Tata Metaliks Limited

Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2022

Rs. in Lakhs

	Notes	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
(I) ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equiptment	4A	84,206.57	62,236.09
(b) Right-of-use assets	4C	16,120.11	16,794.95
(c) Capital work-in-progress	4B	23,305.58	13,349.72
(d) Intangible assets	5	154.90	228.82
(e) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	6A	0.52	0.52
(ii) Other financial assets	7	0.20	0.20
(f) Non-current tax assets (net)		851.49	803.04
(g) Other non current assets	8	2,102.16	3,192.25
Total non-current assets		1,26,741.53	96,605.59
(2) Current assets			
(a) Inventories	9	47,739.10	40,869.67
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	6B	6,030.42	-
(ii) Loans	6C	15,000.00	15,000.00
(iii) Trade receivables	10	21,100.90	24,696.46
(iv) Cash and cash equivalents	11A	7,377.15	4,031.26
(v) Other balances with banks	11B	5,318.76	175.43
(vi) Other financial assets	7	2,324.87	2,417.91
(c) Other current assets	8	3,285.45	2,384.37
Total current assets		1,08,176.65	89,575.10
TOTAL ASSETS		2,34,918.18	1,86,180.69
(II) EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	12	3,157.75	3,157.75
(b) Other equity	13	1,49,369.01	1,26,847.50
Total equity		1,52,526.76	1,30,005.25
(2) Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease Liabilities	4C	14,024.33	14,198.17
(b) Provisions	15	2,004.00	2,266.38
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	35	5,502.08	1,174.24
Total non-current liabilities		21,530.41	17,638.79
(3) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	14	-	1,000.00
(ii) Lease Liabilities	4C	814.03	822.84
(iii) Trade payables	16	44,737.12	26,960.08
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		26.43	79.44
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		44,710.69	26,880.64
(iv) Other financial liabilities	18	4,428.73	3,706.42
(b) Provisions	15	1,471.33	1,087.99
(c) Current tax liabilities (net)		429.22	429.22
(d) Other current liabilities	19	8,980.58	4,530.10
Total current liabilities		60,861.01	38,536.65
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		2,34,918.18	1,86,180.69

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Balance Sheet.

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

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

Pinaki Chowdhury
Partner
Membership Number: 057572

Kolkata, April 22, 2022

Koushik Chatterjee
Chairman

Sandeep Kumar
Managing Director

Amit Ghosh
Independent Director

Avishek Ghosh
Company Secretary

Subhra Sengupta
Chief Financial Officer

Kolkata, April 22, 2022

Tata Metaliks Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March, 2022

Rs. in Lakhs

		Notes	For the year ended 31.03.2022	For the year ended 31.03.2021
A	**CONTINUING OPERATIONS**			
I	Revenue from operations	20	2,74,553.46	1,91,666.50
II	Other Income	21	1,665.39	812.14
III	**Total Income (I + II)**		2,76,218.85	1,92,478.64
IV	**EXPENSES**			
	(a) Cost of materials consumed	22	1,69,660.28	92,693.62
	(b) Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	23	963.21	4,117.21
	(c) Employee benefits expense	24	14,552.29	12,790.75
	(d) Finance costs	25	2,450.03	2,360.26
	(e) Depreciation and amortisation expense	26	6,168.77	6,712.74
	(f) Other expenses	27	51,574.70	43,141.68
	Total Expenses (IV)		2,45,369.28	1,61,816.26
V	**Profit before exceptional items and tax (III -IV)**		30,849.57	30,662.38
VI	**Exceptional Items**			
	a) Profit on sale of land (refer note 55)		3,082.64	-
VII	**Profit before tax from continuing operations (V+VI)**		33,932.21	30,662.38
VIII	Tax Expense			
	(1) Current tax: current year	34	7,518.66	9,325.57
	(2) Current tax: earlier year	34	133.00	-
	(3) Deferred tax	35	2,474.47	(725.16)
	Total tax expense (VIII)		10,126.13	8,600.41
IX	**Profit from continuing operations (VII - VIII)**		23,806.08	22,061.97
B	**DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS**			
X	**Loss from discontinued operations before tax**	36	(61.22)	(80.91)
XI	**Tax Expense of discontinued operations**		-	-
XII	**Loss from discontinued operations after tax (X-XI)**		(61.22)	(80.91)
C	**TOTAL OPERATIONS**			
XIII	**Profit for the year (IX + XII)**		23,744.86	21,981.06
XIV	**Other comprehensive income**			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	Remeasurements on the defined benefit plans		61.10	(46.19)
	Income tax on above	34	(21.35)	16.14
	Total other comprehensive income, net of taxes (XIV)		39.75	(30.05)
XV	**Total Comprehensive income for the year (XIII + XIV)**		23,784.61	21,951.01
XVI	**(a) Earnings per equity share (for continuing operations):**	30		
	(1) Basic [Face Value Rs. 10 each]		75.39	73.83
	(2) Diluted [Face Value Rs. 10 each]		75.39	69.87
	(b) Earnings per equity share (for discontinued operations):			
	(1) Basic [Face Value Rs. 10 each]		(0.19)	(0.28)
	(2) Diluted [Face Value Rs. 10 each]		(0.19)	(0.28)
	(c) Earnings per equity share (for discontinued and continuing operations):			
	(1) Basic [Face Value Rs. 10 each]		75.20	73.55
	(2) Diluted [Face Value Rs. 10 each]		75.20	69.61

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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

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

Pinaki Chowdhury
Partner
Membership Number: 057572

Kolkata, April 22, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Koushik Chatterjee
Chairman

Sandeep Kumar
Managing Director

Amit Ghosh
Independent Director

Avishek Ghosh
Company Secretary

Subhra Sengupta
Chief Financial Officer

Kolkata, April 22, 2022

Tata Metaliks Limited

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

Rs. in Lakhs

		Notes	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
(A)	**Equity share capital**	12		
	Balance at the beginning of the year		3,157.75	2,808.50
	Changes in equity share capital during the year		-	349.25
	Balance at the end of the year		3,157.75	3,157.75

(B) Other Equity — Notes 13

Rs. in Lakhs

Year ended 31.03.2022	Share Warrants	Securities premium	Capital reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings	Total Other Equity
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	39,749.64	8,885.13	8,211.99	70,000.74	1,26,847.50
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	23,744.86	23,744.86
Dividend on equity shares	-	-	-	-	(1,263.10)	(1,263.10)
Other comprehensive income arising from remeasurement of defined benefit obligation net of income tax	-	-	-	-	39.75	39.75
Balance at the end of the year	-	39,749.64	8,885.13	8,211.99	92,522.25	1,49,369.01

Rs. in Lakhs

Year ended 31.03.2021	Share Warrants	Securities premium	Capital reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings	Total Other Equity
Balance at the beginning of the year	5,605.46	17,677.04	8,885.13	8,211.99	48,751.85	89,131.47
Issue of convertible warrants	16,816.39	-	-	-	-	16,816.39
Conversion of share warrants to equity shares	(22,421.85)	22,072.60	-	-	-	(349.25)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	21,981.06	21,981.06
Dividend on equity shares	-	-	-	-	(702.12)	(702.12)
Other comprehensive income arising from remeasurement of defined benefit obligation net of income tax	-	-	-	-	(30.05)	(30.05)
Balance at the end of the year	-	39,749.64	8,885.13	8,211.99	70,000.74	1,26,847.50

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Statement of Changes in Equity.

This is the Statement of changes in equity referred to in our report of even date.

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

Pinaki Chowdhury
Partner
Membership Number: 057572

Kolkata, April 22, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Koushik Chatterjee
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Sandeep Kumar
Managing Director

Amit Ghosh
Independent Director

Avishek Ghosh
Company Secretary

Subhra Sengupta
Chief Financial Officer

Kolkata, April 22, 2022

Tata Metaliks Limited

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March, 2022

Rs. in Lakhs

	Notes	For the year ended 31.03.2022	For the year ended 31.03.2021
A. Cash Flow from Operating activities:			
Profit before tax (including Loss on discontinued operations)		**33,870.99**	30,581.47
Adjustments for:			
Finance Costs	25	**2,450.03**	2,360.26
Depreciation and amortisation expense	26	**6,168.77**	6,712.74
Interest Income from financial assets at amortised cost	21	**(1,070.87)**	(596.22)
Dividend Income on investment carried at fair value through profit or loss	21	**(83.33)**	(50.06)
Loss on cancellation of forward contracts	27	**46.90**	99.79
Profit on disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment	27	**(155.87)**	(1.82)
Profit on disposal of Land		**(3,082.64)**	-
(Gain)/ Loss on foreign currency transactions	27	**(67.30)**	502.81
Other Non - cash items	21	**(69.70)**	(41.88)
Operating profit before working capital changes		**38,006.98**	39,567.09
Adjustment for working capital			
Inventories		**(6,869.43)**	(1,087.51)
Non-current/current financial and non-financial Assets		**2,870.36**	4,635.28
Non-current/current financial and non-financial liabilities/provisions		**18,889.68**	(9,735.69)
Cash generated from operations		**52,897.59**	33,379.17
Income Taxes paid		**(5,867.99)**	(5,255.26)
Net cash generated from operating activities		**47,029.60**	28,123.91
B. Cash Flow from Investing activities:			
Interest income received		**995.91**	464.13
Dividend Income on investment carried at fair value through profit or loss		**83.33**	50.06
Payments for property, plant and equipment, capital work -in-progress, other intangible assets and right of use assets		**(32,460.71)**	(14,395.07)
Inter Corporate Loan Placed		**-**	(15,000.00)
Fixed deposit placed with banks (net)		**(5,101.48)**	-
Proceeds on disposal of property, plant and equipment		**171.46**	1.82
Proceeds on disposal of Land		**4,270.41**	-
Net Proceeds/ (payment) from/ for sale/purchase of investments		**(6,030.42)**	1,000.00
Net Cash used in by investing activities		**(38,071.50)**	(27,879.06)

Tata Metaliks Limited

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March, 2022

Rs. in Lakhs

	Notes	For the year ended 31.03.2022	For the year ended 31.03.2021
C. Cash Flow from Financing activities:			
Proceeds from working capital loans		6,582.00	28,000.65
Repayment of working capital loans		(7,584.00)	(40,744.02)
Proceeds from Buyer's credit		-	13,886.40
Repayment of Buyer's credit		-	(21,206.53)
Proceeds from warrants (converted into shares during the year)		-	16,816.39
Principal elements of lease payment		(850.07)	(580.75)
Interest and other borrowing costs paid		(2,450.14)	(2,397.34)
Dividend paid		(1,263.10)	(671.85)
Loss on cancellation of forward contracts	27	(46.90)	(99.79)
Net cash from/(used) in financing activities		(5,612.21)	(6,996.84)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		3,345.89	(6,751.99)
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 April	11A	4,031.26	10,783.25
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 March	11A	7,377.15	4,031.26

Notes:

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Cash Flow Statement.

1. The Cash Flow Statement reflects the combined cash flows pertaining to continuing and discountinued operations. Refer note no. 36 for discontinued operations cash flows.

2 The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under 'Indirect Method' as set out in Ind AS 7 'Statement of Cash Flow'.

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

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

Pinaki Chowdhury
Partner
Membership Number: 057572

Kolkata, April 22, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Koushik Chatterjee
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Managing Director

Amit Ghosh
Independent Director

Avishek Ghosh
Company Secretary

Subhra Sengupta
Chief Financial Officer

Kolkata, April 22, 2022

1. General Corporate Information

Tata Metaliks Limited ("the Company") is a subsidiary of Tata Steel Limited. The Company is engaged in the manufacture and sale of pig iron and ductile iron pipes. The Company is having its manufacturing plant at Kharagpur in the state of West Bengal. The Company's equity shares are listed in BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue in accordance with the resolution of the Company's Board of Directors on April 22, 2022.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

This Note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied in all material respect for all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis for preparation

(i) Statement of compliance

The financial statements comply in all material respects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] (as amended) and other provisions of the Act.

(ii) Historical Cost Convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:
-Certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) that is measured at fair value.
-Defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value

(iii) Current versus Non-current Classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/non-current classification.
An asset is classified as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

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

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

(iv) New and amended standards adopted by the group

The Company has applied the following amendments to Ind AS for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing 1 April 2021:
• Extension of COVID-19 related concessions – amendments to Ind AS 116
• Interest rate benchmark reform – amendments to Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, Ind AS 107, Financial Instruments: Disclosures, Ind AS 104, Insurance Contracts and Ind AS 116, Leases.
The amendments listed above did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

(v) New amendments issued but not effective

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

(vi) Rounding of Amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakh (Rs. 00,000) as per the requirement of Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 unless otherwise stated.

2.2 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets (Computer Software) has a finite useful life and are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

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

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

2.3 Property, Plant and Equipment

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

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

2.4 Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment

Depreciation is calculated on a pro-rata basis using the straight-line method to allocate their cost, net of their estimated residual values, over their estimated useful lives in accordance with Schedule II to the Act, unless otherwise mentioned. Each component of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the cost of that item is depreciated separately if its useful life differs from the other components of the item.

Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

a) Factory Building	30 years.
b) Building (Others)	60 years.
c) Plant and Equipment [1]	15 to 40 years.
d) Furniture and Fixtures	10 years.
e) Office Equipment	5 years.
f) Data Processing Equipments [1]	4 years.
g) Vehicles [1]	5 to 8 years.
h) Electrical fittings (Part of Plant and Equipment)	10 years.
i) Temporary Structure (Part of Buildings)	3 years.
j) Railway Sidings	15 years.

[(1)] Useful life of these class of assets includes assets wherein useful lives have been determined based on independent technical valuation carried out by external valuers which management believes best represent the period over which the assets are expected to be used. The useful lives for these assets considered for depreciation is different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

The useful lives, residual values and the method of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount and are included in profit or loss within 'Other Income'/'Other Expenses'.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as 'Capital Advances' under other non- current assets and the cost of property, plant and equipment not ready to use are disclosed under 'Capital Work-in- progress'.

2.5 Impairment of Non - Financial Assets

Assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets (cash- generating units). The impairment if any is reviewed for reversal at each period end.

2.6 Relining expenses

Expenses incurred on relining of Blast Furnace is capitalised and depreciated over a period of five years of average expected life. The written down value consisting of relining expenditure embedded in the cost of Blast Furnace is written off in the year of fresh lining. All other relining expenses are charged as expense in the year they are incurred.

2.7 Investments (other than Investments in Subsidiaries) and Other Financial Assets

(i) Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:
- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income or through profit or loss), and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

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

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

(ii) Measurement

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

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

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

Amortised Cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt instrument that is subsequently measured at amortised cost is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using effective interest rate method.

Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI): Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in the profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in 'Other Income'/'Other Expense'. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using effective interest rate method.

Fair Value through Profit or Loss: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the Statement of Profit and Loss within 'Other Income'/'Other Expense' in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

(iii) Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Note 38 details how the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

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

(iv) Derecognition of Financial Assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when
-the Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
-retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

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

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

(v) Income Recognition

Interest Income
Interest income from debt instruments is recognised using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses.

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

(vi) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

In determining the fair value of financial instruments, the Company uses a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date. The methods used to determine fair value include discounted cash flow analysis and available quoted market prices. All methods of assessing fair value result in general approximation of value, and such value may never actually be realised.

2.8 Employee Benefits

(i) Short-term Employee Benefits

Liabilities for short-term employee benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current (creditors for accrued wages and salaries) in Balance Sheet. Refer Note 16.

(ii) Post - employment benefits

Defined Benefit Plans

The liability or asset recognised in the Balance Sheet in respect of defined benefit plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually at year end by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

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

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in 'Employee Benefits Expense' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in Other Comprehensive Income. These are included in 'Retained Earnings' in the Statement of Changes in Equity. Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligations resulting from plan ammendments or curtailments are recognisied immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

Defined Contribution Plans

Contributions under Defined Contribution Plans payable in keeping with the related schemes are recognised as expenses for the period in which the employee has rendered the service.

(iii) Other long-term employee benefits

The liabilities for leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured annually at year end by actuaries as the present value of expected future benefits in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields on government bonds at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit or loss.

2.9 Taxation

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

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

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

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

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

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

2.10 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of inventories comprises cost of purchases and all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Cost of work-in-progress and finished goods comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on weighted average basis. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

2.11a Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

2.11b Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional. The Company holds the trade receivables with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance.

2.11c Trade Payables

Trade Payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.11d Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Borrowings are removed from the Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

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

2.12 Provisions and Contingencies

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

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period.

A disclosure for contingent liabilities is made when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non- occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

2.13 Revenue Recognition

The Company manufactures and sells Pig Iron and Ductile Iron Pipes. Sales are recognised when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped or delivered to the specific location as the case may be, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied. No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with a credit term which is consistent with market practice. Sale of products include ancilliary services.

A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.
The Company does not have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Company does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

2.14 Foreign currency transactions and translation

(i) Functional and Presentation Currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and Balances

In preparing the financial statements transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items are measured at historical cost.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items, and on retranslation of monetary items are included in the statement of profit and loss for the period. Exchange differences arising on retranslation on non-monetary items carried at fair value are included in statement of profit and loss for the period except for differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

2.15 Borrowing Costs

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

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

2.16 Government grants

Grants from the Government are recognized at their fair value when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the company will comply with all attached conditions.

Government grants relating to income are deferred and recognised in the profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate and presented within other income.

Government Grants relating to the purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment are included in liabilities as deferred income and credited to statement of profit and loss on a straight line basis over the expected lives of the related assets and or other systematic basis representing of the pattern of fulfillment of obligations associated with grant received presented within other income.

2.17 Leases

As a 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 company. Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The company allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices. Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

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

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

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the company:

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

If a readily observable amortising loan rate is available to the individual lessee (through recent financing or market data) which has a similar payment profile to the lease, then the Company use that rate as a starting point to determine the incremental borrowing rate.

The company is exposed to potential future increases in variable lease payments based on an index or rate, which are not included in the lease liability until they take effect. When adjustments to lease payments based on an index or rate take effect, the lease liability is reassessed and adjusted against the right-of-use asset.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit 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.

Variable lease payments that depend on sales are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the condition that triggers those payments occurs.

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.

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

As a lessor

Lease income from operating leases where the company is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the underlying asset and recognised as expense over the lease term on the same basis as lease income. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature. The company did not need to make any adjustments to the accounting for assets held as lessor as a result of adopting the new leasing standard.

2.18 Derivative Instruments

The Company enters into certain derivative contracts to hedge risks which are not designated as hedges. Derivative Instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period, with changes included in ‘Other Income’/‘Other Expenses’.

2.19 Offsetting Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

2.20 Dividend

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the Company, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

2.21 Earnings per Share

(i) Basic Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:
· the profit attributable to owners of the Company
· by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the periods

(ii) Diluted Earnings per Share

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

2.22 Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

The chief operating decision maker is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments and has been identified as the Managing Director of the Company.

2.23 Contributed Equity

Equity shares are classified as equity. Incremental cost directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as reduction, net of tax from the proceed.

3. Use of estimates and critical accounting judgments

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions, that impact the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of these financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected.

This Note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each impacted line item in the financial statements.

The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are:

• **Employee Benefits (Estimation of Defined Benefit Obligation) - Notes 2.8 and 40**

Post-employment/other long term benefits represent obligations that will be settled in future and require assumptions to estimate benefit obligations. The accounting is intended to reflect the recognition of benefit costs over the employees' approximate service period, based on the terms of the plans and the investment and funding decisions made. The accounting requires the Company to make assumptions regarding variables such as discount rate and salary growth rate. Changes in these key assumptions can have a significant impact on the defined benefit obligations.

• **Estimation of Expected Useful Lives of Property, Plant and Equipment - Notes 2.4 and 4A**

Management reviews its estimate of useful lives of property, plant and equipment at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical and economic obsolescence that may change the utility of property, plant and equipment.

• **Contingencies - Notes 2.12 and 28**

Legal proceedings covering a range of matters are pending against the Company. Due to the uncertainty inherent in such matters, it is often difficult to predict the final outcome. The cases and claims against the Company often raise factual and legal issues that are subject to uncertainties and complexities, including the facts and circumstances of each particular case/ claim, the jurisdiction and the differences in applicable law. The Company consults with legal counsel and other experts on matters related to specific litigations where considered necessary. The Company accrues a liability when it is determined that an adverse outcome is probable and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. In the event an adverse outcome is possible or an estimate is not determinable, the matter is disclosed.

• Valuation of Deferred Tax Assets - Notes 2.9 and 35

Deferred income tax expense is calculated based on the differences between the carrying value of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their respective tax bases that are considered temporary in nature. Valuation of deferred tax assets is dependent on management's assessment of future recoverability of the deferred tax benefit. Expected recoverability may result from expected taxable income in the future, planned transactions or planned optimising measures. Economic conditions may change and lead to a different conclusion regarding recoverability.

• Fair Value Measurements - Notes 2.7 and 39

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the Balance Sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair values are measured using valuation techniques, including the discounted cash flow model, which involve various judgements and assumptions.

4A. Property, Plant and Equipment

Rs. in Lakhs

Carrying Amounts of :	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Freehold Land	401.92	1,589.79
Freehold Buildings	13,168.15	12,943.01
Plant and Equipment	68,067.67	45,269.82
Furniture and fixtures	141.61	121.42
Office Equipments	196.26	104.50
Vehicles	419.72	472.89
Data Processing Equipment	605.98	436.35
Railway Sidings	1,205.26	1,298.31
Total	84,206.57	62,236.09

Rs. in Lakhs

Year ended March 31, 2022	Freehold Land	Freehold Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Office Equipments	Vehicles	Data Processing Equipment	Railway Sidings	Total
Opening Gross Carrying Amount	1,589.79	15,845.22	64,323.20	318.09	281.44	813.85	548.11	1,480.56	85,200.26
Additions	-	933.03	26,482.52	61.92	120.15	66.67	262.24	-	27,926.53
Disposals	1,187.87	-	433.10	-	-	99.64	-	-	1,720.61
Closing Gross Carrying Amount	401.92	16,778.25	90,372.62	380.01	401.59	780.88	810.35	1,480.56	1,11,406.18
Opening Accumulated Depreciation	-	2,902.21	19,053.38	196.67	176.94	340.96	111.76	182.25	22,964.17
Depreciation expense for the year	-	707.89	3,684.42	41.73	28.39	104.50	92.61	93.05	4,752.59
On Disposals	-	-	432.85	-	-	84.30	-	-	517.15
Closing Accumulated Depreciation	-	3,610.10	22,304.95	238.40	205.33	361.16	204.37	275.30	27,199.61
Net Carrying Amount at beginning of the year	1,589.79	12,943.01	45,269.82	121.42	104.50	472.89	436.35	1,298.31	62,236.09
Net Carrying Amount at end of the year	401.92	13,168.15	68,067.67	141.61	196.26	419.72	605.98	1,205.26	84,206.57

Year ended March 31, 2021	Freehold Land	Freehold Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Office Equipments	Vehicles	Data Processing Equipments	Railway Sidings	Total
Opening Gross Carrying Amount	1,589.79	14,448.87	55,702.27	297.28	246.63	801.36	182.74	1,410.66	74,679.60
Additions	-	1,396.35	8,620.93	20.81	34.81	48.97	365.37	69.90	10,557.14
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	36.48	-	-	36.48
Closing Gross Carrying Amount	1,589.79	15,845.22	64,323.20	318.09	281.44	813.85	548.11	1,480.56	85,200.26
Opening Accumulated Depreciation	-	2,251.31	14,219.86	151.88	149.39	271.40	70.12	92.33	17,206.29
Depreciation expense for the year	-	650.90	4,833.52	44.79	27.55	106.04	41.64	89.92	5,794.36
On Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	36.48	-	-	36.48
Closing Accumulated Depreciation	-	2,902.21	19,053.38	196.67	176.94	340.96	111.76	182.25	22,964.17
Net Carrying Amount at beginning of year	1,589.79	12,197.56	41,482.41	145.40	97.24	529.96	112.62	1,318.33	57,473.31
Net Carrying Amount at end of year	1,589.79	12,943.01	45,269.82	121.42	104.50	472.89	436.35	1,298.31	62,236.09

Notes:

1 The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), to the financial statements, are held in the name of the company.

2 For amount of contractual commitments for acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment refer note 29.

3 The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.

4B. Capital work-in-progress

Rs. in Lakhs

As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
23,305.58	13,349.72

a) CWIP Ageing Schedule

As at 31-Mar-2022

CWIP	Amounts in capital work-in-progress for				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 Years	
(i) Projects in progress	22,384.46	386.30	534.82	-	23,305.58
(ii) Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
	22,384.46	**386.30**	**534.82**	**-**	**23,305.58**

As at 31-Mar-2021

CWIP	Amounts in capital work-in-progress for				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 Years	
(i) Projects in progress	9,679.57	3,670.15	-	-	13,349.72
(ii) Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
	9,679.57	3,670.15	-	-	13,349.72

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

As at 31-Mar-2022

CWIP	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 Years	
(i) Projects in progress					
DIP Expansion	17,614.80	-	-	-	17,614.80
BF1 Augmentation	64.20	-	-	-	64.20
Total	**17,679.00**	-	-	-	17,679.00
(ii) Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

As at 31-Mar-2021

CWIP	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 Years	
(i) Projects in progress					
Ductile Iron Pipe Expansion Project	8,979.77	-	-	-	8,979.77
MBF-1 Expansion Project	909.97	-	-	-	909.97
De-dusting System in RMHS 1	725.38	-	-	-	725.38
Effluent treatment plant at PI	187.95	-	-	-	187.95
Others	421.45	-	-	-	421.45
Total	**11,224.52**	-	-	-	11,224.52
(ii) Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

4C. Right -of- use assets

Rs. in Lakhs

As at 31.03.2022	Right -of- use Land	Right -of- use Buildings	Right -of- use Plant and Machinery	Total
Opening Gross Carrying Amount	2,189.32	101.22	17,296.79	19,587.33
Additions	-	137.24	530.18	667.42
Closing Gross Carrying Amount	2,189.32	238.46	17,826.97	20,254.75
Opening Accumulated Depreciation	31.04	84.93	2,676.41	2,792.38
Depreciation expense for the year	22.26	42.76	1,277.24	1,342.26
Closing Accumulated Depreciation	53.30	127.69	3,953.65	4,134.64
Net Carrying Amount at beginning of the period	2,158.28	16.29	14,620.38	16,794.95
Net Carrying Amount at end of the period	2,136.02	110.77	13,873.32	16,120.11

As at 31.03.2021	Right -of- use Land	Right -of- use Buildings	Right -of- use Plant and Equipment	Total
Opening Gross Carrying Amount	99.15	101.22	10,796.79	**10,997.16**
Additions	2,090.17	-	6,500.00	**8,590.17**
Closing Gross Carrying Amount	2,189.32	101.22	17,296.79	**19,587.33**
Opening Accumulated Depreciation	25.04	39.78	1,891.10	**1,955.92**
Depreciation expense for the year	6.00	45.15	785.31	**836.46**
Closing Accumulated Depreciation	31.04	84.93	2,676.41	**2,792.38**
Net Carrying Amount at beginning of the period	74.11	61.44	8,905.69	9,041.24
Net Carrying Amount at end of the period	2,158.28	16.29	14,620.38	16,794.95

(i) Amounts recognised in balance sheet

	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.3.2021
	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
Lease Liabilities		
Current	814.03	822.84
Non-Current	14,024.33	14,198.17
Total	14,838.36	15,021.01

(ii) Amounts recognized in the statement of profit and loss

		Notes	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.3.2021
			Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
(i)	Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets			
	Right -of- use Land		22.26	6.00
	Right -of- use Buildings		42.76	45.15
	Right -of- use Plant and Equipment		1,277.24	785.31
	Total	26	1,342.26	836.46
(ii)	Interest expense (Included In finance costs)	25	2,020.63	1,152.00
(iii)	Expense relating to short-term leases (included in other expenses)	27	321.34	316.91
(iv)	Expense relating to leases of low-value assets that are not shown above as short-term leases (included in other expenses)	27	60.58	51.32
(v)	Expense relating to variable lease payments not included in lease liabilities		2,782.72	1,984.70

The total cash outflow for leases for the year ended 31 March 2022 was INR 2,870.65 Lakhs (31 March 2021 was 1,732.75 Lakhs)

(i) Variable lease payments
Some plant and equipment leases contain variable payment terms that are linked to production and consumption. Payments are on the basis of variable payment terms with payment depending majorly on the output from the leased asset.

(ii) Extension and termination options
Extension and termination options are included the company's lease contracts.These are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the company's operations. The extension and termination options held are exercisable by mutual consent of both the lessor and the lessee.

(iii) Residual value guarantees
To optimise lease costs during the contract period, the company sometimes provides residual value guarantees in relation to its leases. The company has provided residual value guarantee for its lease against coke oven plant for Rs. 1376 Lakhs (March 31, 2021 - 1,415 Lakhs)

5. Intangible Assets

	As at 31.03.2022 Computer Software (Acquired) Rs. in Lakhs	As at 31.03.2021 Computer Software (Acquired) Rs. in Lakhs
Opening Gross Carrying Amount	429.00	429.00
Additions	-	-
Closing Gross Carrying Amount	429.00	429.00
Accumulated Amortisation at beginning of the year	200.18	118.26
Amortisation for the year	73.92	81.92
Amortisation at end of the year	274.10	200.18
Net Carrying Amount at end of the year	154.90	228.82

6A. Non-current Investments

	As at 31.03.2022 Rs. in Lakhs	As at 31.03.2021 Rs. in Lakhs
Investment carried at amortised cost		
Investments in national savings certificates (Unquoted)	0.52	0.52
Total	0.52	0.52

6B. Current Investments

	As at 31.03.2022 Rs. in Lakhs	As at 31.03.2021 Rs. in Lakhs
Investment carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Investments in mutual fund (unquoted)		
133798 (March 31, 2021 - Nil) units in Tata Overnight Fund	1,500.46	-
134802 (March 31, 2021 - Nil) units in Tata Liquid Fund	4,529.96	-
Total	6,030.42	-
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	6,030.42	-
Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investments	-	-

6C. Loans

	As at 31.03.2022 Rs. in Lakhs	As at 31.03.2021 Rs. in Lakhs
Inter Corporate Loan #	15,000.00	15,000
Given to Tata Steel Downstream Products Limited (Fellow subsidiary) for 180 days (March 31, 2021 for 90 days) to meet the working capital requirements of the company.		
Less: Loss Allowance	-	-
	15,000.00	15,000.00
Secured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	15,000.00	15,000.00
Unsecured, Credit impaired	-	-
	15,000.00	15,000.00

The Company has not granted loans to its promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013) which are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment. Also refer note 33 for loan given to a fellow subsidiary Company as per stipulated terms/ period.

The details of loans given to related parties are as follows:

	As at 31.03.2022 Rs. in Lakhs		As at 31.03.2021 Rs. in Lakhs	
Type of Borrowers	**Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding**	**Percentage to the total Loans and Advances in the nature of loans**	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	Percentage to the total Loans and Advances in the nature of loans
Fellow subsidiary	15,000.00	100%	15,000.00	100%
	15,000.00	100%	15,000.00	100%

7. Other Financial Assets

		As at 31.03.2022 Rs. in Lakhs		As at 31.03.2021 Rs. in Lakhs	
		Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
(a).	Security deposits	457.48	2,090.30	637.06	2,258.30
	Less: Loss allowances	(457.48)	-	(637.06)	-
(b).	Interest accrued on deposits and advances	-	234.57	-	159.61
(c).	Deposits with banks submitted as security with government agency	0.20	-	0.20	-
Total		0.20	2,324.87	0.20	2,417.91

8. Other Assets

		As at 31.03.2022 Rs. in Lakhs		As at 31.03.2021 Rs. in Lakhs	
		Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
(a).	Capital advances	1,450.53	-	2,534.83	-
(b).	Balances with government authorities	651.63	842.92	657.42	911.78
(c).	Other loans and advances				
	i). Advance to supplier/service provider (other than capital)	-	2,442.53	-	1,472.59
Total		2,102.16	3,285.45	3,192.25	2,384.37

9. Inventories

(At lower of cost or net realisable value)

		As at 31.03.2022 Rs. in Lakhs	As at 31.03.2021 Rs. In Lakhs
(a).	Raw materials	37,288.61	31,434.94
(b).	Work-in-progress	372.49	359.42
(c).	Finished goods	2,397.93	3,374.21
(d).	Stores spares and others	7,680.07	5,701.10
Total		47,739.10	40,869.67
Included above, goods-in-transit:			
(a).	Raw materials	1,566.73	13.37
(b).	Finished goods	248.91	206.17
Total		1,815.64	219.54

10. Trade Receivables

	As at 31.03.2022 Rs. in Lakhs	As at 31.03.2021 Rs. in Lakhs
Trade receivables	21,600.89	25,557.51
Less: Loss allowance	(499.99)	(861.05)
Total	21,100.90	24,696.46
Secured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	21,100.90	24,696.46
Unsecured, credit impaired	499.99	861.05
Total	21,600.89	25,557.51

Trade receivables ageing schedule :

As at 31.03.2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment							
	Unbilled Dues	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	18,365.47	1,925.04	618.29	192.10	-	-	**21,100.90**
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	51.16	5.35	3.48	0.65	79.08	113.62	**253.34**
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	4.46	242.19	**246.65**
	-	**18,416.63**	**1,930.39**	**621.77**	**192.75**	**83.54**	**355.81**	**21,600.89**

As at March 31,2021

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment							
	Unbilled Dues	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	17,742.45	6,600.24	330.76	23.01	-	-	**24,696.46**
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	159.00	59.15	11.56	76.86	14.16	293.67	**614.40**
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	**-**	**-**	4.46	**-**	242.19	**246.65**
	-	**17,901.45**	**6,659.39**	**342.32**	**104.33**	**14.16**	**535.86**	**25,557.51**

(i) **Trade receivables are further analysed as follows :**

	As at 31.03.2022 Rs. in Lakhs			
	Gross credit risk	**Subject to credit insurance cover**	**Credit impairment allowance**	**Net credit risk**
Amounts not yet due	**18,416.63**	**23.93**	**51.16**	**18,341.54**
One month overdue	**1,166.50**	**-**	**3.24**	**1,163.26**
Two months overdue	**251.10**	**-**	**0.70**	**250.40**
Three months overdue	**262.95**	**-**	**0.73**	**262.22**
Between three to six months overdue	**249.84**	**-**	**0.69**	**249.15**
Greater than six months overdue	**1,253.87**	**-**	**443.47**	**810.40**
Total	**21,600.89**	**23.93**	**499.99**	**21,076.97**

	As at 31.03.2021 Rs. in Lakhs			
	Gross credit risk	Subject to credit insurance cover	Credit impairment allowance	Net credit risk
Amounts not yet due	17,901.45	337.76	159.00	17,404.69
One month overdue	1,418.77	-	12.60	1,406.17
Two months overdue	982.30	4.71	8.72	968.87
Three months overdue	1,647.92	-	14.64	1,633.28
Between three to six months overdue	2,610.40	-	23.19	2,587.21
Greater than six months overdue	996.67	-	642.90	353.77
Total	25,557.51	342.47	861.05	24,353.99

(ii) **Net Movement in the provision for impairment of trade receivables :**

	As at 31.03.2022 Rs. in Lakhs	As at 31.03.2021 Rs. in Lakhs
Balance at the beginning of the year	**861.05**	841.36
Net Movement in expected credit loss allowance on trade receivables (calculated at lifetime expected credit losses)	**(361.06)**	19.69
Balance at the end of the year	**499.99**	861.05

(iii) There are no outstanding debts due from directors or other officers of the company.

(iv) Trade receivable from related parties as on March 31, 2022 amount to Rs. 64.47 lakhs (as on March 31, 2021 amount to Rs. 304.98 lakhs).

	As at 31.03.2022 Rs. in Lakhs	As at 31.03.2021 Rs. in Lakhs
11A. Cash and Cash equivalents		
(a). Cash on hand	**0.68**	0.68
(b). Balances with banks		
(i). In current accounts	**2,376.47**	3,973.01
(ii). In fixed deposit accounts having original maturity of three months or less	**5,000.00**	57.57
Total	**7,377.15**	4,031.26
11B. Other Balances with Banks		
(a). Other bank balances [(1)]	**217.28**	175.43
(b). Fixed deposits [(2)]	**5,101.48**	-
Total	**5,318.76**	175.43
Included above		
(1). Earmarked balances for unpaid dividend	**217.28**	175.43
(2). Represents deposits held as lien wih bank and government agencies	**10.40**	-

12 Equity Share Capital

	As at 31.03.2022 Rs. in Lakhs	As at 31.03.2021 Rs. in Lakhs
Authorised:		
375,000,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	37,500.00	37,500.00
(March 31, 2021: 375,000,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each)		
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up :		
31,577,500 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	3,157.75	3,157.75
(March 31, 2021: 31,577,500 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each)		

Movement of Equity Share Capital

	For the year ended 31.03.2022		For the year ended 31.03.2021	
	No. of Shares	Amount Rs. in Lakhs	No. of Shares	Amount Rs. in Lakhs
Equity Shares				
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up:				
At beginning of the year	3,15,77,500	3,157.75	2,80,85,000	2,808.50
Issued during the year	-	-	34,92,500	349.25
At end of the year	3,15,77,500	3,157.75	3,15,77,500	3,157.75

Shares held by holding company or its subsidiaries

Equity Shares	As at 31.03.2022		As at 31.03.2021	
	No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares	%
Tata Steel Limited (Holding Company)	1,89,57,090	60.03%	1,89,57,090	60.03%
	1,89,57,090	60.03%	1,89,57,090	60.03%

Shareholding of Promoters

Details of Shareholding of Promoters :

Equity Shares held by promoters at the end	As at 31.03.2022			As at 31.03.2021		
Promoter Name	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% change during the year	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% change during the year
Tata Steel Limited (Holding Company)	1,89,57,090	60.03%	-	1,89,57,090	60.03%	4.97%
	1,89,57,090	60.03%	0.00%	1,89,57,090	60.03%	4.97%

Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

Equity Shares				
Tata Steel Limited (Holding Company)	1,89,57,090	60.03%	1,89,57,090	60.03%
HDFC Mutual Fund	20,84,764	6.60%	25,47,295	8.07%

No equity shares were allotted as fully paid up by way of bonus shares or pursuant to contract(s) without payment being received in cash during the last five years. Further, none of the shares were bought back by the Company during the last five years.

Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

i). Equity Shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

13 Other Equity

Rs. in Lakhs

Year ended March 31, 2022	Share Warrants	Securities premium	Capital Reserve	General Reserve	Retained earnings	Total Other Equity
At the beginning of the year	-	39,749.64	8,885.13	8,211.99	70,000.74	1,26,847.50
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	23,744.86	23,744.86
Dividend on equity shares	-	-	-	-	(1,263.10)	(1,263.10)
Other comprehensive income arising from remeasurement of defined benefit obligation net of income tax	-	-	-	-	39.75	39.75
At the end of the year	-	39,749.64	8,885.13	8,211.99	92,522.25	1,49,369.01

Rs. in Lakhs

Year ended March 31, 2021	Share Warrants	Securities premium	Capital Reserve	General Reserve	Retained earnings	Total Other Equity
At the beginning of the year	5,605.46	17,677.04	8,885.13	8,211.99	48,751.85	89,131.47
Amount received towards share warrants	16,816.39	-	-	-	-	16,816.39
Conversion of share warrants to equity shares	(22,421.85)	22,072.60	-	-	-	(349.25)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	21,981.06	21,981.06
Dividend on equity shares	-	-	-	-	(702.12)	(702.12)
Other comprehensive income arising from remeasurement of defined benefit obligation net of income tax	-	-	-	-	(30.05)	(30.05)
At the end of the year	-	39,749.64	8,885.13	8,211.99	70,000.74	1,26,847.50

Distributions made and Proposed

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2022	For the year ended 31.03.2021
Cash dividends on Equity shares declared and paid:		
Final Dividend for March 31, 2021 : Rs. 4.00 per share (March 31,2020: Rs. 2.50 per share)	1,263.10	702.12
Total	1,263.10	702.12
Proposed dividends on Equity shares:		
Proposed cash dividend for March 31, 2022: Rs. 8 per share (March 31, 2021: Rs. 4.00 per share)	2,526.20	1,263.10
Total	2,526.20	1,263.10

i) Proposed dividend on equity shares are subject to approval at the annual general meeting and are not recognised as a liability as at March 31, 2022.

The nature of reserves are as follows:

Capital reserve

Reserve includes Rs. 8,759.51 lakhs on account of Merger pursuant to the sanction of the Hon'ble High Court of Calcutta dated November 7, 2016 to the scheme of Amalgamation, where the assets and liabilities of the erstwhile Tata Metaliks DI Pipes Ltd (TMDIPL) has been merged with the company.

General reserve

Under the erstwhile Indian Companies Act, 1956, a general reserve was created through an annual transfer of net profit at a specified percentage in accordance with applicable regulations. Consequent to introduction of Companies Act, 2013, the requirement to mandatory transfer a specified percentage of the net profit to general reserve has been withdrawn though the Company may transfer such percentage of its profits for the financial year as it may consider appropriate. Declaration of dividend out of such reserve shall not be made except in accordance with rules prescribed in this behalf under the Act.

Securities premium

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

14 Borrowings

Rs. in Lakhs

	As at 31.03.2022		As at 31.03.2021	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
A. Secured				
(a). Repayable on demand				
From banks				
i) Working capital demand loans	-	-	-	1,000.00
Total	-	-	-	1,000.00
B. Unsecured				
(a). Buyer's credit from banks	-	-	-	-
(b). Repayable on demand				
From banks				
i) Working capital demand loans		-		-
Total	-	-	-	-
Total Borrowings	-	-	-	1,000.00

Debt reconciliation

Rs. in Lakhs

For the year ended 31.3.2022	Bank Overdraft	Non-Current Borrowings	Current Borrowings	Total
Debt as at April 01, 2021	-	-	1,000.00	1,000.00
Cash Flows (net)	-	-	(1,000.00)	(1,000.00)
Foreign Exchange Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Debt as at March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-

For the year ended 31.3.2021				
Debt as at April 01, 2020	-	-	21,138.86	21,138.86
Cash Flows (net)	-	-	(20,063.50)	(20,063.50)
Foreign Exchange Adjustments	-	-	(75.36)	(75.36)
Debt as at March 31, 2021	-	-	1,000.00	1,000.00

Name of the bank/ Instrument	As at 31.03.2022			As at 31.03.2021		
	Current	Coupon/ Interest Rate and Repayment terms	Security	Current	Coupon/ Interest Rate and Repayment terms	Security
Secured						
Working capital demand loans	-	Nil	Nil	1,000.00	Loan carrying a floating rate of 4.00% p.a. Loan is payable on demand	Secured by way of hypothecation via creation of first charge on Raw Material, Stock-in-process, Finished Goods, spares, stores, consumables, receivables and other current assets of the Company both present and future on pari passu basis with other working capital lenders.
Total secured borrowings	-			1,000.00		
Total borrowings	-			1,000.00		

Notes:

1. The carrying amount of financial and non financial assets pledged as security for borrowings are disclosed in note 43.
2.The borrowings obtained by the company from banks have been applied for the purposes for which such loans were was taken.

15. Provisions

Rs. in Lakhs

		As at 31.03.2022		As at 31.03.2021	
		Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
i).	Retirement gratuity (Refer Note 40)	-	1,026.51	-	967.10
ii).	Post retirement pension (Refer Note 40)	235.08	25.91	236.83	25.84
iii).	Post retirement medical benefits (Refer Note 40)	19.70	1.87	20.03	1.85
iv).	Provision for Leave Salary (Refer Note 40)	1,749.22	59.25	1,616.37	93.20
v).	Provision for Probable deficit in Corpus of PF (Refer Note 40)	-	357.79	393.15	-
Total		2,004.00	1,471.33	2,266.38	1,087.99

16. Trade Payables

		As at 31.03.2022 Rs. in Lakhs	As at 31.03.2021 Rs. in Lakhs
(a).	Outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		
	Creditors for supplies and services	26.43	79.44
	Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	26.43	79.44
(b).	Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		
	(i). Creditors for supplies and services	40,515.56	23,889.23
	(ii). Creditors for accrued wages and salaries	4,195.13	2,991.41
	Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	44,710.69	26,880.64
Total		44,737.12	26,960.08

Trade payables to related parties as on March 31, 2022 amounts to Rs. 21,829.70 lakhs (as on March 31, 2021 Rs. 3,178.66 lakhs).

Trade payables ageing schedule :

As at 31.03.2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled Dues	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Payables							
(i) Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	26.43	-	-	-	-	**26.43**
(ii) Others	5,332.08	22,925.73	16,320.90	81.14	50.84	-	**44,710.69**
Disputed Trade Payables							
(i) Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5,332.08	**22,952.16**	**16,320.90**	**81.14**	**50.84**	**-**	**44,737.12**

As at 31.03.2021

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled Dues	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Payables							
(i) Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	79.44	-	-	-	-	**79.44**
(ii) Others	8,591.28	7,605.34	9,534.65	1,064.39	43.91	41.07	**26,880.64**
Disputed Trade Payables							
(i) Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8,591.28	**7,684.78**	**9,534.65**	**1,064.39**	**43.91**	**41.07**	**26,960.08**

17. Dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

The dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as required under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 to the extent information available with the company is given below:

	As at 31.03.2022 Rs. in Lakhs	As at 31.03.2021 Rs. in Lakhs
Amount due and payable at the year end		
- Principal	**26.43**	79.44
- Interest on above principal	**-**	-
Payments made during the year after the due date		
- Principal	**-**	-
- Interest on above principal	**-**	-
Interest due and payable for principals already paid	-	-
Total Interest accrued and remained unpaid at year end	-	-
Further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-

18. Other Financial Liabilities

	As at 31.03.2022 Rs. in Lakhs	As at 31.03.2021 Rs. in Lakhs
Current:		
(a). Interest accrued	**-**	0.11
(b). Unpaid dividends	**217.28**	175.43
(c). Security deposits from vendors	**13.03**	11.53
(d). Creditors for Other Liabilities		
i).Creditors for capital goods and services	**4,193.52**	3,447.15
ii). Derivatives - foreign currency forward contracts	**4.90**	72.20
Total	**4,428.73**	3,706.42

19. Other Current Liabilities

	As at 31.03.2022 Rs. in Lakhs	As at 31.03.2021 Rs. in Lakhs
(a). Advances received from customers	**4,083.56**	1,824.53
(b). Deferred income	**3,591.14**	69.70
(c). Statutory dues	**1,305.88**	2,635.87
Total	**8,980.58**	4,530.10

20. Revenue from Operations

	For the year ended 31.03.2022 Rs. in Lakhs	For the year ended 31.03.2021 Rs. in Lakhs
(a). Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sale of products		
i). Pig iron and allied products	1,57,742.79	1,00,421.32
ii). DI Pipe and allied products	1,15,756.79	90,698.82
(b). Other operating income (note 1)	1,053.88	546.36
Gross Revenue from Operations	2,74,553.46	1,91,666.50

Note 1 :

Other operating income comprise:

(a). Sale of Scrap	1,035.89	484.50
(b). Others	17.99	61.86
Total	1,053.88	546.36

21. Other Income

	For the year ended 31.03.2022 Rs. in Lakhs	For the year ended 31.03.2021 Rs. in Lakhs
(a). Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost (deposit and advance)	970.68	555.31
(b). Interest on Income Tax refund	100.19	40.91
(c). Dividend income on investment carried at fair value through profit or loss	83.33	50.06
(d). Liabilities no longer required written back	-	60.11
(e). Government Grant (EPCG Income)	69.70	41.88
(f). Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	155.87	-
(g). Miscellaneous income	285.62	63.87
Total	1,665.39	812.14

22. Cost of materials consumed

	For the year ended 31.03.2022 Rs. in Lakhs	For the year ended 31.03.2021 Rs. in Lakhs
Raw Material Consumed		
i). Opening stock	31,434.94	26,915.20
ii). Add: Purchases	1,75,513.95	97,213.36
	2,06,948.89	1,24,128.56
iii). Less: Closing stock	37,288.61	31,434.94
Total	1,69,660.28	92,693.62
Raw Material Consumed comprises		
i). Iron ore	64,199.63	25,085.72
ii). Coke	83,250.42	52,227.31
iii). Fluxes	13,916.44	10,316.09
iv). Others	8,293.79	5,064.50
Total	1,69,660.28	92,693.62

23. Changes in Inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress

	For the year ended 31.03.2022 Rs. in Lakhs	For the year ended 31.03.2021 Rs. in Lakhs
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
Finished goods	3,374.21	6,978.97
Work-in-progress	359.42	871.87
	3,733.63	7,850.84
Inventories at the end of the year		
Finished goods	2,397.93	3,374.21
Work-in-progress	372.49	359.42
	2,770.42	3,733.63
Net (increase)/decrease in Inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	963.21	4,117.21

24. Employee Benefits Expense

	For the year ended 31.03.2022 Rs. in Lakhs	For the year ended 31.03.2021 Rs. in Lakhs
(a). Salaries, wages and bonus	12,043.45	10,050.45
(b). Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer Note 40)	1,223.79	1,587.65
(c). Staff welfare expenses	1,285.05	1,152.65
Total	14,552.29	12,790.75

25. Finance Costs

	For the year ended 31.03.2022 Rs. in Lakhs	For the year ended 31.03.2021 Rs. in Lakhs
(a). Interest expense		
i). Interest and finance charges on lease liabilities	2,020.63	1,152.00
ii). Interest on others	17.03	543.40
	2,037.66	1,695.40
(b). Other borrowing costs (letter of credit and bill discounting charges etc.)	412.37	664.86
Total Finance Costs	2,450.03	2,360.26

26. Depreciation and amortisation expense

	For the year ended 31.03.2022 Rs. in Lakhs	For the year ended 31.03.2021 Rs. in Lakhs
(a). Depreciation on property, plant and equipment and right of use assets as per Note 4A and Note 4C	6,094.85	6,630.82
(b). Amortisation of intangible assets as per Note 5.	73.92	81.92
Total	6,168.77	6,712.74

		For the year ended 31.03.2022 Rs. in Lakhs	For the year ended 31.03.2021 Rs. in Lakhs
27. Other Expenses			
(a).	Consumption of stores and spare parts	**20,777.59**	13,736.29
(b).	Repairs & maintenance - buildings	**79.22**	44.74
(c).	Repairs & maintenance - machinery	**3,837.44**	3,169.10
(d).	Repairs & maintenance - others	**1,424.00**	1,938.66
(e).	Power and fuel	**1,757.63**	1,403.40
(f).	Electricity charges	**1,272.34**	2,476.95
(g).	Freight and handling charges	**17,007.60**	13,930.96
(h).	Rent	**323.78**	316.91
(i).	Rates and taxes	**79.68**	105.29
(j).	Insurance charges	**285.47**	304.20
(k).	Loss allowances/ reversal of loss allowances relating to trade receivables and other financial assets	**(539.35)**	493.95
(l).	Other expenses		
	i). (Gain)/ Loss on foreign currency transactions	**(312.74)**	94.76
	ii). Loss on cancellation of forward contracts	**46.90**	99.79
	iii). Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	**-**	(1.82)
	iv). Auditors remuneration and out-of-pocket expenses		
	As auditors - statutory audit	**24.50**	24.50
	For other services (includes tax audit fees)	**32.50**	29.00
	Auditors out-of-pocket expenses	**0.73**	1.26
	v). Legal and other professional costs	**964.84**	572.21
	vi). Consultancy for sales	**494.03**	1,209.83
	vii). Advertisement, sales promotion and other selling expenses	**63.75**	27.00
	viii). Travelling expenses	**219.28**	153.28
	ix). Bank charges	**99.97**	118.05
	x). Expenditure towards corporate social responsibility activities (Refer Note 42)	**540.31**	422.40
	xi). Other general expenses	**3,095.23**	2,470.97
Total		**51,574.70**	43,141.68

28. Contingent Liabilities

	As at 31.03.2022 Rs. in Lakhs	As at 31.03.2021 Rs. in Lakhs
Claims against the company not acknowledged as debts		
(a). Excise & Service Tax	**1,158.52**	1,136.99
(b). Income Tax (refer note below)	**146.62**	146.62
(c). Sales Tax & VAT	**2,970.70**	2,970.70

The Company had claimed a deduction u/s 80-IA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 amounting to Rs. 7,682 lakhs during the AY 2003-04 to AY 2008-09 on its Captive Power Plant. The entire claim amount was allowed by the CIT(Appeals) & ITAT. However, tax department preferred an appeal before the Hon'ble Calcutta High Court for AY 2003-04 & AY 2004-05 on the ground that no real profit existed in Captive Power generation since same is not sold outside i.e. Tata Metaliks has consumed the power.

The Hon'ble Calcutta High Court vide it's order dated August 3, 2016 allowed the deduction u/s 80-IA 'on the captive power unit' in favour of the Company, however remanded back to AO on account of transfer price with respect to rate on which such benefit was computed. The Company have filed an appeal in Hon'ble Supreme Court where vide it's order dated July 14, 2017, the case has been admitted and High Court order on re-computation of transfer price has been stayed. Final hearing is pending for disposal.

29. Capital and other commitments

	As at 31.03.2022 Rs. in Lakhs	As at 31.03.2021 Rs. in Lakhs
(a). Capital commitments		
Estimated value of contracts in capital account remaining to be executed (net of advances)		
Property, plant and equipment	**11,634.78**	28,174.66
(b). Other Commitments		
Export Obligation against import of capital goods under EPCG Scheme	**21,546.81**	418.23

30. Earnings Per Share

	For the year ended 31.03.2022 Rs. in Lakhs	For the year ended 31.03.2021 Rs. in Lakhs
i). Profit for the year from continuing operation	**23,806.08**	22,061.97
ii). Loss for the year from discontinued operations	**(61.22)**	(80.91)
iii). Profit for the year from discontinued and continuing operations	**23,744.86**	21,981.06
iv). Weighted average no. of equity shares for basic earning per share (Numbers in lakhs)	**315.78**	298.84
v). Weighted average no. of equity shares for diluted earning per share (Numbers in lakhs)	**315.78**	315.78
vi). Nominal Value per Equity Share (Rs.)	**10.00**	10.00
vii). Earnings per equity share for the year from continuing operation (Rs.) - Basic	**75.39**	73.83
viii). Earnings per equity share for the year from discontinued operations (Rs.) - Basic	**(0.19)**	(0.28)
ix). Earnings per equity share for the year from discontinued and continuing operations (Rs.) - Basic	**75.20**	73.55
x). Earnings per equity share for the year from continuing operation (Rs.) - Diluted	**75.39**	69.87
xi). Earnings per equity share for the year from discontinued operations (Rs.) - Diluted	**(0.19)**	(0.28)
xii). Earnings per equity share for the year from discontinued and continuing operations (Rs.) - Diluted	**75.20**	69.61

31. Segment Reporting

A. Description of Segments and Principal Activities

The Company's Managing Director examines the Company's performance on the basis of its business and has identified two reportable segments:

The segments are comprised of Pig Iron and Ductile Iron (DI) pipes.

Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the Financial Statements. Also, the Company's borrowings (including Finance costs), income taxes and investments are managed at head office and are not allocated to operating segments.

Sales between segments are carried out at realisation price of pig iron less appropriate discount and are eliminated on consolidation. The segment revenue is measured in the same way as in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Segment assets and liabilities are measured in the same way as in the Financial Statements. These assets and liabilities are allocated based on the operations of the segment and the physical location of the assets.

Rs. in Lakhs

B. Segment Revenues, Segment Result and Other Information as at / for the year

Particulars	Pig Iron	D I Pipe	Elimination	Unallocable	Total
Revenue					
Total External Sales	1,57,951.99	1,16,601.47	-	-	2,74,553.46
	1,00,621.95	91,044.55	-	-	1,91,666.50
Add: Inter Segment Revenue	65,490.29	-	(65,490.29)	-	-
	46,160.55	-	(46,160.55)	-	-
Total Revenue	2,23,442.28	1,16,601.47	(65,490.29)	-	2,74,553.46
	1,46,782.50	91,044.55	(46,160.55)	-	1,91,666.50
Segment Result	24,819.42	7,562.83	-	-	32,382.25
	26,252.37	6,258.62	-	-	32,510.99
<u>**Reconciliation to Profit Before Tax:**</u>					
Exceptional Item					3,082.64
					-
Finance Income					917.35
					511.65
Finance costs					2,450.03
					2,360.26
Profit before taxes					33,932.21
					30,662.38
Tax expenses					10,126.13
					8,600.41
Net Profit after tax from continuing operations					23,806.08
					22,061.97
Profit/ (Loss) after tax from discontinued operations					(61.22)
					(80.91)
Profit/ (Loss) for the period from discontinued and continuing operations					23,744.86
					21,981.06
Depreciation and Amorisation	4,532.91	1,635.86			6,168.77
	3,661.13	3,051.61			6,712.74
Interest Income	52.00	184.85			236.85
	457.42	34.23			491.64
Material Non-cash (Income)/ Expenditure :					
Loss allowances/ reversal of loss allowances relating to trade receivables	-	(539.35)			(539.35)
	-	493.95			493.95
Liabilities no longer required written back	-	-			-
	(14.38)	(45.73)			(60.11)
Other non-cash income	-	(69.70)			(69.70)
	-	(41.88)			(41.88)
Segment Asset	1,05,153.22	94,952.05	-	34,812.91	2,34,918.18
	1,01,717.27	64,293.56	-	20,169.86	1,86,180.69
<u>Reconciliation to Total Assets:</u>					
Investments in national savings certificates (Unquoted)				0.52	0.52
				0.52	0.52
Non-current tax assets (Net)				851.49	851.49
				803.04	803.04
Deferred tax assets (Net)				-	-
				-	-
Investments in Mutual Fund (Unquoted)				6,030.42	6,030.42
				-	-
Loan				15,000.00	15,000.00
				15,000.00	15,000.00
Interest accrued on deposits and advances				234.57	234.57
				159.61	159.61
Cash and Cash equivalents including Other balances with banks				12,695.91	12,695.91
				4,206.69	4,206.69
Addition to non - current assets	(2,657.33)	32,744.83	-	-	30,087.50
	8,991.86	5,079.54	-	-	14,071.40
Segment Liabilities	56,466.09	19,771.91	-	6,153.42	82,391.42
	38,749.81	14,574.43	-	2,851.20	56,175.44
<u>Reconciliation to Total Liabilities:</u>					
Borrowings				-	-
				1,000.00	1,000.00
Current tax liabilities (net)				429.22	429.22
				429.22	429.22
Deferred tax liabilities (net)				5,502.08	5,502.08

Other unallocable liabilities		1,174.24 **222.18** 247.74	1,174.24 **222.18** 247.74

C. Entity-wide Disclosures

The Company is domiciled in India. The amount of its revenue from external customers segregated by location of the customers is shown below:

	For the year ended 31.03.2022 Rs. in Lakhs	For the year ended 31.03.2021 Rs. in Lakhs
External Revenue by Geographical location of customers		
India	2,65,623.03	1,86,641.31
Rest of the world	8,930.43	5,025.19
	2,74,553.46	1,91,666.50
Additions to property, Plant and Equipment		
India	27,926.53	10,557.14
	27,926.53	10,557.14

	As at 31.03.2022 Rs. in Lakhs	As at 31.03.2021 Rs. in Lakhs
Carrying value of Segment Assets		
India	2,34,918.18	1,86,180.69
Rest of the world	-	-
	2,34,918.18	1,86,180.69

Larsen & Toubro Limited accounted for more than 10% of the revenues from external customer during the year ended 31st March, 2022 and 31st March, 2021

32. Disclosure in respect of Long-term Foreign Currency Monetary Items

Foreign exchange translation loss for the year ended on long term-foreign currency loan amounting to Rs.Nil (2020-21: Rs. Nil) availed for purchase of capital assets has been capitalised and included under the applicable property, plant and equipment classification.

	For the year ended 31.03.2022 Rs. in Lakhs	For the year ended 31.03.2021 Rs. in Lakhs
Foreign exchange loss capitalised in the property, plant and equipment block	-	-
Depreciation impact on account of exchange fluctuation capitalised during the year	-	-
Depreciation impact on account of exchange fluctuation capitalised till 31 March 2022	**22.87**	22.87

33. Related Party Transactions

Related party relationship:

Name of the related party	Nature of Relationship
Tata Sons Private Limited	Company having significant Influence in the parent company.
Tata Services Limited Tata Consultancy Services Limited Tata International Limited Tata Asset Management Private Limited Tata Capital Financial Services Limited Tata Communications Limited Tata Teleservices Limited	Subsidiary of Tata Sons Private Limited
Tata AIG General Insurance Company Limited	Joint Venture of Tata Sons Private Limited
Tata Steel Limited	Parent Company
Tata Steel Utilities and Infrastructure Services Limited (Formerly known as Jamshedpur Utilities & Services Company Limited) Tata Steel Long Products Limited (Formerly Tata Sponge Iron Limited) Tayo Rolls Limited Tata Steel Downstream Products Limited (Formerly Tata Steel Processing and Distribution Limited) TS Global Procurement Company Pte Limited The Indian Steel and Wire Products Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Mjunction Services Limited Tata Bluescope Steel Private Limited (till December 31, 2020) TM International Logistics Limited TKM Global Logistics Limited	Joint Venture of Parent Company
Tata Bluescope Steel Private Limited (from January 1, 2021)	Joint Venture of fellow subsidiary
Argus Partners LLP - Solicitors & Advocates	Firm where Director is partner
The Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Entity in which Company's directors are directors
Key Managerial Person -	
Mr. Sandeep Kumar	: Managing Director
Mr. Sankar Bhattacharya (till April 8, 2021)	: Company Secretary
Mr. Avishek Ghosh (from April 14, 2021)	: Company Secretary
Mr. Subhra Sengupta	: Chief Financial Officer
Non- Executive Directors (NED)	
Mr. Krishnava Dutt	: Independent Director
Dr. Pingali Venugopal	: Independent Director
Dr Rupali Basu	: Independent Director
Mr. Amit Ghosh	: Independent Director
Tata Metaliks Limited Employee Provident Fund Trust Tata Metaliks Limited Employee Superannuation Fund Trust Tata Metaliks Limited Employee Gratuity Fund	Post Employment Benefit Plans (PEBP)

Tata Metaliks Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Related Party Transactions — Rs. in Lakhs

Name of the related party	Nature of transaction	For the year ended 31.03.2022	For the year ended 31.03.2021
Tata Steel Limited	Purchase of goods	56,325.18	24,514.66
	Services received	272.61	246.67
	Sale of goods	36.30	44.33
	Rent Paid	372.75	362.20
	Dividend Paid	758.28	386.61
	Proceeds from warrants (converted into shares during the year)	-	16,816.39
TOTAL-Parent Company		**57,765.12**	**42,370.86**
Tata Steel Downstream Products Limited	Purchase of goods	131.76	42.21
Tata Steel Downstream Products Limited	Inter Corporate Deposits placed	-	15,000.00
Tata Steel Downstream Products Limited	Interest Received	661.04	143.29
Tata Steel Utilities & Infrastructure Services Limited	Sale of goods	517.06	315.84
TS Global Procurement Company Pte Limited	Purchase of goods	24,566.49	10,434.57
Tata Steel Long Products Limited	Purchase of goods	7,861.69	6,845.65
The Indian Steel and Wire Products Limited	Purchase of goods	1.66	5.36
TOTAL- Fellow Subsidiary		**33,739.70**	**32,786.92**
Tata Sons Private Limited	Services received	588.17	428.46
TOTAL- Company having significant influence in the parent company		**588.17**	**428.46**
Tata Services Limited	Services received	15.83	31.21
Tata Asset Management Private Limited	Services received	1.78	-
Tata Capital Financial Services Limited	Services received	65.37	68.92
Tata Communication Limited	Services received	33.66	37.37
Tata Teleservices Limited	Services received	7.17	2.26
Tata Consultancy Services Limited	Services received	55.32	40.75
Tata International Limited	Sale of goods	17,186.57	2,905.78
TOTAL-Subsidiary of Tata Sons Private Limited		**17,365.70**	**3,086.29**
Tata AIG General Insurance Company Limited	Services received	0.27	0.52
TOTAL-Joint Venture of Tata Sons Private Limited		**0.27**	**0.52**
Tata Bluescope Steel Private Limited (till December 31, 2020)	Purchase of goods	-	23.42
TM International Logistics Limited	Services received	938.38	1,703.97
Mjunction Services Limited	Services received	259.20	113.63
TOTAL- Joint Venture of Parent Company		**1,197.58**	**1,841.02**
Tata Bluescope Steel Private Limited (from January 1, 2021)	Purchase of goods	167.37	18.52
TOTAL- Joint Venture of fellow subsidiary		**167.37**	**18.52**
Argus Partners LLP - Solicitors & Advocates	Services received	19.87	3.25
TOTAL- Firm where Director is partner		**19.87**	**3.25**
The Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Services received	4.44	-
TOTAL- Entity in which Company's directors are directors		**4.44**	**-**
Mr. Sandeep Kumar	Short term employee benefits	205.16	155.28
	Post employment benefits	14.17	0.59
	Other long term employment benefits	5.80	(0.93)
Mr. Sankar Bhattacharya	Short term employee benefits	-	34.93
	Post employment benefits	-	0.44
	Other long term employment benefits	-	(0.15)
Mr. Avishek Ghosh	Short term employee benefits	14.84	-
	Post employment benefits	0.35	-
	Other long term employment benefits	0.26	-
Mr. Subhra Sengupta	Short term employee benefits	95.02	76.22
	Post employment benefits	1.61	0.89
	Other long term employment benefits	2.82	(0.45)

Mr. Krishnava Dutt - Director	Sitting Fees	**3.00**	2.80
	Director's commission	**17.50**	9.25
Dr. Pingali Venugopal - Director	Sitting Fees	**4.00**	3.20
	Director's commission	**18.50**	12.00
Dr Rupali Basu - Director	Sitting Fees	**2.80**	2.80
	Director's commission	**14.00**	5.75
Mr. Amit Ghosh - Director	Sitting Fees	**3.60**	3.60
	Director's commission	**15.00**	7.00
TOTAL- Key Managerial Person		**418.43**	**313.22**
Tata Metaliks Limited Employee Provident Fund	Contribution made	**401.93**	336.24
Tata Metaliks Limited Employee Superannuation Fund	Contribution made	**300.47**	285.68
Tata Metaliks Limited Employee Gratuity Fund	Contribution made	**301.18**	108.65
TOTAL- Contribution to PEBP		**1,003.58**	**730.57**

Name of the related party	Nature of outstanding	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
Tata Steel Limited	Trade payables	**17,649.95**	1,843.39
	Trade Receivables	**0.20**	52.31
	Advance Paid	**0.96**	10.41
TOTAL-Parent Company		**17,651.11**	**1,906.11**
Tayo Rolls Limited	Trade payables	**1.74**	1.74
Tata Steel Utilities & Infrastructure Services Limited	Outstanding Receivables	**-**	0.89
TS Global Procurement Company Pte Limited	Trade payables	**3,590.60**	848.56
Tata Steel Long Products Limited	Advance Receivables	**2.94**	-
Tata Steel Downstream Products Limited	Inter Corporate Deposits placed	**15,000.00**	15,000.00
Tata Steel Downstream Products Limited	Interest Receivable	**234.57**	75.52
The Indian Steel and Wire Products Limited	Outstanding payables	**-**	0.17
TOTAL- Fellow Subsidiary		**18,829.85**	**15,926.88**
TM International Logistics Limited	Trade Payables	**0.60**	67.84
	Advance Paid	**149.81**	342.57
TKM Global Logistics Limited	Trade payables	**0.44**	0.44
Mjunction Services Limited	Earnest Money Received	**4.50**	5.00
	Security Deposit paid	**6.48**	5.00
	Advance paid	**1.50**	7.91
	Security Deposit Received	**5.00**	-
	Trade Payables	**-**	1.43
TOTAL- Joint Venture of Parent Company		**168.33**	**430.19**
Tata Sons Private Limited	Trade payables	**586.30**	415.10
TOTAL- Company having significant influence in the parent company		**586.30**	**415.10**
Tata TeleServices Limited	Security Deposit paid	**0.50**	0.50
Tata Capital Financial Services Limited	Security Deposit paid	**23.22**	16.94
	Advance paid	**-**	11.76
Tata Steel Utilities & Infrastructure Services Limited	Trade receivables	**64.27**	-
Tata AIG General Insurance Company Limited	Trade payables	**0.07**	-
Tata International Limited	Advance received	**19.11**	
Tata International Limited	Trade receivables	**-**	251.78
TOTAL-Subsidiary of Tata Sons Private Limited		**107.17**	**280.98**

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

Transactions related to dividend were on the same terms and conditions that applied to other shareholders. The transactions with related parties (including sale to and purchases from, Intercorporate loan given to related parties) are made in the ordinary course of business and these are following the principles of arms's length. Outstanding balances at the year end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash. No provision are held against receivable from related parties.

34. Income taxes

(i) Income tax expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss are analysed as follows:

	For the year ended 31.03.2022 Rs. in Lakhs	For the year ended 31.03.2021 Rs. in Lakhs
Tax Expense		
Current tax: current year	7,518.66	9,325.57
Current tax: earlier year	133.00	-
Deferred taxes	2,474.47	(725.16)
	10,126.13	8,600.41

(ii) The reconciliation of estimated income taxes to income tax expenses is as follows:

	For the year ended 31.03.2022 Rs. in Lakhs	For the year ended 31.03.2021 Rs. in Lakhs
Profit from continuing operations before income tax expense	33,932.21	30,662.38
Loss from discontinuing operations before income tax expense	(61.22)	(80.91)
Total profit before Income taxes	33,870.99	30,581.47
Tax at the applicable tax rate of 34.944%	11,835.89	10,686.39
Tax effect of income exempt from tax/items that are not deductable	97.83	97.83
Previously unrecognised MAT credit now recognised to reduce deferred tax expense	-	(1,429.37)
Tax effect of deduction under section 80IA	(1,551.85)	(1,633.56)
Tax effect of other adjustments	(255.74)	879.12
	10,126.13	8,600.41

(iii) The reconciliation of applicable tax rate & effective tax rate:

	For the year ended 31.03.2022 %	For the year ended 31.03.2021 %
Applicable tax rate	34.94%	34.94%
Tax effect of income exempt from tax/items that are not deductable	0.29%	0.32%
Previously unrecognised MAT credit now recognised to reduce deferred tax expense	-	-4.67%
Tax effect of deduction under section 80IA	-4.58%	-5.34%
Tax effect of other adjustments	-0.76%	2.87%
Effective tax rate	29.89%	28.12%

(iv) Income tax recognised in Other Comprehensive Income

	For the year ended 31.03.2022 Rs. in Lakhs	For the year ended 31.03.2021 Rs. in Lakhs
Current Tax		
- Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	(21.35)	16.14

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

35. Deferred Tax Balances

(a) The following is the analysis of deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) presented in the balance sheet:

	As at 31.03.2022 Rs. in Lakhs	As at 31.03.2021 Rs. in Lakhs
Deferred tax assets	5,713.79	7,721.53
Deferred tax liabilities	(11,215.87)	(8,895.77)
	(5,502.08)	(1,174.24)

Rs. in Lakhs

2021-22	Opening Balance	Recognised/ Reversal in profit or loss (net)	Other movement	Closing Balance
Deferred tax liabilities/ (assets) in relation to:				
Property, plant & equipment	8,294.44	2,492.10	-	10,786.54
Right of Use (net of lease liability)	601.33	(172.00)	-	429.33
Other Items (net)	(706.15)	154.37	-	(551.78)
MAT credit entitlement (refer note below)	(7,015.38)	-	1,853.37	(5,162.01)
	1,174.24	2,474.47	1,853.37	5,502.08

Rs. in Lakhs

2020-21	Opening Balance	Recognised/ Reversal in profit or loss (net)	Other movement	Closing Balance
Deferred tax liabilities/ (assets) in relation to:				
Property, plant & equipment	8,001.94	292.50	-	8,294.44
Right of Use (net of lease liability)	(18.55)	619.88	-	601.33
Other Items (net)	(500.97)	(205.18)	-	(706.15)
MAT credit entitlement (refer note below)	(9,477.58)	(1,429.37)	3,891.57	(7,015.38)
	(1,995.16)	(722.17)	3,891.57	1,174.24

The company has carrying amount of MAT credit of Rs. 5,162.01 lakhs (March '2021 Rs. 7,015.38 lakhs) based on assessment (including application of sensitivity analysis on key inputs) of future profitability where it is reasonably certain that the same would be utilised within the time period in keeping with the provisions of Income tax Act. The future profitability are based on assumptions (relevant economic/internal/external factors) such as expected increase in production out of Board approved projects, estimates on cost of inputs, estimates on sales price etc.

(b) Unrecognised deferred tax assets on minimum alternate tax credit:

There are no amounts of unrecognized minimum alternate tax credits on which no deferred tax assets has been recognized as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021

36. Discontinued Operations:

Based on decision of the Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on November 19, 2012 the Company has filed an application with the appropriate authority for closure of the Redi Plant, located at Terekhol Road, District: Sindhudurg, Redi - 416 517, Maharashtra, in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The application was initially rejected by the authority and the company has filed a review petition before the same authority. In the mean time the Company has negotiated with the employees for settlement and an agreement was signed on March 25, 2013 with the employees' union. The Company and the employees' union have filed the settlement details with the Commissioner of Labour to facilitate the closure process. The carrying value of property, plant and equipment, current assets and current liabilities of the Redi Plant as at March 31, 2022, were Rs. NIL (March 31, 2021 Rs. 1,187.91 lakhs), Rs. NIL (March 31, 2021 Rs. 22.70 lakhs) and Rs.NIL lakhs (March 31, 2021 Rs.18.48 lakhs) respectively.

Rs. in Lakhs

	Discontinued Operations	
	Year Ended 31.03.2022	Year Ended 31.03.2021
Revenue from Operations	-	-
Other Income	**1.03**	2.16
Total income (A)	**1.03**	2.16
Raw materials consumed	-	-
Changes in stock of finished goods	-	-
Employee benefits expense	-	0.01
Depreciation	-	-
Other expenses	**62.25**	83.06
Total expenses other than finance cost (B)	**62.25**	83.07
Finance cost (C)	-	-
Loss before exceptional items and tax (A-B-C)	**(61.22)**	(80.91)
Exceptional items	-	-
Loss before tax	**(61.22)**	(80.91)
Tax (incl deferred tax)	-	-
Loss after tax	**(61.22)**	(80.91)
Net cash flow from/(used in) operating activities	**(61.22)**	(80.91)
Net cash flow from investing activities	-	-
Net cash flow from financing activities	-	-

37. Capital Management

The Company's capital management is intended to create value for shareholders by facilitating the meeting of long-term and short-term goals of the Company.

The Company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual operating plans and long-term product and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through equity and other long-term/short-term borrowings. The Company's policy is aimed at combination of short-term and long-term borrowings.

The Company monitors the capital structure on the basis of total debt to equity ratio and maturity profile of the overall debt portfolio of the Company.

Rs. in Lakhs

		As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
(i)	Equity Share capital	**3,157.75**	3,157.75
(ii)	Other Equity	**1,49,369.01**	1,26,847.50
	Total equity (a)	**1,52,526.76**	1,30,005.25
(i)	Short-term borrowings	**-**	1,000.00
(ii)	Lease Liability	**14,838.36**	15,021.01
	Total debt (b)	**14,838.36**	16,021.01
(i)	Cash and cash equivalents and Other balances with banks	**12,695.91**	4,206.69
	Total cash (c)	**12,695.91**	4,206.69
	Net debt {d=(b-c)}	**2,142.45**	11,814.32
	Total capital (equity + net debt)	**1,54,669.21**	1,41,819.57
	Net debt to equity ratio	**1%**	9%

The company has no material financial covenants.

38. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise trade and other payables, security deposits and employee liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, and cash and short-term deposits that derive directly from its operations. The Company also enters into derivative transactions.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management is supported by a Risk Management Compliance Board that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The financial risk committee provides assurance to the Company's senior management that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. All derivative activities for risk management purposes are carried out by specialist personnel's that have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, mutual fund investment and derivative financial instruments.

The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

The sensitivity analysis have been prepared on the basis of debt and derivatives.

The following assumptions have been made in calculating the sensitivity analysis:

- The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

- The sensitivity of equity is calculated by considering the effect of any associated derivatives at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 for the effects of the assumed changes of the underlying risk

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Company is subject to variable interest rates on some of its interest bearing liabilities. The Company's interest rate exposure is mainly related to debt obligations. The Company also uses a mix of interest rate sensitive financial instruments to manage the liquidity and fund requirements for its day to day operations like short term loans.

The risk estimates provided assume a parallel shift of 50 basis points interest rate across all yield curves. This calculation also assumes that the change occurs at the balance sheet date and has been calculated based on risk exposures outstanding as at that date. The year end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the period.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected, after the impact of derivative instruments. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

	Increase/decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax Rs. In Lakhs	Effect on post-tax equity Rs. In Lakhs
31-Mar-22	**+50**	**-**	**-**
	-50	**-**	**-**
31-Mar-21	+50	(5.00)	(3.25)
	-50	5.00	3.25

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company, as per its risk management policy, uses foreign exchange and other derivative instruments primarily to hedge foreign exchange exposure. Any weakening of the functional currency may impact the Company's cost of imports and cost of borrowings and consequently may increase the cost of financing the Company's capital expenditures.

The Company evaluates the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations by assessing its exposure to exchange rate risks. It hedges a part of these risks by using derivative financial instruments in accordance with its risk management policies.

The company exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of reporting period expressed in INR are as follows:

Rs. in Lakhs

	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
Financial Assets		
Trade Receivables	**525.02**	533.64
Net Exposure to Foreign Currency Risk (Assets)	**525.02**	533.64
Financial Liabilities		
Trade Payables	**11,310.19**	6,078.52
Derivative Liabilities		
Foreign Exchange Forward/ hedging Contracts	**(6,063.80)**	(7,999.44)
Net Exposure to Foreign Currency Risk (Liabilities)	**5,246.39**	(1,920.92)
Net Exposure to Foreign Currency Risk (Assets - Liabilities)	**(4,721.37)**	2,454.56

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities. The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all currencies other than US Dollars is not material.

	Change in USD rate	**Effect on profit before tax** **Rs in Lakhs**	**Effect on post-tax equity** **Rs in Lakhs**
31-Mar-22	**+8%**	**(377.71)**	**(245.72)**
	-8%	**377.71**	**245.72**
31-Mar-21	+8%	196.36	127.75
	-8%	(196.36)	(127.75)

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

Customer credit risk is managed subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and any shipments to major customers are generally covered by letters of credit or other forms of credit insurance.

The companies maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the Balance Sheet as of March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 is the carrying amounts as disclosed in Note 39

The risk relating to trade receivables is shown under Note 10

Other Financial Assets

Credit risk from balances with banks, term deposits, Intercorporate loan, investments and derivative instruments is managed by Company's finance department. Investment of surplus fund are made only with approved counterparties who meet the minimum threshold requirement. The Company monitors rating, credit spreads and financial strength of its counterparties.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements.

The Company has obtained fund and non-fund based working capital loans from various banks. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, bank loans, buyer's credit and other means of borrowings. The company invests its surplus funds in liquid schemes of mutual funds, which carry no/low mark to market risk.

The Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low. The Company has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding and debt maturing within 12 months can be rolled over with existing lenders.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of financial liabilities including estimated interest payments as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

Rs in Lakhs

	On demand	less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
As at 31-03-2022					
Finance Lease	-	814.03	4,243.80	9,780.53	14,838.36
Trade payables	-	44,737.12	-	-	44,737.12
Derivatives - foreign currency forward contracts	-	4.90	-	-	4.90
Other financial liabilities	-	4,423.83	-	-	4,423.83
	-	49,979.88	4,243.80	9,780.53	64,004.21
As at 31-03-2021					
Borrowings from banks	1,000.00	-	-	-	1,000.00
Finance Lease	-	822.84	7,744.07	6,454.10	15,021.01
Trade payables	-	26,960.08	-	-	26,960.08
Derivatives - foreign currency forward contracts	-	72.20	-	-	72.20
Other financial liabilities	-	3,634.22	-	-	3,634.22
	1,000.00	31,489.34	7,744.07	6,454.10	46,687.51

The Company has pledged its receivables in order to fulfil the collateral requirements for secured borrowings and secured working capital limits. At March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, the fair values of the receivables pledged were Rs 21,100.90 lakhs and Rs.24,696.46 lakhs respectively.

39. Financial Instruments

The significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in Note 2 to the financial statements

(a) Financial assets and liabilities

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as of March 31, 2022 is as follows:

Rs in Lakhs

	Derivative instruments in hedging relationship	Amortised cost	Fair Value through Profit and Loss	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Assets:					
Trade receivables	-	21,100.90	-	21,100.90	21,100.90
Investments	-	0.52	6,030.42	6,030.94	6,030.94
Loans		15,000.00	-	15,000.00	15,000.00
Cash and cash equivalents	-	7,377.15	-	7,377.15	7,377.15
Other Bank Balance	-	5,318.76	-	5,318.76	5,318.76
Other financial assets	-	2,325.07	-	2,325.07	2,325.07
Total	-	51,122.40	6,030.42	57,152.82	57,152.82
Liabilities:					
Lease Liability	-	14,838.36	-	14,838.36	14,838.36
Trade payables	-	44,737.12	-	44,737.12	44,737.12
Other financial liabilities	4.90	4,423.83	-	4,428.73	4,428.73
Total	4.90	63,999.31	-	64,004.21	64,004.21

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as of March 31, 2021 is as follows: **Rs in Lakhs**

	Derivative instruments in hedging relationship	Amortised cost	Fair Value through Profit and Loss	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Assets:					
Trade receivables	-	24,696.46	-	24,696.46	24,696.46
Investments	-	0.52	-	0.52	0.52
Loans	-	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	15,000.00
Cash and cash equivalents	-	4,031.26	-	4,031.26	4,031.26
Other Bank Balance	-	175.43	-	175.43	175.43
Other financial assets	-	2,418.11	-	2,418.11	2,418.11
Total	-	46,321.78	-	46,321.78	46,321.78
Liabilities:					
Borrowings	-	1,000.00	-	1,000.00	1,000.00
Lease Liability	-	15,021.01	-	15,021.01	15,021.01
Trade payables	-	26,960.08	-	26,960.08	26,960.08
Other financial liabilities	72.20	3,634.22	-	3,706.42	3,706.42
Total	72.20	46,615.31	-	46,687.51	46,687.51

Fair value hierarchy:

The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:

• Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access at the measurement date;

• Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

• Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The investments included in Level 2 of fair value hierarchy have been valued using quotes available for similar assets and liabilities in the active market. The investments included in Level 3 of fair value hierarchy have been valued using the cost approach to arrive at their fair value. The cost of unquoted investments approximate the fair value because there is a range of possible fair value measurements and the cost represents estimate of fair value within that range

The following table summarises financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis and financial assets that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis (but fair value disclosure are required):

As at March 31, 2022	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets:			
Investments(Mutual Fund)	6,030.42	-	-
Total	6,030.42	-	-
Financial Liabilities:			
Derivative Financial Liabilities	-	4.90	-
Total	-	4.90	-

As at March 31, 2021	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets:			
Investments(Mutual Fund)	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities:			
Derivative Financial Liabilities	-	72.20	-
Total	-	72.20	-

Notes

i The other financial assets and liabilities are stated at amortized cost which is approximately equal to their fair value.

ii Derivatives are fair valued using market observable rates and published prices together with forecast cash flow information where applicable.

iii There have been no transfers between level 1 and level 2 for the years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

40. Employee benefits

i) Superannuation fund

The company has a superannuation plan. Separate irrevocable trusts are maintained for employees covered and entitled to benefits. The company contributes 15% of basic salary of the eligible employees to the trust every year. Such contributions are recognized as an expense when incurred. The company has no further obligation beyond this contribution. Total amount charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year Rs. 300.47 lakhs (Previous year Rs 285.68 lakhs).

ii) Retiring gratuity

The company has an obligation towards gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees. The plan provides for a lump-sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment of an amount equivalent to 15 days salary payable for each completed year of service. Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service. The company make annual contributions to gratuity funds established as trusts . Tata Metaliks Limited account for the liability for gratuity benefits payable in the future based on an actuarial valuation. The Company is exposed to actuarial risk and investment risk with respect to this plan.

The following table sets out the amounts recognized in the financial statements for the retiring gratuity plans in respect of company.

Rs. In Lakhs

	Change in defined benefit obligation	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
a	Obligation as at the beginning of the year	2,845.60	2,576.80
b	Current service cost	241.28	237.22
c	Interest cost	186.70	170.18
d	Employees' Contributions	-	-
e	Remeasurement Actuarial (gains)/losses experience	23.28	(35.35)
f	Exchange rate variation	-	-
g	Benefits paid	(199.96)	(73.68)
h	Past Service costs-plan amendments	-	-
i	Obligations of new companies acquired	-	-
j	Actuarials (gain) / loss - demographic assumptions	-	-
k	Settlements	-	-
l	Actuarial (gain)/ losses - finance assumptions	(92.61)	(29.57)
	Obligation as at the end of the year	3,004.29	2,845.60

Rs. In Lakhs

	Change in plan assets	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
a	Fair value of plan assets as at beginning of the year	1,878.50	1,830.88
b	Interest income	126.80	123.84
c	Remeasurement gains/(losses)	-	-
d	Employers' Contributions	172.44	108.65
e	Employees' Contributions	-	-
f	Return on plan assets greater/(lesser) than discount rate		(111.19)
g	Benefits paid	(199.96)	(73.68)
h	Assets of new companies acquired	-	-
i	Acquisition adjustments	-	-
j	Settlements	-	-
	Fair value of plan assets as at end of the year	1,977.78	1,878.50

Rs. In Lakhs

	Amount recognised in the balance sheet consists of	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
a	Fair value of plan assets as at end of the year	1,977.78	1,878.50
b	Present value of obligation as at the end of the year	3,004.29	2,845.60
	Net Asset/(liability)	(1,026.51)	(967.10)
	Retirement benefit asset - Current	-	-
	Retirement benefit asset - Non current	-	-
	Retirement benefit liability - Current	(1,026.51)	(967.10)
	Retirement benefit liability - Non current	-	-

Rs. In Lakhs

		For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
	Cost recognised in the statement of profit and loss		
a	Service cost		
	Current service cost	241.28	237.22
	Past Service Cost	-	-
b	Net interest expense	59.90	46.34
		301.18	283.56
	Cost recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income		
a	The return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	-	111.19
b	Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumption	-	-
c	Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumption	23.28	(35.35)
d	Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in experience adjustments	(92.61)	(29.57)
		(69.33)	46.27
	Total cost recognised in the statement of profit and loss	231.85	329.83

The assumptions used in accounting for the retiring gratuity plans are set out below:

Rs. In Lakhs

		For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
a	Discount rate	7.10%	6.80%
b	Rate of escalation in salary	7.50%	7.50%
c	Withdrawal rates	1.00%	1.00%
d	Mortality rate	Indian assured lives mortality (2006-08) Ult	

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation as at March 31, 2022 is *10 years* (March 31, 2021: *11 years*)

The Company expects to contribute Rs. 1026.51 lakhs to the funded retiring gratuity plans in financial year 2023 (March 31, 2022: Rs. 967.10 lakhs)

The fair value of Company's plan asset as of March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 by category are as follows:

	Investment details (%)	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
a	Funded with LICI	100%	97%
b	Bank balances	0%	3%
		100%	100%

The table below outlines the effect on the defined benefit obligation in the event of a increase / decrease of 1% in the assumed discount rate and salary escalation rate.

	Impact on defined benefit obligation			
	Increase in assumptions		Decrease in assumptions	
Assumption	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Discount rate (+/- 1%)	-9%	-10%	11%	12%
Salary escalation (+/- 1%)	11%	11%	-9%	-10%

The above sensitivity analysis are based on 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 obligations to significant actuarial assumptions, the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit obligation recognised in the Balance sheet.

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

iii) Pension Plan - Ex- Managing Director (Mr. Harsh K Jha)

The Company accounts for post-retirement defined benefit arrangements using Ind AS 19 'Employee Benefits', with independent actuaries being used to calculate the costs, assets and liabilities to be recognised in relation to these schemes. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, the current service cost and past service costs are calculated by these actuaries using the projected unit credit method. However, the ongoing funding arrangements of each scheme, in place to meet their long term pension liabilities, are governed by the individual scheme documentation and national legislation. The accounting and disclosure requirements of Ind AS 19 do not affect these funding arrangements.

The following table sets out the disclosure pertaining to pension benefits of Mr Harsh K Jha

Rs. In Lakhs

	Change in defined benefit obligation	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
a	Obligation as at the beginning of the year	262.68	270.53
b	Current service cost	-	-
c	Interest cost	16.92	17.22
d	Employees' Contributions	-	-
e	Remeasurement (gains)/losses	8.45	2.01
f	Exchange rate variation	-	-
g	Benefits paid	(27.06)	(27.08)
h	Past Service costs	-	-
i	Obligations of new companies acquired	-	-
j	Obligations of companies disposed off	-	-
k	Settlements	-	-
l	Curtailments	-	-
	Obligation as at the end of the year	260.99	262.68

Rs. In Lakhs

	Amount recognised in the balance sheet consists of	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
a	Fair value of plan assets as at end of the year	-	-
b	Present value of obligation as at the end of the year	260.99	262.68
	Net Asset/(liability)	260.99	262.69
	Retirement benefit asset - Current	-	-
	Retirement benefit asset - Non current	-	-
	Retirement benefit liability - Current	25.91	25.84
	Retirement benefit liability - Non current	235.08	236.85

Rs. In Lakhs

		For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
	Cost recognised in the statement of profit and loss		
a	Service cost		
	Current service cost	-	-
	Past Service Cost	-	-
b	Net interest expense	16.92	17.22
		16.92	17.22
	Cost recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income		
a	The return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	-	-
b	Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumption	-	-
c	Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumption	-	-
d	Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in experience adjustments	8.45	2.01
		8.45	2.01
	Total cost recognised in the statement of profit and loss	25.37	19.23

The assumptions used in accounting for the pension plan of Ex- Managing Director (Mr. Harsh K Jha) is set out below:

		For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
a	Discount rate	7.10%	6.80%
b	Mortality rate	Indian assured lives mortality (2006-08) Ult	

The Company expects to contribute Rs. 260.99 lakhs to the pension plan - Ex- Managing Director (Mr. Harsh K Jha) in financial year 2023 (March 31, 2022: Rs.262.69 lakhs)

The table below outlines the effect on the defined benefit obligation in the event of a decrease/increase of 1% in the assumed rate of discount rate:

	Impact on defined benefit obligation			
	Increase in assumption		Decrease in assumption	
Assumption	**31-Mar-22**	**31-Mar-21**	**31-Mar-22**	**31-Mar-21**
Discount rate (+/- 1%)	-7%	-7%	8%	8%

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

iv) Post retirement medical benefits

Under this unfunded scheme, employees of the company receive medical benefits subject to certain limits on amounts of benefits, periods after retirement and types of benefits, depending on their grade and location at the time of retirement. Separated from the Company as part of an Early Separation Scheme, on medical grounds or due to permanent disablement are also covered under the scheme. The company account for the liability for post-retirement medical scheme based on an actuarial valuation.

Rs. In Lakhs

	Change in defined benefit obligation	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
a	Obligation as at the beginning of the year	21.87	22.46
b	Current service cost	-	-
c	Interest cost	1.44	1.50
d	Employees' Contributions	-	-
e	Remeasurement (gains)/losses	(0.23)	(2.09)
f	Exchange rate variation	-	-
g	Benefits paid	(1.52)	-
h	Past Service costs	-	-
i	Obligations of new companies acquired	-	-
j	Obligations of companies disposed off	-	-
k	Settlements	-	-
l	Curtailments	-	-
	Obligation as at the end of the year	21.56	21.87

v) Provident Fund

Contributions towards provident funds are recognised as expense for the year. The Company has set up a Provident Fund Trust which is administered by Trustees. Both the employees and the Company make monthly contributions to the Fund at specified percentage of the employee's salary and aggregate contributions along with interest thereon are paid to the employees/nominees at retirement, death or cessation of employment.

The Trust invests funds following a pattern of investments prescribed by the Government. The interest rate payable to the members of the Trust is not lower than the rate of interest declared annually by the Government under The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and shortfall, if any, on account of interest is to be made good by the Company.

The Actuary has carried out actuarial valuation of plan's liabilities and interest rate guarantee obligations as at the Balance Sheet date using Projected Unit Credit Method and Deterministic Approach as outlined in the Guidance Note 29 issued by the Institute of Actuaries of India. Based on such valuation, an amount of Rs.357.79 lakhs (March 31, 2021 : Rs. 393.15 lakhs) has been provided towards future anticipated shortfall with regard to interest rate obligation of the Company as at the Balance Sheet date. Disclosures given hereunder are restricted to the information available as per the Actuary's Report.

Principal Actuarial Assumptions	**For the year ended 31st March 2022**	**For the year ended 31st March 2021**
Discount Rate	7.10%	6.80%
Mortality Rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) ultimate)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) (ultimate)
Expected Return on Fund	8.10% in 2020-21, 8.10% thereafter	8.00% in 2020-21, 8.50% thereafter

Total amount charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year Rs 388.44 lakhs (Previous year Rs 796.04 lakhs)

vi) Leave Obligation

The leave obligation cover the company's liability for privilege leave and sick leave to be availed by employees. These employees can carry forward a portion of the unutilised leave balances and utilise it in future periods or receive cash in lieu thereof (except in case of sick leave for certain category of employees) as per the Company's policy. The Company records a provision for leave obligations in the period in which the employees render the services that increases this entitlement.

vii) Others

Others consist of company and employee contribution to:

i. Employees Pension Scheme [Total amount charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year Rs. 213.25 lakhs (Previous year 2020-21 Rs. 218.25 lakhs)]

ii. Employees State Insurance [Total amount charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year Rs. 3.53 lakhs (Previous year 2020-21 Rs.4.13 lakhs)]

Contribution to these schemes are made by the company as required as per the statute.

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

42. Corporate social responsibility expense

	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Contribution to Sadbhavana Trust	540.31	422.40
Total	540.31	422.40
Amount required to be spent as per section 135 of the Act	478.13	422.40
Amount spent during the year on:		
(i) construction/acquisition of an asset	-	-
(ii) On purpose other than above	540.31	422.40

Details of CSR expenditure under Section 135(5) of the Act in respect of other than ongoing projects

Balance unspent as at 1 April, 2021	Amount deposited in specified fund of Schedule VII of the Act within 6 months	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year	Balance unspent as at 31 March 2022
-	-	478.13	540.31	-

Details of excess CSR expenditure under Section 135(5) of the Act

Balance excess spent as at 1 April, 2021	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year	Balance excess spent as at 31 March 2022
-	478.13	540.31	62.18

43. Assets Pledged as Security

The carrying amounts of assets pledge as security/collateral for current borrowings as follows:

Rs. in Lakhs

Current	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
First charge (against working capital requirement from Banks)		
Inventories	47,739.10	40,869.67
Loans	15,000.00	15,000.00
Trade receivables	21,100.90	24,696.46
Cash and Cash equivalents	7,377.15	4,031.26
Other balances with banks	5,318.76	175.43
Other Financial Assets	2,324.87	2,417.91
Other Current Assets	3,285.45	2,384.37
Investments	6,030.42	-
	1,08,176.65	89,575.10

Notes:

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

b. Refer note 49 for the amount of security (charged/ created), towards working capital facility as on March 31, 2022

Tata Metaliks Limited
Notes to Financial Statements

Note 44 : Analytical Ratios **(Rs in Lakhs)**

The following reflects the ratios and the data used in its computation :

Particulars	Ratios		% Change	Reason for Variance
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021		
(a) Current ratio (times)	1.80	2.38	-24%	
(b) Debt-equity ratio (times)	0.11	0.14	-27%	Ratio improved because of reduced Debt and higher total equity in the current year as compared to previous year.
(c) Debt service coverage ratio (times)	7.49	1.35	455%	Ratio improved because of reduced Debt Service in the current year as compared to previous year since significant repayments made in previous year, further higher PAT in current year.
(d) Return on equity ratio (%)	17%	20%	-15%	
(e) Inventory turnover ratio (in days)	58.90	75.62	-22%	
(f) Trade receivables turnover ratio (in days)	30.44	50.20	-39%	Ratio has primarily increased/ improved due to higher revenue from operations during the current year, reduced average receivables and better collections from major customers.
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio (in days)	53.99	78.91	-32%	Ratio has primarily decreased due to increase in purchases during the current year (mainly because of increase in inventory cost) and increase in average payables in the current year.
(h) Net capital turnover ratio (in days)	66.47	65.82	1%	
(i) Net profit ratio (%)	8.65%	11.47%	-25%	
(j) Return on capital employed (%)	20.77%	24.46%	-15%	
(k) Return on investment (%)	14.15%	17.69%	-20%	

Formulas for ratios

	Numerator	Denominator
(a) Current ratio	Total current assets	Total current liabilities (-) current lease liabilities
(b) Debt-equity ratio	Total Gross Debt (Non-current borrowings + Lease liabilities)	Average shareholder's equity
(c) Debt service coverage ratio	Earnings for Debt Service (Profit after tax + Finance cost + Depreciation and amortisation + Other non cash expenditure)	Debt service =(Interest and Lease Payments + Principal Repayments)
(d) Return on equity ratio	Profit after tax	Average shareholder's equity
(e) Inventory turnover ratio	Average inventory * 365	Total revenue from operations
(f) Trade receivables turnover ratio	Average trade receivables * 365	Total revenue from operations
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio	Average trade payables * 365	Cost of materials and services consumed or used
(h) Net capital turnover ratio	Average working capital = Current assets (-) Current liabilities excluding current lease liabilities*365	Total revenue from operations
(i) Net profit ratio	Profit after tax	Total revenue from operations
(j) Return on capital employed	Earnings before interest and taxes (Profit before taxes + Finance cost)	Average Capital employed Capital employed = Total equity + Borrowings + Lease liabilities + Deferred tax liabilities
(k) Return on investment	Income generated from investments in mutual funds	Time weighted average investments in mutual funds

45. The Company has obtained borrowings from banks on the basis of security of current assets. The quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the Company with the banks are in agreement with the books of accounts for year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 other than those as set out below:

Quarter ended	Name of Bank	Nature of Current Asset offered as Security	Particulars	Amount as per books of account	Amount as reported in the quarterly return/ statement	Amount of difference	Reason for material discrepancies
June 30, 2020	Working Capital Lenders 1*	Refer Note 3	Debtors Ageing - Less than 45 days	12,853	18,406	5,553	Incorrect Debtors ageing for less than 45 days age.
			Debtors Ageing - More than 45 days	8,906	3,353	(5,553)	Incorrect Debtors ageing for more than 45 days age.
	Working Capital Lenders 2**		Debtors Ageing - Less than 180 days	20,630	18,406	(2,224)	Incorrect Debtors ageing for less than 180 days age.
			Debtors Ageing - More than 180 days	1,129	3,353	2,224	Incorrect Debtors ageing for more than 180 days age.
September 30, 2020	Working Capital Lenders 1*		Debtors Ageing - Less than 45 days	18,929	19,295	366	Incorrect Debtors ageing for less than 45 days age.
			Debtors Ageing - More than 45 days	3,592	3,226	(366)	Incorrect Debtors ageing for more than 45 days age.
	Working Capital Lenders 2**		Debtors Ageing - Less than 180 days	21,149	19,295	(1,854)	Incorrect Debtors ageing for less than 180 days age.
			Debtors Ageing - More than 180 days	1,372	3,226	1,854	Incorrect Debtors ageing for more than 180 days age.
December 31, 2020	Working Capital Lenders 1*		Debtors Ageing - Less than 45 days	15,084	18,557	3,473	Incorrect Debtors ageing for less than 45 days age.
			Debtors Ageing - More than 45 days	7,661	4,188	(3,473)	Incorrect Debtors ageing for more than 45 days age.
	Working Capital Lenders 2**		Debtors Ageing - Less than 180 days	20,225	18,557	(1,668)	Incorrect Debtors ageing for less than 180 days age.
			Debtors Ageing - More than 180 days	2,520	4,188	1,668	Incorrect Debtors ageing for more than 180 days age.
March 31, 2021	Working Capital Lenders 1*		Debtors Ageing - Less than 45 days	19,909	22,062	2,153	Incorrect Debtors ageing for less than 45 days age.
			Debtors Ageing - More than 45 days	6,396	4,243	(2,153)	Incorrect Debtors ageing for more than 45 days age.
	Working Capital Lenders 2**		Debtors Ageing - Less than 180 days	24,673	22,062	(2,611)	Incorrect Debtors ageing for less than 180 days age.
			Debtors Ageing - More than 180 days	1,632	4,243	2,611	Incorrect Debtors ageing for more than 180 days age.
June 30, 2021	Working Capital Lenders 1*		Debtors Ageing - Less than 45 days	23,200	24,591	1,391	Incorrect Debtors ageing for less than 45 days age.
			Debtors Ageing - More than 45 days	3,838	2,447	(1,391)	Incorrect Debtors ageing for more than 45 days age.
	Working Capital Lenders 2**		Debtors Ageing - Less than 180 days	24,960	24,591	(369)	Incorrect Debtors ageing for less than 180 days age.
			Debtors Ageing - More than 180 days	2,078	2,447	369	Incorrect Debtors ageing for more than 180 days age.
September 30, 2021	Working Capital Lenders 1*		Debtors Ageing - Less than 45 days	14,852	15,174	322	Incorrect Debtors ageing for less than 45 days age.
	Working Capital Lenders 1*		Debtors Ageing - More than 45 days	3,069	2,747	(322)	Incorrect Debtors ageing for more than 45 days age.
	Working Capital Lenders 2**		Debtors Ageing - Less than 180 days	15,817	15,174	(643)	Incorrect Debtors ageing for less than 180 days age.
	Working Capital Lenders 2**		Debtors Ageing - More than 180 days	2,104	2,747	643	Incorrect Debtors ageing for more than 180 days age.
	Working Capital Lenders 1* and Working Capital Lenders 2**		Finished Goods	6,472	5,844	(628)	Incorrect Finished Goods Value
December 31, 2021	Working Capital Lenders 1*		Debtors Ageing - Less than 45 days	21,626	21,866	240	Incorrect Debtors ageing for less than 45 days age.
	Working Capital Lenders 1*		Debtors Ageing - More than 45 days	2,238	1,998	(240)	Incorrect Debtors ageing for more than 45 days age.
	Working Capital Lenders 2**		Debtors Ageing - Less than 180 days	22,504	21,866	(638)	Incorrect Debtors ageing for less than 180 days age.
	Working Capital Lenders 2**		Debtors Ageing - More than 180 days	1,360	1,998	638	Incorrect Debtors ageing for more than 180 days age.

Notes:

1. * State Bank of India, HDFC Bank Limited, DBS Bank Limited, IndusInd Bank Limited and ICICI Bank Limited are represented as Working Capital Lenders 1
2. ** Kotak Bank Limited and Federal Bank Limited are represented as Working Capital Lenders 2
3. State Bank of India - Hypothecation first charge over inventory and receivables and other current assets on pari-passu basis with other working capital lenders of the Company under Multiple Banking Arrangement subject to sharing of pari-passu sharing letters by such Banks.

   HDFC Bank Limited - Secured by way of hypothecation via creation of first charge on Raw Material, Stock-in-process, Finished Goods, spares, stores, consumables, receivables and other current assets of the Company both present and future on pari passu basis with other working capital lenders.

   DBS Bank Limited - 1st Pari passu charge on the current assets of Kharagpur unit and 2nd Pari passu charge on moveable fixed assets of Kharagpur Unit.

   Indusind Bank Limited - First hypothecation charge on the entire current assets of the company belonging to the Kharagpur unit on pari-passu with other banks. Second charge on the movable fixed assets pertaining to the Kharagpur unit of TML on pari-passu with other banks.

   ICICI Bank Limited - First pari passu chargé on book debts, stock and other current assets of the borrower. Second pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of movable plant and machinery of Kharagpur unit of the Borrower located at Samraipur, Gokulpur, Kharagpur, Pin- 721301, West Bengal.

   Kotak Bank Limited - First Pari Passu charge on current assets both present and future of the company's kharagpur unit, along with other lenders in multiple banking arrangement and Second Pari Passu Charge on movable fixed assets of Kharagpur unit, along with other lenders in multiple banking arrangement.

   Federal Bank Limited - Pari-passu 1st charge on current assets with 25% margin on stock and book debts (upto 180days). Documents of goods exported/ usance bills evidencing export against LC/ confirmed order. Margin- NIL Extension of charge on current assets. Cash Margin- NIL Bills backed by LCs.
4. The Company has filed the revised quarterly returns or statements with such banks for above instances, in April 2022, with the correct amounts, which are in agreement with the books of account.
   The returns for the quarter ended March 31, 2022, are not yet due, which would be appropriately filed by the Company within the due date.

46. The Company has long-term contracts as at March 31, 2022 for which there were no material foreseeable losses. The Company did not have long term derivative contracts.

47a. No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

47b. No funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

49 The Company has not made any investments during the year other than in a Company. The Company has not granted secured/ unsecured loans/ advances in the nature of loans to any Company/Firm/Limited Liability Partnership/Other Party during the year other than loan to a Company. The Company did not stand guarantee or provided security to any Company/Firm/Limited Liability Partnership/Other party during the year other than security of certain current assets to eight banks against working capital facilities from banks

The aggregate amount during the year, and balance outstanding at the balance sheet date with respect to such loans and securities are as per the table given below:

	Security (Rs. in lakhs)	**Loans (Rs. in lakhs)**
Aggregate amount granted/ provided during the year - Others	39,000.00	15,000.00
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of the above case - Others	36,475.00	15,000.00

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

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

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

53 Company have not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or government or any government authority as applicable.

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

55 Exceptional item represents profit on sale of land (at Redi), which was not in use pursuant to discontinued operation in earlier year.

56 The Board of Directors of the Company in its meeting of November 13, 2020 approved the Scheme of Amalgamation of the Company with Tata Steel Long Products Limited (TSLPL) seeking to amalgamate and consolidate the business of the Company into and with TSLPL (the 'Scheme'). The Company has submitted the Scheme to Stock Exchanges on November 14, 2020. In respect of the scheme for amalgamation of the Company into Tata Steel Long Products Limited, the Stock Exchanges have requested the Company for additional information on the Scheme and the Company is in the process of appropriately responding to the same.

57 The Company has assessed the possible impact of COVID-19 on its financial statements based on the internal and external information available up to the date of approval of these financial statements and concluded no adjustment is required in these financial statements. The Company continues to monitor the future economic conditions.

58 Previous year figures have been recasted/restated wherever necessary including those as required in line with amendments in Schedule III .

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

Pinaki Chowdhury
Partner
Membership Number: 057572

Kolkata, April 22, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Koushik Chatterjee
Chairman

Sandeep Kumar
Managing Director

Amit Ghosh
Independent Director

Avishek Ghosh
Company Secretary

Subhra Sengupta
Chief Financial Officer

Kolkata, April 22, 2022