.00	7,50,000.00
(As at March 31, 2022: 7,500,000,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each)		
Total authorised share capital	**7,50,000.00**	**7,50,000.00**
Issued, subscribed and paid up share capital		
850,115,454 equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up	85,011.54	48,507.10
(As at March 31, 2022: 485,071,068 equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up)		
Total issued, subscribed and paid up share capital	**85,011.54**	**48,507.10**

(a) Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

	For the year ended March 31, 2023		For the year ended March 31, 2022	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Balance as at the beginning of the year	48,50,71,068	48,507.10	48,50,71,068	48,507.11
Changes during the year	36,50,44,386	36,504.44	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**85,01,15,454**	**85,011.54**	**48,50,71,068**	**48,507.11**

(b) Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each equity share is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of the equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after the payment of the preferential amounts.

(c) Right issue

On June 01, 2022, the company invited its shareholders to subscribe to a rights issue of 10,475,196 equity shares at an issue price of INR 19.15 per share, with such shares to be issued on and rank pari-passu with the existing equity shares of the Company including right to receive the dividend after June 14, 2022. The issue was fully subscribed.

(d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% of shares in the Company:

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
Name of shareholders and promoter	No. of shares	%age holding	No. of shares	%age holding
Tata Steel Limited (holding company)	85,01,15,454	100.00%	48,50,70,468	100.00%
	85,01,15,454	**100.00%**	**48,50,70,468**	**100.00%**

Note 16: Other equity

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Securities premium	1,16,566.79	40,762.13
Capital Reserve	(1,189.97)	-
General Reserve	450.00	-
Retained earnings	(1,41,472.91)	(82,367.21)
FVOCI -Equity investments	1,210.23	834.00
	(24,435.87)	**(40,771.08)**

Securities premium

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	40,762.13	40,762.13
Additions relating to acquisitions (Refer Note 44)	42,403.10	-
Received on issue of shares during the year	33,401.56	-
Balance at the end of the year	**1,16,566.79**	**40,762.13**

Capital Reserve

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Additions relating to acquisitions (Refer Note 44)	128.14	
Additions relating to net acquisitions (Refer Note 44)	(1,318.11)	-
Balance at the end of the year	**(1,189.97)**	**-**

General Reserve

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Additions relating to acquisitions (Refer Note 44)	450.00	-
Balance at the end of the year	**450.00**	**-**

Retained earnings

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	(82,367.21)	6,246.29
Additions relating to 90% acquisitions (Refer Note 44)	(29,714.13)	-
Additions relating to 10% acquisitions (Refer Note 44)	(576.78)	
Net Profit for the year	(28,737.59)	(88,582.79)
Items of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings:		
- Remeasurement gain / (loss) of post-employment benefit obligation, net of tax	8.83	(30.71)
Additions relating to acquisitions (Refer Note 44)	(86.04)	-
	(1,41,472.91)	**(82,367.21)**

FVOCI - Equity Instruments

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	834.00	1,355.70
Changes in Fair Value of FVOCI equity instruments (Refer Note 5)	460.28	(697.75)
Deferred Tax	(84.05)	176.05
Balance at the end of the year	**1,210.23**	**834.00**

Nature and purpose of other reserves

Securities premium

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

FVOCI equity investments

The Company has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity securities in other comprehensive income. These changes are accumulated within the FVOCI equity investments reserve within equity. The company transfers amounts from this reserve to retained earnings when the relevant equity securities are derecognised.

(Amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Note 17A: Income Taxes

(a) Analysis of Income tax (expenses)/credit recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**For the year ended March 31, 2023**	**For the year ended March 31, 2022**
Current taxes	-	-
Deferred taxes	-	(24,723.67)
	-	**(24,723.67)**

(b) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by tax rate:		
Accounting Profit before tax	(28,737.59)	(1,13,306.46)
At India's statutory Income tax rate of 25.168% (March 31, 2022: 25.168%)	(7,232.68)	(28,516.97)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income	566.65	3,795.25
Tax losses for which no deferred income tax was recognised	6,672.86	
Utilization/credit of unrecognised tax losses, unabsorbed depreciation and other tax benefits	-	-
Others	(6.83)	(1.95)
Income tax expense reported	**-**	**(24,723.67)**

Note 17B: Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities)	**As at March 31, 2023**	**As at March 31, 2022**
Deferred tax assets		
Provisions for doubtful advances and other provisions	11,414.44	11,414.44
Retirement benefit assets/ liabilities	10.64	13.61
Tax losses	18,599.32	18,599.32
Lease liabilities	3.41	3.41
Total	**30,027.81**	**30,030.78**
Deferred tax liabilities		
Property, plant and equipment	6,221.93	6,221.93
Right of Use Assets	2.49	2.49
Fair valuation of investment	189.50	105.45
Total	**6,413.92**	**6,329.87**
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**23,613.89**	**23,700.91**

Significant component of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year ended March 31, 2023 is as follows:

	Balance at at beginning of the year	**Deferred tax expense/ (income) recognised in profit and loss**	**Deferred tax expense/ (income) recognised in other comprehensive income**	**Balance at at end of the year**
Deferred tax assets				
Provisions for doubtful advances and other provisions	11,414.44	-	-	11,414.44
Retirement benefit assets/ liabilities	13.61	-	(2.97)	10.64
Tax losses	18,599.32	-	-	18,599.32
Lease liabilities	3.41	-	-	3.41
Total	**30,030.78**	**-**	**(2.97)**	**30,027.81**
Deferred tax liabilities				
Property, plant and equipment	6,221.93	-	-	6,221.93
Right of Use Assets	2.49	-	-	2.49
Fair valuation of investment	105.45	-	84.05	189.50
Total	**6,329.87**	**-**	**84.05**	**6,413.92**
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**23,700.91**	**-**	**(87.02)**	**23,613.89**

Significant component of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year ended March 31, 2022 is as follows:

	Balance at at beginning of the year	**Deferred tax expense/ (income) recognised in profit and loss**	**Deferred tax expense/ (income) recognised in other comprehensive income**	**Balance at at end of the year**
Deferred tax assets				
Provisions for doubtful advances and other provisions	7.75	11,406.69	-	11,414.44
Retirement benefit assets/ liabilities	1.45	1.83	10.33	13.61
Tax losses	5,421.37	13,177.95	-	18,599.32
Lease liabilities	4.15	(0.74)	-	3.41
Total deferred tax assets	**5,434.72**	**24,585.73**	**10.33**	**30,030.78**
Deferred tax liabilities				
Property, plant and equipment	6,359.09	(137.16)	-	6,221.93
Right of Use Assets	3.27	(0.78)	-	2.49
Fair valuation of investment	281.50	-	(176.05)	105.45
Total deferred tax liabilities	**6,643.86**	**(137.94)**	**(176.05)**	**6,329.87**
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**(1,209.14)**	**24,723.67**	**186.38**	**23,700.91**

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legal enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.
The Company had carried forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation of Rs. 72,798.47 lakhs and Rs. 1,102.49 lakhs respectively as at March 31, 2022 on which deferred tax asset aggregating to Rs. 18,599.32 lakhs was recognized.
Such losses can be utilized by eight (8) years from the year losses are incurred. The Company expects to utilize its tax losses on expectation of improved financial performance in the near future.

(Amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Note 18: Borrowings		
(i) Non Current		
Unsecured		
(a) Loan from related parties - holding company (Refer Note (i) below)	20,500.00	-
	20,500.00	**-**
(ii) Current		
Unsecured		
(a) Loan from related parties - holding company (Refer Note (i) below)	1,26,600.00	79,000.00
Total Borrowings	**1,26,600.00**	**79,000.00**

Notes:

(i) The inter-corporate depoits were obtained during the year for working capital purposes and has been applied for the purpose for which it has been obtained.

(Amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Note 19: Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer Note 40)	4,302.48	3,462.06
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	81,094.33	61,012.40
Total Trade payables	**85,396.81**	**64,474.46**

Notes:
(i) Refer note 34 for trade payables pertaining to related parties.

Ageing of trade payables

As at March 31, 2023	MSME		Others		Total
	Undisputed	Disputed	Undisputed	Disputed	
Unbilled	1,032.69	-	35,868.19	-	36,900.88
Not Due	1,585.10	-	12,546.57	-	14,131.67
Less than 1 year	1,678.42	-	31,116.64	-	32,795.06
1-2 years	3.39	-	1,097.42	-	1,100.81
2-3 years	2.75	-	460.60	-	463.35
More than three years	0.13	-	4.91	-	5.04
Total	**4,302.48**	**-**	**81,094.33**	**-**	**85,396.81**

As at March 31, 2022	MSME		Others		Total
	Undisputed	Disputed	Undisputed	Disputed	
Unbilled	-	-	6,091.72	-	6,091.72
Not Due	528.59	-	24,027.82	-	24,556.41
Less than 1 year	2,930.56	-	30,346.12	-	33,276.68
1-2 years	2.78	-	542.40	-	545.18
2-3 years	0.13	-	4.34	-	4.47
More than three years	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**3,462.06**	**-**	**61,012.40**	**-**	**64,474.46**

Note 20: Other financial liabilities

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(a) Interest accrued and due on borrowings	55.83	55.83
(b) Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	6,420.38	622.61
(c) Capital creditors	3,733.18	87.64
(d) Creditors for accrued wages and salaries	537.24	480.87
Total Other financial liabilities	**10,746.63**	**1,246.95**

Note 21A: Long term provisions

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(a) Provisions for employee benefits	129.14	-
Compensated absences (Refer Note 35)		
Total Long-term provisions	**129.14**	-

Note 21B: Short-term provisions

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(a) Provisions for employee benefits		
Compensated absences (Refer Note 35)	23.12	98.66
(b) Other provisions (Refer Note (i) below)	81,801.34	81,801.34
Total Short-term provisions	**81,824.46**	**81,900.00**

Notes:
(i) The Company had made a provision of Rs 81,801.34 lakhs in previous year for demand notices received against the alleged shortfall in dispatch of Chromite Ore from the mines. The demand notices have been challenged by the Company before Hon'ble High Court of Odisha and as per court direction, an amount of Rs 21,850.00 lakhs has been paid under protest, which has been included under 'Statutory dues (Royalty, Bid Premium, GST, TDS, cess etc)' under Note 22. The outcome of the matter is awaited.

Note 22: Other current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(a) Advances received from customers	2,735.04	2,244.56
(b) Employee recoveries and employer contributions	31.78	20.14
(c) Statutory dues (Royalty, Bid Premium, GST, TDS, cess etc)	1,32,380.73	88,472.37
Total Other current liabilities	**1,35,147.55**	**90,737.07**

(Amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Note 23: Revenue from operations

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Revenue from contract with customers		
(a) Sale of products	4,91,740.31	4,54,257.97
(b) Sale of services	5,037.91	3,811.66
(c) Other operating revenues		
(i) Sale of scrap	138.04	13.32
(ii) Export Incentives	3,018.50	2,455.62
Total revenue from operations	**4,99,934.76**	**4,60,538.57**

Notes:
(i) Sales made to T S Global Procurement Pte. Limited amounting to Rs. 284,948.13 lakhs (March 31, 2022: Rs. Rs. 222,892.99 lakhs) represents more than 10% of the total revenue from operations.

Note 24: Other income

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
(a) Interest income (Refer Note (i) & (ii) below)	227.75	687.49
(b) Net gain on disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment	309.63	-
(c) Net fair value gains on mutual fund mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss (Refer Note (iii) below)	199.69	-
(d) Other miscellaneous income (Refer Note (iv) below)	218.84	29.35
Total other income	**955.91**	**716.84**

Notes:
(i) Includes interest income on financial assets measured at amortised cost Rs 172.10 lakhs (March 31, 2022: Rs 595.97 lakhs)
(ii) Includes interest income on Income Tax Refund of Rs. 55.65 lakhs (March 31, 2022: Rs. Nil lakhs)
(iii) Includes mark-to-market gain on mutual funds Rs. 44.68 lakhs (March 31, 2022: Rs. Nil lakhs)
(iv) Includes interest income on lease receivable Rs. 0.26 lakhs (March 31, 2022: Rs. 0.26 lakhs)

Note 25: Cost of materials consumed

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Raw material at the beginning of the year	1,48,328.37	1,05,522.96
Add: Additions relating to acquisitions (Refer Note 44)	1,176.85	-
Add: Purchases	97,780.47	1,02,129.03
Raw material at the end of the year	(2,20,344.24)	(1,48,328.37)
Total cost of materials consumed	**26,941.45**	**59,323.62**

Notes:
(i) Raw materials at the end of the year include provision for bid premium and royalty along with other mining related expenses which are directly related to the extraction process from mines.

Note 26: Changes in inventories of finished goods

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year		
Finished Goods	11,525.79	7,787.00
Add: Additions relating to acquisitions (Refer Note 44)	598.95	-
Balance at the end of the year		
Finished Goods	(15,376.63)	(11,525.79)
Total changes in inventories of finished goods	**(3,251.89)**	**(3,738.79)**

(Amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Note 27: Employee benefit expense

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	6,357.43	4,467.77
Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer Note 35)	183.53	100.09
Gratuity (Refer Note 35)	60.67	14.38
Staff welfare expenses	207.45	335.10
Total employee benefits expense	**6,809.08**	**4,917.34**

Note 28: Finance costs

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Interest expenses on loans	13,444.80	934.11
Interest on lease obligations	12.46	1.52
Others	735.52	652.34
Total finance costs	**14,192.78**	**1,587.97**

(Amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Note 29: Depreciation and amortisation expense

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Depreciation on property, plant and equipments	4,643.61	1,152.53
Amortisation of Intangible assets	489.84	487.16
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	59.93	10.28
Total depreciation and amortisation expense	**5,193.38**	**1,649.97**

Note 30: Other expenses

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
(a) Repairs and maintenance		
- buildings	1,343.68	499.10
- plant and machinery	1,294.86	1,257.65
- others	127.41	58.90
(b) Royalty and Bid Premium (Refer Note 22)	2,81,843.72	3,47,195.59
(c) Conversion charges	1,18,157.21	1,09,650.13
(d) Rates and taxes	3,048.93	136.39
(e) Consumption of stores and spares	6,723.33	6,120.79
(f) Job processing and other machining charges (including contract labour charges)	25,643.70	19,668.88
(g) Legal and other professional costs	477.56	411.22
(h) Auditors Remuneration [Refer (i) below]	26.51	20.88
(i) Security charges	1,406.82	949.78
(j) Road freight	5,915.85	5,438.44
(k) Freight and handling charges	5,723.47	4,284.13
(l) Miscellaneous expenses	4,524.68	2,985.59
Total other expenses	**4,56,257.73**	**4,98,677.47**

Notes:
(i) Details of payments to auditors

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Payment to auditors*		
As auditor:		
Audit fees	22.00	14.00
Tax audit fees	1.50	1.50
In other capacities:		
Certification fees	2.00	5.00
Re-imbursement of expenses	1.01	0.38
Total payment to auditors	**26.51**	**20.88**

* Amount is exclusive of tax

Miscellaneous expenses include gain on exchange fluctuation of Rs 3,022.83 lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022: gain on exchange fluctuation of Rs 1,810.02 lakhs).

(ii) Details of corporate social responsibility expenditure:

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Amount required to be spent during the year	-	10.03
Amount of expenditure incurred on -		
(A) construction / acquisition of any asset	-	-
(B) purposes other than (A) above		
- In cash	196.89	179.60
- Yet to be paid in cash	-	-
Amount of shortfall for the year	-	-
Amount of cumulative shortfall at the end of the year	-	-

The amounts were spent on other than ongoing projects. There was no amount unspent for years ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 and the Company does not propose to carry forward any amount spent beyond the statutory requirement. Refer Note 34 for amount spent on CSR through related parties.

(Amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

31. Contingent liabilities

		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(a)	Disputed Excise duty	704.33	681.77
(b)	Disputed Income tax	122.60	122.60
(c)	Disputed Central sales tax	5.48	5.48
(d)	Water conservation fund (WCF)	250.00	250.00
	Total	**1,082.41**	**1,059.85**

In the ordinary course of business, the Company faces claims by various parties. The Company assesses such claims and monitors the legal environment on an ongoing basis with the assistance of external legal counsel, wherever necessary. The Company records a liability for any claims where a potential loss is probable and capable of being estimated. For potential losses that are considered possible, but not probable, the Company provides disclosure in the financial statements but does not record a liability in its accounts unless the loss becomes probable.

The Company believes that none of the contingencies described below would have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

32. Commitments

(i) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (net of advances) and not provided for as at March 31, 2023: Rs 1,690.97 lakhs (March 31, 2022: Net of advance: Rs 375.47 lakhs)

(ii) Other Commitments:

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Bank guarantee	-	7,200.00

33. Earnings per share

		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(a)	Net profit for the year	(28,737.59)	(88,582.79)
(b)	No. of equity shares at the beginning of the year	48,50,71,068	48,50,71,068
(c)	No. of equity shares at the end of the year	85,01,15,454	48,50,71,068
(d)	Weighted average no. of equity shares outstanding during the year	82,64,61,532	48,50,71,068
	Earnings per equity share		
	Earnings per equity share - Basic and Diluted (Rs.)	(3.48)	(18.26)

There are no potentially dilutive securities issued by the Company.

34. Related party transactions

(a) List of related parties and relationship

	Name of the related party:	**Relationship**
(i)	Tata Steel Limited	Holding Company
(ii)	Tata Steel Long Products Limited	Fellow subsidiary
(iii)	M Junction Services Limited	Joint Venture of Tata Steel Limited
(iv)	Tata Steel Utilities & Infrastructure Services Limited	Fellow subsidiary
(v)	TKM Global Logistics Limited	Joint Venture of Tata Steel Limited
(vi)	T S Global Procurement Company Pte Limited	Fellow subsidiary
(vii)	Bhubaneswar Power Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary
(viii)	Tata Steel Foundation	Fellow subsidiary
(ix)	TM International Logistics Limited	Joint Venture of Tata Steel Limited
(x)	Kalimati Global Shared Services Limited	Fellow subsidiary
(xi)	T S Alloys Employees Gratuity Trust	Retirement benefit plan
	Key Management Personnel (KMP):	
(i)	Mr. Pankaj Kumar Satija	Managing Director
(ii)	Mr. N S Raghu	Chief Financial Officer

(b) Transactions with related parties

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

Name of the related party	Nature of transactions	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Tata Steel Limited	Sale of services (Operation and Maintenance income)	5,788.73	4,497.76
	Employee Benefit Expense (Refer note (iii) below)	3,115.97	3,175.22
	Conversion charges	35,924.70	16,237.17
	Miscellaneous expenses	7.81	28.71
	Reimbursement of Expenses	-	104.16
	Sale of Goods	2,171.52	3,873.20
	Purchase of Raw Materials	15,459.00	7,582.24
	Interest on Inter-Corporate Deposit	11,817.77	869.43
	Inter-Corporate Deposit Received	68,100.00	1,08,000.00
	Inter-Corporate Deposit Repaid	-	29,000.00
	Subscription for New Equity Shares (including security premium)	69,906.00	-
Bhubaneswar Power Private Limited	Reimbursement of Sublease Expense	0.26	0.26
	Purchase of Power	10,935.47	9,266.20
T S Global Procurement Co Pte. Limited	Sale of Goods	2,84,948.13	2,22,892.99
	Reimbursement of Expenses	272.41	175.42
	Purchase of Raw Materials	55,602.14	62,859.43
Tata Steel Long Product Limited	Sale of Goods	6,156.50	5,522.67
M Junction Services Limited	Miscellaneous expenses (E-Auction services)	71.71	-
Tata Steel Utilities & Infrastructure Services Limited	Miscellaneous expenses (Township maintenance charges)	1,083.57	966.89
TKM Global Logistics Limited	Freight and handling charges (Material handling charges)	1,039.10	750.96
TM International Logistics Limited	Freight and handling charges (Material handling charges)	175.21	22.48
Tata Steel Foundation	Corporate social responsibility expenses - Grant Paid	193.20	166.11
	Reimbursement of Expenses	1.67	-
T S Alloys Employees Gratuity Trust	Contribution to Trust	48.64	34.49

(Amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

(c) Outstanding balances at the end of the period

The following balances are outstanding at the end of the reporting period in relation to transactions with related parties:

Name of the related party	Nature of balances	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Tata Steel Limited	Trade Receivables	2,926.74	3,677.41
	Interest accrued and due on borrowings	55.83	55.83
	Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	6,420.38	-
	Inter-Corporate Deposit	1,47,100.00	79,000.00
	Trade Payables	34,114.97	6,861.32
Tata Steel Long Product Limited	Trade Receivables	742.90	585.87
T S Global Procurement Co Pte. Limited	Trade Receivables	38,650.98	13,532.67
	Trade Payables	5,318.66	20,758.23
TKM Global Logistics Limited	Trade Payables	513.98	69.51
Tata Steel Utilities & Infrastructure Services Limited	Trade Payables	576.62	562.14
Tata Steel Foundation	Trade Receivables	1.67	-
TM International Logistics Limited	Trade Payables	54.31	-
T S Alloys Employees Gratuity Trust	Fund Balance with Trustee	266.02	230.51
M Junction Services Limited	Advances received from customers	200.00	200.00
Bhubaneswar Power Private Limited	Trade Payables	937.16	661.62

Notes:
(i) All outstanding balance are unsecured and considered good, payable in cash.
(ii) Transaction amount includes GST and TCS
(iii) Employee benefit expense includes deputation cost of the Managing director Mr Pankaj Kumar Satija for Rs. 168.36 lakhs (March 31, 2022: Rs 69.59 lakhs), CFO Mr N S Raghu for Rs. 118.66 lakhs (March 31, 2022: Rs. 40.45 lakhs).

35. Employee benefit obligations

(a) Defined contribution plans
The Company provides Provident Fund benefit to all employees and Employees State Insurance benefit to selected employees. Under these schemes fixed contributions are paid to Government provident fund. The Company has made the following contributions which are recognised as expense in the statement of profit and loss for year in which the services are rendered by employees. The Company have no further obligations under the plan beyond its monthly contributions.

		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(i)	Contribution to Provident fund	166.35	89.72
(ii)	Contribution to ESIC	17.18	10.37
		183.53	**100.09**

(b) The Company operates post retirement defined benefit plans and other long term employee benefits as follows:

A. Post retirement defined benefit plans - Gratuity

The company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit plan, covering eligible employees. The scheme is funded by way of a separate irrevocable Trust and the company makes regular contributions to the Trust. The Trust makes payment to the employees on exit by way of retirement, death, disability or voluntary withdrawal. The benefits are defined on the basis of final salary and the period of service and paid as lump sum at exit.

B. Other long term employee benefits plans - Compensated absences

The leave obligations cover the company's liability for other long term benefit plans. This is an unfunded plan which provides for a lump sum payment made on exit either by way of retirement, death, disability or voluntary withdrawal. The benefits are defined on the basis of final salary and the accumulated leave balances and paid as lump sum at exit. Compensated absences cover the company's liability for earned leave.
Based upon actuarial valuation, the expected payouts within next 12 months is treated as current and balance amount as non-current.

(c) Details of the gratuity and compensated absences benefit are as follows:

Description		2022-23		2021-22	
		Gratuity	Compensated absences	Gratuity	Compensated absences
1.	**Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of obligation**				
	a. Obligation as at beginning of the year	185.94	83.92	116.25	54.77
	b. Current service cost	55.43	18.64	20.08	9.75
	c. Interest cost	30.92	5.43	7.97	3.63
	d. Actuarial (gain)/loss	41.64	(12.48)	43.27	20.13
	e. Acquisition cost / (credit)	279.34	61.06	-	-
	f. Benefits paid	(83.40)	(19.05)	(1.63)	(4.36)
	Obligation as at the end of the year	**509.87**	**137.52**	**185.94**	**83.92**
2.	**Change in fair value of plan assets**				
	a. Fair value of plan assets as at the beginning of the year	230.50	-	181.74	-
	b. Expected return on plan assets	25.68	-	13.67	-
	c. Actuarial gain/(loss)	53.45	-	2.23	-
	d. Contributions made by the Company (net of charges)	46.61	-	34.49	-
	e. Benefits paid	(83.40)	-	(1.63)	-
	f. Acquisition adjustment	279.35			
	Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the year	**552.19**	**-**	**230.50**	**-**
3.	**Reconciliation of fair value of plan assets and obligations**				
	a. Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the year	552.19	-	230.50	-
	b. Present value of obligation as at the end of the year	509.87	137.52	185.94	83.92
	Amount recognised in the balance sheet assets/(liabilities) (Refer Note (i) below)	**42.32**	**(137.52)**	**44.56**	**(83.92)**
4.	**Expenses recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss**				
	a. Current service cost	55.43	18.64	20.08	9.75
	b. Interest cost	5.24	5.43	(5.70)	3.63
	c. Actuarial (gains)/loss	-	(12.48)	-	20.13
	Expenses recognised during the year (Refer Note (ii) below)	**60.67**	**11.59**	**14.38**	**33.51**

(Amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

5.	**Expense / Income recognised in Statement of Other Comprehensive Income**				
	a. Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO experience	41.64	-	3.40	-
	b. Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO assumption changes	-	-	39.87	-
	c. Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest expense/(income)	(53.45)	-	(2.23)	-
	Expense / Income recognised during the year	**(11.81)**	**-**	**41.04**	**-**
6.	**Investment details**				
	a. Funds with Life Insurance Corporation of India	99%	NA	91%	NA
	b. Fixed Deposit	1%	NA	9%	NA
7.	**Assumptions**				
	a. Discount rate (per annum)	7.30%	7.30%	7.30%	7.30%
	b. Rate of escalation in salary (Refer Note (iii) below)	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%

Notes:

(i) In case of gratuity, the amount is recognised under "Retirement benefit assets" in Note 7 whereas for compensated absences the same is recognised under "Provisions for employee benefits" in Note 21A and 21B.

(ii) Expenses relating to gratuity are disclosed in Employee benefit expense and compensated absences the same is included in salaries and wages including bonus in Note 27.

(iii) The estimates of future salary increases take into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

(iv) The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation as at March 31, 2023 is 11 years (March 31, 2022: 12 years).

(v) Expected employer contribution for the year ending March 31, 2024 is Nil (March 31, 2023: Nil).

8. Net asset/(liability) recognized in balance sheet (including experience adjustment impact):

Gratuity	**2022-23**	**2021-22**	**2020-21**	**2019-20**	**2018-19**
1. Present value of defined benefit obligation	(509.87)	(185.94)	(116.25)	(126.28)	(96.92)
2. Fair value of plan assets	552.19	230.50	181.74	167.07	141.11
3. Status [surplus/(deficit)]	42.32	44.56	65.49	40.79	44.19

Compensated absences	**2022-23**	**2021-22**	**2020-21**	**2019-20**	**2018-19**
1. Present value of defined benefit obligation	(137.52)	(83.92)	(54.77)	(57.10)	(43.44)
2. Fair value of plan assets	-	-	-	-	-
3. Status [surplus/(deficit)]	(137.52)	(83.92)	(54.77)	(57.10)	(43.44)

9. Sensitivity analysis

The table below outlines the effect on the service cost, the interest cost and the defined benefit obligation in the event of a decrease/increase of 1% in the assumed rate of discount rate, salary escalation and inflation cost:

Gratuity		**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2022**
Assumption	**Change in assumption**		**Impact on Scheme Liabilities**
Discount rate	1% Increase in Discount Rate	(50.17)	(19.90)
	1% Decrease in Discount Rate	58.99	23.53
Salary escalation	1% Increase in Salary Escalation Rate	58.61	23.38
	1% Decrease in Salary Escalation Rate	(50.76)	(20.13)

Compensated Absences		**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2022**
Assumption	**Change in assumption**		**Impact on Defined Benefit Obligation**
Discount rate	1% Increase in Discount Rate	(13.35)	(8.71)
	1% Decrease in Discount Rate	15.75	10.32
Salary escalation rate	1% Increase in Salary Escalation Rate	15.65	10.25
	1% Decrease in Salary Escalation Rate	(13.51)	(8.81)

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet.
The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the prior period.

10. The benefits are defined on the basis of final salary and the period of service and paid as lump sum at exit. The plan design means the risks commonly affecting the liabilities and the financial results are expected to be:

Interest rate risk : The defined benefit obligation calculated uses a discount rate based on government bonds. If bond yields fall, the defined benefit obligation will tend to increase.

Salary Inflation risk : Higher than expected increases in salary will increase the defined benefit obligation

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

Change in Leave Balances : This is the risk of variability of results due to a significant variation from expected accumulation of leave balances. All other aspects remaining same, higher than expected increase in the leave balances will increase the defined benefit obligation.

Tata Steel Mining Limited
(formerly known as T S Alloys Limited)
Notes to Financial Statements

(Amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

36A. Fair Value Measurements

Financial instruments by category and fair value hierarchy

(i) Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

As at March 31, 2023	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Total carrying value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets								
Investments								
- Equity instruments (Refer Note (a) below)	-	-	3,025.19	3,025.19	-	-	3,025.19	3,025.19
- Mutual Funds (Refer Note (b) below)	-	1,747.62	-	1,747.62	1,747.62	-	-	1,747.62
Trade receivables	46,703.48	-	-	46,703.48	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	6,540.77	-	-	6,540.77	-	-	-	-
Other Bank balances	11.40	-	-	11.40	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	3,891.59	-	-	3,891.59	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	**57,147.24**	**1,747.62**	**3,025.19**	**61,920.05**	**1,747.62**	**-**	**3,025.19**	**4,772.81**
Financial liabilities								
Borrowings	1,47,100.00	-	-	1,47,100.00	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	97.45	-	-	97.45	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	85,396.82	-	-	85,396.82	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	10,746.63	-	-	10,746.63	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	**2,43,340.90**	**-**	**-**	**2,43,340.90**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

As at March 31, 2022	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Total carrying value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets								
Investments								
- Equity instruments (Refer Note (a) below)	-	-	2,564.91	2,564.91	-	-	2,564.91	2,564.91
- Mutual Funds (Refer Note (b) below)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	22,964.89	-	-	22,964.89	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	14,617.87	-	-	14,617.87	-	-	-	-
Other Bank balances	7,208.94	-	-	7,208.94	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	1,564.30	-	-	1,564.30	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	**46,356.00**	**-**	**2,564.91**	**48,920.91**	**-**	**-**	**2,564.91**	**2,564.91**
Financial liabilities								
Borrowings	79,000.00	-	-	79,000.00	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	13.55	-	-	13.55	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	64,474.46	-	-	64,474.46	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	1,246.95	-	-	1,246.95	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	**1,44,734.96**	**-**	**-**	**1,44,734.96**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Notes:

(a) The equity securities which are not held for trading, and for which the company has made an irrevocable election at initial recognition to recognise changes in fair value through OCI rather than profit or loss as these are strategic investments and the company considered this to be more relevant.

(b) Investments in mutual funds are mandatorily classified as fair value through profit and loss.

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices.

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

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

There are no transfers between levels 1 and 2 during the year.

(Amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

(ii) Valuation technique used to determine fair value
Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

(a) For unlisted equity securities, the fair values have been determined based on discounted cash flows.

(b) The carrying amount of remaining financial assets and liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair values.

(iii) Disclosures related to unlisted equity shares categorised through level 3

(a) The following table presents the changes in level 3 items for the periods ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022:

Particulars	Unlisted equity shares	Total
As at April 1, 2021	3,262.66	3,262.66
Gains (losses) recognised in other comprehensive income	(697.75)	(697.75)
As at March 31, 2022	**2,564.91**	**2,564.91**
Gains (losses) recognised in other comprehensive income	460.28	460.28
As at March 31, 2023	**3,025.19**	**3,025.19**

(b) Valuation inputs and relationships to fair value

Particulars	Fair value as at		Significant unobservable inputs
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	
Unlisted equity shares	3,025.19	2,564.91	Weighted average cost of capital

A quantitative sensitivity analysis as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 are as shown below:

Significant unobservable inputs - Weighted average cost of capital	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Impact of 1% Decrease	353.75	370.43
Impact of 1% Increase	(301.34)	(330.79)

(c) Valuation processes

The finance department of the company performs the valuations of financial assets and liabilities required for financial reporting purposes, including level 3 fair values. Discussions of valuation processes and results are held in the finance department once every year, in line with the company’s reporting period.

The main level 3 input for unlisted equity securities used by the company is derived and evaluated as follows:

- Weighted average cost of capital are based on beta of companies operating in similar industry considering inter alia the nature of business, stage of current operations, etc.

(iv) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost
The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, cash and cash equivalents, other financial assets, lease liabilities and other financial liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

(Amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

36B. Financial risk management
The Company's principal financial liabilities comprises of borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to manage short-term cash flow and generate finances for the Company's capital expenditure program. The Company has various financial assets such as trade receivable, long-term deposits, short-term deposits and cash, which arise directly from its operations.

Risk exposures and responses
The Company manages its exposure to key financial risks in accordance with the direction of Board of Directors. The main risks that could adversely affect the Company's financial assets, liabilities or future cash flows are market risks, foreign currency risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. Management and board of directors review and agree policies for managing each of these risks which are summarised below:

(i) Market risks
Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Company's financial instrument mainly affected by market prices risk comprises of three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk which include equity price risk and price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk includes investments, trade receivables, other financial assets, trade payables and other financial liabilities.

(a) Foreign currency risks
Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the company's operating activities. The finance department of the company continuously monitors the foreign exchange fluctuations on the basis of which any material adverse effect on the company is identified and additional remedial measures, if any, are taken.

The company's foreign currency exposure at the end of the reporting period expressed in Rs. (foreign currency multiplied by closing rate) are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2023 USD	March 31, 2022 USD
Financial assets		
Trade receivables	38,650.98	13,532.67
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (assets)	**38,650.98**	**13,532.67**
Financial liabilities		
Trade payables	5,318.66	20,758.23
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (liabilities)	**5,318.66**	**20,758.23**
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (assets less liabilities)	**33,332.32**	**(7,225.56)**

Foreign currency sensitivity
The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the USD exchange rate, with all other variables held constant:

	Changes in USD rate (%)	Foreign currency (payable)/receivable (net)	Effect on profit before tax
March 31, 2023	5%	33,332.32	1,666.62
	-5%		(1,666.62)
March 31, 2022	5%	(7,225.56)	(361.28)
	-5%		361.28

(b) Interest rate risks
Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cashflows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. As the company generally has only short term borrowings in the nature of loans carrying a fixed rate of interest from the holding company, there is no significant exposure to the interest rate risk but only to the extent of recognition of interest portion of financial instrument classified at amortized cost. The company manages it interest risk exposure relating to the financial instrument classified at amortised cost by using the market interest rate as the effective interest rate and the changes in the assets and liabilities is accounted for as interest income/expenses with respect to financial assets/financial liabilities respectively.
However, as there is no significant exposure to the interest rate risk the sensitivity analysis has not been performed by the Company.

(c) Equity price risks
Equity price risk is related to the change in market reference price of the investments in equity securities. The Company holds investment for strategic rather than trading purposes.
The Company does not have any investment in the equity shares apart from the investment in Bhubaneswar Power Private Limited which is a fellow subsidiary and is fair valued in the financial statements. The shares of Bhubaneswar Power Private Limited are unlisted. They are however exposed to changes in value arising from changes in expectations of equity returns, etc.

(ii) Credit risks
Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from the counter party failure to repay or service debt according to the contractual terms and obligations, credit risk encompasses both the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of the credit worthiness as well as concentration risks.
Financial instruments that are subjected to concentration of credit risk principally consists of trade receivables due from the holding company and fellow subsidiaries.

(iii) Liquidity risk management
Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements.
The Company invests its surplus funds in bank fixed deposit, which carry no/low mark to market risk and has sufficient owned funds to finance its existing and continuing commitments.
The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022:

	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash flows	Between 0 to 1 years	Between 1 to 3 Years	Between 3 to 5 years	More than 5 years
As at March 31, 2023						
a) Borrowings (Current and Non-current)	1,47,100.00	1,47,100.00	1,26,600.00	-	20,500.00	-
b) Lease Liabilities (Current and Non-current)	97.45	1,065.56	15.40	24.29	23.61	1,002.26
c) Trade payables	85,396.82	85,396.82	85,396.82	-	-	-
d) Other financial liabilities	10,746.63	27,864.45	20,498.10	4,797.00	2,569.35	-
As at March 31, 2022						
a) Borrowings (Current and Non-current)	79,000.00	79,000.00	79,000.00	-	-	-
b) Lease Liabilities (Current and Non-current)	13.55	54.47	4.47	6.06	1.25	42.69
c) Trade payables	64,474.46	64,474.46	64,474.46	-	-	-
d) Other financial liabilities	1,246.95	3,264.86	3,264.86	-	-	-

(Amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

36C. Financial Ratios

S.No.	Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	Change	Reference
(i)	Current ratio (times)	0.86	0.79	-8%	a
(ii)	Net debt-equity ratio (times)#	4.12	1.09	-277%	b
(iii)	Debt service coverage ratio (times)#	(1.11)	(2.85)	61%	c
(iv)	Return on Equity (%)^	-84%	-169%	50%	d
(v)	Inventory turnover ratio (times)*	0.41	0.30	-34%	e
(vi)	Trade receivable turnover ratio (times)*	0.07	0.04	-72%	f
(vii)	Trade payable turnover ratio(times)*	0.34	0.21	-63%	g
(viii)	Net capital turnover ratio (times)*	(0.13)	(0.01)	-1925%	h
(ix)	Net profit ratio (%)^	-6%	-19%	70%	i
(x)	Return on capital employed (%)^	-8%	-130%	94%	j
(xi)	Return on investment (%)^	-3%	-35%	92%	k

Reference note:

a) Current Ratio: (Total current assets/Current liabilities)
[Current liabilities: Total current liabilities - lease obligations]

b) Net Debt to Equity: Net Debt/Average Equity
[Net debt: Current borrowings + Non-current and current lease liabilities - Cash and cash equivalents - Other balances with banks]
[Average Equity: (Opening Equity+Closing Equity)/2]

c) Debt Service Coverage ratio : Earnings available for debt service divided by debt service. Earning for debt service = Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortisations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of PP&E etc. Debt service = Interest and principal repayments including lease payments.

d) Return on Equity ratio : Profit After tax(PAT)/Average Equity,
[Equity : Equity Share Capital + Reserves and Surplus]
[Average Equity: (Opening Equity+Closing Equity)/2]

e) Inventory Turnover: Average Inventory/Sale of Products
[Average Inventory: (Opening Inventory+Closing Inventory)/2]

f) Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio: Average Debtors/Turnover

[Average Debtors: (Opening Debtors+Closing Debtors)/2]

g) Trade Payable Turnover Ratio: Average Trade Payables / Purchase,

[Purchases: Total Expenses - Finance Cost- Depreciations & Amortisations - Employee Benefits Expenses - Royalty and Bid Premium]
[Average Trade Payable: (Opening Trade Payable+Closing Trade Payable)/2]

h) Net Capital Turnover Ratio : Average Working Capital/Turnover,
[Average Working Capital : (Opening Working Capital+Closing Working Capital)/2]
[Working Capital: Current Assets - Current Liabilities]

i) Net Profit Ratio: Net Profit after Tax/ Turnover

j) Return on capital Employed:EBIT/Capital Employed
[Capital Employed: Equity (Equity Share Capital + Reserves and Surplus) + Non-current borrowings + Current borrowings + Current maturities of long-term borrowings + Deferred Tax Liabilities]
[EBIT: Profit before tax +/(-) Exceptional Items + Finance Charges - Interest Income]

k) Return on Investment:EBIT/Total Assets

Reasons for variation in financial ratios

^ Variation in profitability and returns ratios is primarily due to one off provision made in previous year ended March 31, 2022.

* The variation in turnover ratios as at March 31, 2023 as compared to March 31, 2022 is primarily due to increase in inventories, trade receivables and trade payables.

The variation in Net debt-equity ratio and Debt Service Coverage Ratio as at March 31, 2023 as compared to March 31, 2022 is primarily due to increase in equity issued for acquisition of erstwhile Rohit Ferro Tech Limited and debt during the year.

(Amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

37. Capital management

Risk management

The company's objectives when managing capital are to:
- Safeguard their ability to continue as going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- Maintain optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes to economic conditions and strategic objectives of the company.

38. Net debt reconciliation

This section sets out an analysis of net debt and the movements in net debt for each of the periods presented.	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Cash and cash equivalents	6,540.77	14,617.87
Current investments	1,747.62	-
Lease liabilities	(97.45)	(13.55)
Borrowings including interest accrued	(1,53,576.21)	(79,678.44)
Total	**(1,45,385.27)**	**(65,074.12)**

	Cash and cash equivalents	Current investments	Liabilities from financing activities		Total
			Lease liabilities	Borrowings including accrued interest	
Net debt as at April 1, 2021	**15,420.42**	**-**	**(16.51)**	**(55.83)**	**15,348.08**
Cash flows	(802.55)	-	-	-	(802.55)
Receipt of inter-corporate deposit	-	-	-	(1,08,000.00)	(1,08,000.00)
Repayment of inter-corporate deposit	-	-	-	29,000.00	29,000.00
Interest expense	-	-	(1.52)	(1,586.45)	(1,587.97)
Interest paid	-	-	0.91	963.84	964.75
Principal Repayment of Lease	-	-	3.57	-	3.57
Net debt as at March 31, 2022	**14,617.87**	**-**	**(13.55)**	**(79,678.44)**	**(65,074.12)**
Cash flows	(8,077.10)	1,702.94	-	-	(6,374.16)
Receipt of inter-corporate deposit	-	-	-	(68,100.00)	(68,100.00)
New Leases	-	-	(82.66)	-	(82.66)
Interest expense	-	-	(12.46)	(14,180.32)	(14,192.78)
Interest paid	-	-	7.98	8,382.55	8,390.53
Principal Repayment of Lease	-	-	3.24	-	3.24
Fair value adjustments	-	44.68	-	-	44.68
Net debt as at March 31, 2023	**6,540.77**	**1,747.62**	**(97.45)**	**(1,53,576.21)**	**(1,45,385.27)**

39. The Company is engaged in the business of Excavating Chrome Ore & Producing Ferro Chrome, which come under a single business segment known as Ferro Alloys. The financial performance relating to this single business segment is evaluated regularly by the Board of Directors. The Company is domiciled in India.

(Amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

40.	**Information relating to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs):**	**As at March 31, 2023**	**As at March 31, 2022**
	(i) Principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of the accounting year		
	Principal	3,454.53	3,203.03
	Interest	847.95	259.03
	(ii) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 along with the amount of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
	(iii) Interest paid, other than under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
	(iv) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act	-	-
	(v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	847.95	259.03

The above particulars, as applicable, have been given in respect of MSEs to the extent they could be identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

41. The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post employment received Indian Parliament approval and Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India and subsequently on November 13, 2020 draft rules were published and invited for stakeholders' suggestions. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective.

42. (i) Details of benami property held: 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.

(ii) Willful defaulter: The Company does not have any external borrowings from any bank, financial institutions, government or government authorities. Consequently, the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter.

(iii) Relationship with struck off companies: The Company has no transactions with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956.

(iv) Compliance with number of layers of companies: The Company does not have any subsidiary as at the Balance Sheet date, accordingly compliance with section 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Restriction on number of layers) Rules, 2017 does not arise.

(v) Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements: The Company has complied with scheme of arrangement i.e. amalgamation of erstwhile Rohit Ferro Tech Limited, which has an accounting impact on current financial year. Also refer Note 44.

(vi) Utilisation of borrowed funds, share premium or any other sources or kinds of funds:

(A) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
a. Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
b. Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

(B) The Company has not received any fund 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 other than funds aggregating Rs. 64,506.00 lakhs received from Tata Steel Limited, holding company, during the year which has been utilised towards investment and acquisition of Rohit Ferro Tech Limited. Accordingly, no further disclosures in this regard are required.

(vii) Undisclosed income: 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.

(viii) Details of crypto currency or virtual currency: The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

(ix) Valuation of PP&E, intangible asset and investment property: The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.

(x) The Group has seven core investment companies as a part of the group - Tata Sons Private Limited, Tata Industries Limited, Panatone Finvest Limited, Tata Capital Limited, TMF Holdings Limited, T S Investments and Talace Private Limited.

(xi) During the year, all sanctioned limits with Scheduled Banks have been surrendered. There are no charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

43. The Company has incurred cash loss after tax of Rs. 23,544.21 lakhs during the year. The Company expects to generate the cash flows from improvement in operations and increased efficiencies, by which it expects to recover losses in near future. Accordingly, accounts are prepared on going concern basis. The company continues to receive funds from holding company for short term purposes as and when required.

(Amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

44. During the year, the Company had acquired Rohit Ferro Tech Limited (RTFL) under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Insolvency Resolution Process for Corporate Persons) Regulations, 2016. As per the resolution plan, no specific approvals from the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) is required for Restructuring Scheme under sections 230 to 232 of the Companies Act, 2013 provided both Company and RTFL needs to give effect to the same within 2 years from the effective date (i.e April 11, 2022). As per the scheme of arrangement for the merger of RFTL with the Company, the accounting treatment in the books of the Company will be in accordance with Accounting Standard 14, "Accounting for Amalgamation" read with rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
In order to comply with the scheme of arrangement, the Company has accounted for this merger in accordance with Accounting Standard 14, "Accounting for Amalgamation", wherein all the assets, liabilities and reserves of Transferor Companies as on April 11, 2022 are recognized in the books of the Company at their carrying value.

Carrying value of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed as on the date of acquisition is as below:

Particulars	**Book Value as on acquisition date**
Non-Current Assets	
Property, Plant & Equipment	34,843.22
Capital Work-In-Progress	29,322.49
Right of Use Assets	3,794.77
Other Financial Assets	3,161.76
	71,122.24
Current Assets	
Inventories	2,846.80
Trade Receivables	4.60
Cash and Cash Equivalents	11,873.80
Other Balances with Banks	4.53
Other Current Financial Assets	4.34
Current Tax Assets	387.91
Other Current Assets	752.73
	15,874.71
Total Assets (A)	**86,996.95**
Non-Current Liabilities	
Provisions for Leave Encashments	51.48
Other Non-current liabilities	72.90
	124.38
Current Liabilities	
Borrowings	60,722.04
Trade Payables-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro & small enterprises	5,050.40
Other Current Financial Liabilites	4,632.32
Provisions for Leave Encashments	9.58
Other Current Liabilities	2,166.05
	72,580.39
Other Equity	
Securities Premium	42,403.10
General Reserve	450.00
Retained Earnings	(29,714.13)
Other Comprehensive Income	(86.04)
Capital Reserve	128.14
	13,181.07
Total Liabilities (B)	**85,885.84**
Book Value of identifiable net assets [C=A-B]	**1,111.11**
Consideration Paid	1,000.00
Non-Controlling Interest	1,429.22
Consideration Paid including non-controlling interest [D]	**2,429.22**
Capital Reserve [C-D]	**(1,318.11)**

(Amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

45. The Board of Directors of the Company, at its meeting held on September 21, 2022, had approved the Scheme of Amalgamation of Tata Steel Mining Limited, into and with its parent company, Tata Steel Limited (TSL), subject to the requisite statutory and regulatory approvals. Upon implementation of the Scheme, the entire paid-up share capital of the Company, appearing in the books of accounts of the Company shall stand cancelled in its entirety. Necessary accounting effect of the Scheme will be given upon receipt of the requisite regulatory approvals.

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
Pravin Rajani
Partner
Membership No. 127460
Kolkata, June 12, 2023

Sd/-
D B Sundara Ramam
Chairman
DIN:06437027
Jamshedpur, June 12, 2023

Sd/-
Pankaj Kumar Satija
Managing Director
DIN:06689554
Bhubaneswar, June 12, 2023

Sd/-
Jatindra Kumar Panda
Company Secretary
Bhubaneswar, June 12, 2023

Sd/-
N S Raghu
Chief Financial Officer
Bhubaneswar, June 12, 2023