

Tata Steel Advanced Materials Limited

Balance Sheet

as at March 31, 2024

(₹ Lakhs)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Assets			
I Non-current assets			
(a) Right-of-use assets	3	1.90	2.78
(b) Intangible assets	4	1,488.35	1,598.60
(c) Intangible assets under development	5	18.17	-
(d) Financial assets			
i) Investments	6	6,870.90	3,530.90
(e) Other Assets	7	308.58	297.15
Total non-current assets		8,687.90	5,429.43
II Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	8	62.47	1,091.66
(b) Other assets	7	-	-
Total current assets		62.47	1,091.66
Total Assets		8,750.37	6,521.09
Equity and liabilities			
III Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	9	7,454.49	5,622.32
(b) Other equity	10	1,229.68	887.11
Total Equity		8,684.17	6,509.43
IV Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities		1.18	2.21
Total non-current liabilities		1.18	2.21
V Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities		1.03	0.82
(ii) Trade payables	12		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		63.25	8.48
(b) Other liabilities	11	0.74	0.15
Total current liabilities		65.02	9.45
Total equity and liabilities		8,750.37	6,521.09

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

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

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP

Firm Registration Number: 304026E/E-300009

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Dhiraj Kumar
Partner
Membership Number: 060466

Place :
Date :

Subodh Pandey
Chairman
DIN : 08279634
Place :

Sanjeev Kumar Poddar
Chief Financial Officer

Place :
Date :

Sanjib Nanda
Director
DIN : 01045306
Place :

Jatindra Kumar Panda
Company Secretary

Place :
Date :

Tata Steel Advanced Materials Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ Lakhs)

Particulars	Note	For the period Apr 1, 2023 to Mar 31, 2024	For the period Apr 1, 2022 to Mar 31, 2023
I Expenses:			
(a) Finance costs	13	0.27	0.41
(b) Depreciation and amortisation expense	14	111.13	46.58
(c) Other expenses	15	63.86	5.78
Total Expenses		175.26	52.77
II Profit / (Loss) before tax (I-II)		(175.26)	(52.77)
III Tax expense		-	-
IV Profit / (Loss) for the year(II-III)		(175.26)	(52.77)
V Other comprehensive income/(loss)			
A Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss		-	-
B Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss		-	-
VI Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year (IV+V)		(175.26)	(52.77)
Earnings per share			
VII Nominal Value of Shares of ₹ 10/- each (March 31, 2023)	16		
Basic and Diluted (₹)		(0.26)	(0.25)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements
This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our Report of even date

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
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Tata Steel Advanced Materials Limited
Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ Lakhs)

Particulars	For the period Apr 1, 2023 to Mar 31, 2024	For the period Apr 1, 2022 to Mar 31, 2023
(A) Cash flows from operating activities:		
Profit / (Loss) before tax	(175.26)	(52.77)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	111.13	46.58
Finance costs	0.27	0.41
	111.40	46.99
Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes	(63.86)	(5.78)
Adjustments for:		
(Increase)/Decrease in other non-current/current assets	(29.60)	(297.09)
Increase/(Decrease) in non-current/current liabilities	(0.50)	3.85
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade payables	54.77	0.98
Cash generated from operations	(39.19)	(298.04)
Income taxes paid	-	-
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities A	(39.19)	(298.04)
(B) Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of Capital Assets	-	(1,647.96)
Purchase of investments in subsidiaries	(3,340.00)	(3,530.00)
Net cash inflow/ (outflow) from investing activities B	(3,340.00)	(5,177.96)
(C) Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from issue of equity shares (includes securities premium)	2,350.00	6,269.01
Payment of lease obligations-Principal	-	(0.67)
Payment of lease obligations-interest	-	(0.41)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from financing activities C	2,350.00	6,267.93
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(1,029.19)	791.93
Opening cash and cash equivalents	1,091.66	299.73
Closing cash and cash equivalents (Refer Note 8)	62.47	1,091.66
Cash and Cash Equivalents (as per Note 8)		
Balance with Banks	62.47	1,091.66

A. The Statement of Cash Flow has been prepared in accordance with 'Indirect Method' as set out in Ind AS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows'.

B. Figures in brackets represent outflow.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements
This is the Statement of Cash Flow referred to in our Report of even date

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP

Firm Registration Number: 304026E/E-300009

Dhiraj Kumar
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Membership Number: 060466

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Tata Steel Advanced Materials Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2024

A. Equity share capital

		(₹ Lakhs)
Balance as at April 1, 2023	Changes during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2024
5,622.32	1832.16	7,454.49

		(₹ Lakhs)
Balance as at April 1, 2022	Changes during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2023
556.18	5066.14	5622.32

B. Other equity

				(₹ Lakhs)
	Retained earnings	Securities Premium		Total
Balance as at April 1, 2022	(262.99)	-		(262.99)
Profit / (Loss) for the period	(52.77)	-		(52.77)
Share Premium	-	1,202.87		1,202.87
Balance as at March 31, 2023	(315.76)	1,202.87		887.11

				(₹ Lakhs)
	Retained earnings	Securities Premium		Total
Balance as at April 1, 2023	(315.76)	1,202.87		887.11
Profit / (Loss) for the year	(175.25)	-		(175.25)
Share Premium	-	517.83		517.83
Balance as at March 31, 2024	(491.01)	1,720.70		1,229.68

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements
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

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Tata Steel Advance Materials Limited (Formerly Tata Steel Odisha Limited)

Notes

forming part of Financial Statements

1. Company information

Tata Steel Advanced Materials Limited (Formerly Tata Steel Odisha Limited) ("the Company") is a public limited company incorporated in India with its registered office in Mumbai, Maharashtra, India.

The Company belongs to the Tata Group of Companies and was established in the year 2012. The Company has its Registered Office at 3rd floor, One Forbes, 1 Dr. V.B. Gandhi Marg, Fort, Mumbai City Maharashtra 400001 (India). As on March 31, 2024, the Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Tata Steel Limited.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on April, 2024.

2. Material accounting policies

The material accounting policies applied by the Company in the preparation of its financial statements are listed below. Such accounting policies have been applied consistently to all the periods presented in these financial statements, unless otherwise indicated.

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, as amended from time to time and other relevant provisions of the Act.

(b) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with the exception of certain assets and liabilities that are required to be carried at fair value by Ind AS.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current and non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle. Based on the nature of businesses and the time elapsed between deployment of resources and the realisation of cash and cash equivalents, the Company has considered an operating cycle of 12 months.

Use of estimates and critical accounting judgements

In the preparation of financial statements, the Company makes judgements in the application of accounting policies; and estimates and assumptions which affects carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected.

The Company uses the following critical accounting estimates in preparation of its financial statements:

Impairment of goodwill, property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

The Company estimates the value in use of the cash generating unit (CGU) based on future cash flows after considering current economic conditions and trends, estimated future operating results and growth rates and anticipated future economic and regulatory conditions. The estimated cash flows are developed using internal forecasts. The cash flows are discounted using a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value.

Further details of the Company's impairment review and key assumptions are set out in notes 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Tata Steel Advance Materials Limited **(Formerly Tata Steel Odisha Limited)**

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Useful lives of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets

The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation and amortisation expense in future periods. The policy has been detailed in note 2(i).

Provisions and contingent liabilities

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as result of a past event and it is probable that the outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

The Company uses significant judgements to assess contingent liabilities. Contingent liabilities are recognised 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 event where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be utilised to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements. Further details are set out in note 20 and note 35A.

Fair value measurements of financial instruments

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including Discounted Cash Flow Model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair value. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risks, credit risks and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. Further details are set out in note 39.

Impairment of financial assets (other than at fair value)

Measurement of impairment of financial assets require use of estimates and judgements, which have been explained in the note on financial instruments under impairment of financial assets.

Leases

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116 "Leases". Identification of a lease requires significant judgement. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term including anticipated renewals and the applicable discount rate.

The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease term being evaluated.

Retirement benefit obligations

The Company's retirement benefit obligations are subject to number of assumptions including discount rates, inflation and salary growth. Significant assumptions are required when setting these criteria and a change in these assumptions would have a significant impact on the amount recorded in the Company's balance sheet and the statement of profit and loss. The Company sets these assumptions based on previous experience and third party actuarial advice. Further details on the Company's retirement benefit obligations, including key assumptions are set out in note 34.

Tata Steel Advance Materials Limited (Formerly Tata Steel Odisha Limited)

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(c) Intangible assets

Patents, trademarks and software costs are included in the balance sheet as intangible assets when it is probable that associated future economic benefits would flow to the Company. In this case they are measured initially at purchase cost and then amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives.

Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets with definite useful lives are reported at cost or deemed cost applied on transition to Ind AS, less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

The estimated useful lives for the main categories of intangible assets are:

	Estimated useful life (years)
Computer software	3 years
Other intangible assets	15 years

Intangible assets are evaluated for recoverability wherever there is any indication that their carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount is higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use is determined on an individual asset basis under the asset that does not generate cash flow that are largely independent from the assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable value of an asset (CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (CGU) is reduced to its recoverable value. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(d) Leases

The Company determines whether an arrangement contains a lease by assessing whether the fulfilment of a transaction is dependent on the use of a specific asset and whether the transaction conveys the right to control the use of that asset to the Company in return for payment.

The Company as lessee

The Company accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract and allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components. The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception comprises of the amount of initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date.

Certain lease arrangements include options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. The right-of-use assets and lease liabilities include these options when it is reasonably certain that such options would be exercised.

The right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any re-measurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset.

Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate. The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications. The Company recognises the amount of the

Tata Steel Advance Materials Limited **(Formerly Tata Steel Odisha Limited)**

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forming part of Financial Statements

re-measurement of lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognises any remaining amount of the re-measurement in statement of profit and loss.

Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liabilities are expensed to the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the events or conditions which trigger those payments occur.

Payment made towards leases for which non-cancellable term is 12 months or lesser (short-term leases) and low value leases are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as rental expenses over the tenor of such leases.

The Company as lessor

- (i) Operating lease** – Rental income from operating leases is recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a straight- line basis over the term of the relevant lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset is diminished. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying value of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.
- (ii) Finance lease** – When assets are leased out under a finance lease, the present value of minimum lease payments is recognised as a receivable. The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of receivable is recognised as unearned finance income. Lease income is recognised over the term of the lease using the net investment method before tax, which reflects a constant periodic rate of return.

(e) Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are carried at cost/deemed cost applied on transition to Ind AS, less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of investment is assessed and an impairment provision is recognised, if required immediately to its recoverable amount. On disposal of such investments, difference between the net disposal proceeds and carrying amount is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(f) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are immediately recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

(I) Financial assets

Cash and bank balances

Cash and bank balances consist of:

- (i) Cash and cash equivalents** - which includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term deposits which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash, are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and have original maturities of less than three months. These balances with banks are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.
- (ii) Other bank balances** - which includes balances and deposits with banks that are restricted for withdrawal and usage.

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets measured at fair value

Tata Steel Advance Materials Limited **(Formerly Tata Steel Odisha Limited)**

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Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if such financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and to sell such financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Company in respect of certain equity investments (other than in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures) which are not held for trading has made an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of such equity instruments. Such an election is made by the Company on an instrument by instrument basis at the time of initial recognition of such equity investments. These investments are held for medium or long-term strategic purpose. The Company has chosen to designate these investments in equity instruments as fair value through other comprehensive income as the management believes this provides a more meaningful presentation for medium or long-term strategic investments, than reflecting changes in fair value immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income are carried at fair value through profit and loss.

Impairment of financial assets

Loss allowance for expected credit losses is recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Company recognises life time expected credit losses for all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction.

For financial assets (apart from trade receivables that do not constitute of financing transaction) whose credit risk has not significantly increased since initial recognition, loss allowance equal to twelve months expected credit losses is recognised. Loss allowance equal to the lifetime expected credit losses is recognised if the credit risk of the financial asset has significantly increased since initial recognition.

De-recognition of financial assets

The Company de-recognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the assets and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay.

If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a borrowing for the proceeds received.

(II) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

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

Financial liabilities

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

Tata Steel Advance Materials Limited **(Formerly Tata Steel Odisha Limited)**

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Interest bearing bank loans, overdrafts and issued debt are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowings in the statement of profit and loss.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

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

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

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

Derivatives are initially accounted for and measured at fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period.

The Company adopts hedge accounting for forward foreign exchange and interest rate contracts wherever possible. At inception of each hedge, there is a formal, documented designation of the hedging relationship. This documentation includes, inter alia, items such as identification of the hedged item and transaction and nature of the risk being hedged. At inception, each hedge is expected to be highly effective in achieving an offset of changes in fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. The effectiveness of hedge instruments to reduce the risk associated with the exposure being hedged is assessed and measured at the inception and on an ongoing basis. The ineffective portion of designated hedges is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

When hedge accounting is applied:

- for fair value hedges of recognised assets and liabilities, changes in fair value of the hedged assets and liabilities attributable to the risk being hedged, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss and compensate for the effective portion of symmetrical changes in the fair value of the derivatives.
- for cash flow hedges, the effective portion of the change in the fair value of the derivative is recognised directly in other comprehensive income and the ineffective portion is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. If the cash flow hedge of a firm commitment or forecasted transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or liability, then, at the time the asset or liability is recognised, the associated gains or losses on the derivative that had previously been recognised in equity are included in the initial measurement of the asset or liability. For hedges that do not result in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a liability, amounts deferred in equity are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the same period in which the hedged item affects the statement of profit and loss.

In cases where hedge accounting is not applied, changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as and when they arise.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. At that time, any cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognised in equity is retained in equity until the forecasted transaction occurs. If a hedged transaction is no longer expected to occur, the net cumulative gain or loss recognised in equity is transferred to the statement of profit and loss for the period.

(g) Provisions

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

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

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

Tata Steel Advance Materials Limited **(Formerly Tata Steel Odisha Limited)**

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

(h) Income Taxes

Tax expense for the year comprises of current and deferred tax. The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the statement of profit and loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying value of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. In contrast, deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

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

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset to the extent that they relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority and there are legally enforceable rights to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities within that jurisdiction.

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

(i) Revenue

The Company is engaged in the business of aluminium core sandwich panels and other products for non-railway sectors.

Sale of products

Revenue from sale of products is 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 loss has 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. Sale of products include related ancillary services, if any.

Goods are often sold with volume and price discounts based on aggregate sales over a 12 months' period. Revenue from these sales is recognised based on the price specified in the contract, net of the estimated volume and price discounts. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for the discounts, using the most likely method, and revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. A liability is recognised for expected volume discounts payable to customers in relation to sales made until the end of the reporting period. No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are generally made with a credit term of 30-90 days, which is consistent with market practice. Any obligation to provide a refund is recognised as a provision. 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.

(j) Foreign currency transactions and translations

The financial statements of the Company are presented in Indian Rupees ("₹"), which is the functional currency of the Company and the presentation currency for the financial statements.

Tata Steel Advance Materials Limited **(Formerly Tata Steel Odisha Limited)**

Notes

forming part of Financial Statements

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

Exchange differences arising on the re-translation or settlement of monetary items are included in the statement of profit and loss for the period.

(k) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing profit or loss for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. Partly paid up shares are included as fully paid equivalents according to the fraction paid up.

Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of shares and dilutive potential shares except where the result would be anti-dilutive.

(l) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under The Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time.

During the year ended March 31, 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

Tata Steel Advanced Materials Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements

3. Right-of-use assets

	(₹ Lakhs)	
	Right-of-use Office Space	Total
Cost as at April 1, 2023	3.71	3.71
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Cost as at March 31, 2024	3.71	3.71
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2023	0.93	0.93
Charge for the year	0.88	0.88
Disposals	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2024	1.81	1.81
Total accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2024	1.81	1.81
Net carrying value as at April 1, 2023	2.78	2.78
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2024	1.90	1.90

	(₹ Lakhs)	
	Right-of-use Office Space	Total
Cost as at April 1, 2022	-	-
Additions	3.71	3.71
Disposals	-	-
Cost as at March 31, 2023	3.71	3.71
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2022	-	-
Charge for the period	0.93	0.93
Disposals	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2023	0.93	0.93
Net carrying value as at April 1, 2022	-	-
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2023	2.78	2.78

(i) Amounts recognised in balance sheet

The balance sheet shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	(₹ Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Right-of-use assets		
Office Space	1.90	2.78
Total	1.90	2.78

	(₹ Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Lease liabilities		
Current	1.03	0.82
Non-Current	1.18	2.21
Total	2.21	3.03

- a) No Additions to the right-of-use assets during the year (31 March 2023: ₹ 3.71 lakhs).
b) The company has leased office space. Rental contract is made for a fixed period of 4 years 4 months.

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

The statement of profit and loss shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	(₹ Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets - Office Space (Refer Note 14)	0.88	0.93
Interest expense (included in finance costs) (Refer Note 15)	0.27	0.41
Total	1.15	1.34

There is no cash outflow for leases for the year (31 March 2023 was ₹ 1.08 Lakhs).

(iii) Extension and termination options

Extension and termination options are included in the Company's lease contract. 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.

Tata Steel Advanced Materials Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements

4. Intangible assets

	(₹ Lakhs)	
	Intangible assets	Total
Cost as at April 1, 2023	1,644.25	1,644.25
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Cost as at March 31, 2024	1,644.25	1,644.25
Accumulated amortisation as at April 1, 2023	45.65	45.65
Charge for the year	110.25	110.25
Disposals	-	-
Accumulated amortisation as at March 31, 2024	155.90	155.90
Net carrying value as at April 1, 2023	1,598.60	1,598.60
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2024	1,488.35	1,488.35

	(₹ Lakhs)	
	Intangible assets	Total
Cost as at April 1, 2022	-	-
Additions	1,644.25	1,644.25
Disposals	-	-
Cost as at March 31, 2023	1,644.25	1,644.25
Accumulated amortisation as at April 1, 2022	-	-
Charge for the year	45.65	45.65
Disposals	-	-
Accumulated amortisation as at March 31, 2023	45.65	45.65
Net carrying value as at April 1, 2022	-	-
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2023	1,598.60	1,598.60

Tata Steel Advanced Materials Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements

5. Intangible assets under development

As at March 31, 2024

	As at April 1, 2023	Additions	Addition on account of Borrowing Cost	Capitalised during the year	(₹ Lakhs) As at March 31, 2024
SAP Software	-	18.17	-	-	18.17

As at March 31, 2023

	As at April 1, 2022	Additions	Addition on account of Borrowing Cost	Capitalised during the year	(₹ Lakhs) As at March 31, 2023
	-	-	-	-	-

5.1 Aging of intangible assets under development is as below:

As at March 31, 2024

	Amount in Capital work in progress for period of					(₹ Lakhs)
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total	
Projects in progress	18.17	-	-	-	18.17	
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-	
	18.17	-	-	-	18.17	

As at March 31, 2023

	Amount in Capital work in progress for period of					(₹ Lakhs)
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total	
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-	
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	

Tata Steel Advanced Materials Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements

6. Investments

		(₹ Lakhs)	
	No. of shares (face value of ₹10 each fully paid-up unless otherwise specified)	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Investments carried at cost			
(a) Equity investments in subsidiary companies (fully paid up)			
(i) Unquoted			
(1) Ceramat Private Limited	9,000 (March 31, 2023 : 9000)	0.90	0.90
(2) Tata Steel TABB Limited	4,32,00,000 (March 31, 2023 : 1,53,00,000)	4,320.00	1,530.00
		4,320.90	1,530.90
(b) Investment in preference shares of subsidiary company (fully paid up)			
(i) Unquoted			
(1) Ceramat Private Limited	255,00,000 (March 31, 2023 : 200,00,000)	2,550.00	2,000.00
0.01% non-cumulative optionally convertible redeemable preference shares			
		2,550.00	2,000.00
		6,870.90	3,530.90

		(₹ Lakhs)	
		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Investments:		-	-
a. Aggregate amount of unquoted investments		6,870.90	3,530.90
b. Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investments			

7. Other assets

A Non-Current

		(₹ Lakhs)	
		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a) Balance with Government Authorities			
Considered good - Unsecured		308.58	297.15
		308.58	297.15

B. Current

		(₹ Lakhs)	
		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a) Balance with Government Authorities			
Considered good - Unsecured		-	-

8. Cash and cash equivalents

		(₹ Lakhs)	
		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a) Balance with bank			
- In current accounts		62.47	1,091.66
- Deposits with original maturity of less than three months		-	-
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents		62.47	1,091.66

- (i) Cash and bank balances are denominated and held in Indian Rupees.
(ii) There are no repatriation restrictions with regard to cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the reporting period and prior periods.

Tata Steel Advanced Materials Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements

9. Equity share capital

	(₹ Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Authorised:		
15,00,00,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each	15,00,000.00	15,00,000.00
(March 31, 2023: 15,00,00,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each)		
25,00,00,00,000 Preference Shares of ₹ 10/- each	25,000.00	25,000.00
(March 31, 2023: 25,00,00,00,000 Preference Shares of ₹ 10/- each)		
	15,25,000.00	15,25,000.00
Issued		
7,45,44,874 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each	7,454.49	5,622.32
(March 31, 2023: 5,62,23,166 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each)		
Subscribed and Paid-up:		
7,45,44,874 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each	7,454.49	5,622.32
(March 31, 2023: 5,62,23,166 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each)		
	7,454.49	5,622.32

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

	April 2023 to Mar 2024		April 2022 to March 2023	
	No. of shares	₹ Lakhs	No. of shares	₹ Lakhs
Equity share of ₹ 10 each				
Balance at the beginning of the year	5,62,23,200	5,622.32	55,61,833	556.18
Issued during the year	1,83,21,708	1,832.17	5,06,61,367	5,066.14
Balance at the end of the year	7,45,44,908	7,454.49	5,62,23,200	5,622.32

(ii) Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company is as below:

	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	No. of Equity shares	% held	No. of Equity shares	% held
Name of shareholders				
(a) Tata Steel Limited	7,45,44,908	100	5,62,23,200	100

(iii) Details of shareholding of promoters:

	As at March 31, 2024			As at March 31, 2023		
	No. of Equity shares	% held	% Change during the year	No. of Equity shares	% held	% Change during the year
Name of promoter						
(a) Tata Steel Limited	7,45,44,908	100	100	5,62,23,200	100	100

(iv) Terms and rights attached to equity shares

(a) The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs 10/- (March 31, 2023 Rs 10/-) per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuring Annual General Meeting.

(b) In the event of liquidation, the shareholders of equity shares are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

(v) Tata Steel Limited is the 100% holding company of the company as at March 31, 2024.

Tata Steel Advanced Materials Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements

10. Other equity

A. Retained earnings

The details of movement in retained earnings is as below:

	(₹ Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	(315.76)	(262.99)
Profit / (Loss) for the year	(175.26)	(52.77)
Balance at the end of the year	(491.02)	(315.76)

B. Securities Premium

Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. This reserve may be utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The details of movement in securities premium is as below:

	(₹ Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,202.87	-
Received on issue of equity shares during the year	517.83	1,202.87
Balance at the end of the year	1,720.70	1,202.87

11. Other liabilities

Current

	(₹ Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a) Statutory dues	0.74	0.15
	0.74	0.15

Tata Steel Advanced Materials Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements

12. Trade payables

	(₹ Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	63.25	1.57
	63.25	8.48

(i) Dues to micro and small enterprises : On the basis of information available with the company, there are no Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises identified by the company as required to be disclosed under Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

(ii) Aging schedule of trade payable is as below:

As at March 31, 2024

	(₹ Lakhs)							
	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed dues - Micro and small enterprises								-
Undisputed dues - Others	20.39	8.58	26.73	0.64		-	6.91	63.25
Disputed dues - Micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

As at March 31, 2023

	(₹ Lakhs)							
	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed dues - Micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed dues - Others	1.51	-	-	-	0.06	-	6.91	8.48
Disputed dues - Micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Tata Steel Advanced Materials Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements

13. Finance costs

	(₹ Lakhs)	
	For the period Apr 1, 2023 to Mar 31, 2024	For the period Apr 1, 2022 to Mar 31, 2023
Interest expense on:		
(a) Statutory dues	0.01	-
(b) Lease Obligation	0.26	0.41
	0.27	0.41

14. Depreciation and amortisation expense

	(₹ Lakhs)	
	For the period Apr 1, 2023 to Mar 31, 2024	For the period Apr 1, 2022 to Mar 31, 2023
(a) Depreciation of right-of-use assets	0.88	0.93
(b) Amortisation of intangible assets	110.25	45.65
	111.13	46.58

15. Other expenses

	(₹ Lakhs)	
	For the period Apr 1, 2023 to Mar 31, 2024	For the period Apr 1, 2022 to Mar 31, 2023
(a) Rates and taxes	1.42	0.61
(b) Legal and Professional Charges	4.49	1.71
(c) Loss on foreign exchange	-	2.02
(d) Auditors remuneration	2.00	0.51
(e) Deputation costs	55.69	-
(f) Others	0.26	0.93
	63.86	5.78

(i) Details of auditors' remuneration and out-of-pocket expenses is as below:

	(₹ Lakhs)	
	For the period Apr 1, 2023 to Mar 31, 2024	For the period Apr 1, 2022 to Mar 31, 2023
Auditors remuneration and out-of-pocket expenses		
(i) Statutory audit	2.00	0.50
(ii) Out-of-pocket expenses	-	0.01

Tata Steel Advanced Materials Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements

16. Earning Per Share

The following table reflects the profit and shares data used in computation of the basic and diluted earnings per share:

a. Basic

	(₹ Lakhs)	
	For the period Apr 1, 2023 to Mar 31, 2024	For the period Apr 1, 2022 to Mar 31, 2023
(a) Loss after tax	(175.26)	(52.77)
	Nos.	Nos.
(b) Number of equity shares at the beginning of the year	5,62,23,200	55,61,833
Number of equity shares at the end of the year	7,45,44,908	5,62,23,200
Weighted average number of equity shares for diluted EPS	6,66,89,457	2,14,50,540
(c) Nominal value of equity share (₹)	10.00	10.00
(g) Earning Per Share :		
(d) Basic and diluted earnings per equity share (₹)	(0.26)	(0.25)

Tata Steel Advanced Materials Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements

17. A Disclosures on financial instruments

Fair Value Measurement

(a) Fair Value Hierarchy

This section gives an overview of the significance of financing instruments for the Company and provides additional information on Balance Sheet items that contain 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 notes 6, 8 and 12 to the financial statements.

The following tables presents the carrying value of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023

As at March 31, 2024

	(₹ Lakhs)	
	Cost/Amortised cost	Total carrying value
Financial assets:		
Cash and bank balances	62.47	62.47
Investments in Subsidiaries	6,870.90	6,870.90
Financial liabilities:		
Trade payables	63.25	63.25
Lease Liabilities	2.21	2.21
Other financial liabilities	-	-

As at March 31, 2023

	(₹ Lakhs)	
	Cost/Amortised cost	Total carrying value
Financial assets:		
Cash and bank balances	1,091.66	1,091.66
Investments in Subsidiaries	3,530.90	3,530.90
Financial liabilities:		
Trade payables	8.48	8.48
Lease Liabilities	3.03	3.03
Other financial liabilities	-	-

The fair value of these assets and liabilities are not significantly different from their carrying values.

17. B Financial Risk Management

The company's financial liabilities comprise trade payables and other financial liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's financial assets include cash and cash equivalents and investments.

Risk exposures and responses

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

- (a) **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. The Company's financial instrument mainly affected by market prices risk comprises of three types of risks: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk which include equity price risk and price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk includes investments, trade payables and other financial liabilities.
- (i) **Foreign currency risk** - Foreign currency risks is the risk that fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in the foreign exchange rates. The company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the company's operating activities. The finance department of the company continuously monitors the foreign exchange fluctuations on the basis of which any material adverse effect on the company is identified and additional remedial measures, if any, are taken.
- (ii) **Interest rate risks** - Interest rate risks is the risk that the fair value or future cashflows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in markets interest rates.
- (iii) **Equity price risks** - Equity price risks is related to the change in market reference price of the investments in equity securities. The company holds investment for strategic rather than trading purpose.
The Company does not have any investment in the equity and preference shares apart from the investment in Ceramat Private Limited and Tata Steel TABB Limited which are subsidiaries of the company. The shares of these companies are unlisted. They are however exposed to the changes in value arising from the changes in expectations of equity returns, etc.
- (b) **Liquidity risks** - Liquidity risk refers to the risks 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 the requirements.

The company has sufficient own funds to finance as existing and continuing commitments.

As at March 31, 2024

							(₹ Lakhs)
		Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Flows	Between 0 to 1 Year	Between 1 to 3 Years	Between 3 to 5 Years	More than 5 Years
	As at March 31, 2024						
	Trade payables	63.25	63.25	63.25	-	-	-
	Lease Liabilities (Current and Non-Current)	2.21	2.21	1.08	1.36	-	-
	Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
	As at March 31, 2023						
	Trade payables	8.48	8.48	8.48	-	-	-
	Lease Liabilities (Current and Non-Current)	3.03	3.52	1.08	2.44	-	-
	Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-

- (c) **Credit risk** - Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from the counter party failure to repay or service debt according to the contractual terms and obligations, credit risk encompasses both the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of the credit worthiness as well as concentration risks.

Tata Steel Advanced Materials Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements

18. Related party disclosures

Names of related parties and description

A Relationship

i) Entity having significant influence over the ultimate holding company

Tata Sons Private Limited

ii) Holding company

Tata Steel Limited (w.e.f. March 22, 2023)

iii) Subsidiary company

Ceramat Private Limited (CPL)

Tata Steel TABB Limited (TSTL)

iv) Key Management Personnel :

Mr. Subodh Pandey	Chairman
Mr. N Sainathan	Managing Director (from 28th November, 2023)
Mr. Debashish Bhattacharjee	Director
Mr. Sanjib Nanda	Director
Mr. Dibyendu Dutta	Director (ceased to be director from 14th July, 2023)
Mr. Parvatheesam Kanchinadham	Director
Mr. Pratik Chatterjee	Director (from 29th August, 2023)
Mr. Sanjeev Kumar Poddar	Chief Financial Officer (from 1st July, 2023)
Mr. Jatindra Kumar Panda	Company Secretary (from 4th October, 2023)

v) Fellow Subsidiaries (being subsidiaries of holding company/ ultimate holding company)

Tata Steel Business Delivery Centre Limited (Erstwhile Kalimati Global Shared services limited)

*where transactions has taken place during the period

The following table summarises related party transactions and balances included in the financial statements of the company for the period ended as at 31st Mar'24

(₹ Lakhs)

	Period Ended	Holding Company	Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Subsidiaries	Fellow Subsidiaries	Grand Total
Transactions during the period						
Reimbursement of expenses (paid on our behalf)	31-Mar-24	18.69	0.50	-		19.19
	31-Mar-23	-1.29	-	(69.03)		(70.32)
Issue of Equity Shares	31-Mar-24	2,350.00				2,350.00
	31-Mar-23	6,825.19				6,825.19
Investment in Subsidiaries	31-Mar-24			3,340.00		3,340.00
	31-Mar-23			3,530.90		3,530.90
Receiveing of Services- Rentals	31-Mar-24	1.08				1.08
	31-Mar-23	(1.08)				(1.08)
Rent Charges	31-Mar-24	-				-
	31-Mar-23	-0.36				-0.36
Legal and Professional Charges	31-Mar-24				3.79	3.79
	31-Mar-23				(0.79)	(0.79)
Deputation cost	31-Mar-24	55.69				55.69
	31-Mar-23	-		-		-
Closing balances						
Payables	31-Mar-24	-	0.01	-	1.19	1.20
	31-Mar-23	-	-	-	(0.72)	(0.72)
Other Financial Liabilities	31-Mar-24	60.01	-	-	-	60.01
	31-Mar-23	(6.91)	-	-	-	(6.91)

Terms and conditions related to Outstanding balances :

- 1) All outstanding payables are unsecured and payable in cash.
- 2) Figure in brackets represent comparative figures of previous year.

Tata Steel Advanced Materials Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements

19. Ratios and their Elements as per the requirements of Schedule III to Companies Act 2013

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	% Change	Reason of Change (% change beyond 25%)
a) Current Ratio (Times) (Current assets/Current liabilities)	Current Asset	Current Liability	0.96	115.52	-99%	Decrease in bank balance on account of investment in Tata Steel Tabb Limited.
b) Return on Equity Ratio (Profit after tax (PAT)/Average Shareholders' Equity)	Profit after tax	Average Shareholder Equity	-2.31%	-1.55%	49%	Increase in loss due to increased amortization of technical license
c) Return on Capital employed (Earnings Before Interest and Taxes/Average capital employed)	Earning before interest and tax	Capital Employed	-2.02%	-1.54%	31%	Increase in loss due to increased amortization of technical license
d) Return on investment (Earnings Before Interest and Taxes/Average total assets)	Earning before interest and tax	Average of total assets	-2.00%	-1.55%	29%	Increase in loss due to increased amortization of technical license

i. The company does not have any operation or debt or inventory in the current year as well as in the previous year. Therefore, Net debt equity ratio, Debt service coverage ratio, Inventory turnover ratio, Debtors turnover ratio, Trade payables turnover ratio, Net capital turnover ratio and Net profit ratio have not been disclosed.

20. Details of significant investments in subsidiaries

	Country of Incorporation	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Subsidiary companies			
(1) Ceramat Private Limited	India	90	90
(2) Tata Steel TABB Limited	India	100	100

21. Consolidation

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

22. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Based on the provision of Sec 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') readwith Schedule VII to the Act and the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility) Rules, 2014, as mentioned Corporate Social Responsibility is not applicable to the company.

23. The Company has incurred loss after tax of ₹ 175.26 Lakhs during the year. The company expects to generate the cash flows from operations by which it expects to recover losses in near future. Accordingly, accounts are prepared on going concern basis. The company continues to receive funds from holding company from short term purposes as and when required.

Tata Steel Advance Materials Limited (Formerly Tata Steel Odisha Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

24. Additional regulatory information required by Schedule III

- i. **Details of benami property held** - No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.
- ii. **Compliance with number of layers of companies** - The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.
- iii. **Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements** - The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.
- iv. **Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies** - There are no charge or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.
- v. **Undisclosed income** - There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.
- vi. **Details of crypto currency or virtual currency** - The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.
- vii. **Wilful defaulter** - The company does not have any borrowings with the bank or financial institutions or government or any government authority both during the current year or previous year. Hence, the disclosure pertaining to wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority is not applicable to the company.
- viii. **Relationship with struck off companies** - The Company has no transactions with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956.

ix. **Borrowing secured against current assets** - The Company does not have any working capital limits or borrowings from any bank. Therefore, the Company has not filed quarterly returns or statements with the banks.

x. **Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium** - The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person or entity, 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 to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

The company has not received any fund from any person or entity, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries other than funds received aggregating to ₹ 2350 lakhs during the year from Tata Steel Limited for onward investments in two subsidiaries of the Company namely Ceramat Private Limited amounting to ₹ 550 lakhs and Tata Steel TABB Limited amounting to ₹ 2790 lakhs for growth of their business.

Tata Steel Advance Materials Limited
(Formerly Tata Steel Odisha Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

25. Other Disclosures

- i. There are no outstanding loans/advances in nature of loan from promoters, key management personnel or other officers of the Company.
- ii. In view of absence of reasonable certainty of absorption of unabsorbed losses, deferred tax assets to the extent of 44.11 lakhs (March 23, 2023: ₹ 13.28 lakhs) have not been recognised in accordance with the principles set out in Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes.

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	Year Ended	Year Ended
	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
(Loss) before tax	(175.26)	(52.77)
Income tax rate	25.168%	25.168%
Income tax expense	(44.11)	(13.28)
Total Tax	(44.11)	(13.28)

- iii. There is no contingent liability as at March 31, 2024 (as at March 31, 2023 - Nil)
- iv. There is no capital or other commitment as at March 31, 2024 (as at March 31, 2023 - Nil)
- v. The Board of Directors of the Company have been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM), who evaluates the Company's performance, allocate resources and assessing performance of the Company as a single unit. Therefore, there is no reportable segment of the company in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS-108 "Operating Segment Reporting".

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

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Dhiraj Kumar
Partner
Membership Number 060466

Place :

Date :

Subodh Pandey
Chairman
DIN : 08279634
Place :

Sanjib Nanda
Director
DIN : 01045306
Place :

Sanjeev Kumar Poddar
Chief Financial Officer

Place :
Date :

Jatindra Kumar Panda
Company Secretary

Place :
Date :