

TATA STEEL (THAILAND) PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 MARCH 2022

Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholders and the Board of Directors of Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited

My opinion

In my opinion, the consolidated financial statements and the separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group) and the separate financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2022, and its consolidated and separate financial performance and its consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS).

What I have audited

The consolidated financial statements and the separate financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 31 March 2022;
- the consolidated and separate statements of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the consolidated and separate statements of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Thai Standards on Auditing (TSAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements section of my report. I am independent of the Group and the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the Federation of Accounting Professions that are relevant to my audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgement, were of most significance in my audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements of the current period. I determine one key audit matter: Assessment of impairment of investments in a subsidiary and goodwill. The matter was addressed in the context of my audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole, and in forming my opinion thereon, and I do not provide a separate opinion on this matter.

Key audit matter	How my audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Assessment of impairment of investments in a subsidiary and goodwill</p> <p>Note No. 8 to the financial statements related to critical accounting estimates and judgements related to the assessment of impairment of investments in a subsidiary and goodwill, Note 15 investments in a subsidiary and Note 19 goodwill.</p> <p>As at 31 March 2022, investments in a subsidiary, net, in the amount of Baht 12,013 million was presented in the separate financial statements and goodwill, net, in the amount of Baht 3,456 million was presented in the consolidated financial statements.</p> <p>For the year ended 31 March 2022, the management performed an impairment assessment over the investments in a subsidiary and the goodwill balances by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Calculating the discounted cash flow using a discounted cash flow model for 5 years, with constant terminal growth rate applied from the 5th year onwards. These cash flows were then discounted to net present value using the weighted average cost of capital; and 2. Comparing the discounted cash flow to their respective book values of each cash generating unit. The discounted cash flow of each cash generating unit was used to assess for allowance for impairment of investments in a subsidiary and goodwill of each cash generating unit. <p>Based on the annual impairment test, the management identified no allowance for impairment of the investments in a subsidiary and goodwill was required. The key assumptions were disclosed in Note 19 to the financial statements.</p> <p>I focused on this area because the balances of these accounts were material to the financial statements. Moreover, the assessment of the recognition of loss from impairment in the investments in a subsidiary and goodwill were complex based on judgements and assumptions that were affected by expectation of future market and economic conditions, particularly those related to the cash flows forecasts.</p>	<p>I obtained an understanding of and evaluated the key controls over the impairment assessment, and tested recoverable amount of investment in a subsidiary and goodwill prepared by management in conducting the impairment assessment which included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I obtained, understood, evaluated and challenged the composition of management's cash flow forecasts and the process by which they were developed, including test the mathematical accuracy of the underlying calculations. - I compared the cash flow forecast to the approved budgets and business plans and other evidence of future intentions. - I compared current year actual results with the figures included in the prior year forecast to consider whether the forecasts included assumptions had been reasonable. - I assessed management's key assumptions, especially gross margin and growth rate by comparing them to historical results and economic and industry outlook. - I tested the parameters used to determine the discount rate applied and re-performed the calculations. - I involved my valuation expert to independently check the expectations, in particular, discount rates, and comparing the independent expectations to those used by management. <p>Based on a procedures above, I considered management's key assumptions used in assessing of investments in a subsidiary and goodwill for impairment were reasonable based on available evidence.</p>

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the consolidated and separate financial statements and my auditor's report thereon. The annual report is expected to be made available to me after the date of this auditor's report.

My opinion on the consolidated and separate financial statements does not cover the other information and I will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with my audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated and separate financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When I read the annual report, if I conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, I am required to communicate the matter to the audit committee.

Responsibilities of the directors for the consolidated and separate financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated and separate financial statements in accordance with TFRS, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated and separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The audit committee assists the directors in discharging their responsibilities for overseeing the Group's and the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated and separate 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 my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with TSAs 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 consolidated and separate financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with TSAs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate 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 my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's and the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated and separate financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated and separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated and separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. I am responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. I remain solely responsible for my audit opinion.



I communicate with the audit committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

I also provide the audit committee with a statement that I 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 my independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the audit committee, I determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. I describe these matters in my auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, I determine that a matter should not be communicated in my report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

PricewaterhouseCoopers ABAS Ltd.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Varaporn Vorathitikul', with a long, sweeping flourish extending to the right.

Varaporn Vorathitikul
Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 4474
Bangkok
20 April 2022

Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 March 2022

	Notes	Consolidated		Separate	
		financial statements		financial statements	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	10 a)	1,394,729,621	950,537,340	920,833,604	796,377,572
Trade and other receivables, net	11	2,433,199,547	1,129,158,891	64,061,351	82,022,895
Short-term loans to a subsidiary	34 c)	-	-	593,294,033	6,868,063,764
Inventories, net	13	4,444,870,724	3,459,057,396	-	-
Other current assets	14	75,524,772	75,191,395	503,812	477,192
Total current assets		8,348,324,664	5,613,945,022	1,578,692,800	7,746,941,423
Non-current assets					
Investments in subsidiaries	15	-	-	12,013,047,274	5,801,787,632
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	12	304,320,000	206,640,000	-	-
Property, plant and equipment, net	16	2,377,862,464	2,566,395,653	5,219,430	11,310,934
Idle assets held-for-sale, net	17	262,000,000	343,000,000	-	-
Right-of-use assets, net	18	621,322,626	670,012,904	17,199,284	29,369,678
Goodwill, net	19	3,456,014,092	3,456,014,092	-	-
Intangible assets, net	20	25,659,459	27,350,208	12,505,228	11,798,654
Deferred tax assets, net	21	15,609,030	17,694,773	15,609,030	17,694,773
Other non-current assets	22	81,568,467	99,432,220	54,489,477	60,810,547
Total non-current assets		7,144,356,138	7,386,539,850	12,118,069,723	5,932,772,218
Total assets		15,492,680,802	13,000,484,872	13,696,762,523	13,679,713,641

The accompanying notes on page 15 to 85 are an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 March 2022

	Notes	Consolidated		Separate	
		financial statements		financial statements	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Liabilities and equity					
Current liabilities					
Short-term borrowings from financial institutions	23	145,576,904	441,392,535	-	-
Trade and other payables	24	1,714,877,269	1,590,830,373	115,732,140	113,325,278
Current income tax payable		-	25,172,933	-	-
Current portion of lease liabilities, net	23	31,079,390	38,567,524	8,627,423	15,938,335
Other current liabilities		31,881,820	36,266,429	7,886,649	6,755,197
Total current liabilities		1,923,415,383	2,132,229,794	132,246,212	136,018,810
Non-current liabilities					
Lease liabilities, net	23	632,371,621	656,313,871	8,884,695	13,618,666
Deferred tax liabilities, net	21	9,870,048	1,917,214	-	-
Employee benefit obligations	25	346,903,945	329,092,385	71,613,052	81,475,899
Provision for decommissioning costs	26	410,250	410,250	410,250	410,250
Total non-current liabilities		989,555,864	987,733,720	80,907,997	95,504,815
Total liabilities		2,912,971,247	3,119,963,514	213,154,209	231,523,625

The accompanying notes on page 15 to 85 are an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 March 2022

	Note	Consolidated		Separate	
		financial statements		financial statements	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Liabilities and equity (continued)					
Equity					
Share capital					
Authorised share capital					
		Ordinary shares, 8,421,540,848 shares			
		at par value of Baht 1 each			
		8,421,540,848	8,421,540,848	8,421,540,848	8,421,540,848
Issued and paid-up share capital					
		Ordinary shares, 8,421,540,848 shares			
		paid-up of Baht 1 each			
		8,421,540,848	8,421,540,848	8,421,540,848	8,421,540,848
Share premium					
		Ordinary shares			
		3,258,624,766	3,258,624,766	3,258,624,766	3,258,624,766
		Expired warrants			
		130,201,936	130,201,936	130,201,936	130,201,936
Retained earnings (deficits)					
		Appropriated - legal reserve			
	27	374,994,226	373,780,813	374,994,226	373,780,813
		Unappropriated			
		160,816,728	(2,454,956,461)	1,298,246,538	1,264,041,653
		Other components of equity			
		243,455,007	165,311,007	-	-
Equity attributable to owners					
of the parent					
		12,589,633,511	9,894,502,909	13,483,608,314	13,448,190,016
Non-controlling interests					
		(9,923,956)	(13,981,551)	-	-
Total equity					
		12,579,709,555	9,880,521,358	13,483,608,314	13,448,190,016
Total liabilities and equity					
		15,492,680,802	13,000,484,872	13,696,762,523	13,679,713,641

The accompanying notes on page 15 to 85 are an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited
Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Notes	Consolidated		Separate	
		financial statements		financial statements	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Revenue from sales and related services		32,589,804,898	22,016,896,005	-	-
Revenue from rendering services		-	-	412,868,000	392,192,000
Cost of sales and related services		(29,106,381,347)	(20,532,574,600)	-	-
Cost of rendering services		-	-	(389,911,746)	(369,645,366)
Gross profit		3,483,423,551	1,484,321,405	22,956,254	22,546,634
Other income	28	50,521,845	119,041,252	22,203,388	71,642,101
Selling expenses		(210,252,542)	(190,616,336)	-	-
Administrative expenses		(607,377,730)	(564,361,873)	(12,688,412)	(26,008,524)
Other expenses	17	(81,000,000)	(117,000,000)	(101,967)	(41,794)
Finance costs	29	(35,050,209)	(43,038,442)	(1,434,682)	(21,691,763)
Profit before income tax expense		2,600,264,915	688,346,006	30,934,581	46,446,654
Income tax income (expense)	31	5,859,313	(56,728,075)	(6,666,333)	(22,338,713)
Profit for the year		2,606,124,228	631,617,931	24,268,248	24,107,941
Other comprehensive income (expense)					
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Changes in fair value of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income					
		97,680,000	60,480,000	-	-
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations					
		18,649,962	29,976,178	13,937,563	6,351,843
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
		(23,265,993)	(17,371,381)	(2,787,513)	(1,270,369)
Total items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
		93,063,969	73,084,797	11,150,050	5,081,474
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		93,063,969	73,084,797	11,150,050	5,081,474
Total comprehensive income for the year		2,699,188,197	704,702,728	35,418,298	29,189,415

The accompanying notes on page 15 to 85 are an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited
Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	Consolidated		Separate	
		financial statements		financial statements	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Profit attributable to:					
Owners of the Company		2,602,097,955	630,549,055	24,268,248	24,107,941
Non-controlling interests		4,026,273	1,068,876	-	-
		<u>2,606,124,228</u>	<u>631,617,931</u>	<u>24,268,248</u>	<u>24,107,941</u>
Total comprehensive income					
attributable to:					
Owners of the Company		2,695,130,602	703,625,214	35,418,298	29,189,415
Non-controlling interests		4,057,595	1,077,514	-	-
		<u>2,699,188,197</u>	<u>704,702,728</u>	<u>35,418,298</u>	<u>29,189,415</u>
Earnings per share					
Basic earnings per share (Baht)	32	0.31	0.07	0.00	0.00

The accompanying notes on page 15 to 85 are an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 31 March 2022

Consolidated financial statements									
Attributable to owners of the Company									
	Capital contributed			Retained earnings (Deficits)		Other component of equity			
	Issued and paid-up share capital	Premium on ordinary shares	Expired warrants	Appropriated - legal reserve	Unappropriated	Measurement of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total owners of the Company	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Notes	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Opening balance as at 1 April 2020	8,421,540,848	3,258,624,766	130,201,936	372,575,416	(3,108,992,278)	116,927,007	9,190,877,695	(15,059,065)	9,175,818,630
Changes in transactions with owners for the year									
Legal reserve	27	-	-	-	1,205,397	(1,205,397)	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	655,241,214	48,384,000	703,625,214	1,077,514
Closing balance as at 31 March 2021	<u>8,421,540,848</u>	<u>3,258,624,766</u>	<u>130,201,936</u>	<u>373,780,813</u>	<u>(2,454,956,461)</u>	<u>165,311,007</u>	<u>9,894,502,909</u>	<u>(13,981,551)</u>	<u>9,880,521,358</u>
Opening balance as at 1 April 2021	8,421,540,848	3,258,624,766	130,201,936	373,780,813	(2,454,956,461)	165,311,007	9,894,502,909	(13,981,551)	9,880,521,358
Changes in transactions with owners for the year									
Legal reserve	27	-	-	-	1,213,413	(1,213,413)	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	2,616,986,602	78,144,000	2,695,130,602	4,057,595
Closing balance as at 31 March 2022	<u>8,421,540,848</u>	<u>3,258,624,766</u>	<u>130,201,936</u>	<u>374,994,226</u>	<u>160,816,728</u>	<u>243,455,007</u>	<u>12,589,633,511</u>	<u>(9,923,956)</u>	<u>12,579,709,555</u>

The accompanying notes on page 15 to 85 are an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 31 March 2022

Separate financial statements						
Note	Capital contributed			Retained earnings		Total equity Baht
	Issued and paid-up share capital Baht	Premium on ordinary shares Baht	Expired warrants Baht	Appropriated - legal reserve Baht	Unappropriated Baht	
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	
Opening balance as at 1 April 2020	8,421,540,848	3,258,624,766	130,201,936	372,575,416	1,236,057,635	13,419,000,601
Changes in transactions with owners for the year						
Legal reserve	27	-	-	1,205,397	(1,205,397)	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	29,189,415	29,189,415
Closing balance as at 31 March 2021	<u>8,421,540,848</u>	<u>3,258,624,766</u>	<u>130,201,936</u>	<u>373,780,813</u>	<u>1,264,041,653</u>	<u>13,448,190,016</u>
Opening balance as at 1 April 2021	8,421,540,848	3,258,624,766	130,201,936	373,780,813	1,264,041,653	13,448,190,016
Changes in transactions with owners for the year						
Legal reserve	27	-	-	1,213,413	(1,213,413)	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	35,418,298	35,418,298
Closing balance as at 31 March 2022	<u>8,421,540,848</u>	<u>3,258,624,766</u>	<u>130,201,936</u>	<u>374,994,226</u>	<u>1,298,246,538</u>	<u>13,483,608,314</u>

The accompanying notes on page 15 to 85 are an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Notes	Consolidated		Separate	
		financial statements		financial statements	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit before income tax expense		2,600,264,915	688,346,006	30,934,581	46,446,654
Adjustments :					
Depreciation and amortisation charge		473,390,254	474,573,895	27,145,638	27,910,240
Reversal of impairment losses on financial assets		-	(135,260)	-	-
Employee benefit obligations		56,056,010	43,466,501	10,603,483	12,440,572
Gain on foreign exchange rate		(1,666,637)	(11,571,694)	(22,564)	(29,453)
Other adjustments from non-cash items	10 b)	81,578,493	128,963,948	(18,058)	1,141,885
Interest income	28	(1,947,994)	(2,961,897)	(20,530,220)	(71,067,096)
Dividend income	28	(21,600,000)	(28,800,000)	-	-
Interest expense	29	35,050,209	43,038,442	1,434,682	21,691,763
		3,221,125,250	1,334,919,941	49,547,542	38,534,565
Changes in working capital					
Trade and other receivables		(1,303,878,279)	(470,742,648)	15,649,415	(56,282,460)
Inventories		(985,178,917)	(938,257,010)	-	-
Trade and other payables		108,309,964	674,384,099	3,639,283	49,458,231
Other cash received (paid) from operating activities	10 c)	(25,896,522)	45,910,856	(5,104,455)	(5,096,899)
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations		1,014,481,496	646,215,238	63,731,785	26,613,437
Adjustment of cash occurred from borrowings	10 d)	(35,673,776)	(45,792,495)	(1,434,682)	(26,791,626)
Income tax paid, net		(12,266,648)	(113,116,092)	(1,864,009)	(12,935,664)
Net cash generated from (used in) operating activities					
		966,541,072	487,306,651	60,433,094	(13,113,853)

The accompanying notes on page 15 to 85 are an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Notes	Consolidated		Separate	
		financial statements		financial statements	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchases of intangible assets	10 e)	(3,712,302)	(1,059,827)	(3,562,302)	(386,000)
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	10 e)	(207,201,495)	(89,318,860)	(2,605,113)	(925,995)
Proceeds from disposals of property, plant and equipment		449,119	34,710	491,183	528,026
Net cash proceeds from short-term loans to a subsidiary		-	-	63,510,089	2,435,279,397
Dividend income	28	21,600,000	28,800,000	-	-
Interest income		1,789,393	3,131,097	22,842,290	75,803,043
Net cash generated from (used in) investing activities		(187,075,285)	(58,412,880)	80,676,147	2,510,298,471
Cash flow from financing activities					
Net repayments on short-term borrowings from financial institutions		(295,815,631)	(20,334,454)	-	-
Net repayments on short-term borrowings from subsidiaries		-	-	-	(2,118,355,192)
Payments on lease liabilities		(39,457,875)	(35,016,706)	(16,653,209)	(15,339,180)
Net cash used in financing activities		(335,273,506)	(55,351,160)	(16,653,209)	(2,133,694,372)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents					
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		950,537,340	576,994,729	796,377,572	432,887,326
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		1,394,729,621	950,537,340	920,833,604	796,377,572
Non-cash items					
Convert debt from short-term loan to a subsidiary to equity of a subsidiary	10 e)	-	-	6,211,259,643	-

The accompanying notes on page 15 to 85 are an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

1 General information

Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited (“the Company”) is a public limited company which is incorporated and domiciled in Thailand and is listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand since November 2002 with the objective to invest in other companies and provide management services. The address of the Company’s registered office is as follows:

Rasa Tower 2, 20th Floor, 555 Phaholyothin Road, Chatuchak Sub-district, Chatuchak District, Bangkok 10900.

For reporting purposes, the Company and its subsidiaries are referred to as “the Group”.

The principal business operation of the Group is manufacturing, rendering manufacturing services, distributing and trading of steel bars, wire rods and small section products.

The major shareholder is T S Global Holdings Pte. Ltd. (“TSGH”), which is incorporated in Singapore and holds 67.90% of the Company’s shares, and is an affiliate of Tata Steel Limited, a listed company incorporated under the law of India.

The Company has not recorded an investment in Siam Steel Mill Services Company Limited which is held by Tata Steel Manufacturing (Thailand) Public Company Limited at 24% of share capital on an equity method because the Company has no significant influence to govern the financial and operating policies of and does not have any authorised director to sign on behalf of Siam Steel Mill Services Company Limited.

These consolidated and separate financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 20 April 2022.

2 Significant events during the current period

Coronavirus Disease 2019 outbreak

The outbreak of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (“COVID-19”) in early 2020 until 2021 has resulted in a global economic slowdown and adversely impacted most businesses and industries worldwide. However, there was no significant impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Group’s operating results for the year ended 31 March 2022 and the Group’s management assessed that the future operations, financial condition and liquidity are not expected to be materially impacted by it either. The full impact, however, of the COVID-19 pandemic will depend on its future developments of the disease control and prevention, such as its ultimate duration and scope of the pandemic including the government’s measures on disease control and to ease economic impacts. The Group’s management has implemented early precautions within its operations. It is continuously monitoring ongoing developments and assessing the financial impact.

3 Basis of preparation

The consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards (“TFRS”) and the financial reporting requirements under the Securities and Exchange Act.

The consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except as disclosed in accounting policies for certain financial assets (including derivative instrument) as described in Note 5.7 and certain financial liabilities as described in Notes 5.13.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with TFRS requires management to use certain critical accounting estimates and to exercise its judgement in applying the Group’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas that are more likely to be materially adjusted due to changes in estimates and assumptions are disclosed in Note 8.

An English version of the consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared from the statutory financial statements that are in the Thai language. In the event of a conflict or a difference in interpretation between the two languages, the Thai language statutory financial statements shall prevail.

4 New and amended financial reporting standards

4.1 New and amended financial reporting standards that are effective for accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2021 and relate to the Group

- a) **Revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting** added the following key principals and guidance:
- Measurement basis, including factors in considering difference measurement basis
 - Presentation and disclosure, including classification of income and expenses in other comprehensive income
 - Definition of a reporting entity, which maybe a legal entity, or a portion of an entity
 - Derecognition of assets and liabilities

The amendment also includes the revision to the definition of an asset and liability in the financial statements, and clarification to the prominence of stewardship in the objective of financial reporting.

- b) **Amendment to TFRS 3, Business combinations** amended the definition of a business which requires an acquisition to include an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The definition of the term 'outputs' is amended to focus on goods and services provided to customers and to exclude returns in the form of lower costs and other economic benefits.
- c) **Amendment to TFRS 9, Financial instruments and TFRS 7, Financial instruments: disclosures** amended to provide relief from applying specific hedge accounting requirements to the uncertainty arising from interest rate benchmark reform such as IBOR. The amendment also requires disclosure of hedging relationships directly affected by the uncertainty.
- d) **Amendment to TAS 1, Presentation of financial statements and TAS 8, Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors** amended to definition of materiality. The amendment allows for a consistent definition of materiality throughout the Thai Financial Reporting Standards and the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting. It also clarified when information is material and incorporates some of the guidance in TAS 1 about immaterial information.
- e) **Amendment to TFRS 16, Leases** amended to provide a practical expedient where lessees are exempted from having to consider individual lease contracts to determine whether rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic are lease modifications. It applies to rent concessions that reduce the lease payments due by 30 June 2022.

These financial reporting standards do not have the significant impact to the Group.

4.2 New and amended financial reporting standards that are effective for accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2022 and relate to the Group

Certain amended TFRSs have been issued that are not mandatory for the current reporting period and have not been early adopted by the Group.

- a) Interest rate benchmark (IBOR) reform - phase 2, amendments to TFRS 9, TFRS 7, TFRS 16 and TFRS 4, and accounting guidance, financial instruments and disclosures for insurance business** provide relief measures addressing issues that might affect financial reporting during the reform, including the effects of changes to contractual cash flows or hedging relationship arising from the replacement of one benchmark with an alternative benchmark.

Key relief measures of the phase 2 amendments are as follows:

- When changing the basis for determining contractual cash flows for financial assets and financial liabilities (including lease liabilities), changes that are necessary as a direct result of the IBOR reform and which are considered economically equivalent, will not result in an immediate gain or loss in the income statement. TFRS 16 has also been amended to require lessees to use a similar practical expedient when accounting for lease modifications that change the basis for determining future lease payments as a result of the IBOR reform.
- Hedge accounting relief measures will allow most TFRS 9 hedge relationships that are directly affected by the IBOR reform to continue. However, additional ineffectiveness might need to be recorded.

TFRS 7 requires additional disclosure about:

- the nature and extent of risks arising from the IBOR reform to which the entity is exposed to
- how the entity manages those risks
- the entity's progress in transitioning from the IBOR to alternative benchmark rates and how the entity is managing this transition.

The Group's management is currently assessing the impact of initial adoption of these amended standards.

5 Accounting policies

5.1 Principles of consolidation

a) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group until the date that control ceases.

In the separate financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are accounted for using cost. Cost also includes direct attributable costs of investment.

b) Intercompany transactions on consolidation

Intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions are eliminated. Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associates and joint ventures, if any are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associates and joint ventures. Unrealised losses are also eliminated in the same manner unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

5.2 Business combination

The Group applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations with an exception on business combination under common control. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary comprises.

- fair value of the assets transferred,
- liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquiree
- equity interests issued by the Group

Identifiable assets and liabilities acquired and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date.

On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, the Group initially recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net assets.

The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest recognised and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree (for business combination achieved in stages) over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. In the case of a bargain purchase, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss.

Acquisition-related cost

Acquisition-related cost are recognised as expenses in consolidated financial statements.

Step-up acquisition

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 re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date; any gains or losses arising from such re-measured are recognised in profit or loss.

Changes in fair value of contingent consideration paid/received

Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration that is an asset or liability is recognised in profit or loss. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured.

Business combination under common control

The Group accounts for business combination under common control by measuring acquired assets and liabilities of the acquiree at their carrying values presented in the highest level of the consolidation. The Group retrospectively adjusted the business combination under common control transactions as if the combination had occurred on the later of the beginning of the preceding comparative period and the date the acquiree has become under common control.

Consideration of business combination under common control are the aggregated amount of fair value of assets transferred, liabilities incurred and equity instruments issued by the acquirer at the date of which the exchange in control occurs.

The difference between consideration under business combination under common control and the acquirer's interests in the carrying value of the acquiree is presented as "surplus arising from business combination under common control" in equity and is derecognised when the investment is disposed of by transferred to retained earnings.

5.3 Foreign currency translation

a) *Functional and presentation currency*

The financial statements are presented in Thai Baht, which is the Company's and the Group's functional and presentation currency.

b) *Transactions and balances*

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or the date of revaluation where items are re-measured.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit or loss.

When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised in other comprehensive income, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income. Conversely, when a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised in profit and loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

5.4 Cash and cash equivalents

In the statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call, short-term highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less from acquisition date and bank overdrafts.

In the statements of financial position, bank overdrafts are shown in current liabilities.

5.5 Trade accounts receivable

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold and service performed in the ordinary course of business. They are generally due for settlement within 10 days to 90 days and therefore are all classified as current.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditionally unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognised at its present value. The Group holds the trade receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost.

The impairment of trade receivables are disclosed in Note 5.7 f).

5.6 Inventories

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

Cost is determined by the weighted average method for finished goods and work in process and by the moving average method for merchandise, raw materials, spare parts, supplies and others. Cost of raw materials comprise all purchase cost and costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the inventory less all attributable discounts. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and directly attributable costs in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

5.7 Financial asset

a) Classification

The Group classifies its debt instrument financial assets in the following measurement categories depending on i) business model for managing the asset and ii) the cash flow characteristics of the asset whether they represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI).

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income or through profit or loss); and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

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

For investments in equity instruments, the Group has an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) or at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) except those that are held for trading, they are measured at FVPL.

b) Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases, acquisitions, and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

c) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether the cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

d) Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. There are three measurement categories into which the Group classifies its debt instruments:

- **Amortised cost:** Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/(losses) together with foreign exchange gains/(losses). Impairment losses are presented as administrative expenses.
- **Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):** Financial assets that are held for i) collection of contractual cash flows; and ii) for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through other comprehensive income (OCI), except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income using the effective interest method, and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial assets is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/(losses). Interest income is included in other income. Impairment expenses are presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income.
- **Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL):** Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises.

e) **Equity instruments**

The Group measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Group has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity instruments in OCI, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVPL are recognised in other gains/(losses) in the statement of comprehensive income.

Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments are reported together with changes in fair value.

f) **Impairment**

The Group applies the TFRS 9 simplified approach in measuring the impairment of trade receivables, which applies lifetime credit loss, from initial recognition, for all trade receivables.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables and contract assets have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The expected credit loss rates are based on payment profiles, historical credit losses as well as forward-looking information and factors that may affect the ability of the customers to settle the outstanding balances.

For other financial assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI, the Group applies TFRS 9 general approach in measuring the impairment of those financial assets. Under the general approach, the 12-month or the lifetime expected credit loss is applied depending on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition.

The significant increase in credit risk (from initial recognition) assessment is performed every end of reporting period by comparing i) expected risk of default as of the reporting date and ii) estimated risk of default on the date of initial recognition.

The Group assesses expected credit loss by taking into consideration forward-looking information and past experiences. The expected credit loss is a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses (probability-weighted present value of estimated cash shortfall). The cash shortfall is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group and all cash flows expected to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

When measuring expected credit losses, the Group reflects the following:

- probability-weighted estimated uncollectible amounts
- time value of money; and
- supportable and reasonable information as of the reporting date about past experience, current conditions and forecasts of future situations.

Impairment (and reversal of impairment) losses are recognised in profit or loss and included in administrative expenses.

5.8 Property, plant and equipment

All other property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group. Capitalised where there is future economic benefits. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss when incurred.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost and the revalued amount to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Land improvement, buildings and structures	5 - 30 years
Machinery and equipment	5 - 25 years
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	3 - 25 years
Vehicles	5 - 10 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Gains or losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in other gain or loss, net.

5.9 Goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired, and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose. The units or groups of units are identified at the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes, being each factory.

5.10 Intangible assets

Acquired computer software

Acquired computer software is measured at cost. These costs are amortised over their estimated useful lives, not exceeding a period of 3 years to 10 years.

Cost associated with maintaining computer software are recognised as an expense as incurred.

5.11 Impairment of assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever there is an indication of impairment. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use.

Where the reasons for previously recognised impairments no longer exist, the impairment losses on the assets concerned other than goodwill is reversed.

5.12 Leases

Leases - where the Group is the lessee

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to 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. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Group allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices. However, for leases of real estate for which the group is a lessee, it has elected not to separate lease and non-lease components and instead accounts for these as a single lease component.

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

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate
- amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions.

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

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

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

5.13 Financial liabilities

a) Classification

Financial instruments issued by the Group are classified as either financial liabilities or equity securities by considering contractual obligations.

- Where the Group has an unconditional contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity, it is considered a financial liability unless there is a predetermined or possible settlement for a fixed amount of cash in exchange of a fixed number of the Group's own equity instruments.
- Where the Group has no contractual obligation or has an unconditional right to avoid delivering cash or another financial asset in settlement of the obligation, it is considered an equity instrument.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

b) Measurement

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

c) Derecognition and modification

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, or expired.

Where the terms of a financial liability are renegotiated/modified, the Group assesses whether the renegotiation / modification results in the derecognition of that financial liability. Where the modification results in an extinguishment, the new financial liability is recognised based on fair value of its obligation. The remaining carrying amount of financial liability is derecognised. The difference as well as proceed paid is recognised as other gains/(losses) in profit or loss.

Where the modification does not result in the derecognition of the financial liability, the carrying amount of the financial liability is recalculated as the present value of the renegotiated / modified contractual cash flows discounted at its original effective interest rate. The difference is recognised in other gains/(losses) in profit or loss.

5.14 Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets (assets that take 12 months to get ready for its intended use or sale) are added to the cost of those assets less investment income earned from those specific borrowings. The capitalisation of borrowing costs is ceased when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

5.15 Current and deferred income taxes

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax

The current income tax 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

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising from differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred income tax is not recognised for temporary differences arise from:

- initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss is not recognised
- investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax is measured using tax rates of the period in which temporary difference is expected to be reversed, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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

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

5.16 Employee benefits

a) Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for short-term employee benefits such as salaries, wages, bonuses, contributions to the social security fund and others, that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period are recognised in respect of employees' service up to the end of the reporting period. They are measured at the amount expected to be paid.

b) Defined contribution plan

The Group pays contributions to a separate fund (under the Provident Fund Act). The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due.

c) Defined benefit plans

Amount of retirement benefits is defined by the agreed benefits the employees will receive after the completion of employment. It usually depends on factors such as age, years of service and an employee's latest compensation at retirement.

The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using market yield of government bonds that matches the terms and currency of the expected cash outflows.

Remeasurement gains and losses are recognised directly to other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. They are presented as a separate item in statements of changes in equity.

Past-service costs are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

d) Other long-term benefits

The Group gives gold rewards to employees when they have worked for the Group at every 5 years anniversary, for a maximum of 7 times.

These obligations are measured similar to defined benefit plans except remeasurement gains and losses that are charged to profit or loss.

e) Termination benefits

The Group recognises termination benefits at the earlier of (a) when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and (b) when the entity recognises costs for the related restructuring. Benefits due more than 12 months are discounted to their present value.

5.17 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

5.18 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options (net of tax) are shown as a deduction in equity.

5.19 Revenue recognition

Revenue include all revenues from ordinary business activities. All ancillary income in connection with the delivery of goods and rendering of services in the course of the Group's ordinary activities is also presented as revenue.

Revenue are recorded net of value added tax. They are recognised in accordance with the provision of goods or services, provided that collectability of the consideration is probable.

Multiple element arrangements involving delivery or provision of multiple products or services are separated into distinct performance obligations. Total transaction price of the bundled contract is allocated to each performance obligation based on their relative standalone selling prices or estimated standalone selling prices. Each performance obligation is recognised as revenue on fulfillment of the obligation to the customer.

Sale of goods

The Group manufactures and sells products. Sales are recognised when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the buyer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the buyer, and either the buyer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

The product is often sold with retrospective volume discounts based on aggregate sales over a 12 month period. Revenue from these sales is recognised based on the price specified in the contract, net of the estimated volume discounts. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for the discounts, using the expected value method, and revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. A refund liability (included in trade and other payables) is recognised for expected volume discounts payable to customers in relation to sales made until the end of the reporting period. No significant element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with a credit term of 10 to 90 days, which is consistent with market practice.

The Group's obligation to repair or replace faulty products under the standard warranty terms is recognised as a provision and cost of sales.

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

Services

The Group recognised service contracts with a continuous service provision as revenue on a straight-line basis over the contract term, regardless of the payment pattern.

Payments to customers

Payments to customers or on behalf of customers to other parties, including credited or subsequent discounts, are recognised as a reduction in revenue unless the payment constitutes consideration of a distinct goods or service from the customer.

Financing components

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

Other income

Other revenue are recognised on the following bases:

- dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.
- interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis, taking account of the principal outstanding and the effective rate over the period to maturity, when it is determined that such income will accrue to the group.
- scrap income is recognised when the scrap is actually sold.

5.20 Dividend distribution

Dividend distributed to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability when interim dividends are approved by the Board of Directors, and when the annual dividends are approved by the shareholders.

5.21 Derivatives and hedging activities

Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting is initially recognised at fair value. Changes in the fair value are included in other income/other expenses.

Fair value of derivatives is classified as a current or non-current following its remaining maturity.

6 Financial risk management

6.1 Financial risk factors

The Group exposes to a variety of financial risk: market risk (including foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance. The Group uses derivative financial instruments to hedge certain exposures.

Financial risk management is carried out by the Group Treasury Committee. The Group's policy includes areas such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The framework parameters are approved by the Board of Directors and uses as the key communication and control tools for Treasury team.

6.1.1 Market risk

a) Foreign exchange risk

The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign currency risk arising from US Dollar, Euro and Rupee India from trading transactions that are denominated in foreign currencies. The Group uses forward contracts, transacted with the financial institutions, to hedge their exposure to foreign currency risk of transactions in foreign currency. The hedge ratio maintained by the Group during the financial year was 70% (2021 : 79%).

The Group does not apply hedge accounting. The foreign currency forwards accounted for as held for trading, with gains (losses) recognised in profit or loss.

Exposure

The Group's and the Company's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period, expressed in Baht are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements							
	31 March 2022							
	US Dollar Thousand Baht	Euro Thousand Baht	Pound Thousand Baht	Swedish Krona Thousand Baht	Japanese Yen Thousand Baht	Indian Rupee Thousand Baht	Singapore Dollar Thousand Baht	Swiss Franc Thousand Baht
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	789	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables, net	28,157	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Derivatives assets (included in other current assets)	2,044	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities								
Trade and other payables	(180,424)	(21,221)	(64)	(395)	(352)	(2,203)	-	(104)
Derivatives liabilities (included in other current liabilities)	(211)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets (liabilities), nets	(149,645)	(21,221)	(64)	(395)	(352)	(2,203)	5	(104)

Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Consolidated financial statements							
	31 March 2021							
	US Dollar Thousand Baht	Euro Thousand Baht	Pound Thousand Baht	Swedish Krona Thousand Baht	Japanese Yen Thousand Baht	Indian Rupee Thousand Baht	Singapore Dollar Thousand Baht	Yuan Thousand Baht
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	1,208	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables, net	261,667	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Derivatives assets (included in other current assets)	11,185	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities								
Trade and other payables	(55,330)	(18,314)	(22)	(179)	(320)	(2,147)	-	(28)
Derivatives liabilities (included in other current liabilities)	(6,315)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets (liabilities), nets	212,415	(18,299)	(22)	(179)	(320)	(2,147)	5	(28)
	Separate financial statements							
	31 March 2022				31 March 2021			
	US Dollar Thousand Baht	Indian Rupee Thousand Baht	US Dollar Thousand Baht	Indian Rupee Thousand Baht	US Dollar Thousand Baht	Indian Rupee Thousand Baht	US Dollar Thousand Baht	Indian Rupee Thousand Baht
Financial assets								
Trade and other receivables	24	-	23	-				
Financial liabilities								
Trade and other payables	(233)	(2,203)	(2,377)	(2,147)				
Total assets (liabilities), nets	(209)	(2,203)	(2,354)	(2,147)				

Sensitivity

As shown in the table above, the Group is primarily exposed to changes in Baht and US Dollar, EURO and Rupee India exchange rates. The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from financial assets and financial liabilities denominated in US Dollar, EURO and Rupee India.

	Consolidated financial statements	
	Impact to net profit	
	2022	2021
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
US Dollar to Baht exchange rate - increase 7% (2564 : 5%)	(10,475)	10,621
US Dollar to Baht exchange rate - decrease 7% (2564 : 5%)	10,475	(10,621)
EURO to Baht exchange rate - increase 6% (2564 : 6%)	(1,273)	(1,098)
EURO to Baht exchange rate - decrease 6% (2564 : 6%)	1,273	1,098
INR to Baht exchange rate - increase 5% (2564 : 5%)	(110)	(107)
INR to Baht exchange rate - decrease 5% (2564 : 5%)	110	107

* Holding all other variables constant

	Separate financial statements	
	Impact to net profit	
	2022	2021
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
US Dollar to Baht exchange rate - increase 7% (2564 : 5%)	(15)	(118)
US Dollar to Baht exchange rate - decrease 7% (2564 : 5%)	15	118
INR to Baht exchange rate - increase 5% (2564 : 5%)	(110)	(107)
INR to Baht exchange rate - decrease 5% (2564 : 5%)	110	107

* Holding all other variables constant

Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022

b) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Group's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates. The Group has no significant interest-bearing assets. Therefore, the management believe that effect of interest rate fluctuation will not materially affect the Group.

Significant financial assets and liabilities classified by type of interest rates are summarised in the table below.

		Consolidated financial statements								Interest rate (% p.a.)
		Fixed interest rates			Floating interest rates			Non-Interest bearing	Total	
		Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years			Thousand Baht
		Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	
As at 31 March 2022										
Financial assets										
Cash and cash equivalents		-	-	-	951,239	-	-	443,491	1,394,730	0.01 - 0.30
		-	-	-	951,239	-	-	443,491	1,394,730	
Financial liabilities										
Short-term loans from financial institutions		-	-	-	145,577	-	-	-	145,577	BIBOR+2.0
Lease liabilities		31,079	98,976	533,396	-	-	-	-	663,451	MLR-2
		31,079	98,976	533,396	145,577	-	-	-	809,028	
As at 31 March 2021										
Financial assets										
Cash and cash equivalents		-	-	-	863,560	-	-	86,977	950,537	0.01 - 0.15
		-	-	-	863,560	-	-	86,977	950,537	
Financial liabilities										
Short-term loans from financial institutions		-	-	-	441,393	-	-	-	441,393	BIBOR+2.1
Finance lease liabilities		38,567	99,507	556,807	-	-	-	-	694,881	MLR-2
		38,567	99,507	556,807	441,393	-	-	-	1,136,274	

Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Separate financial statements									Interest rate (% p.a.)
	Fixed interest rates			Floating interest rates			Non-Interest bearing	Total		
	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years				
Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht		
As at 31 March 2022										
Financial assets										
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	919,998	-	-	836	920,834		0.01 - 0.30
Short-term loans to a subsidiary	593,294	-	-	-	-	-	-	593,294		2.0
	593,294	-	-	919,998	-	-	836	1,514,128		
Financial liabilities										
Lease liabilities	8,627	8,885	-	-	-	-	-	17,512		MLR-2
	8,627	8,885	-	-	-	-	-	17,512		
As at 31 March 2021										
Financial assets										
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	795,633	-	-	744	796,377		0.01 - 0.15
Short-term loans to a subsidiary	6,868,064	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,868,064		0.5 and 3.0
	6,868,064	-	-	795,633	-	-	744	7,664,441		
Financial liabilities										
Lease liabilities	15,938	13,619	-	-	-	-	-	29,557		MLR-2
	15,938	13,619	-	-	-	-	-	29,557		

6.1.2 Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables.

a) Risk management

Credit risk is managed on a group basis. For banks and financial institutions, only independently rated parties with a minimum rating of 'A' are accepted.

If customers are independently rated, these ratings are used. Otherwise, if there is no independent rating, risk control assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on tips and assessments in accordance with limits set by the board. The compliance with credit limits by customers is regularly monitored by line management.

The Group has no significant concentrations of credit risk. The Group has policies in place to ensure that sales of products and services are made to customers with an appropriate credit history.

b) Security

The Group may obtain security in the form of guarantees or letters of credit which can be called upon if the counterparty is in default under the terms of the agreement.

c) Impairment of financial assets

The Group and the Company has 3 types of financial assets that are subject to the expected credit loss model:

- Cash and cash equivalents
- Trade and other receivables
- Loan to a subsidiary

While cash and cash equivalents is also subject to the impairment requirements of TFRS 9, the identified impairment loss was immaterial.

Trade receivables

The Group applies the TFRS 9 simplified approach to measure expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of 36 month, respectively and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period.

Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022

On that basis, the loss allowance was determined as follows for trade receivables:

	Consolidated financial statements					
	Current Thousand Baht	Up to 3 months Thousand Baht	3 - 6 months Thousand Baht	6 - 12 months Thousand Baht	Over 12 months Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
31 March 2022						
Gross carrying amount						
- trade receivables	2,166,681	246,270	-	-	78,982	2,491,933
Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	(78,982)	(78,982)
31 March 2021						
Gross carrying amount						
- trade receivables	1,023,771	74,494	8,765	-	78,982	1,186,012
Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	(78,982)	(78,982)
	Separate financial statements					
	Current Thousand Baht	Up to 3 months Thousand Baht	3 - 6 months Thousand Baht	6 - 12 months Thousand Baht	Over 12 months Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
31 March 2022						
Gross carrying amount						
- trade receivables	54,505	-	-	-	-	54,505
Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 March 2021						
Gross carrying amount						
- trade receivables	32,981	-	-	-	-	32,981
Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-

The loss allowances for trade receivables as at 31 March reconcile to the opening loss allowances as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Opening loss allowance at 1 April	78,982	93,307	-	-
Receivables written off during the year as uncollectible	-	(14,190)	-	-
Unused amount reversed	-	(135)	-	-
Closing loss allowance at 31 March	78,982	78,982	-	-

The Group write-off trade receivables when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst others, the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan with the group, and a failure to make contractual payments or cannot be contacted for a period greater than 180 days past due.

Impairment losses on trade receivables are presented as administrative expenses before finance costs and income taxes. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the same line item.

Loan to a subsidiary

Loans to a subsidiary are considered to have low credit risk as they have a low risk of default and the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term. Accordingly, the Company has no loss allowances for loans to a subsidiary for the year ended 31 March 2022 and 2021.

6.1.3 Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. The group are expected to readily generate cash inflows for managing liquidity risk amount Baht 1,395 million (2021 : Baht 951 million).

Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, the Group Treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

Management monitors i) rolling forecasts of the Group's liquidity reserve (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities below); and ii) cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. In addition, the Group's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios and maintaining financing plans.

a) Financing arrangement

The Group has access to the following undrawn credit facilities as at 31 March as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht
Floating rate				
Expiring within one year				
- Bank loans	1,506,923	429,652	-	-
Total	1,506,923	429,652	-	-

Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022

b) Maturity of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for:

- (a) all non-derivative financial liabilities; and
- (b) net and gross settled derivative financial instruments for which the contractual maturities are essential for an understanding of the timing of the cash flows.

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

	Consolidated financial statements				
	Within 1 year Thousand Baht	1 - 5 years Thousand Baht	Over 5 years Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht	Carrying amount Thousand Baht
Maturity of financial liabilities					
As at 31 March 2022					
Financial liabilities that is not derivatives					
Short-term loans from financial institutions	145,577	-	-	145,577	145,577
Trade and other payables	1,714,877	-	-	1,714,877	1,714,877
Lease liabilities	53,125	177,695	659,633	890,453	663,451
Other current liabilities	474	-	-	474	474
Total financial liabilities that is not derivatives	1,914,053	177,695	659,633	2,751,381	2,524,379
Derivatives					
Foreign currency forward contracts	211	-	-	211	211
Total derivative liabilities	211	-	-	211	211
Total	1,914,264	177,695	659,633	2,751,592	2,524,590

Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Consolidated financial statements				
	Within	1 - 5 years	Over	Total	Carrying
	1 year	1 - 5 years	5 years	Total	amount
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Maturity of financial liabilities					
As at 31 March 2021					
Financial liabilities that is not derivatives					
Short-term loans from financial institutions	441,393	-	-	441,393	441,393
Trade and other payables	1,590,830	-	-	1,590,830	1,590,830
Lease liabilities	61,722	181,345	701,419	944,486	694,881
Other current liabilities	557	-	-	557	557
Total financial liabilities that is not derivatives	2,094,502	181,345	701,419	2,977,266	2,727,661
Derivatives					
Foreign currency forward contracts	6,315	-	-	6,315	6,315
Total derivative liabilities	6,315	-	-	6,315	6,315
Total	2,100,817	181,345	701,419	2,983,581	2,733,976
	Separate financial statements				
	Within	1 - 5 years	Over	Total	Carrying
	1 year	1 - 5 years	5 years	Total	amount
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Maturity of financial liabilities					
As at 31 March 2022					
Financial liabilities that is not derivatives					
Trade and other payables	115,732	-	-	115,732	115,732
Lease liabilities	9,086	9,236	-	18,322	17,512
Other current liabilities	332	-	-	332	332
Total financial liabilities that is not derivatives	125,150	9,236	-	134,386	133,576

Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Separate financial statements				
	Within 1 year Thousand Baht	1 - 5 years Thousand Baht	Over 5 years Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht	Carrying amount Thousand Baht
Maturity of financial liabilities					
As at 31 March 2021					
Financial liabilities that is not derivatives					
Trade and other payables	113,325	-	-	113,325	113,325
Lease liabilities	16,779	14,141	-	30,920	29,557
Other current liabilities	373	-	-	373	373
Total financial liabilities that is not derivatives	130,477	14,141	-	144,618	143,255

6.2 Capital management

The objectives when managing capital are to:

- safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital

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

Consistent with others in the industry, the Group monitors capital based on gearing ratio which is determined by dividing net debt with equity.

7 Fair value

The following table shows fair values and carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities by category, excluding those with the carrying amount approximates fair value.

	Consolidated financial statements	
	2022	2021
	Fair value Thousand Baht	Fair value Thousand Baht
Level		
Assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)		
Derivative assets - Foreign exchange contracts	2,044	11,200
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)		
Unlisted equity investments	304,320	206,640
Liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Derivative liabilities - Foreign exchange contracts	211	6,315

Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, short-term loans to a subsidiary, Short-term loans from financial institutions and trade and other payables - the carrying amounts of these financial assets and financial liabilities approximate their fair values due to the relatively short-term maturity.

The different levels of financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method have been defined as follows:

- Level 1 : Quoted the fair value of financial instruments is based on the closing price by reference to the Stock Exchange of Thailand.
- Level 2 : The fair value of financial instruments is determined using significant observable inputs and, as little as possible, entity-specific estimates.
- Level 3 : The fair value of financial instruments is not based on observable market data.

Valuation techniques used to measure fair value level 2

The fair value of derivative assets and liabilities are determined using the foreign exchange rate from the financial institution which categorized into hierarchy level 2 which is immaterial.

Valuation techniques used to measure fair value level 3

Changes in level 3 financial instruments for the year ended 31 March is as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements Unlisted equity investments Thousand Baht
Opening balance as at 1 April 2020	146,160
Gains (losses) recognised in other comprehensive income	60,480
Closing balance as at 31 March 2021	206,640
Gains (losses) recognised in other comprehensive income	97,680
Closing balance as at 31 March 2022	304,320

The following table summarises the quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in level 3 fair value measurements.

	Fair value		Unobservable inputs	Range of inputs	
	31 March 2022 Thousand Baht	31 March 2021 Thousand Baht		2022	2021
Unlisted equity securities	304,320	206,640	Profit growth factors	2%	2%
			Risk-adjusted discount rate	12%	12%

Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value are shown as follows:

	Unobservable inputs	Movement	Change in fair value	
			Increase in assumptions 2022	Decrease in assumptions 2022
Unlisted equity securities	Profit growth factors	0.50%	Increase 3.7%	Decrease 3.3%
	Risk-adjusted discount rate	1.00%	Decrease 8.0%	Increase 9.8%

The Group's valuation processes

The fair value of unlisted equity investments is determined using valuation techniques, discounted cash flow which assessed by independent valuer and are within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

There were no transfers between Levels 2 and 3 during the year.

There were no changes in valuation techniques during the year

8 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

a) Fair value of certain financial assets and derivatives

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. The Group uses judgement to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period. Details of key assumptions used are included in Note 7.

b) Impairment of investments in a subsidiary

The Group tests whether investments in a subsidiary have suffered any impairment when indicators of impairment trigger. The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units have been determined based on the fair value less costs to sell or value-in-use calculations. In calculating value-in-use, the Group estimates the present value of future cash flows expected to arise from the cash-generating unit.

c) Goodwill impairment

The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units have been determined based on value-in-use calculations. The calculations use cash flow projections based on financial budget approved by management covering a five-year period.

Cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using the estimated growth rates stated in Note 19. These growth rates are consistent with forecasts included in industry reports specific to the industry in which each CGU operates.

d) Defined retirement benefit obligations

The present value of the retirement benefit obligations depends on a number of assumptions. Key assumptions used and impacts from possible changes in key assumptions are disclosed in Note 25.

e) Impairment of financial assets

The loss allowances for financial assets are based on assumptions about default risk and expected loss rates. The Group uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs used in the impairment calculation, based on the Group's past history and existing market conditions, as well as forward-looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

9 Segment information

Operating segment information is reported in a manner consistent with the Group's internal reports that are regularly obtained and reviewed by the chief operating decision maker (Board of Directors) for the purpose of the allocation of resources to the segment and assess its performance.

The Group's operations involve a single business segment of the manufacture and distribution of long steel products, which is located in Thailand. Sales of the subsidiaries are mainly local sales whereas an export sales are not significant. As a result, all the revenues from sales of goods, cost of sales, gross margin, profit for the year and assets of segment are in accordance with the presentation of these financial statements.

For the year ended 31 March 2022, revenue from sales and related services has timing of revenue recognition as a point in time amounting to Baht 32,468 million (2021 : Baht 21,971 million) and over time amounting to Baht 122 million (2021 : Baht 46 million).

For the year ended 31 March 2022 and 2021, the Group has no revenue which contributed equal or over 10.0% of the Group's total revenue.

For the years ended 31 March

Segment revenue
 Local
 Export

Consolidated financial statements	
2022	2021
Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
29,497,890	20,692,800
3,091,915	1,324,096
32,589,805	22,016,896

10 Cash and cash equivalents

a) Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht
Cash on hand	1	1	-	-
Deposits at banks - current accounts	954,519	879,947	511,864	793,715
- savings accounts	440,210	70,589	408,970	2,662
	1,394,730	950,537	920,834	796,377

b) Other non-cash adjustment items for the years ended 31 March, consist of:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht
(Gain)/Loss on disposal of plant and equipment	579	(35)	(10)	(30)
Loss from write-off of equipment	-	1,463	-	1,463
Loss from impairment of equipment	631	-	-	-
Reversal from diminution in value of inventories	(634)	(5,468)	-	-
(Gain)/Loss on lease liabilities adjustment	2	(283)	(8)	(291)
Provision from additional surcharge	-	16,287	-	-
Loss from diminution in value of Idle asset held for sale (Note 17)	81,000	117,000	-	-
	81,578	128,964	(18)	1,142

c) Other cash received (paid) from operating activities for the years ended 31 March, consists of:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht
(Increase) decrease in other current assets and other non-current assets	(2,744)	66,442	790	51
Increase (decrease) in other current liabilities and other non-current liabilities	(4,385)	4,207	1,131	1,789
Employee benefit obligations paid	(18,768)	(24,738)	(7,025)	(6,937)
	(25,897)	45,911	(5,104)	(5,097)

Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022

- d) Adjustment of cash occurred from borrowings for the years ended 31 March, consists of:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht
Interest paid	(35,674)	(45,792)	(1,435)	(26,792)

- e) Non-cash transactions in the consolidated and the separate financial statements are as follows:

On 17 March 2021, The Siam Iron and Steel (2001) Company Limited and The Siam Construction Steel Company Limited, subsidiaries under the liquidation process, transferred promissory notes received from Tata Steel Manufacturing (Thailand) Public Company Limited for a transfer price of the entire business transfer of Baht 3,657 million and Baht 2,554 million, respectively, totaling amount of Baht 6,211 million, to Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited for capital return.

Non-cash items from purchase and increase of plant and equipment, intangible assets and right-of-use assets for the years ended 31 March, are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht
Payables for plant and equipment and intangible assets brought forward	51,995	12,861	1,133	16
<u>Add</u> Purchases during the year	228,111	129,513	5,454	2,429
<u>Less</u> Payments during the year	(210,914)	(90,379)	(6,167)	(1,312)
Payables for plant and equipment and intangible assets carried forward	69,192	51,995	420	1,133
Acquisitions of right-of-use assets under lease contracts	8,076	7,314	5,853	6,144

11 Trade and other receivables, net

11.1 Trade and other receivables, net

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht
Trade receivables - other parties	2,300,664	906,408	-	-
- related parties (Note 34 b))	191,269	279,604	54,505	32,981
<u>Less</u> Loss allowance	(78,982)	(78,982)	-	-
Trade receivables, net	2,412,951	1,107,030	54,505	32,981
Other receivables - other parties	215	1,612	-	-
- related parties (Note 34 b))	44	44	1,629	39,582
Accrued income	251	92	251	92
Prepayments	19,739	20,381	7,676	9,368
	2,433,200	1,129,159	64,061	82,023

The Group has a “Receivable Purchase Agreement” to account for receivables factored with a financial institution where all risks and rewards only for the amount accepted by the buyer have been transferred to the buyer.

For the years ended 31 March 2022 and 2021, the Group had sold receivables to a financial institution amounting to Baht 6,741 million and Baht 10,852 million, respectively.

12 Financial assets and financial liabilities

The classification of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht
Financial assets				
Financial assets at amortised cost				
- Cash and cash equivalents	1,394,730	950,537	920,834	796,377
- Trade and other receivables, net	2,413,461	1,108,778	56,385	72,655
- Short-term loans to a subsidiary	-	-	593,294	6,868,064
- Deposit (included in other non-current assets)	4,632	5,449	3,368	4,185
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	304,320	206,640	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (FVPL)				
- Derivative assets (included in other current assets)	2,044	11,200	-	-
	4,119,187	2,282,604	1,573,881	7,741,281
Financial liabilities				
Liabilities at amortised cost				
- Short-term loans from financial institutions	145,577	441,393	-	-
- Trade and other payables	1,714,877	1,590,830	115,732	113,325
- Lease liabilities, net	663,451	694,881	17,512	29,557
- Other current liabilities	474	557	332	373
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss (FVPL)				
- Derivatives liabilities (included in other current liabilities)	211	6,315	-	-
	2,524,590	2,733,976	133,576	143,255

13 Inventories, net

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht
Raw materials	1,020,613	866,381	-	-
Work in progress	716,079	265,966	-	-
Finished goods	1,772,001	1,391,037	-	-
Spare parts	389,973	395,232	-	-
Supplies and others	385,585	270,651	-	-
	4,284,251	3,189,267	-	-
<u>Less</u> Allowance for obsolete inventories				
- Spare parts	(44,011)	(44,011)	-	-
- Supplies and others	(18,076)	(18,710)	-	-
	4,222,164	3,126,546	-	-
<u>Add</u> Goods in transit	222,706	332,512	-	-
	4,444,870	3,459,058	-	-

During the years ended 31 March 2022 and 2021, amounts recognised as cost of sales in profit or loss are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht
Cost of sales and cost of services	29,011,027	20,515,327	-	-
Write-down of inventories to net realisable value	-	2,486	-	-
Reversal of write-down inventories to net realisable value	(634)	(7,954)	-	-

The Group sold inventory that was previously provided for allowance. Therefore, the Group reversed the allowance for net realisable value during the year.

14 Other current assets

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht
Value added tax refundable	55,587	45,916	-	-
Other current assets	19,938	29,275	504	477
	75,525	75,191	504	477

15 Investments in subsidiaries

As at 31 March 2022, the subsidiaries included in consolidated financial statements are listed below. The subsidiaries have only ordinary shares in which the Group directly holds those shares. The proportion of ownership interests held by the Group is equal to voting rights in subsidiaries held by the Group.

Company name	Country of incorporation	% Ownership interest		Separate financial statements (Unit : Thousand Baht)						
		2022 %	2021 %	Cost method 2022			Cost method 2021			
				Cost	Allowance for impairment	Net book value	Cost	Allowance for impairment	Net book value	
The Siam Iron and Steel (2001) Company Limited *	Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Siam Construction Steel Company Limited *	Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tata Steel Manufacturing (Thailand) Public Company Limited	Thailand	99.90	99.76	15,393,047	(3,380,000)	12,013,047	9,181,788	(3,380,000)	5,801,788	
				15,393,047	(3,380,000)	12,013,047	9,181,788	(3,380,000)	5,801,788	

* During the year ended 31 March 2022, The Siam Iron and Steel (2001) Company Limited and The Siam Construction Steel Company Limited transferred their entire businesses to Tata Steel Manufacturing (Thailand) Public Company Limited and already registered the dissolution together with returned the capital to the shareholders. These two companies are in the liquidation process.

On 13 July 2021, the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of Tata Steel Manufacturing (Thailand) Public Company Limited, a subsidiary, passed a resolution to approve the increase in the registered share capital by converting the promissory notes payable to the Company in the amount of Baht 6,211 million and reduce the registered share capital to compensate the accumulated loss of Baht 4,065 million. The Company paid for capital increased to Tata Steel Manufacturing (Thailand) Public Company Limited by converting debt to equity of Baht 6,211 million (5,176,049,702 ordinary shares at par value of Baht 1.20 per share). The subsidiary registered the increase of paid-up capital with the Ministry of Commerce on 29 July 2021.

On 27 October 2021, Tata Steel Manufacturing (Thailand) Public Company Limited registered the reduction of paid-up capital to compensate the accumulated loss of Baht 4,065 million with the Ministry of Commerce (the share value from Baht 1.20 per share to Baht 0.75 per share).

As at 31 March 2022 and 2021, the Group has made an assessment of impairment loss on investment in subsidiaries and considered that the recoverable amount was not lower than its carrying amount referring to the key assumptions used for an assessment of impairment loss on investment in subsidiaries as described in Note 19, so no additional allowance for impairment was necessary.

16 Property, plant and equipment, net

	Consolidated financial statements						Total Thousand Baht
	Land Thousand Baht	Land Improvement, buildings and structures Thousand Baht	Machinery and equipment Thousand Baht	Furniture, fixtures, and equipment Thousand Baht	Vehicles Thousand Baht	Construction in progress Thousand Baht	
As at 1 April 2020							
Cost	798,694	4,504,630	12,750,804	240,891	2,746	24,814	18,322,579
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	-	(2,964,170)	(10,421,642)	(178,278)	(2,593)	-	(13,566,683)
Accumulated impairment	-	(1,124,556)	(778,855)	(7)	-	-	(1,903,418)
Net book amount	798,694	415,904	1,550,307	62,606	153	24,814	2,852,478
For the year ended 31 March 2021							
Opening net book amount	798,694	415,904	1,550,307	62,606	153	24,814	2,852,478
Additions	-	1,262	5,258	4,914	-	115,809	127,243
Transfers	3,611	2,001	70,860	5,881	-	(82,353)	-
Disposals - cost	-	-	-	(3,436)	-	-	(3,436)
- accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	3,436	-	-	3,436
Write-off - cost	-	(2,258)	-	(366)	-	-	(2,624)
- accumulated depreciation	-	968	-	192	-	-	1,160
Depreciation charge	-	(56,006)	(333,068)	(22,726)	(62)	-	(411,862)
Closing net book amount	802,305	361,871	1,293,357	50,501	91	58,270	2,566,395
As at 31 March 2021							
Cost	802,305	4,505,635	12,826,922	247,884	2,746	58,270	18,443,762
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	-	(3,019,208)	(10,754,710)	(197,376)	(2,655)	-	(13,973,949)
Accumulated impairment	-	(1,124,556)	(778,855)	(7)	-	-	(1,903,418)
Net book amount	802,305	361,871	1,293,357	50,501	91	58,270	2,566,395

Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Consolidated financial statements						
	Land Thousand Baht	Land Improvement, buildings and structures Thousand Baht	Machinery and equipment Thousand Baht	Furniture, fixtures, and equipment Thousand Baht	Vehicles Thousand Baht	Construction in progress Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
As at 1 April 2021							
Cost	802,305	4,505,635	12,826,922	247,884	2,746	58,270	18,443,762
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	-	(3,019,208)	(10,754,710)	(197,376)	(2,655)	-	(13,973,949)
Accumulated impairment	-	(1,124,556)	(778,855)	(7)	-	-	(1,903,418)
Net book amount	802,305	361,871	1,293,357	50,501	91	58,270	2,566,395
For the year ended 31 March 2022							
Opening net book amount	802,305	361,871	1,293,357	50,501	91	58,270	2,566,395
Additions	-	-	2,139	8,632	-	214,416	225,187
Transfers	-	8,105	129,276	4,328	-	(141,709)	-
Disposals - cost	-	-	(51,383)	(5,433)	-	-	(56,816)
- accumulated depreciation	-	-	50,358	5,430	-	-	55,788
Write-off - cost	-	-	-	(943)	-	-	(943)
- accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	943	-	-	943
Depreciation charge	-	(53,533)	(337,033)	(21,448)	(47)	-	(412,061)
Impairment charge	-	-	(631)	-	-	-	(631)
Closing net book amount	802,305	316,443	1,086,083	42,010	44	130,977	2,377,862
As at 31 March 2022							
Cost	802,305	4,513,740	12,906,954	254,468	2,746	130,977	18,611,190
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	-	(3,072,741)	(11,041,385)	(212,451)	(2,702)	-	(14,329,279)
Accumulated impairment	-	(1,124,556)	(779,486)	(7)	-	-	(1,904,049)
Net book amount	802,305	316,443	1,086,083	42,010	44	130,977	2,377,862

Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Separate financial statements			
	Buildings Improvement Thousand Baht	Furniture, fixtures, and equipment Thousand Baht	Construction in progress Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
As at 1 April 2020				
Cost	3,665	80,461	-	84,126
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	(1,071)	(60,864)	-	(61,935)
Net book amount	2,594	19,597	-	22,191
For the year ended 31 March 2021				
Opening net book amount	2,594	19,597	-	22,191
Additions	-	738	247	985
Transfer	-	247	(247)	-
Disposals - cost	-	(4,873)	-	(4,873)
- accumulated depreciation	-	4,375	-	4,375
Write-off - cost	(2,258)	(366)	-	(2,624)
- accumulated depreciation	968	193	-	1,161
Depreciation charge	(543)	(9,361)	-	(9,904)
Closing net book amount	761	10,550	-	11,311
As at 31 March 2021				
Cost	1,407	76,207	-	77,614
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	(646)	(65,657)	-	(66,303)
Net book amount	761	10,550	-	11,311

Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Separate financial statements			
	Buildings Improvement Thousand Baht	Furniture, fixtures, and equipment Thousand Baht	Construction in progress Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
For the year ended 31 March 2022				
Opening net book amount	761	10,550	-	11,311
Additions	-	2,188	343	2,531
Transfer	-	343	(343)	-
Disposals - cost	-	(8,684)	-	(8,684)
- accumulated depreciation	-	8,267	-	8,267
Write-off - cost	-	(943)	-	(943)
- accumulated depreciation	-	943	-	943
Depreciation charge	(234)	(7,972)	-	(8,206)
Closing net book amount	527	4,692	-	5,219
As at 31 March 2022				
Cost	1,407	69,111	-	70,518
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	(880)	(64,419)	-	(65,299)
Net book amount	527	4,692	-	5,219

17 Idle assets held-for-sale, net

Idle assets held-for-sale, net consist of:

	Consolidated financial statements	
	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht
As at 31 March		
Cost	2,395,713	2,395,713
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	(538,164)	(538,164)
Accumulated impairment	(1,595,549)	(1,514,549)
Net book amount	262,000	343,000

In August 2011, the Group's management had decided to cease production of the Mini Blast Furnace ("MBF") at Tata Steel Manufacturing, the Company's subsidiary in view of the high volatility of MBF raw material prices and the prices being relatively higher than scrap prices, which adversely impacting the viability of costs of steel produced through the MBF route.

The Group's management decided to dispose the MBF machinery, equipment and its spare parts and store supplies. The Group initiated active programme to locate buyers. Accordingly, MBF machinery, equipment and its spare part and store supplies are classified as idle assets held-for-sale, under non-current assets, as the Group's management viewed that the disposal is not expected to complete within one year.

During the year ended 31 March 2022, the Group has recognized an impairment charge of MBF of Baht 81 million (2021 : Baht 117 million).

18 Right-of-use assets, net

	Consolidated financial statements			
	Land Thousand Baht	Building and structure Thousand Baht	Vehicles Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
Balance as at 1 April 2020	473,789	53,134	46,036	572,959
Additions	-	2,985	4,329	7,314
Lease termination	-	(376)	(419)	(795)
Lease modifications and reassessments	148,745	-	-	148,745
Depreciation	(32,947)	(8,462)	(16,801)	(58,210)
Balance as at 31 March 2021	589,587	47,281	33,145	670,013
	Consolidated financial statements			
	Land Thousand Baht	Building and structure Thousand Baht	Vehicles Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
Balance as at 1 April 2021	589,587	47,281	33,145	670,013
Additions	-	-	8,076	8,076
Lease termination	-	-	(51)	(51)
Depreciation	(31,031)	(9,282)	(16,402)	(56,715)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	558,556	37,999	24,768	621,323
	Separate financial statements			
	Building and structure Thousand Baht	Vehicles Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht	
Balance as at 1 April 2020	14,410	26,758	41,168	
Additions	2,985	3,159	6,144	
Lease termination	(376)	(1,651)	(2,027)	
Depreciation	(6,313)	(9,603)	(15,916)	
Balance as at 31 March 2021	10,706	18,663	29,369	

Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Separate financial statements		
	Building and structure Thousand Baht	Vehicles Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
Balance as at 1 April 2021	10,706	18,663	29,369
Additions	-	5,853	5,853
Transfer	-	(1,185)	(1,185)
Lease termination	-	(51)	(51)
Depreciation	(7,133)	(9,654)	(16,787)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	3,573	13,626	17,199

The expense relating to leases that not included in the measurement of lease liabilities and right-of-use and cash outflows for leases is as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht
Expense relating to short-term leases	450	9,362	-	5,394
Cash outflow for leases	63,228	68,263	17,610	22,050

19 Goodwill, net

	Consolidated financial statements Thousand Baht
As at 1 April 2020	
Cost	5,607,769
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation (up to 31 March 2008)	(1,491,432)
Allowance for impairment	(660,323)
Net book amount	<u>3,456,014</u>
For the year ended 31 March 2021	
Opening net book amount	3,456,014
Impairment charge	-
Closing net book amount	<u>3,456,014</u>
As at 31 March 2021	
Cost	5,607,769
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation (up to 31 March 2008)	(1,491,432)
Allowance for impairment	(660,323)
Net book amount	<u>3,456,014</u>
For the year ended 31 March 2022	
Opening net book amount	3,456,014
Impairment charge	-
Closing net book amount	<u>3,456,014</u>
As at 31 March 2022	
Cost	5,607,769
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation (up to 31 March 2008)	(1,491,432)
Allowance for impairment	(660,323)
Net book amount	<u>3,456,014</u>

Goodwill resulted from acquisition of The Siam Iron and Steel (2001) Company Limited, The Siam Construction Steel Company Limited and Tata Steel Manufacturing (Thailand) Public Company Limited on 29 November 2002 by Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited.

Since 1 April 2008, the Group has ceased amortisation of goodwill and has changed to test impairment of goodwill instead.

During the year ended 31 March 2021, The Siam Iron and Steel (2001) Company Limited and The Siam Construction Steel Company Limited transferred entire business to Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited including goodwill.

As at 31 March 2022 and 2021 the Group has made an assessment of impairment loss on goodwill and resulted that the recoverable amount was not lower than the carrying amount, so no additional impairment was necessary.

Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022

Goodwill is allocated to the Group's cash-generating units (CGUs) identified according to each factory.

A segment-level summary of the goodwill allocation is presented below:

	Consolidated financial statements					
	2022			2021		
	Factory of The Siam Iron and Steel (2001) Million Baht	Factory of The Siam Construction Steel Million Baht	Total Million Baht	Factory of The Siam Iron and Steel (2001) Million Baht	Factory of The Siam Construction Steel Million Baht	Total Million Baht
Goodwill allocation	1,685	1,771	3,456	1,685	1,771	3,456

The recoverable amount of a CGU is determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations use pre-tax cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by management covering a 5-year period. Cash flows beyond the 5-year period are extrapolated using the estimated growth rates stated below. The growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the business in which the CGU operates.

The key assumptions used for value-in-use calculations are as follows:

	Goodwill from Factory of The Siam Iron and Steel (2001)	Goodwill from Factory of The Siam Construction Steel
Gross margin ¹	8.3%	7.9%
Growth rate ²	2.5%	2.5%
Discount rate ³	11.25%	11.25%

¹ Budgeted gross margin.

² Weighted average growth rate used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the budget period.

³ Pre-tax discount rate applied to the cash flow projections.

These assumptions have been used for the analysis of each CGU

Management determined budgeted gross margin based on past performance and its expectations of market development. The weighted average growth rates used are consistent with the forecasts included in industry reports. The discount rates used are pre-tax and reflect specific risks relating to the relevant segments.

Key assumptions, having significant influence to sensitivity of discounted cash flows, were growth rate and discount rate.

20 Intangible assets, net

	Consolidated financial statements		
	Computer software Thousand Baht	Software under installation Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
As at 1 April 2020			
Cost	275,292	-	275,292
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(245,709)	-	(245,709)
Net book amount	29,583	-	29,583
For the year ended 31 March 2021			
Opening net book amount	29,583	-	29,583
Additions	90	2,178	2,268
Transfers	1,561	(1,561)	-
Amortisation charge	(4,501)	-	(4,501)
Closing net book amount	26,733	617	27,350
As at 31 March 2021			
Cost	276,942	617	277,559
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(250,209)	-	(250,209)
Net book amount	26,733	617	27,350
For the year ended 31 March 2022			
Opening net book amount	26,733	617	27,350
Additions	-	2,924	2,924
Transfers	3,541	(3,541)	-
Amortisation charge	(4,615)	-	(4,615)
Closing net book amount	25,659	-	25,659
As at 31 March 2022			
Cost	280,483	-	280,483
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(254,824)	-	(254,824)
Net book amount	25,659	-	25,659

Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Separate financial statements		
	Computer software Thousand Baht	Software under installation Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
As at 1 April 2020			
Cost	248,203	-	248,203
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(235,758)	-	(235,758)
Net book amount	12,445	-	12,445
For the year ended 31 March 2021			
Opening net book amount	12,445	-	12,445
Additions	90	1,355	1,445
Transfer	737	(737)	-
Amortisation charge	(2,091)	-	(2,091)
Closing net book amount	11,181	618	11,799
As at 31 March 2021			
Cost	249,029	618	249,647
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(237,848)	-	(237,848)
Net book amount	11,181	618	11,799
For the year ended 31 March 2022			
Opening net book amount	11,181	618	11,799
Additions	-	2,923	2,923
Transfer	3,541	(3,541)	-
Disposals - cost	(364)	-	(364)
- accumulated amortisation	299	-	299
Amortisation charge	(2,152)	-	(2,152)
Closing net book amount	12,505	-	12,505
As at 31 March 2022			
Cost	252,206	-	252,206
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(239,701)	-	(239,701)
Net book amount	12,505	-	12,505

21 Deferred tax assets (liabilities), net

Deferred tax assets (liabilities), net as at 31 March 2022 and 2021 comprise the following:

	Consolidated financial statement		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht
Deferred tax assets	73,457	69,723	15,609	17,695
Deferred tax liabilities	(67,718)	(53,946)	-	-
Deferred tax assets (liabilities), net	5,739	15,777	15,609	17,695

As at 31 March 2022 and 2021, deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities presented by net taxable entities comprised the following:

	Consolidated financial statement		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht
Deferred tax assets	15,609	17,695	15,609	17,695
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	(9,870)	(1,918)	-	-
Deferred tax assets (liabilities), net	5,739	15,777	15,609	17,695

Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022

The gross movements in the deferred tax assets (liabilities), net for the years ended 31 March 2022 and 2021 comprise the following:

	Consolidated financial statements			31 March 2022 Thousand Baht
	1 April 2021 Thousand Baht	Credited (charged) to profit or loss Thousand Baht	Credited (charged) to other comprehensive income Thousand Baht	
Deferred tax assets				
Loss allowance	709	-	-	709
Allowance for obsolete inventories	23	(23)	-	-
Derivatives liabilities	-	42	-	42
Provision for decommissioning costs	44	(13)	-	31
Employee benefit obligations	68,947	7,458	(3,730)	72,675
	69,723	7,464	(3,730)	73,457
Deferred tax liabilities				
Remeasurement of financial asset at fair value	(41,328)	-	(19,536)	(60,864)
Derivatives assets	(2,240)	1,831	-	(409)
Surplus of fair value of assets acquired in business combination	(10,378)	3,933	-	(6,445)
	(53,946)	5,764	(19,536)	(67,718)
Deferred tax assets, net	15,777	13,228	(23,266)	5,739

Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Consolidated financial statements			
	1 April 2020	Credited	Credited	31 March 2021
	Thousand	(charged) to	(charged) to	Thousand
	Baht	profit or loss	other	Thousand
	Baht	Thousand	comprehensive	Baht
	Baht	Baht	income	Baht
	Baht	Baht	Thousand	Baht
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Deferred tax assets				
Loss allowance	736	(27)	-	709
Allowance for obsolete inventories	907	(884)	-	23
Provision for decommissioning costs	151	(107)	-	44
Employee benefit obligations	55,974	18,248	(5,275)	68,947
	57,768	17,230	(5,275)	69,723
Deferred tax liabilities				
Remeasurement of financial asset at fair value	(29,232)	-	(12,096)	(41,328)
Derivatives assets	(130)	(2,110)	-	(2,240)
Surplus of fair value of assets acquired in business combination	(14,352)	3,974	-	(10,378)
	(43,714)	1,864	(12,096)	(53,946)
Deferred tax assets, net	14,054	19,094	(17,371)	15,777

As at 31 March 2022, deferred income tax assets are recognised for tax loss and carry forwards only to the extent that realisation of the related tax benefit through the future taxable profits is probable. The Group did not recognise deferred income tax assets of Baht 430 million (2021 : Baht 932 million) in respect of losses amounting to Baht 2,152 million (2021 : Baht 4,661 million) that can be carried forward against future taxable income. Such losses will be expired in 2022 to 2025.

	Separate financial statements			
	1 April	Credited	Credited	31 March
	2021	(charged) to	(charged) to other	2022
	Thousand	profit or loss	comprehensive	Thousand
	Baht	Thousand	income	Baht
	Baht	Baht	Thousand	Baht
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Deferred tax assets				
Provision for decommissioning costs	44	(13)	-	31
Employee benefit obligations	17,651	715	(2,788)	15,578
Deferred tax assets	17,695	702	(2,788)	15,609

	Separate financial statements			31 March 2021 Thousand Baht
	1 April 2020 Thousand Baht	Credited (charged) to profit or loss Thousand Baht	Credited (charged) to other comprehensive income Thousand Baht	
Deferred tax assets				
Provision for decommissioning costs	151	(107)	-	44
Employee benefit obligations	17,820	1,101	(1,270)	17,651
Deferred tax assets	17,971	994	(1,270)	17,695

22 Other non-current assets

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht
Corporate income tax refundable	71,838	92,113	51,121	56,625
Others	9,730	7,319	3,368	4,185
	81,568	99,432	54,489	60,810

23 Borrowings

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht
Current				
Short-term borrowings				
- from financial institutions	145,577	441,393	-	-
Current portion of lease liabilities	31,079	38,567	8,627	15,938
Total current borrowings	176,656	479,960	8,627	15,938
Non-current				
Lease liabilities	632,372	656,314	8,885	13,619
Total non-current borrowings	632,372	656,314	8,885	13,619
Total borrowings	809,028	1,136,274	17,512	29,557

The fair values of current borrowings are equal to their carrying amounts, as the impact of discounting is not material.

24 Trade and other payables

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht
Trade payables				
- other parties	852,908	715,592	-	-
- related parties (Note 34 b))	2,393	185,080	-	-
Other payables				
- other parties	75,892	59,771	7,120	8,907
- related parties (Note 34 b))	2,436	2,256	2,523	2,287
Advance received from customers	40,843	47,982	-	-
Accrued expenses	740,405	580,149	106,089	102,131
	1,714,877	1,590,830	115,732	113,325

25 Employee benefit obligations

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht
Statement of financial position:				
Retirement benefits	297,892	301,413	65,927	78,515
Other long-term benefits	49,012	27,679	5,686	2,961
Liability in the statement of financial position	346,904	329,092	71,613	81,476
(Profit) loss charge included in operating profit for:				
Retirement benefits	31,054	39,140	7,954	12,613
Other long-term benefits	24,175	3,994	3,146	352
	55,229	43,134	11,100	12,965
Remeasurement in other comprehensive (income) expense	(18,649)	(29,976)	(13,938)	(6,352)

Employee benefit obligations are final salary retirement plans, which provide benefits to employees in the form of a guaranteed level of pension payable. The level of benefits provided depends on employees' length of service and their salary in the final years leading up to retirement.

Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022

The movements of employee benefit obligations - Retirement benefits for the years ended 31 March 2022 and 2021 comprise the following:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht
Opening balance for the year	301,413	314,198	78,515	78,833
Current service cost	25,438	34,902	6,627	11,620
Interest cost	5,616	4,238	1,327	993
Remeasurements:				
(Gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	528	(20)	109	(20)
Gain from change in financial assumptions	(20,917)	(29,391)	(6,370)	(7,224)
Experience (gain)/loss	1,740	(565)	(7,677)	892
Employee benefit paid	(15,926)	(21,949)	(6,604)	(6,579)
Closing balance for the year	297,892	301,413	65,927	78,515

The movements of employee benefit obligations - other long-term benefits for the years ended 31 March 2022 and 2021 comprise the following:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht
Opening balance for the year	27,679	26,474	2,961	2,967
Current service cost	4,069	4,023	674	674
Interest cost	515	361	47	34
Remeasurements:				
(Gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	2,708	(10)	683	(10)
(Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	7	181	(61)	3
Experience (gain)/loss	16,876	(561)	1,803	(349)
Employee benefit paid	(2,842)	(2,789)	(421)	(358)
Closing balance for the year	49,012	27,679	5,686	2,961

Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022

The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 %	2021 %	2022 %	2021 %
Discount rates	2.24 - 2.88	1.93 - 1.96	2.24 - 2.88	1.96
Salary growth rate	5.00	4.54 - 4.73	5.00	4.65
Staff turnover rate	0.57 - 17.19	0.00 - 19.00	1.43 - 17.19	1.00 - 19.00

Sensitivity analysis for each significant assumption as at 31 March 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements					
	Change in assumption	Increase (decrease) to employee benefit obligations				
		Increase in assumption		Decrease in assumption		
2022 %	2021 %	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht	
Discount rate	1.00	1.00	(31,547)	(33,287)	36,718	38,900
Salary growth rate	1.00	1.00	31,823	35,747	(27,838)	(31,183)
Staff turnover rate	20.00	1.00	(9,880)	(34,930)	10,634	15,621
from base assumption						

	Separate financial statements					
	Change in assumption	Increase (decrease) to employee benefit obligations				
		Increase in assumption		Decrease in assumption		
2022 %	2021 %	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht	
Discount rate	1.00	1.00	(5,941)	(7,499)	6,905	8,669
Salary growth rate	1.00	1.00	6,206	8,215	(5,449)	(7,261)
Staff turnover rate	20.00	1.00	(3,355)	(7,933)	3,759	2,756
from base assumption						

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 has been applied as when calculating the retirement benefits recognised within the statement of financial position.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the previous year.

The weighted average duration of the employee benefit obligation is 13.00 - 15.00 years (2021 : 9.54 - 12.69 years).

Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022

Expected maturity analysis of undiscounted Retirement benefits and Other long-term benefits are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements				
	Less than 1 year Thousand Baht	Between 1-2 years Thousand Baht	Between 2-5 years Thousand Baht	Over 5 years Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
As at 31 March 2022					
Retirement benefits	17,329	5,513	45,638	347,152	415,632
Other long-term benefits	3,812	4,569	13,397	35,379	57,157
Total	21,141	10,082	59,035	382,531	472,789
As at 31 March 2021					
Retirement benefits	2,942	18,476	46,315	1,134,791	1,202,524
Other long-term benefits	2,445	2,867	12,128	74,835	92,275
Total	5,387	21,343	58,443	1,209,626	1,294,799
	Separate financial statements				
	Less than 1 year Thousand Baht	Between 1-2 years Thousand Baht	Between 2-5 years Thousand Baht	Over 5 years Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
As at 31 March 2022					
Retirement benefits	11,161	-	15,331	63,669	90,161
Other long-term benefits	458	598	1,468	4,154	6,678
Total	11,619	598	16,799	67,823	96,839
As at 31 March 2021					
Retirement benefits	-	11,911	20,001	344,800	376,712
Other long-term benefits	358	294	1,734	14,848	17,234
Total	358	12,205	21,735	359,648	393,946

26 Provision for decommissioning cost

The movements of provision for decommissioning cost for the years ended 31 March 2022 and 2021 comprise the following:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht
Opening balance as at 1 April	410	1,068	410	1,068
Write-off	-	(658)	-	(658)
Closing balance as at 31 March	410	410	410	410

27 Legal reserve

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht
As at 1 April	373,780	372,575	373,780	372,575
Appropriation during the year	1,213	1,205	1,213	1,205
As at 31 March	374,993	373,780	374,993	373,780

Under the Public Limited Company Act., B.E. 2535, the Company is required to set aside as a legal reserve at least 5% of its net profit after accumulated deficit brought forward (if any) until the reserve is not less than 10% of the registered capital. The legal reserve is non-distributable.

28 Other income

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht
Gain on exchange rate, net	12,566	20,380	-	-
Dividend income from equity investments at FVOCI	21,600	28,800	-	-
Interest income	1,948	2,962	20,530	71,067
Compensation from insurance companies	-	50,000	-	-
Others	14,408	16,899	1,673	575
	50,522	119,041	22,203	71,642

29 Finance costs

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht
Interest and finance charges from financial institutions	11,730	19,154	478	20,375
Interest and finance charges paid for lease liabilities	23,320	23,884	957	1,317
	35,050	43,038	1,435	21,692

30 Expense by nature

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht
Change in finished goods and work in process	(831,078)	(861,106)	-	-
Raw materials and consumables used	23,346,869	15,868,016	-	-
Store and supplies used	889,841	748,447	-	-
Fuel	820,273	589,291	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	473,390	474,574	27,146	27,910
Employee benefits expenses	1,116,496	938,360	291,422	267,102
Utilities expenses	2,768,084	2,255,895	676	826
Repair and maintenance expenses	640,641	635,663	42	480
Contractor fees	180,659	187,643	4,532	4,660
Delivery and selling expenses	305,607	207,864	7,011	3,775
Bank charges	60,396	60,526	12,383	10,918
Others	152,834	182,380	59,388	79,983
Total	29,924,012	21,287,553	402,600	395,654

31 Income tax (income) expense

Income tax (income) expense for the years ended 31 March comprise of

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht
Current tax:				
Current tax on profits for the year	7,368	65,285	7,368	12,795
Current tax on profits for the previous year	-	10,537	-	10,537
Total current tax	7,368	75,822	7,368	23,332
(Increase) decrease in deferred tax assets (Note 21)	(7,464)	(17,230)	(702)	(994)
Increase (decrease) in deferred tax liabilities (Note 21)	(5,764)	(1,864)	-	-
Total deferred tax	(13,228)	(19,094)	(702)	(994)
Total income tax (income) expense	(5,860)	56,728	6,666	22,338

Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022

The tax on the Group's profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the basic weighted average tax rate applicable to profit of the home country of the Company as follow:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht
Profit before income tax	2,600,265	688,346	30,934	46,447
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 20% (2021 : 20%)	520,053	137,669	6,187	9,289
Tax effect of:				
- Temporary differences and unused tax losses not accounted for as deferred tax assets	(29,215)	(26,326)	-	-
- Expenses not deductible for tax purpose	4,740	18,154	798	2,926
- Double tax expenses deductible	(555)	(1,901)	(319)	(414)
- Utilisation of tax loss carried forward which was not recognised as deferred tax asset	(500,883)	(66,116)	-	-
- Recognition of previously unrecognised deferred taxes	-	(15,289)	-	-
- Tax expense for the previous year	-	10,537	-	10,537
Tax charge	(5,860)	56,728	6,666	22,338

The Group's and the Company's weighted average applicable tax rate were (0.23)% and 21.55%, respectively (2021 : (8.24)% and 48.10%, respectively). The effective tax rate for separate financial statements changed from the previous year as a result of current tax on profits for the previous year during 2021 (2022 : Nil).

Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022

The tax credit/(charge) relating to component of other comprehensive income is as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements					
	2022			2021		
	Before tax Thousand Baht	Tax credit/ (charge) Thousand Baht	After tax Thousand Baht	Before tax Thousand Baht	Tax credit/ (charge) Thousand Baht	After tax Thousand Baht
Remeasurement on retirement benefit obligations	18,650	(3,730)	14,920	29,976	(5,275)	24,701
Financial assets value at fair value through other comprehensive income	97,680	(19,536)	78,144	60,480	(12,096)	48,384
Other comprehensive income	116,330	(23,266)	93,064	90,456	(17,371)	73,085
Current tax		-			-	
Deferred tax (Note 21)		(23,266)			(17,371)	
		(23,266)			(17,371)	
	Separate financial statements					
	2022			2021		
	Before tax Thousand Baht	Tax credit/ (charge) Thousand Baht	After tax Thousand Baht	Before tax Thousand Baht	Tax credit/ (charge) Thousand Baht	After tax Thousand Baht
Remeasurement on retirement benefit obligations	13,938	(2,788)	11,150	6,352	(1,270)	5,082
Other comprehensive income	13,938	(2,788)	11,150	6,352	(1,270)	5,082
Current tax		-			-	
Deferred tax (Note 21)		(2,788)			(1,270)	
		(2,788)			(1,270)	

32 Earnings per share

The basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
For the years ended 31 March				
Net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company (Thousand Baht)	2,602,098	630,549	24,268	24,108
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (Share)	8,421,540,848	8,421,540,848	8,421,540,848	8,421,540,848
Basic earnings per share (Baht per share)	0.31	0.07	0.00	0.00

33 Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

	1 April 2020 Thousand Baht	Cash flows (net) Thousand Baht	Non-cash transactions		31 March 2021 Thousand Baht
			Acquisitions - finance lease liabilities Thousand Baht	Write-off - finance lease liabilities Thousand Baht	
Consolidated financial statements					
Short-term borrowings from financial institutions	461,727	(20,334)	-	-	441,393
Lease liabilities	574,261	(35,017)	156,058	(421)	694,881
Separate financial statements					
Short-term borrowings from subsidiaries	2,118,355	(2,118,355)	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	40,412	(15,339)	6,144	(1,660)	29,557

Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022

	1 April 2021 Thousand Baht	Cash flows (net) Thousand Baht	Non-cash transactions		31 March 2022 Thousand Baht
			Acquisitions - finance lease liabilities Thousand Baht	Write-off - finance lease liabilities Thousand Baht	
Consolidated financial statements					
Short-term borrowings from financial institutions	441,393	(295,816)	-	-	145,577
Lease liabilities	694,881	(39,458)	8,076	(48)	663,451
Separate financial statements					
Lease liabilities	29,557	(16,653)	5,892	(1,284)	17,512

34 Related party transactions

Enterprises and individuals that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control, or are controlled by, or are under common control with, the company, including holding companies, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries are related parties of the company. Associates and individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the voting power of the company that gives them significant influence over the enterprise, key management personnel, including directors and officers of the company and close members of the family of these individuals and companies associated with these individuals also constitute related parties.

In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, and not merely the legal form.

Relationship between company and related parties:

Name	Type of Business	Relationship
Tata Steel Limited	Manufacture steel	Ultimate parent company
T S Global Holdings Pte. Ltd.	Investing	Major shareholder
The Siam Iron and Steel (2001) Co., Ltd.	Manufacture wire rods and small section products	Common shareholders and management
The Siam Construction Steel Co., Ltd.	Manufacture steel bars	Common shareholders and management
Tata Steel Manufacturing (Thailand) Public Company Limited	Manufacture, render a manufacturing service, distributions and trading of steel bars, wire rods and small section products	Common shareholder and management
The Siam Industrial Wire Co., Ltd.	Manufacture steel wire	Same group of shareholders
NatSteel Trade International Pte. Ltd.*	Trading	Same group of shareholders
NatSteel Recycling Pte. Ltd.*	Trading	Same group of shareholders
Tata International Metals Asia Ltd.	Trading	Same group of shareholders
T S Asia (Hong Kong) Ltd.	Trading	Same group of shareholders
Tata Refractories Ltd.	Manufacture refractory	Same group of shareholders
NatSteel Holdings Pte. Ltd.*	Manufacture steel	Same group of shareholders

* These companies have not been treated as related parties under "same group of shareholders" since 30 September 2021.

Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022

Relationship between company and related parties:

Name	Type of Business	Relationship
Tata Steel UK Ltd.	Manufacture steel	Same group of shareholders
Tata International Singapore Pte. Ltd.	Trading	Same group of shareholders
Tata Steel IJmuiden BV	Manufacture steel	Same group of shareholders
Tata Consultancy Services (Thailand) Ltd.	Software services	Same group of shareholders
Tata Consultancy Services Ltd.	Software services	Same group of shareholders
Tata Services Limited	Training services	Same group of shareholders
Tata Sons Private Limited	Investment holdings and consultancy services	Same group of shareholders
Tata Steel Resources Australia Pte. Ltd.	Procurement	Same group of shareholders
Tata NYK Shipping Pte. Ltd.	Shipping	Same group of shareholders
Mjunction Services Limited	Trading and procurement	Same group of shareholders
T S Global Procurement Co. Pte. Ltd.	Trading	Same group of shareholders
Tata Steel International (UK) Ltd.	Shipping	Same group of shareholders
Tata Steel Nederland Services B.V.	Manufacture steel	Same group of shareholders
Tata South East Asia Limited	Manufacture steel	Same group of shareholders
TSN Wires Co., Ltd.	Manufacture galvanized steel wire	Same group of shareholders
Tata International Limited	Trading	Same group of shareholders
Tata Steel Processing and Distribution Limited	Processing and distribution steel	Same group of shareholders
Tata Projects Limited	Infrastructure projects	Same group of shareholders
Tata South East Asia (Cambodia) Ltd.	Trading	Same group of shareholders
Tata Technologies (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	IT Services	Same group of shareholders
Tata Technologies Pte. Ltd.	IT Services	Same group of shareholders
Tata Motors (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Manufacture automobile	Same group of shareholders
Tata Communications (Thailand) Co., Ltd	Telecommunications service	Same group of shareholders
Tata International West Asia DMCC	Trading	Same group of shareholders
Tata AIG General Insurance Co., Ltd.	Insurance	Same group of shareholders
Tata Power Co., Ltd.	Generate, transmit and distribute electricity	Same group of shareholders

Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

a) **Related party transactions for the years ended 31 March 2022 and 2021**

For the years ended 31 March	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht
Revenues				
Sales				
Tata Steel Limited	195,497	395,669	-	-
The Siam Industrial Wire Co., Ltd.	2,353,896	898,270	-	-
NatSteel Holdings Pte. Ltd.	3,157	3,246	-	-
TSN Wires Co., Ltd.	492,974	265,682	-	-
Tata International Metals Asia Ltd.	739,625	-	-	-
Total	3,785,149	1,562,867	-	-
Interest income				
Tata Steel Manufacturing (Thailand) Public Company Limited	-	-	18,654	68,259
Total	-	-	18,654	68,259
Management fees income				
The Siam Iron and Steel (2001) Co., Ltd.	-	-	-	61,851
The Siam Construction Steel Co., Ltd.	-	-	-	113,370
Tata Steel Manufacturing (Thailand) Public Company Limited	-	-	412,868	216,971
Total	-	-	412,868	392,192

The Company has made the service agreement with subsidiaries which charges at the rate specified in the agreement and calculated by cost plus method.

Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022

For the years ended 31 March	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht
Expenses				
Purchases				
Tata Steel Limited	-	2,252,154	-	-
Tata International Metals Asia Ltd.	402,089	493,858	-	-
Tata International Limited	67,583	-	-	-
Tata International West Asia DMCC	12,697	19,582	-	-
Total	482,369	2,765,594	-	-
Interest expenses				
The Siam Iron and Steel (2001) Co., Ltd.	-	-	-	2,593
The Siam Construction Steel Co., Ltd.	-	-	-	17,578
Tata Steel Manufacturing (Thailand) Public Company Limited	-	-	478	203
Total	-	-	478	20,374
Other expenses				
Tata Steel Limited	455	747	455	747
The Siam Industrial Wire Co., Ltd.	11	15	11	-
Tata Sons Private Limited	225	22	225	22
Tata Services Limited	-	27	-	27
Total	691	811	691	796
Key management compensation				
Short-term employee benefits	84,030	68,571	84,030	68,571
Post-employment benefits	30,540	30,719	30,540	30,719
Total	114,570	99,290	114,570	99,290

Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022

- b) Outstanding balance arising from sales/purchases of goods, services and others as at 31 March 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht
Trade receivable - related parties				
Tata Steel Manufacturing (Thailand) Public Company Limited	-	-	54,505	32,981
Tata Steel Limited	-	227,860	-	-
The Siam Industrial Wire Co., Ltd.	140,732	15,438	-	-
TSN Wires Co., Ltd.	50,537	36,306	-	-
Total	191,269	279,604	54,505	32,981
Other receivables - related parties				
Tata Steel Limited	23	23	23	23
Tata Steel Manufacturing (Thailand) Public Company Limited	-	-	1,585	39,538
Tata Communication (Thailand) Ltd.	21	21	21	21
Total	44	44	1,629	39,582
Trade payable - related parties				
Tata Steel Limited	2,393	2,251	-	-
Tata International Metals Asia Ltd.	-	182,829	-	-
Total	2,393	185,080	-	-
Other payables - related parties				
Tata Steel Limited	2,312	2,256	2,312	2,256
Tata Sons Private Limited	124	-	124	-
Tata Steel Manufacturing (Thailand) Public Company Limited	-	-	87	31
Total	2,436	2,256	2,523	2,287

c) Short-term loans to a subsidiary

The movements of short-term loans to a subsidiary during the years ended 31 March 2022 and 2021 comprise the following:

	Separate financial statements	
	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht
Opening balance for the year	6,868,064	3,092,084
Net additions (deductions) of loans during the year	(63,510)	3,775,980
Convert debt from short-term loans to a subsidiary to equity of a subsidiary (Note 15)	(6,211,260)	-
Closing balance for the year	593,294	6,868,064

As at 31 March 2022, short-term loans to a subsidiary in amount of Baht 593 million (2021 : Baht 6,868 million) bear interest rate at 2.0% per annum (2021 : 0.5% and 3.0% per annum), short-term loans to a subsidiary are non-collateralised loans and not specified maturity date.

35 Commitments

35.1 Capital commitments

Capital expenditure contracted as at the statement of financial position date but not recognised as liabilities is as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht
Building and equipment	191,731	34,527	-	-

35.2 Commitments from letter of credit

Letters of credit opened but are not qualified as liabilities as at 31 March 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022 Thousand	2021 Thousand	2022 Thousand	2021 Thousand
Currency				
US Dollars	7,636	12,016	-	-
EUR	-	187	-	-

36 Events occurring after the statement of financial position date

At the Board of Directors Meeting of the Company on 20 April 2022, the Board of Directors has recommended a dividend of Baht 0.05 per share, totalling to Baht 421 million for the fiscal year 2021- 2022. The dividend is subject to the approval of the Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting scheduled to be held on 21 July 2022.