INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Tata Steel Long Products Limited (formerly Tata Sponge Iron Limited)

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements of Tata Steel Long Products Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Standalone Financial Statements").
2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020, its total comprehensive income (comprising loss and other comprehensive income), its changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

4. We draw your attention to Note 45 to the Standalone Financial Statements which explains the uncertainties and management's assessment of the financial impact due to the lockdown / restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic imposed by the Governments, for which a definitive assessment of the impact is dependent upon future economic conditions. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key audit matters

5. Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Assessment of Purchase Price Allocation on acquisition of business in accordance with Ind AS 103, Business Combination and the appropriateness of the carrying value of the acquired Property, plant and equipment, Right-of-use assets, Other intangible assets and Goodwill as at the year end [Refer to Notes 02.07, 02.08 and 38 to the Standalone Financial Statements – "Business Combinations"] On April 9, 2019, the Company acquired the steel division of Usha Martin Limited, pursuant to the Business Transfer Agreement ("BTA") as described in the aforesaid Note. The Company determined the acquisition to be a business combination in accordance with Ind AS 103 'Business Combinations'. Ind AS 103 requires the identified assets and liabilities be recognised at fair value at the date of acquisition with the excess of the acquisition cost over the identified fair value of recognised assets and liabilities as goodwill. The Company appointed independent professional valuers to perform valuation of assets for the purpose of allocation of the consolidated purchase price to the respective assets and liabilities acquired (hereinafter referred to as 'the purchase price allocation' or 'the PPA'). The Management determined that the fair values of the net identifiable assets acquired was Rs. 404,297.54 Lakhs as part of the PPA and accordingly, the consideration paid in excess of the net assets acquired resulted in recognition of Goodwill of Rs. 565.55 Lakhs. Significant assumptions and estimates are used as of the date of acquisition in the determination of the fair values of the identified assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the transaction. Further, as at the year end, significant judgements were made by the management in respect of the future projections and the discount rate used in applying the value in use method in assessing the	Our procedures included the following: • We understood from the management, assessed the design and tested the operating effectiveness of the Company's key controls over the accounting of business combination and the impairment assessment. • We have evaluated the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the management's expert engaged for the PPA, obtained an understanding of the work of the expert, and evaluated the appropriateness of the expert's work as audit evidence. • We have traced the value of the consideration transferred with reference to the BTA. • We have carried out our evaluation, by involving our experts ("auditor's expert") to : i) review the PPA and assess the reasonableness of the underlying key assumptions used in determining the fair value of assets and liabilities as at the acquisition date. ii) review the management's assessment / method including the key assumptions related to the projections, the discount rate used in the assessment of the carrying values as at the year end. • We have verified the management's computation of goodwill. • We have also assessed the adequacy and appropriateness of the disclosures made in the Standalone Financial Statements. Based on our procedures performed above, we noted that the PPA of the consideration is in accordance with Ind-AS 103 Business Combination

carrying value of the acquired Property, plant and equipment (including Capital work-in-progress), Right-of-use assets, Other intangible assets and the Goodwill. Accordingly, these are considered to be a key audit matter. The Management concluded that the recoverable amount is higher than their carrying values and that no impairment provision is warranted.	and that the carrying value of the acquired Property, plant and equipment (including Capital work-in-progress), Right-of-use assets, Other intangible assets and Goodwill as at the year end was appropriate.
Recovery of expenses and related disclosures of contingent liabilities for Radhikapur Coal Block [Refer to Note 33(d) and 33(e) to the Standalone Financial Statements] The Company has financial exposure aggregating Rs. 17,892.69 Lakhs (reflected in the Standalone Financial Statements as capital advances – Rs. 16,791.69 Lakhs, property, plant and equipment – Rs. 566.00 Lakhs, and capital work in progress – Rs. 535.00 Lakhs) incurred in earlier years, on the Radhikapur (East) Coal Block, which was deallocated pursuant to the Order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in 2014. The Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Rules, 2014, promulgated pursuant to the aforesaid Order, prescribes that the successful bidder will be called upon to pay to the prior allotee, the expenses incurred by the prior allotee towards land and mine infrastructure. The Company has submitted the statement of expenses and other details to the Nominated Authority of the Ministry of Coal ('MoC'). The above matter is pending as on the balance sheet date. The MoC had also issued notice for invocation of the bank guarantee of Rs. 3,250 Lakhs in November 2012 towards performance conditions for original allocation of the coal block for which the Company filed a writ petition in Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. The bank guarantee had lapsed and not renewed after November 2015 as the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi had directed the Company to keep the bank guarantee live as well as to the MoC to take decision by that date, against which however, there was no communication from MoC	Our audit procedures included the following: • Evaluation of the design and testing of operating effectiveness of the controls implemented by the management to assess the recoverability of expenses incurred towards Radhikapur (East) Coal Block and related disclosures in the Standalone Financial Statements. • Obtained an updated understanding of the basis of the management's judgement including discussion with the Company's inhouse legal counsel. • Tested a sample of expenses incurred on the coal block. • Considered the legal opinion obtained by the management to understand the status and the management's assessment of the likely outcome of the on-going litigation. • Obtained evidence supporting the on-going discussions of the Company with the MoC/ Nominated Authority of MoC. Based on the above work performed, we found the management's judgement on assessment of recoverability of the related expenses incurred and the disclosure of the contingent liability in respect of performance guarantee for coal block allocation, to be reasonable.

by the said date. MoC again issued notice for invocation of bank guarantee / depositing amount in December 2015 for which the Company again filed a writ petition before Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in its judgement of May 27, 2020 remanded the matter to the MoC to consider afresh on the aspect whether the delay in achieving the milestones is attributable to the Company and has directed the Company to ensure that the bank guarantee furnished by it is kept alive till the said decision is rendered by the MoC. Pending finalisation of the matter, the amount has been disclosed as contingent liability. This is considered to be a key audit matter as significant judgements are involved regarding recoverability of the aforesaid amount incurred and possible obligation related to bank guarantee that is subject to decision/approvals of the regulatory authorities.	

Other Information

6. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Corporate Profile and the Director's Report along with the Annexures to the Director's Report included in the Company's annual report (titled as Tata Steel Long Products Limited Integrated Report & Annual Accounts 2019-20), but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

   In connection with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Standalone Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the Standalone Financial Statements

7. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Standalone

Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

8. In preparing the Standalone Financial Statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

9. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Standalone Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Standalone Financial Statements.

10. As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Standalone Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Standalone Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Standalone Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Standalone Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

11. We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

12. We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

13. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

14. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure B a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

15. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

(a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A".

(g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Company has disclosed the impact, if any, of pending litigations as at March 31, 2020 on its financial position in its Standalone Financial Statements – Refer Note 33 to the Standalone Financial Statements;

ii. The Company has long-term contracts including derivative contracts as at March 31, 2020 for which there were no material foreseeable losses. Refer Note 46 to the Standalone Financial Statements;

iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2020, except for amounts aggregating to Rs. 5.31 Lakhs, which according to information and explanations provided by the management is held in abeyance due to pending legal cases - Refer Note 47 to the Standalone Financial Statements.

iv. The reporting on disclosures relating to Specified Bank Notes is not applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2020.

16. As stated in the note 36(C) to the Standalone Financial Statements, the Company has paid/ provided remuneration amounting to Rs. 192.71 Lakhs to managing directors which is subject to approval of shareholders by way of special resolution in the ensuing annual general meeting as required by section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

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

Pinaki Chowdhury
Partner
Membership Number 057572
UDIN: 20057572AAAAAL9421
Kolkata
June 9, 2020

Annexure A to Independent Auditors' Report

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

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to the Standalone Financial Statements of Tata Steel Long Products Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and both issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to Standalone Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Standalone Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.

5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system with reference to Standalone Financial Statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

6. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the financial statements

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to the Standalone Financial Statements and such internal financial controls with reference to the Standalone Financial Statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. (Also refer paragraph 4 of the main audit report).

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

Pinaki Chowdhury
Partner
Membership Number 057572
UDIN: 20057572AAAAAL9421

Kolkata
June 9, 2020

Annexure B to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 14 of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Tata Steel Long Products Limited (formerly Tata Sponge Iron Limited) on the Standalone Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2020

i. (a) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation, of fixed assets.

(b) The fixed assets of the Company are physically verified by the Management according to a phased programme designed to cover all the items over a period of three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the programme, a portion of the fixed assets has been physically verified by the Management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification.

(c) The title deeds of immovable properties, as disclosed in Note 3 on Property, Plant and Equipment and Note 4 on Right-of-use assets to the standalone financial statements, are held in the name of the Company, except for the following immovable properties acquired pursuant to the business acquisition as stated in Notes 3.01 and 4 (f) respectively to the standalone financial statements, whose title deeds are not held in the Company's name:

Particulars	Gross Block (Rs. in Lakhs)	Net Block (Rs. in Lakhs)
Freehold Land	7,735.05	7,735.05
Building	71.10	62.89
Leasehold Land	86.54	83.66
Leasehold Building	330.00	322.63

Further, a reconciliation of the title deeds (which are in the physical possession of a bank for loans taken by the Company) in respect of freehold land (as reflected in underlying books and records of the Company) aggregating Rs. 30.80 Lakhs and gross block of leasehold buildings aggregating Rs. 3.02 Lakhs (net block Rs. 1.82 Lakhs) , with the confirmation from the bank, is under process.

ii. The physical verification of inventory (excluding stocks with third parties) have been conducted at reasonable intervals by the Management during the year. In respect of inventory lying with third parties, these have substantially been confirmed by them. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventory as compared to book records were not material.

iii. The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Therefore, the provisions of Clause 3(iii), (iii)(a), (iii)(b) and (iii)(c) of the said Order are not applicable to the Company.

iv. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the loans and investments made, and guarantees and security provided by it, as applicable.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the Rules framed there under to the extent notified.

vi. Pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government of India, the Company is required to maintain cost records as specified under Section 148(1) of the Act in respect of its products.
We have broadly reviewed the same, and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues in respect of professional tax and income taxes, though there has been a slight delay in a few cases, and is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including, provident fund (refer remarks below), employees' state insurance, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess, goods and service tax and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities. Also refer note 37.03 to the financial statements regarding management's assessment on certain matters relating to provident fund.

Further, for the period March 1, 2020 to March 31, 2020, the Company has paid Goods and Service Tax and filed Form GSTR 3B after the due date but within the timelines allowed by the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs under the Notification Number 31/2020 dated April 3, 2020 on fulfilment of conditions specified therein, other than for one registration for which the Company is yet to pay Goods and Service Tax and file Form GSTR 3B for the period March 1, 2020 to March 31, 2020, for which the timeline is June 24, 2020 as per the aforesaid Notification.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no dues of service tax and goods and service tax as at March 31, 2020 which have not been deposited on account of any dispute. The particulars of dues of Income -tax, sales tax, duty of customs, duty of excise and value added tax as at March 31, 2020 which have not been deposited on account of a dispute, are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (Rs Lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income tax	640.43	2014-15 2015-16	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income tax	221.09	2013-14	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal
Central Sales Tax Act, 1957	Central Sales Tax	66.71	2005-06	High Court of Orissa
Central Sales Tax Act, 1957	Central Sales Tax	6.02	1987-88 1992-93 1993-94 1998-99	Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes
Orissa Sales Tax Act, 1947	Sales Tax	2.45	1992-93 2000-01	Assistant Commissioner of Sales Tax
Orissa Sales Tax Act, 1947	Sales Tax	6.10	1987-88 1989-90 1990-91 1988-89	Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes
Customs Act, 1962	Customs Duty	3311.05	2012-13	Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal
The Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	205.45	2011-12	Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal
Orissa Value Added Tax Act, 2004	Value Added Tax	7.14	2005-06	Commissioner of Commercial Taxes

viii. According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to any financial institution or bank or Government or dues to debenture holders, as applicable, as at the balance sheet date.

ix. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the moneys raised by way of further public offer (rights issue) and term loans have been applied, on an overall basis, for the purposes for which they were obtained.

x. During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of such case by the Management.

xi. As stated in the note 36(C) to the financial statements, the Company has paid/ provided remuneration amounting to Rs. 192.71 Lakhs to managing directors which is subject to approval of shareholder by way of special resolution in the ensuing annual general meeting as required by section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act . Also Refer paragraph 16 of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date.

xii. As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, the provisions of Clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xiii. The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Sections 177 and 188 of the Act. The details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified under Section 133 of the Act.

xiv. The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under audit. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xv. The Company has not entered into any non cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xvi. The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

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

Pinaki Chowdhury
Partner
Membership Number 057572
UDIN: 20057572AAAAAL9421

Kolkata
June 9, 2020

TATA STEEL LONG PRODUCTS LIMITED (formerly known as Tata Sponge Iron Limited)
Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020

	Notes	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
			Rs. in lacs
I Assets			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	03	407,145.60	21,973.09
(b) Right-of-use assets	04	23,952.20	-
(c) Capital work-in-progress	03	3,668.92	739.39
(d) Goodwill	39	565.55	-
(e) Other intangible assets	05	29,821.09	59.11
(f) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	06	1,746.01	12,261.57
(ii) Loans	07	98.96	11.28
(iii) Other financial assets	08	93.96	86.45
(g) Non current tax assets (net)	21 (ii)	3,670.35	2,973.73
(h) Other non-current assets	09	19,538.55	24,822.36
Total non-current assets		490,301.19	62,926.98
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	10	79,697.27	11,527.69
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	06	-	12,096.23
(ii) Trade receivables	11	15,588.34	7,845.45
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	12 (i)	5,802.73	16,319.33
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	12 (ii)	10,358.36	18,420.38
(v) Loans	07	560.91	227.03
(vi) Derivative assets		819.88	-
(vii) Other financial assets	08	1,492.66	1,294.06
(c) Other current assets	09	12,182.16	1,771.13
Total current assets		126,502.31	69,501.30
Assets classified as held for sale	40	838.66	-
Total assets		617,642.16	132,428.28
II Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	13	4,510.00	1,540.00
(b) Other equity	14	197,151.40	106,807.23
Total equity		201,661.40	108,347.23
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15	264,407.37	-
(ii) Lease liabilities	04	8,903.59	-
(b) Provisions	16	7,019.98	1,190.03
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	17	-	1,820.48
Total non-current liabilities		280,330.94	3,010.51
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	04	2,183.75	-
(ii) Trade payables	18		
- total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		1,084.76	106.62
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		80,071.25	7,403.47
(iii) Other financial liabilities	20	15,072.35	425.23
(b) Provisions	16	21,703.22	5,497.13
(c) Other current liabilities	19	10,144.16	2,247.76
(d) Current tax liabilities (net)	21 (i)	5,390.33	5,390.33
Total current liabilities		135,649.82	21,070.54
Total liabilities		415,980.76	24,081.05
Total equity and liabilities		617,642.16	132,428.28

Notes forming an integral part of the standalone financial statements **1 to 49**

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
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Pinaki Chowdhury
Partner
Membership No. 057572

T V Narendran
Chairman
DIN: 03083605

Ashish Anupam
Managing Director
DIN: 08384201

S K Mishra
Chief Financial Officer

S K Shrivastav
Joint Chief Financial Officer

Sanjay Kasture
Company Secretary

Place: Kolkata
Date: June 9, 2020

Place: Jamshedpur
Date: June 9, 2020

TATA STEEL LONG PRODUCTS LIMITED (formerly known as Tata Sponge Iron Limited)
Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2020

Rs. in lacs

		Notes	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
I	Revenue from operations	22	**348,999.39**	99,205.30
II	Other income	23	**8,126.40**	5,766.39
III	**Total income (I + II)**		**357,125.79**	104,971.69
IV	**Expenses:**			
	Cost of materials consumed	24	**239,228.74**	70,868.77
	Changes in inventories of finished and semi finished goods	25	**(20,964.57)**	13.83
	Employee benefits expense	26	**19,211.17**	4,486.75
	Finance costs	27	**29,284.47**	302.18
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	28	**31,079.38**	1,157.90
	Other expenses	29	**96,197.31**	9,365.67
	Total expenses (IV)		**394,036.50**	86,195.10
V	**(Loss) / Profit before exceptional items (III - IV)**		**(36,910.71)**	18,776.59
VI	**Exceptional items**			
	Acquisition related expenditure	35 (i)	**2,741.85**	-
	Provision for coal block performance obligation	35 (ii)	**13,371.52**	-
	Total exceptional items (VI)		**16,113.37**	-
VII	**(Loss) / Profit before taxes (V-VI)**		**(53,024.08)**	18,776.59
VIII	**Tax expense:**			
	(1) Current tax	17 (ii)	**-**	6,575.00
	(2) Deferred tax	17 (i)	**(1,396.37)**	(231.57)
	Total tax expense (VIII)		**(1,396.37)**	6,343.43
IX	**(Loss) / Profit for the year (VII- VIII)**		**(51,627.71)**	12,433.16
X	**Other comprehensive income**			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) Remeasurement gain / (loss) of the defined benefit plans		**(1,442.77)**	(9.59)
	(b) Income tax relating to above		**495.11**	3.35
	(c) Changes in fair value of FVOCI equity instruments		**312.00**	1,248.00
	(d) Income tax relating to above		**(71.00)**	(257.19)
XI	**Total other comprehensive income**		**(706.66)**	984.57
XII	**Total comprehensive income for the year (IX + XI)** (Comprising (loss) / profit and other comprehensive income for the year)		**(52,334.37)**	13,417.73
XIII	**Earnings / (loss) per equity share (face value of Rs. 10 each) :**	32		
	(1) Basic (in Rs.)		**(142.82)**	76.00
	(2) Diluted (in Rs.)		**(142.82)**	76.00

Notes forming an integral part of the standalone financial statements **1 to 49**

This is the Statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our report of even date
For **Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP**

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Pinaki Chowdhury
Partner
Membership No. 057572

T V Narendran
Chairman
DIN: 03083605

Ashish Anupam
Managing Director
DIN: 08384201

S K Mishra
Chief Financial Officer

S K Shrivastav
Joint Chief Financial Officer

Sanjay Kasture
Company Secretary

Place: Kolkata
Date: June 9, 2020

Place: Jamshedpur
Date: June 9, 2020

TATA STEEL LONG PRODUCTS LIMITED (formerly known as Tata Sponge Iron Limited)
Standalone Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2020

(A) Equity share capital	Notes	Rs. in lacs
As at April 1, 2018	13	1,540.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year		-
As at March 31, 2019		1,540.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year*		2,970.00
As at March 31, 2020		**4,510.00**

(*) The Company issued 29,700,000 fully paid equity shares of face value of Rs. 10 each on rights basis to eligible equity shareholders of the Company for cash at a price of Rs. 500 per fully paid shares (including a premium of Rs. 490 per fully paid share) in the ratio of 15 fully paid shares for every 7 equity shares held by eligible equity shareholders on June 25, 2019 (record date).

(B) Other equity — Rs. in lacs

		Reserves and surplus			Other reserves		
Particulars	**Notes**	**General reserves**	**Securities premium**	**Retained earnings**	**Remeasurement gain / (loss) on defined benefit plans**	**Equity instruments through other comprehensive income**	**Total**
As at April 1, 2018	14	77,000.00	-	20,233.59	(130.99)	-	97,102.60
Profit for the year		-	-	12,433.16	-	-	12,433.16
Changes in fair value of FVOCI equity instruments		-	-	-	-	1,248.00	1,248.00
Remeasurement gain / (loss) on defined benefit plans		-	-	-	(9.59)	-	(9.59)
Tax impact on items of other comprehensive income (OCI)		-	-	-	3.35	(257.19)	(253.84)
Transactions with the owners in their capacity as owners							
Dividend paid during the year	30(b)	-	-	(3,080.00)	-	-	(3,080.00)
Tax on dividend	30(b)	-	-	(633.10)	-	-	(633.10)
Transfer to/from general reserve		13,000.00	-	(13,000.00)	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	14	90,000.00	-	15,953.65	(137.23)	990.81	106,807.23
Loss for the year		-	-	**(51,627.71)**	-	-	**(51,627.71)**
Changes in fair value of FVOCI equity instruments		-	-	-	-	**312.00**	**312.00**
Received on issue of ordinary shares through right issue during the year		-	**144,999.23**	-	-	-	**144,999.23**
Remeasurement gain / (loss) on defined benefit plans		-	-	-	**(1,442.77)**	-	**(1,442.77)**
Tax impact on items of other comprehensive income (OCI)		-	-	-	**495.11**	**(71.00)**	**424.11**
Transactions with the owners in their capacity as owners							
Dividend paid during the year	30(b)	-	-	**(1,925.00)**	-	-	**(1,925.00)**
Tax on dividend	30(b)	-	-	**(395.69)**	-	-	**(395.69)**
Transfer to/from general reserve		-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	14	**90,000.00**	**144,999.23**	**(37,994.75)**	**(1,084.89)**	**1,231.81**	**197,151.40**

Notes forming an integral part of the standalone financial statements 1 to 49

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
Chartered Accountants

Pinaki Chowdhury
Partner
Membership No. 057572

Place: Kolkata
Date: June 9, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

T V Narendran
Chairman
DIN: 03083605

Ashish Anupam
Managing Director
DIN: 08384201

S K Mishra
Chief Financial Officer

S K Shrivastav
Joint Chief Financial Officer

Sanjay Kasture
Company Secretary

Place: Jamshedpur
Date: June 9, 2020

TATA STEEL LONG PRODUCTS LIMITED (formerly known as Tata Sponge Iron Limited)
Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2020

Rs. in lacs

	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
A. Cash flows from operating activities		
(Loss)/Profit before tax	(53,024.08)	18,776.59
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	31,079.38	1,157.90
Amortisation of lease hold land	-	0.47
Changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	(819.88)	2.19
Changes in fair value of non - current financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	-	(735.89)
Dividend received from equity investments	(84.00)	(88.00)
Dividend from current investments	(445.61)	(675.16)
Gain on sale of current investments	(77.14)	(0.79)
Gain on sale of non-current investments	(200.81)	-
Loss /(gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	206.86	(6.59)
Interest income	(4,553.06)	(3,915.98)
Finance costs	29,284.47	302.18
Allowance for expected credit losses	346.92	-
Unrealised foreign exchange loss	1,061.15	-
Provision for coal block performance obligation	13,371.52	-
Liabilities no longer required written back	(687.00)	(191.22)
Operating profit before working capital changes	15,458.72	14,625.70
Changes in operating assets and liabilities*		
(Increase) in Inventories	(43,594.89)	(3,118.82)
(Increase) / Decrease in Non-current/current financial and non-financial assets	(2,676.00)	4,098.23
(Decrease) / Increase in Non-current/current financial and non-financial liabilities/provisions	(2,056.02)	1,157.37
Cash (used in) / generated from operations	(32,868.19)	16,762.48
Income taxes (paid)	(696.62)	(6,736.10)
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities	(33,564.81)	10,026.38
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Payments for purchases of property, plant and equipment (including capital advances)	(3,813.03)	(15,843.31)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	21.85	13.95
Payments for business combination	(390,611.53)	-
Payments to acquire current investments	(104,517.12)	(51,365.16)
Payments to acquire Non- current investments	-	(2,999.99)
Proceeds from disposal of current investments	116,690.49	51,952.98
Proceeds from disposal of Non- current investments	11,028.37	-
Fixed deposits matured (net)	8,060.62	12,530.78
Interest received	5,169.62	3,704.26
Dividend received from equity investments	84.00	88.00
Dividend received from current investments	445.61	675.16
Net cash (used in) investing activities	(357,441.12)	(1,243.33)
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from borrowings (net)	264,367.50	-
Proceeds from issue of equity share (net of issue expenses)	147,969.23	-
Finance costs paid (excluding interest towards lease liabilities)	(27,375.21)	-
Payment of lease liabilities	(1,111.94)	-
Interest paid on lease liabilities	(1,039.56)	-
Dividend paid	(1,925.00)	(3,080.00)
Tax on dividend paid	(395.69)	(633.10)
Net cash generated from / (used in) financing activities	380,489.33	(3,713.10)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash or cash equivalents	(10,516.60)	5,069.95
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (Refer Note 12)	16,319.33	11,249.38
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer Note 12)	5,802.73	16,319.33

Notes forming an integral part of the standalone financial statements **1 to 49**

*Changes in operating assets and liabilities include non-cash adjustments related to the assets and liabilities of the business acquired. (Refer Note 38)

This is the Statement of Cash Flows referred to in our report of even date
For **Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP**
Firm Registration Number - 304026E/E-300009
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Pinaki Chowdhury
Partner
Membership No. 057572

T V Narendran
Chairman
DIN: 03083605

Ashish Anupam
Managing Director
DIN: 08384201

S K Mishra
Chief Financial Officer

S K Shrivastav
Joint Chief Financial Officer

Sanjay Kasture
Company Secretary
Place: Jamshedpur
Date: June 9, 2020

Place: Kolkata
Date: June 9, 2020

01 Corporate information

Tata Steel Long Products Limited ('TSLPL' or 'the Company') is a public limited Company incorporated in India with its registered office at Joda, Odisha, India. The Company is a subsidiary of Tata Steel Limited. The equity shares of the Company are listed on two of the stock exchanges in India i.e. National Stock Exchange (NSE) and Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE). The name of the Company has been changed from Tata Sponge Iron Limited to Tata Steel Long Products Limited with effect from August 20, 2019.

The Company earlier had presence across the manufacture of sponge iron and generation of power from waste heat. During the year, with acquisition of steel business from Usha Martin Limited, the Company has now entered into the entire value chain of steel manufacturing from mining and processing iron ore and coal to producing and distributing steel based long products.

The standalone financial statements were approved and authorized for issue with the resolution of the Company's Board of Directors on June 9, 2020.

02 Significant accounting policies

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

02.01 Basis of accounting and preparation of financial statements

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

(ii) Historical Cost Convention
The standalone financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following:
- certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) that are measured at fair value;
- assets held for sale — measured at fair value less cost to sell;
- 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:
i. expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle,
ii. held primarily for the purpose of trading,
iii. expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
iv. 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:
i. it is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle,
ii. it is incurred primarily for the purpose of trading,
iii. it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
iv. 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.

02.02 Use of estimates and critical accounting judgments

The preparation of standalone 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 standalone financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

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 standalone financial statements.

The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are:

(i) Employee Benefits (Estimation of Defined Benefit Obligation) - Refer Notes 02.16 and 37
Post-employment benefits represents obligation that will be settled in the future and require assumptions to project benefit obligations. Post-employment benefit accounting is intended to reflect the recognition of future benefit cost over the employees' approximate service period, based on the terms of plans and the investment and funding decisions made. The accounting requires the company to make assumptions regarding variables such as discount rate and rate of compensation increase. Changes in these key assumptions can have a significant impact on the defined benefit obligations.

(ii) Estimation of expected useful lives and residual values of property, plants and equipment - Refer Notes 02.03 and 03
Management reviews its estimate of useful life of property, plant & equipment at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical and economic obsolesce that may change the utility of property, plant and equipment.

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Chartered Accountants
FRN 304026E/E300009
Kolkata

(iii) Provision and Contingent liabilities - Refer Notes 02.19, 02.20, 16, and 33
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. Contingent liabilities, as disclosed in Note 33 and Note 34, are not recognised in the financial statements. Due to the uncertainty inherent in such matters, it is often difficult to predict the final outcomes. In the normal course of business, the Company consults with legal counsel and certain other experts on matters related to litigations. 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.

(iv) Deferred Taxes - Refer Notes 02.17 and 17
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 optimizing measures. Economic conditions may change and lead to a different conclusion regarding recoverability.

(v) Fair value measurements of financial instruments - Refer Notes 02.11 and 31
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 values. 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.

(vi) Impairment - Refer Notes 02.07, 03.05 and 39
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.

For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets. The Company has identified two CGUs - Integrated steel manufacturing plant at Gamharia and Sponge iron manufacturing plant at Joda.

(vii) Leases (Determination of lease term) - Refer Notes 02.04 and 04
When the Company has the option to extend a lease, management uses its judgement to determine whether or not an option would be reasonably certain to be exercised. Management considers all facts and circumstances including their past practice and any cost that will be incurred to change the asset if an option to extend is not taken, to help them determine the lease term.

(viii) Allocation of purchase consideration over the fair value of assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination - Refer Notes 02.08 and 38
Assets and liabilities acquired pursuant to business combination are stated at the fair values determined as of the date of acquisition. The carrying values of assets acquired are determined based on estimate of a valuation carried out by an independent expert appointed by the Company. The values have been assessed based on the technical estimates of useful lives of tangible assets and benefits expected from the use of intangible assets. Other assets and liabilities were recorded at values these were expected to be realised or settled respectively.

02.03 Property, plant and equipment

Items of Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost (also refer Note 02.08 on Business Combination related to identifiable Property, plant and equipment acquired under business combination) less accumulated depreciation (other than freehold land) 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 assets' 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 recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation Method, Estimated Useful Lives and Residual Values
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment 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. The useful lives determined are in line with the useful lives prescribed in Schedule II to the Act except in respect of certain plant and machinery, furniture and fixtures and vehicles, in whose case the life of the assets has been assessed, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, etc.

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as under:

Category of assets	Useful life
Building	3 - 60 years
Plant and machinery and electrical installations	2 - 35 years
Furniture and fixtures	2 - 10 years
Office equipment	2 - 10 years
Vehicles	2- 8 years
Railway sidings	8 - 15 years

Mining assets are amortised over the useful life of the mine or lease period, whichever is lower.

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.

Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Chartered Accountants
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Kolkata

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 the Statement of Profit and 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'.

02.04 Leases

Till March 31, 2019

The Company as a lessee

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised as expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

From April 1, 2019, the Company adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" and applied the same to all lease contracts existing on April 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective approach with right-of-use asset recognised at an amount equal to the adjusted lease liability. As a result, comparatives for the year ended March 31, 2019 have not been retrospectively adjusted. (Refer Note 04)

The Company as a lessee

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease agreements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

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.

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.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day and any initial direct costs . They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.

Payments associated with short-term leases of offices are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in Statement of Profit and Loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less.

Variable lease payments that depend on output generated are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the condition that triggers those payment occurs.

02.05 Intangible assets

(i) Railway sidings (constructed)

Railway sidings is included in the Balance Sheet as an intangible asset where it is clearly linked to long term economic benefits for the Company. In this case it is measured at cost of construction and then amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives.

Railway sidings are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives i.e. 5 years.

(ii) Computer software (acquired)

Software for internal use, which is primarily acquired from third-party vendors is capitalised. It has a finite useful life and are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. 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.

Computer software are amortised over a period of 5 years. Amortisation method and useful lives are reviewed periodically including at each financial year end.

(iii) Mining rights (acquired)

Savings in the form of the differential in cost of acquisition of iron ore mined from the acquired mine and the cost incurred to acquire iron ore from the open market, adjusted for costs incurred to develop and maintain the acquired mine is accounted as intangible assets.

Mining rights are amortised on the basis of production from mines.

02.06 Research and Development

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Expenditure on development that do not meet the specified criteria under Ind AS 38 on 'Intangible Assets' are recognised as an expense as incurred.

Chartered Accountants
LLPIN AAC-4362
FRN 304026E/E300009

02.07 Impairment of non-financial assets

Upon acquisition of a new business, goodwill has been accounted for in terms of Ind AS 103. The goodwill so recognised is tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other 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 purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units).

02.08 Business combinations

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for all business combinations related to acquisitions, regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired. The consideration transferred for the acquisition is measured at

- fair values of the assets transferred;
- liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquired business;
- fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement.

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

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

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

02.09 Investment in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost less provision for impairment loss, if any. Investments are tested for impairment wherever event or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.
An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of investments exceeds its recoverable amount.

02.10 Financial instruments

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

02.11 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 cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses are recorded in either the profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this depends on the business model in which the investment is held.

For investments in equity instruments, this depends 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 the debt investments when and only when the business model for managing those assets changes.

(ii) Measurement
Financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets (other than financial assets at fair value through profit and loss) are added to the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss are immediately recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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. The Company classifies its debt instrument as amortised cost measurement categories. 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.

Equity Instruments
The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in 'Other Income' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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(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 31 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 derecognized 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) Interest income
Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and effective interest rate applicable.

(vi) Dividend Income
Dividend is recognised as other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss only when the right to receive payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(vii) 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.

(viii) 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.

02.12 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

(i) 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.

(ii) Measurement
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.
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.

(iii) 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.

02.13 Derivatives and hedging activities

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 fluctuations. The instruments are confined principally to forward foreign exchange contracts.

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'.

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02.14 Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services rendered in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

02.15 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.

02.16 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 'Provision for Employee Benefits' within 'Current Provisions' in the Balance Sheet.

(ii) Post-employment Benefits
(a) 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 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.

Eligible employees (other than employees of coal mines and straight bar of Jamshedpur unit) of the Company receive benefits from a provident fund, which is a defined benefit plan. Both the eligible employee and the Company make monthly contributions to the provident fund plan equal to a specified percentage of the covered employee's salary. The Company contributes a portion to the 'Tata Sponge Employees Provident Fund Trust'. The trust invests in specific designated instruments as prescribed by the Government. The remaining portion is contributed to the Government administered pension fund. The rate at which the annual interest is payable to the beneficiaries by the trust is being administered by the Government. The Company has an obligation to make good the shortfall, if any, between the return from the investments of the Trust and the notified interest rate. The contributions made by the Company and the shortfall of interest, if any, are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss under employee benefits expense.

(b) 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 compensated absences which are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are considered other long term benefits. They are therefore measured annually 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 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. The obligations are presented under 'Provision for Employee Benefits' within 'Current Provisions' in the Balance Sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

02.17 Income Tax

The income tax expense 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 standalone financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred 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.

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Deferred tax assets are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries where it is not probable that the differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will not be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

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.

02.18 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost of inventories comprises cost of purchases and all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Finished and semi-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.

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

02.19 Provisions and Contingent liabilities

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.

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.

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.

02.20 Provision for restoration and environmental costs

The Company has liabilities related to restoration of soil and other related works, which are due upon the closure of its mining site.

Such liabilities are estimated case-by-case based on available information, taking into account applicable local legal requirements. The estimation is made using existing technology, at current prices, and discounted using an appropriate discount rate where the effect of time value of money is material. Future restoration and environmental costs, discounted to net present value, are capitalised and the corresponding restoration liability is raised as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. Future restoration and environmental costs are capitalised in property, plant and equipment or mining assets as appropriate and are depreciated over the life of the related asset. The effect of time value of money on the restoration and environmental costs liability is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

02.21 Revenue recognition

(i) Sale of goods and product scrap
Revenue from sale of goods and product scrap is recognised when the control over such goods have been transferred, being when the goods are delivered to the customers. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped or delivered to the specific location as the case may be, risks of loss have been transferred to the customers, and either the customer has accepted the goods in accordance with the sales contract or the acceptance provisions have lapsed or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied. Revenue from these sales are recognised based on the price specified in the contract, which is generally fixed. No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made against the receipt of advance or with an agreed credit period (in a very few cases) of upto 90 days, which is consistent with the market practices. A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only passage of time is required before payment is due.

(ii) Sale of Power
Revenue from the sale of power is recognised when the control has been transferred to the customer, being when the power have been transmitted to the buyer as per the terms of contract with the customer. Revenue from sale of power is recognised based on the price specified in the agreement, which is fixed. No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with an agreed credit period of 30 days, which is consistent with the market practices. A receivable is recognised when the power have been transmitted as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only passage of time is required before payment is due.

(iii) Income from services
The Company acts as a conversion agent for conversion of iron ore fines into pellets. Revenue from services is recognised when the control has been transferred to the customer, being when the service is rendered to the buyer as per the terms of contract with the customer. A receivable is recognised when the converted pellets are despatched as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only passage of time is required before payment is due.

02.22 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at its fair value, where there is a reasonable assurance that such grants will be received and compliance with the conditions attached therewith have been met.

Export incentives are recognised when the right to receive the credit is established and when there does not exist any uncertainty as to its collection.

02.23 Foreign currency transactions and translation

(i) Functional and Presentation Currency
Items included in the standalone financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency'). The standalone financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (Rs.), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and Balances
Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. 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. The exchange differences arising from settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the year-end restatement are recognised in profit and loss.

All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a net basis within 'Other Income'/'Other Expenses'. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

02.24 Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying value and fair value less costs to sell. An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write-down of the asset to fair value less costs to sell. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs to sell of an asset, but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised. A gain or loss not previously recognised by the date of the sale of the non-current asset is recognised at the date of de-recognition.

Non-current assets are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale. Non-current assets classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the balance sheet.

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying value will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is only met when the sale is highly probable and the asset, is available for immediate sale in its present condition and is marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value. The Company must also be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

02.25 Borrowings costs

Borrowings costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for the intended use or sale. Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. All other borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

02.26 Earnings per share

(i) Basic Earnings per Share
Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing profit or loss attributable to owners of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year.

(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.

02.27 Cash and cash equivalents

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

02.28 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. Refer Note 41 for segment information presented.

02.29 Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the standalone financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lacs (Rs. 00,000) as per the requirement of schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

TATA STEEL LONG PRODUCTS LIMITED (formerly known as Tata Sponge Iron Limited)
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

03 Property, plant and equipment and Capital work-in-progress

Rs. In lacs

Carrying amounts of:	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Freehold land	20,403.38	8,589.18
Freehold buildings	20,633.81	2,375.30
Plant and equipment	317,593.28	10,618.76
Furniture and fixtures	137.23	12.32
Electrical Installations	43,847.09	-
Office equipment	454.31	256.69
Vehicles	134.78	120.84
Mining lease and development	1,808.60	-
Railway Sidings	2,133.12	-
Total	**407,145.60**	21,973.09
Capital work-in-progress	3,668.92	739.39
Total	**3,668.92**	739.39

Rs. in lacs

	Freehold land	Freehold buildings	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Electrical Installations	Office equipment	Vehicles	Mining lease and development	Railway Sidings	Total
Cost/deemed cost										
Balance as at April 1, 2018	564.08	3,174.84	12,948.21	30.81	-	225.24	137.14	-	-	17,080.32
Additions during the year	8,025.10	27.43	-	5.88	-	179.00	60.52	-	-	8,297.93
Assets disposed / written off during the year	-	-	30.69	-	-	2.23	52.81	-	-	85.73
Balance as at March 31, 2019	8,589.18	3,202.27	12,917.52	36.69	-	402.01	144.85	-	-	25,292.52
Additions during the year	-	293.56	1,843.79	83.33	96.32	146.18	0.09	-	-	2,463.27
Assets acquired under business combination (Refer Note 38)	11,814.20	19,176.86	327,077.56	94.87	47,720.30	220.55	102.72	2,047.90	2,362.90	410,617.86
Assets disposed / written off during the year	-	-	315.03	-	-	18.38	36.60	-	-	370.01
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**20,403.38**	**22,672.69**	**341,523.84**	**214.89**	**47,816.62**	**750.36**	**211.06**	**2,047.90**	**2,362.90**	**438,003.64**
Accumulated depreciation										
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2018	-	664.70	1,605.16	17.96	-	82.61	43.39	-	-	2,413.82
Charge for the year	-	162.27	722.69	6.41	-	63.99	28.62	-	-	983.98
Depreciation on assets disposed / written off during the year	-	-	29.09	-	-	1.28	48.00	-	-	78.37
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2019	-	826.97	2,298.76	24.37	-	145.32	24.01	-	-	3,319.43
Charge for the year	-	1,211.91	21,749.19	53.29	3,969.53	168.50	58.41	239.30	229.78	27,679.91
Depreciation on assets disposed / written off during the year	-	-	117.39	-	-	17.77	6.14	-	-	141.30
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2020	-	**2,038.88**	**23,930.56**	**77.66**	**3,969.53**	**296.05**	**76.28**	**239.30**	**229.78**	**30,858.04**
Carrying amount										
Balance as at March 31, 2019	8,589.18	2,375.30	10,618.76	12.32	-	256.69	120.84	-	-	21,973.09
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**20,403.38**	**20,633.81**	**317,593.28**	**137.23**	**43,847.09**	**454.31**	**134.78**	**1,808.60**	**2,133.12**	**407,145.60**

Note :

03.01 Title deeds of certain freehold lands with gross and net carrying amount of **Rs. 7,735.05 lacs** (March 31, 2019 : Rs. Nil) and title deeds of certain freehold buildings with gross carrying amount and net carrying amount of **Rs. 71.10 lacs** (March 31, 2019 : Rs. Nil) and **Rs. 62.89 lacs** (March 31, 2019 : Rs. Nil) respectively, which were acquired under business combination (Refer Note 38), are not yet transferred in the name of the Company.

The Company is in the process of reconciling title deeds which are in the physical possession of a bank for availing loan, in respect of freehold land with an aggregate carrying cost of **Rs. 30.80 lacs** (March 31, 2019 : Rs. Nil) in the underlying books and records of the Company with the confirmation received from the said bank.

03.02 Refer Note 44 for information on property, plant and equipment hypothecated as security by the Company.

03.03 Depreciation on property, plant and equipment has been included under 'Depreciation and amortisation expense' in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (Refer Note 28).

03.04 On transition to Ind AS, the Company has chosen to carry forward previous GAAP carrying amount and accordingly the net carrying amount on transition date was considered as the deemed cost.

03.05 The Company acquired the Steel Division of Usha Martin Limited as stated in Note 38 to these Financial Statements. The acquisition has been considered as a CGU and the carrying value of Property, plant and equipment (including Capital work-in-progress), Right-of-use assets, Intangible assets and goodwill aggregated Rs. 451,020 Lacs as at the year end. The CGU was tested for impairment as at the year end. The recoverable amount of the CGUs was determined based on value-in-use calculations which require the use of assumptions. These calculations were based on cash flow forecasts approved by the Company covering a five year projection period and considering the financial performance of the period post-acquisition and perpetuity growth thereafter. The assumptions and the approach used to determine the value in use are - Sales volume annual growth rate of 8% and 18% (over FY 20) in FY 21 and FY 22 respectively and stable volume assumed over the projection period and thereafter 1% growth in perpetuity. These values have been determined based on management's expectations of market and prices. The Company expects Earnings before interest, depreciation (including amortization) (EBIDTA) (% of sales) to improve from 2% during the period FY 20 to 19.9% during March 31, 2025 and stable thereafter. A pre-tax discount rate of 11.63% and sensitivity thereof was used reflecting risks relating to the business in which the CGU operates. The recoverable amount so determined exceeded the carrying values of the assets. For sensitivity, even if the discount rate been higher by 2% or the EBIDTA percent applied to the cash flow projections of this CGU been lower than management's estimates by 2%, provision for impairment would not be required. The Directors and management have considered and assessed reasonably possible changes for other key assumptions and have not identified any instances that could cause the carrying amount of the CGU to exceed its recoverable amount.

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04 Leases

(a) The Company as a lessee

The Company has lease contracts for various items of plant and equipment, various offices and leased land. Leases of plant and equipment generally have lease terms between 9 to 26 years, offices generally have lease terms between 12 months to 4 years and leases of land generally have lease terms between 30 years to 100 years. Generally, the Company is restricted from assigning or subleasing the leased assets. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor. Leased assets may be used as security for borrowing purposes. Until March 31, 2019, leases were classified as either finance leases or operating leases. From April 1, 2019, 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.

The Company also has certain leases of offices with lease term of 12 months or less. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' recognition exemptions for these leases.

(b) Transition related disclosures

(i) The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities as at April 1, 2019 is 9.73%.

(ii) The following is the summary of practical expedients elected on initial application -

- accounting for operating leases with a remaining lease term of less than 12 months as at April 1, 2019 as short-term leases,
- excluding initial direct costs for the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application, and
- using hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.

(iii) Measurement of lease liabilities

	Rs. in lacs
Operating lease commitments disclosed as at March 31, 2019	-
Extension and termination options reasonably certain to be exercised	28.06
Lease liabilities recognised as at April 1, 2019	**28.06**
Of which are :	
Current lease liabilities	22.27
Non-current lease liabilities	5.79

(c) Following are the changes in carrying value of right of use assets

Rs. in lacs

	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 1, 2019	As at March 31, 2019
Right-of-use land	12,852.36	26.33	-
Right-of-use plant and equipment	10,770.17	-	-
Right-of-use buildings	329.67	28.06	-
Total Right-of-use assets	**23,952.20**	**54.39**	-

Rs. in lacs

	Right-of-use land	Right-of-use plant and equipment	Right-of-use buildings	Total Right-of-use assets
Cost/deemed cost				
Balance as at April 1, 2019	-	-	-	-
Ind AS 116 transition	-	-	28.06	28.06
Reclassified on account of adoption of Ind AS 116	26.33	-	-	26.33
Revised Opening Balance as at April 1, 2019	26.33	-	28.06	54.39
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-
Assets acquired under business combination (Refer Note 38)	13,268.80	11,912.35	330.00	25,511.15
Assets disposed / written off during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	13,295.13	11,912.35	358.06	25,565.54
Accumulated depreciation				
Charge for the year	442.77	1,142.18	28.39	1,613.34
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2020	442.77	1,142.18	28.39	1,613.34
Carrying amount				
Balance as at March 31, 2020	12,852.36	10,770.17	329.67	23,952.20

(d) Following are the changes in carrying value of lease liabilities

	Rs. in lacs
Balance as at April 1, 2019	28.06
Additions during the year	-
Lease liabilities acquired under business combination (Refer Note 38)	12,171.22
Finance costs during the year	1,039.56
Lease payments during the year	(2,151.50)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**11,087.34**
Current lease liabilities	2,183.75
Non-current lease liabilities	8,903.59

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31, 2020 on an undiscounted basis -

	Rs. In lacs
Less than one year	2,183.75
One to five years	6,055.33
More than five years	9,449.31
Total	**17,688.39**

(e) Following are the amounts recognised in Standalone Statement of profit and loss	**Year ended March 31, 2020**	Rs. In lacs Year ended March 31, 2019
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets (Refer Note 28)	1,613.34	-
Interest expense on lease liabilities (Refer Note 27)	1,039.56	-
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in other expenses)	329.23	-
Expense relating to variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability (included in other expenses) (Refer note (ii) below)	100.97	-
Total amount recognised in Standalone Statement of profit and loss	**3,083.10**	-

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

(ii) Some of the plant and machineries leases, in which the Company is lessee contain variable lease payments that are linked to output generated. Variable lease payments are used to link rental payments to output generated and reduce fixed costs. The breakdown of lease payment is as below :

	Year ended March 31, 2020	Rs. In lacs Year ended March 31, 2019
Fixed payments	-	-
Variable payments	100.97	-
Total payments	**100.97**	-

Overall the variable payments constitute up to 5 per cent of the Company's entire lease payments. The Company expects this ratio to remain constant in future years.

(iii) Extension and termination options are included in major leases contracts of the Company. These are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the Company's operations. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable by both the Company and lessor.

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

(v) The Company had a total cash outflows of **Rs. 2,151.50 lacs** for leases for the year ended March 31, 2020.

(f) Title deeds of certain leasehold lands as set out in Note 4(c) above with gross carrying amount and net carrying amount **Rs. 86.54 lacs** (March 31, 2019 : Nil) and **Rs. 83.66 lacs** (March 31, 2019 : Rs. Nil) respectively, and certain leasehold buildings as set out in Note 4(c) above with gross carrying amount and net carrying amount of **Rs. 330.00 lacs** (March 31, 2019 : Rs. Nil) and **Rs. 322.63 lacs** (March 31, 2019 : Rs. Nil) respectively, which were acquired under business combination (Refer Note 38), are not yet transferred in the name of the Company.

(g) The Company is in the process of reconciling title deeds which are in the physical possession of a bank for availing loan, in respect of leasehold land with gross carrying amount and net carrying amount of Rs. 3.02 lacs (March 31, 2019 : Rs. Nil) and Rs. 1.82 lacs (March 31, 2019 : Rs. Nil) respectively in the underlying books and records of the Company with the confirmation received from the said bank.

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05 Other intangible assets

Rs. in lacs

Carrying amounts of:	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Computer Software (acquired)	**30.15**	6.33
Railway sidings (Constructed)	-	52.78
Mining rights	**29,790.94**	-
Total intangible assets	**29,821.09**	59.11

Rs. in lacs

	Computer software (acquired)	Railway sidings (constructed)	Mining rights	Total intangible assets
Cost/deemed cost				
Balance as at April 1, 2018	10.30	725.91	-	736.21
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-
Assets disposed / written off during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	10.30	725.91	-	736.21
Additions during the year	**28.11**	-	-	**28.11**
Assets acquired under business combination (Refer Note 38)	-	-	**31,520.00**	**31,520.00**
Assets disposed / written off during the year	**3.41**	-	-	**3.41**
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**35.00**	**725.91**	**31,520.00**	**32,280.91**
Accumulated amortisation				
Accumulated amortisation as at April 1, 2018	0.74	502.44	-	503.18
Charge for the year	3.23	170.69	-	173.92
Amortisation of assets disposed / written off during the year	-	-	-	-
Accumulated amortisation as at March 31, 2019	3.97	673.13	-	677.10
Charge for the year	**4.29**	**52.78**	**1,729.06**	**1,786.13**
Amortisation of assets disposed / written off during the year	**3.41**	-	-	**3.41**
Accumulated amortisation as at March 31, 2020	**4.85**	**725.91**	**1,729.06**	**2,459.82**
Carrying amount				
Balance as at March 31, 2019	6.33	52.78	-	59.11
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**30.15**	-	**29,790.94**	**29,821.09**

Notes

05.01 The amortisation has been included under 'Depreciation and Amortisation Expense' in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (Refer Note 28).

05.02 On transition date, the Company has chosen to carry forward the previous GAAP carrying amount and accordingly net carrying amount on transition date was considered deemed cost.

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06 Investments

Rs. in lacs

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Non- current Investments (Unquoted)		
(A) Investment in Equity Instruments		
Investment in Subsidiary Company		
TSIL Energy Limited	**106.01**	106.01
1,060,060 (March 31, 2019: 1,060,060) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up		
Investment in Other body corporates @		
Jamipol Limited	**1,640.00**	1,328.00
800,000 (March 31, 2019: 800,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up		
(B) Investments in Mutual fund #		
(i) IDFC Corporate Bond Direct plan - Growth	-	4,331.83
(ii) Reliance Floating Rate Fund - Short Term Plan (Direct Growth Plan)	-	3,247.35
(iii) Reliance Short Term Fund - (Direct Growth Plan)	-	3,248.38
	-	10,827.56
Total Non - current Investments	**1,746.01**	12,261.57
Current Investments (Unquoted)		
Investment in liquid mutual funds #		
(i) HDFC Liquid Fund- Regular Plan - Daily Dividend Reinvestment	-	1,789.63
(ii) IDFC Cash Fund - Regular Plan - Daily Dividend Reinvestment	-	1,560.85
(iii) Reliance Liquid Fund - Treasury Plan - Daily Dividend Reinvestment	-	3,541.40
(iv) Axis Liquid - Regular Plan - Daily Dividend Reinvestment	-	1,455.96
(v) DSP Blackrock Liquidity Fund - Inst - Daily Dividend Reinvestment	-	3,748.39
Total current investments	-	12,096.23
Aggregate amount of Unquoted Investments	**1,746.01**	24,357.80
# Investments carried at Fair value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)	-	22,923.79
@ Investments carried at Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income [Refer Note 31(b)(i)]	**1,640.00**	1,328.00

06.1 Refer Note 31 for information about fair value measurement, credit risk and market risk on investments.

07 Loans

(Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)

Rs. in lacs

	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Loan to Employees	**3.19**	**19.27**	6.77	6.30
Security Deposits				
Considered good	**95.77**	**541.64**	4.51	220.73
Credit Impaired	-	**22.57**	-	22.57
Less: Allowance for credit losses	-	**(22.57)**	-	(22.57)
	98.96	**560.91**	11.28	227.03

08 Other financial assets

(Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)

Rs. in lacs

	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
(a) Interest accrued on deposits, loans and advances	**10.35**	**671.20**	4.05	1,294.06
(b) Deposit with banks and others with maturity period more than 12 months				
[Above deposits includes **Rs. 83.61 lacs as at March 31, 2020** (Rs.82.40 lacs as at March 31, 2019) pledged with government authorities]	**83.61**	-	82.40	-
(c) Contract assets	-	**754.22**	-	-
(d) Others	-	**67.24**	-	-
	93.96	**1,492.66**	86.45	1,294.06

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09 Other assets

(Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)

Rs. in lacs

	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Non-current	**Current**	Non-current	Current
(a) Capital advances	**17,256.80**	**-**	24,171.95	-
(b) Indemnification assets	**-**	**838.44**	-	-
(c) Advances to related parties (Refer Note 36)	**-**	**309.94**	-	80.30
(d) Other loans and advances				
(i) Advances with public bodies	**748.42**	**6,172.68**	608.71	759.98
(ii) Other advances and prepayments				
Considered Good	**1,533.33**	**4,861.10**	15.84	930.38
Considered Doubtful	**-**	**1,316.01**	-	-
Less : Provision for doubtful advances	**-**	**(1,316.01)**	-	-
(iii) Prepaid lease payments				
- Prepaid lease payments cost	**-**	**-**	42.42	0.47
Less: Prepaid lease payments amortisation	**-**	**-**	(16.56)	-
	19,538.55	**12,182.16**	24,822.36	1,771.13

10 Inventories

(lower of cost and net realisable value)

Rs. in lacs

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
(a) Raw materials	**47,046.32**	9,803.15
(b) Finished and semi-finished goods	**25,905.73**	677.75
(c) Stores and spares	**6,745.22**	1,046.79
	79,697.27	11,527.69
Included above, goods-in-transit		
(a) Raw materials	**19,761.61**	-
(b) Finished and semi-finished goods	**1,200.80**	-
(c) Stores and spares	**775.16**	-
	21,737.57	-

Note:

(i) Value of inventories above is stated after provisions **Rs. 1,084.79 lacs** (as at March 31, 2019 : Rs. 38.53 lacs) for write-downs to net realisable value and provision for slow-moving and obsolete items.

(ii) Refer Note 44 for information on inventories hypothecated as security by the Company.

11 Trade receivables

Rs. in lacs

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Unsecured, considered good	**15,588.34**	7,845.45
Unsecured, credit impaired	**2,625.53**	-
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	**(2,625.53)**	-
Total trade receivables	**15,588.34**	7,845.45
Trade receivables from related parties (Refer Note 36)	**7,563.55**	1,197.49
Trade receivables other than related parties	**10,650.32**	6,647.96
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	**(2,625.53)**	-
	15,588.34	7,845.45

(i) Ageing of trade receivables and credit risk arising therefrom is as below:

Rs. in lacs

	As at March 31, 2020			
	Gross credit risk	**Covered by Letter of credit**	**Allowance for credit losses**	**Net credit risk**
Amount not yet due	**8,078.35**	**5,381.40**	**-**	**2,696.95**
One month overdue	**6,222.74**	**-**	**-**	**6,222.74**
Two months overdue	**1,183.27**	**-**	**-**	**1,183.27**
Three months overdue	**4.91**	**-**	**-**	**4.91**
Between three to six months overdue	**97.52**	**-**	**-**	**97.52**
Greater than six months overdue	**2,627.08**	**-**	**2,625.53**	**1.55**
	18,213.87	**5,381.40**	**2,625.53**	**10,206.94**

	As at March 31, 2019			
	Gross credit risk	**Covered by Letter of credit**	**Allowance for credit losses**	**Net credit risk**
Amount not yet due	7,833.07	7,833.07	-	-
One month overdue	1.89	1.89	-	-
Two months overdue	1.20	1.20	-	-
Three months overdue	8.16	8.16	-	-
Between three to six months overdue	-	-	-	-
Greater than six months overdue	1.13	-	-	1.13
	7,845.45	7,844.32	-	1.13

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(ii) Movements in allowance for credit losses of receivables is as below:

Rs. in lacs

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Acquired under business combination (Refer Note 38)	2,278.61	-
Charge during the year	346.92	-
Balance at the end of the year	**2,625.53**	-

(iii) The Company considers its maximum exposure to credit risk with respect to customers as at March 31, 2020 to be Rs. 10,206.94 lacs (March 31, 2019: Rs. 1.13 lacs).

(iv) There were two customers (March 31, 2019 : two customers) who represent more than 10% of total balance of Trade Receivables.

(v) There are no outstanding receivables due from directors or other officers of the Company.

(vi) Refer Note 31 for information about credit risk and market risk on receivables.

(vii) Refer Note 44 for information on Trade receivable hypothecated as security by the Company.

Rs. in lacs

12 (i) Cash and cash equivalents	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
(a) Balances with scheduled banks		
(1) In current accounts	3,302.65	418.57
(2) In fixed deposit accounts having original maturity of three months or less	2,499.39	15,900.00
(b) Cash on hand	0.69	0.76
Total Cash and cash equivalents as per Statement of Cash Flows	**5,802.73**	16,319.33
(ii) Bank balances other than (i) above		
(a) In Unclaimed Dividend Accounts @	266.97	267.16
(b) In fixed deposit accounts (with original maturity of more than three months and maturing within twelve months from the balance sheet date)#	10,091.39	18,153.22
	10,358.36	18,420.38
@ Includes earmarked balances in unclaimed dividend accounts	266.97	267.16
# Pledged towards bank guarantee	10,091.39	-

(iii) There are no repatriation restrictions with regard to Cash and cash equivalents as at the year end of the current reporting period and prior period.

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Rs. in lacs

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
13 Equity share capital		
(a) Authorised Share Capital:		
75,000,000 fully paid equity shares of Rs. 10 each (As at March 31, 2019: 75,000,000 fully paid equity shares of Rs. 10 each)	**7,500.00**	7,500.00
	7,500.00	7,500.00
(b) Issued, subscribed and fully paid up :		
45,100,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each (As at March 31, 2019: 15,400,000 fully paid equity shares of Rs. 10 each)	**4,510.00**	1,540.00
	4,510.00	1,540.00

(c) Fully paid equity shares

	No. of equity shares	Amount Rs. in lacs
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each		
As at April 1, 2018	15,400,000	1,540.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	15,400,000	1,540.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	29,700,000	2,970.00
As at March 31, 2020	**45,100,000**	**4,510.00**

The Company issued 29,700,000 fully paid equity shares of face value of Rs. 10 each on rights basis to eligible equity shareholders of the Company for cash at a price of Rs. 500 per fully paid shares (including a premium of Rs. 490 per fully paid share) in the ratio of 15 fully paid shares for every 7 equity shares held by eligible equity shareholders on June 25, 2019 (record date).

(d) Shares held by holding company

	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No. of equity shares	%	No. of equity shares	%
Fully paid equity shares				
Tata Steel Limited (Holding Company)	**34,237,521**	**75.91%**	8,393,554	54.50%
	34,237,521	**75.91%**	8,393,554	54.50%

(e) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% of outstanding shares

	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No. of equity shares	%	No. of equity shares	%
Fully paid equity shares				
Tata Steel Limited (Holding Company)	**34,237,521**	**75.91%**	8,393,554	54.50%
Nippon India Small Cap Fund (formerly known as Reliance Small Cap Fund)	**2,279,216**	**5.05%**	253,383	1.65%

(f) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to 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.

Rs. in lacs

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
13 A Preference share capital		
(a) Authorised Share Capital:		
200,000,000 Non-Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each (As at March 31, 2019: 200,000,000 Non-Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each)	**200,000.00**	200,000.00
	200,000.00	200,000.00

(b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to preference shares

Such shares shall rank for capital and dividend (including all dividend undeclared upto the commencement of winding up) and for repayment of capital in a winding up, pari passu inter se and in priority to the Equity Shares of the Company, but shall not confer any further or other rights in participating in surplus funds. Such shares shall confer on the holders thereof, the right to a fixed preferential dividend from the date of allotment at 11.30% p.a. and shall be redeemable at par upon maturity or optional early redemption at the option of the Company annually at 12 monthly intervals from the date of allotment. These shares shall carry voting rights as per the provisions of Section 47(2) of the Companies Act, 2013.

(c) These preference shares are yet to be issued and are included above for disclosure for authorised share capital only.

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Rs. in lacs

14 Other equity

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
General reserves	**90,000.00**	90,000.00
Securities premium	**144,999.23**	-
Retained earnings	**(37,994.75)**	15,953.65
Remeasurement gain / (loss) on defined benefit plans	**(1,084.89)**	(137.23)
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	**1,231.81**	990.81
Total	**197,151.40**	106,807.23

Rs. in lacs

Particulars	Reserves and surplus				Other Reserves	
	General reserves [Refer (a) below]	Securities premium [Refer (b) below]	Retained earnings [Refer (c) below]	Remeasurement gain / (loss) on defined benefit plans [Refer (d) below]	Equity instruments through other comprehensive income [Refer (e) below]	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2018	77,000.00	-	20,233.59	(130.99)	-	97,102.60
Profit for the year	-	-	12,433.16	-	-	12,433.16
Changes in fair value of FVOCI equity instruments	-	-	-	-	1,248.00	1,248.00
Remeasurement gain / (loss) on defined benefit plans	-	-	-	(9.59)	-	(9.59)
Tax impact on items of other comprehensive income (OCI)	-	-	-	3.35	(257.19)	(253.84)
Transactions with the owners in their capacity as owners						
Dividend paid during the year	-	-	(3,080.00)	-	-	(3,080.00)
Tax on dividend	-	-	(633.10)	-	-	(633.10)
Transfer to/from general reserve	13,000.00	-	(13,000.00)	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	90,000.00	-	15,953.65	(137.23)	990.81	106,807.23
Loss for the year	-	-	**(51,627.71)**	-	-	**(51,627.71)**
Changes in fair value of FVOCI equity instruments	-	-	-	-	**312.00**	**312.00**
Received on issue of ordinary shares through right issue during the year	-	144,999.23	-	-	-	**144,999.23**
Remeasurement gain / (loss) on defined benefit plans	-	-	-	**(1,442.77)**	-	**(1,442.77)**
Tax impact on items of other comprehensive income (OCI)	-	-	-	**495.11**	**(71.00)**	**424.11**
Transactions with the owners in their capacity as owners						
Dividend paid during the year [refer note 30(b)]	-	-	**(1,925.00)**	-	-	**(1,925.00)**
Tax on dividend [refer note 30(b)]	-	-	**(395.69)**	-	-	**(395.69)**
Transfer to/from general reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**90,000.00**	**144,999.23**	**(37,994.75)**	**(1,084.89)**	**1,231.81**	**197,151.40**

(a) General reserves

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 mandatorily 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.

(b) 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.
The details of movement in securities premium is as below:

Rs. in lacs

	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Received/transfer on issue of Shares during the year	**145,530.00**	-
Equity issue expenses adjusted during the year	**(530.77)**	-
Balance at the end of the year	**144,999.23**	-

(c) Retained Earnings

Retained Earnings are the profits and gains that the Company has earned till date, less any transfer to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

(d) Remeasurement gains / (losses) defined benefit plans

The Company recognises remeasurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans in Other Comprehensive Income. These changes are accumulated within the equity under "Remeasurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans" reserve within equity.

(e) Equity instruments through other comprehensive income

The Company has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity instruments in Other Comprehensive Income. These changes are accumulated within the "Equity instruments through other comprehensive income" reserve within equity. The Company transfers amounts from this reserve to Retained Earnings when the relevant equity shares are derecognised.

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Rs. in lacs

	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
15 Borrowings	**Non current**	**Current**	Non current	Current
A Secured Borrowings				
(a) Term Loan				
(i) From Banks	**264,407.37**	-	-	-
Total borrowings	**264,407.37**	-	-	-

Notes

(a) Details of secured term loan facilities from banks is as below:

Sr. No.	Currency	Terms of repayment	Maturity Date	Interest rate (floating rate)	As at March 31, 2020 Rs. in lacs	As at March 31, 2019 Rs. in lacs
(i)	Indian Rupee	Term loan is repayable in 20 semi - annual instalments commencing from September 30, 2021	March 31, 2031	1 year MCLR + 45 basis points	264,407.37	-

(b) The above term loans are secured by first pari-passu charge over all present and future moveable and immovable tangible assets of the Company excluding coal mines and iron ore mines of the Company.

(c) Maturity profile of borrowings is as below:

	As at March 31, 2020 Rs. in lacs	As at March 31, 2019 Rs. in lacs
Not later than one year or on demand	-	-
Later than one year but not two years	10,600.00	-
Later than two years but not three years	13,250.00	-
Later than three years but not four years	13,250.00	-
Later than four years but not five years	31,800.00	-
More than five years	196,100.00	-
	265,000.00	-
Unamortised upfront fees on borrowings	(592.63)	-
	264,407.37	-

(d) The term loan facility arrangements include financial covenants, which require compliance to certain debt-equity and debt coverage ratios. Additionally, certain negative covenants may limit the Company's ability to borrow additional funds or to incur additional liens, and/or provide for increased costs in case of breach. The Company has complied with these debt covenants.

Rs. In lacs

(e) Debt reconciliation	Non-current borrowings	Total
Debt as at April 1, 2019	-	-
Cash flows (Net)	264,367.50	264,367.50
Amortisation of upfront fees	39.87	39.87
Debt as at March 31, 2020	**264,407.37**	**264,407.37**
Debt as at April 1, 2018	-	-
Cash flows (Net)	-	-
Amortisation of upfront fees	-	-
Debt as at March 31, 2019	-	-

Rs. in lacs

	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
16 Provisions	**Non current**	**Current**	Non current	Current
(a) Provision for employee benefits				
(i) Post-employment defined benefits	4,962.68	541.12	1,190.03	81.47
(ii) Compensated absences	-	1,509.38	-	-
(b) Other provisions (Refer note 42)				
(i) Provision for VAT, entry tax and sales tax	-	2,525.21	-	2,747.04
(ii) Provision for cross subsidy surcharge payable	-	601.00	-	601.00
(iii) Provision for interest on income tax	-	2,067.62	-	2,067.62
(iv) Provision for mine restoration costs	1,418.75	-	-	-
(v) Contingent liability recognised on business combination	638.55	-	-	-
(vi) Provision for coal block performance obligation (Refer note 35(ii))	-	13,371.52		
(vi) Others	-	1,087.37	-	-
Total provisions	**7,019.98**	**21,703.22**	**1,190.03**	**5,497.13**

17 Deferred tax liabilities (net)

(i) The following is the analysis of deferred taxes presented in the Standalone balance sheet:

Rs. in lacs

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Deferred tax liabilities	16,594.78	3,216.51
Deferred tax assets	(16,594.78)	(1,396.03)
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	-	1,820.48

The balances comprises temporary differences attributable to:

Rs. in lacs

Balances as at March 31, 2020	Deferred tax liabilities/ (assets) as at March 31, 2019	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Deferred tax liabilities/ (assets) as at March 31, 2020
Deferred tax liabilities				
(i) Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	2,959.32	13,307.27	-	16,266.59
(ii) Fair valuation of equity instruments designated as FVOCI	257.19	-	71.00	328.19
	3,216.51	13,307.27	71.00	16,594.78
Deferred tax assets				
(i) Amount allowable on payment basis as per section 43B of Income-tax Act, 1961	(1,331.75)	(243.36)	(495.11)	(2,070.22)
(ii) Amount allowable under Income-tax on deferred basis	(64.28)	(120.58)	-	(184.86)
(iii) On unabsorbed depreciation and carry forward of business losses	-	(14,339.70)	-	(14,339.70)
	(1,396.03)	(14,703.64)	(495.11)	(16,594.78)
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	1,820.48	(1,396.37)	(424.11)	-

Balances as at March 31, 2019	Deferred tax liabilities/ (assets) as at March 31, 2018	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Deferred tax liabilities/ (assets) as at March 31, 2019
Deferred tax liabilities				
(i) Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	3,087.66	(128.34)	-	2,959.32
(ii) Fair valuation of equity instruments designated as FVOCI	-	-	257.19	257.19
	3,087.66	(128.34)	257.19	3,216.51
Deferred tax assets				
(i) Amount allowable on payment basis as per section 43B of Income-tax Act, 1961	(1,289.45)	(38.95)	(3.35)	(1,331.75)
(ii) Amount allowable under Income-tax on deferred basis	-	(64.28)	-	(64.28)
(iii) On unabsorbed depreciation and carry forward of business losses	-	-	-	-
	(1,289.45)	(103.23)	(3.35)	(1,396.03)
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	1,798.21	(231.57)	253.84	1,820.48

Note :
a. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are being offset as they relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing taxation laws.

Rs. in lacs

(ii) Reconciliation of income tax recognised in Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Current tax		
On profit for current year	-	6,575.00
	-	6,575.00
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	(1,396.37)	(231.57)
	(1,396.37)	(231.57)
Total tax expense (Refer reconciliation below)	(1,396.37)	6,343.43

Rs. in lacs

The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Profit before tax	(53,024.08)	18,776.59
Income tax expense calculated at enacted Income tax rate of **34.944%** (March 31, 2019 : 34.944%)	(18,528.73)	6,561.29
Effect of income that is exempt from taxation	(194.80)	(266.68)
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	5,919.76	64.71
Deferred tax assets not recognized on unabsorbed depreciation	11,407.97	-
Others	(0.57)	(15.89)
Income tax expense recognised in Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss	(1,396.37)	6,343.43

(iii) The Company has not recognised deferred tax assets on unabsorbed depreciation aggregating to **Rs. 32,646.43 lacs** as at March 31, 2020 (March 31, 2019 : Nil)

(iv) The amounts and expiry dates, if any, of unutilised tax losses and deductible temporary differences for which no deferred tax asset is recognised in the balance sheet are given below:

	Period of expiry	Amount Rs. in lacs
Unabsorbed depreciation	No Expiry	32,646.43
		32,646.43

(v) Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 2019 enacted on December 11, 2019 [promulgated as the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 on September 20, 2019] amends the Income Tax Act, 1961, and the Finance (No. 2) Act, 2019. The Ordinance / Act provides domestic companies an option for lower tax rates, provided they do not claim certain deductions. The Company has not opted for the lower tax rate and applied the rate existing prior to the Ordinance / Act in making provision of its tax liability for the financial year.

(vi) Appendix C 'Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments) to Ind AS 12, Income Taxes explains how to recognise and measure current and deferred tax assets and liabilities where there is uncertainty over tax treatment. There is no impact on the measurement of the tax liabilities and the Company has been disclosing estimates and judgements made in preparing the financial statements

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Rs. in lacs

18 Trade payables	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Current		
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (Refer Note below)	**1,084.76**	106.62
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		
(a) Trade payables for supplies and services	**75,497.14**	5,973.41
(b) Trade payables for accrued wages and salaries	**4,574.11**	1,430.06
Total Trade Payables	**81,156.01**	7,510.09
Trade payable to related parties (Refer Note 36)*	**38,996.28**	3,030.71
Trade payable other than related parties	**42,159.73**	4,479.38
Total Trade Payables	**81,156.01**	7,510.09

* includes payable to Tata Sponge Iron Limited Superannuation Fund

Note:

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

The amount due to the Micro and Small Enterprise as defined in the "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of the information available with the Company, which has been relied upon by the auditors.

Rs. in lacs

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
(a) (i) The principal amount remaining unpaid to supplier as at end of the accounting year	**1,084.76**	106.62
(ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to supplier as at end of the accounting year	-	-
(b) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006), along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
(c) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006;	**15.19**	-
(d) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	**731.19**	-
(e) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-

Refer Note 31 for information about liquidity risk relating to Trade payables.

Rs. in lacs

19 Other current liabilities	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
(a) Advances from customers*	**4,058.55**	688.73
(b) Other payables		
(i) Employee recoveries and employer contributions	**179.54**	62.13
(ii) Statutory liabilities (GST, Excise duty, service tax, sales tax, TDS, etc.)	**2,593.38**	1,496.90
(iii) EPCG Indemnified liabilities	**1,979.54**	-
(iv) Others	**1,333.15**	-
Total other current liabilities	**10,144.16**	2,247.76

*Advances from customers appearing at the beginning of the year have been entirely adjusted against revenue recognised during the period.

Rs. in lacs

20 Other financial liabilities	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
(a) Interest payable		
(i) Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	**829.83**	-
(ii) Interest accrued on trade payables and others	**1,343.63**	-
(b) Creditors for capital supplies and services	**84.50**	32.13
(c) Unpaid dividends	**266.95**	267.12
(d) Other credit balances *	**12,547.44**	125.98
Total Other financial liabilities	**15,072.35**	425.23

* Includes net amount payable to Usha Martin Limited (UML) Rs. 12,442.10 lacs towards purchase consideration pursuant to Business Transfer Agreement (Comprises of amount held back to be released subsequent to satisfaction of relevant conditions precedents Rs. 14,251.56 lacs (Refer Note 38) net of other receivables from UML amounting to Rs. 1,809.46 lacs).

Rs. in lacs

21 (i) Current tax liabilities (net)	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Provision for tax [net of advance tax of **Rs. 24,164.03 lacs** (As at March 31, 2019: Rs. 24,164.03 lacs)]	**5,390.33**	5,390.33
Total current tax liabilities (net)	**5,390.33**	5,390.33

Rs. in lacs

21 (ii) Non current tax assets (net)	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Advance tax and Tax Deducted at Sources [net of provision of **Rs. 26,309.67 lacs** (As at March 31, 2019: Rs. 26,309.67 lacs)]	**3,670.35**	2,973.73
Total non current tax assets (net)	**3,670.35**	2,973.73

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22 Revenue from operations

	Year ended March 31, 2020	Rs. in lacs Year ended March 31, 2019
(a) Revenue from contracts with customers		
(i) Sale of products	**332,069.30**	92,975.34
(ii) Sale of power	**5,955.02**	5,332.10
(iii) Income from services	**4,742.75**	-
(b) Other operating revenue		
(i) Sale of product scrap	**6,119.72**	897.86
(ii) Export incentives	**112.60**	-
Revenue from operations	**348,999.39**	99,205.30

Note:

(a) **Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price**

	Year ended March 31, 2020	Rs. in lacs Year ended March 31, 2019
Contract price	**351,923.64**	99,205.30
Adjustment for:		
Refund liabilities	**(2,924.25)**	-
Revenue from operations	**348,999.39**	99,205.30

(b) **Revenue from contracts with customers disaggregated on the basis of geographical region and major businesses**

	India	Outside India	Rs. in lacs Total
(i) Sale of products	**299,683.22**	**32,386.08**	**332,069.30**
	(73,087.20)	(19,888.14)	(92,975.34)
(ii) Sale of power	**5,955.02**	**-**	**5,955.02**
	(5,332.10)	(-)	(5,332.10)
(iii) Income from services	**4,742.75**	**-**	**4,742.75**
	(-)	(-)	(-)
	310,380.99	**32,386.08**	**342,767.07**
	(78,419.30)	(19,888.14)	(98,307.44)

Figures in brackets represents amount for the previous year

(c) **Customers who contributed 10% or more to the Company's revenue**

	Year ended March 31, 2020	Rs. in lacs Year ended March 31, 2019
(i) Customer 1	**43,205.39**	-
(ii) Customer 2	**-**	4,314.52
(iii) Customer 3	**-**	14,271.04
(iv) Customer 4	**-**	13,064.93
(v) Customer 5	**-**	9,872.36
	43,205.39	41,522.85

(d) **Contract balances**

	As at March 31, 2020	Rs. in lacs As at March 31, 2019
Trade receivables (Gross) (Refer Note 11)	**18,213.87**	7,845.45
Contract assets		
Unbilled revenue (Refer Note 8)	**754.22**	-
	18,968.09	7,845.45
Contract liabilities		
Advance from customers (Refer Note 19)	**4,058.55**	688.73

The outstanding balances of contract liabilities and contract assets has increased due to the increase in customer base, on account of acquired steel business (Refer Note 38).

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TATA STEEL LONG PRODUCTS LIMITED (formerly known as Tata Sponge Iron Limited)
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

23 Other income	Year ended March 31, 2020	Rs. in lacs Year ended March 31, 2019
(a) Interest income		
(i) Interest income earned on financial assets that are not designated at FVTPL		
- Bank deposits carried at amortised cost	1,713.02	3,313.27
- Other financial assets carried at amortised cost	1,368.56	602.71
(ii) Interest income on tax refund	1,471.48	-
(b) Dividend income		
(i) From equity investments *	84.00	88.00
(ii) From Investment in Mutual fund (Current)	445.61	675.16
(c) Net gains / (losses) on fair value changes		
(i) Net gain / (loss) on fair value changes of financial assets carried at FVTPL (Current)	819.88	(2.19)
(ii) Net gain on fair value changes of financial assets carried at FVTPL (Non - current)	-	735.89
(iii) Net gain on sale of current investments	77.14	0.79
(iv) Net gain on sale of non-current investments	200.81	-
(d) Net gain on disposal of Property, plant and equipment	-	6.59
(e) Liabilities no longer required written back	687.00	191.22
(f) Other non-operating income	1,258.90	154.95
Total other income	**8,126.40**	5,766.39

Note :
* Represents dividend on equity instruments designated as fair value through other comprehensive income, which are held as at the reporting date.

24 Cost of materials consumed	Year ended March 31, 2020	Rs. in lacs Year ended March 31, 2019
Opening stock	9,803.15	6,858.03
Add: Purchases of materials	259,257.55	73,813.89
Add : Acquired under business combination	17,214.36	-
	286,275.06	80,671.92
Less: Closing stock	47,046.32	9,803.15
Total cost of materials consumed	239,228.74	70,868.77

25 Changes in inventories of finished and semi-finished goods	Year ended March 31, 2020	Rs. in lacs Year ended March 31, 2019
Finished and semi-finished goods		
Opening stock	677.75	691.58
Add : Acquired under business combination	4,263.41	-
Less: Closing stock	25,905.73	677.75
Net (increase) / decrease in finished and semi-finished goods	**(20,964.57)**	13.83

26 Employee benefits expense	Year ended March 31, 2020	Rs. in lacs Year ended March 31, 2019
(a) Salaries and wages	16,868.52	3,767.66
(b) Contribution to provident and other funds	1,632.49	404.96
(c) Staff welfare expenses	710.16	314.13
Total employee benefits expense	**19,211.17**	4,486.75

27 Finance costs	Year ended March 31, 2020	Rs. in lacs Year ended March 31, 2019
(a) Interest expenses		
(i) Bank borrowings	28,002.28	-
(ii) Leases	1,039.56	-
(iii) Interest on statutory dues	31.25	302.18
(b) Other borrowing costs	211.38	-
Total finance costs	**29,284.47**	302.18

		Rs. in lacs
28 Depreciation and amortisation expense	**Year ended March 31, 2020**	Year ended March 31, 2019
(a) Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Refer Note 03)	**27,679.91**	983.98
(b) Depreciation of right-of-use assets (Refer Note 04)	**1,613.34**	-
(c) Amortisation of intangible assets (Refer Note 05)	**1,786.13**	173.92
Total depreciation and amortisation expense	**31,079.38**	1,157.90

		Rs. in lacs
29 Other expenses	**Year ended March 31, 2020**	Year ended March 31, 2019
(a) Consumption of stores and spare parts	**27,566.62**	1,026.42
(b) Fuel oil consumed	**8,525.25**	107.87
(c) Purchase of power	**5,099.76**	20.87
(d) Rent	**392.07**	81.23
(e) Repairs to buildings	**898.48**	656.62
(f) Repairs to machinery	**10,347.33**	1,544.60
(g) Insurance	**719.57**	81.35
(h) Rates and taxes	**1,416.44**	898.27
(i) Freight and handling charges	**23,648.68**	1,109.66
(j) Commission, discounts and rebates	**78.70**	42.64
(k) Packing and forwarding	**749.81**	508.02
(l) Royalty	**7,528.43**	-
(m) Other expenses		
(1) Legal and professional fees (Refer Note 29.01)	**1,682.08**	653.62
(2) Advertisement, promotion and selling expenses	**30.75**	42.99
(3) Travelling expenses	**843.93**	186.46
(4) Net Loss on foreign currency transactions	**1,565.31**	252.31
(5) Corporate social responsibility expenses	**320.88**	236.25
(6) Allowance for expected credit losses	**346.92**	-
(7) Loss on disposal of property plant and equipment	**206.86**	-
(8) Other general expenses (Refer Note 29.02)	**4,229.44**	1,916.49
Total other expenses	**96,197.31**	9,365.67

		Rs. in lacs
29.01 Payments to auditors	**Year ended March 31, 2020**	Year ended March 31, 2019
(1) Auditors remuneration and out-of-pocket expenses		
(i) As auditors - statutory audit	**61.72**	9.72
(ii) As auditors - quarterly audits	**30.00**	6.00
(iii) As auditors - tax audit	**5.60**	1.60
(iv) For other services (*)	**32.00**	-
(v) Auditors out-of-pocket expenses	**1.80**	2.34
	131.12	19.66

(*) Other services includes **Rs. 30.00 lacs** (March 31, 2019: Nil) in respect of rights issue which has been charged to securities premium.

29.02 Includes R&D expenses amounting to Rs. 14.64 lacs (March 31, 2019 Rs. 11.70 lacs) paid to Indian Institute of Technology, Bhubaneswar.

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30 Capital management

(a) Risk management

The objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise shareholder value, safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the Company. The Company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plans and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding needs are met through equity, cash generated from operations, long-term and short-term bank borrowings.

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

Net debt includes interest bearing borrowings and lease liabilities less cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances (including non-current and earmarked balances) and current investments.

The table below summarises the capital, net debt and net debt to equity ratio of the Company.

Rs. in lacs

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Equity share capital	4,510.00	1,540.00
Other equity	197,151.40	106,807.23
Total equity (A)	201,661.40	108,347.23
Non-current borrowings	264,407.37	-
Lease liabilities	11,087.34	-
Gross debt (B)	275,494.71	-
Total capital (A+B)	477,156.11	108,347.23
Gross debt as above	275,494.71	- Refer note below
Less : Current investments	-	-
Less : Cash and cash equivalents	5,802.73	-
Less : Other balance with banks (including non-current earmarked balances)	10,441.97	-
Net debt (C) [1]	259,250.01	-
Net debt to equity ratio [2]	1.67	-

Notes :

[1] There were no borrowings as at March 31, 2019, hence Net debt as at March 31, 2019 is Nil.

[2] Net debt to equity ratio as at March 31, 2020 has been computed based on average of opening and closing equity.

Rs. in lacs

(b) Dividend on equity shares	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Dividend Declared and Paid during the year		
Final dividend for the year ended March 31, 2019 of **Rs. 12.50** (March 31, 2018 – Rs. 20.00) per fully paid share	1,925.00	3,080.00
Dividend Distribution Tax on above	395.69	633.10
Proposed Dividend Not Recognised at the End of the Reporting Period		
The directors have not recommended any final dividend for the year ended March 31, 2020 (for the year ended March 31, 2019 : Rs. 12.50 per fully paid up share).	-	1,925.00
Dividend Distribution Tax on above	-	395.69

31 Disclosures on financial instruments

(a) Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. In order to safeguard against any adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company, derivative financial instruments viz. foreign exchange forward contracts are entered where considered appropriate to hedge foreign currency risk exposures. Derivatives are used exclusively for hedging purposes and not as trading or speculative instruments.

The Company's senior management oversees the management of above risks. The senior executives working to manage the financial risks are accountable to the Audit committee and the Board of Directors. This process provides assurance that the Company's financial risks-taking 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 the Company's risk appetite.

This Note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below :

(i) Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty may default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company's exposure to credit risk primarily arises from trade receivables, investments in mutual funds and balances with banks.

Trade receivables and contract assets

Trade receivables are typically unsecured, considered good and are derived from revenue earned from customers. Customer credit risk is managed as per Company's policy and procedures which involve credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continually monitoring the credit worthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. Contract assets relate to unbilled work in progress and have substantially the same characteristics as the trade receivables for the same type of contracts. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and the shipments to customers are generally covered by letters of credit or other forms of credit assurance.

Other Financial Assets

Credit risk from balances with banks, term deposits, loans and investments is managed by Company's finance department. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties who meet the minimum threshold requirements. The Company monitors ratings, credit ~~spreads and financial~~ strength of its counterparties.

The carrying value of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk as disclosed in 31(b)(i). The credit risk relating to trade receivables is shown under Note 11.

In respect of financial guarantees provided by the Company to banks/financial institutions, the maximum exposure which the Company is exposed to is the maximum amount which the Company would have to pay if the guarantee is called upon. Based on the expectation at the end of the reporting period, the Company considers that it is more likely than not that such an amount will not be payable under the guarantees provided.

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(ii) Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and maintain adequate source of financing.

The Company has obtained fund and non-fund based working capital lines from various banks. Furthermore, the Company has access to funds from debt markets through commercial paper programs. The Company invests its surplus funds in bank fixed deposits and in mutual funds, which carry no or low market risk.

a. Financing arrangement

The Company has unutilised fund based arrangement with banks for **Rs. 27,000 lacs** (March 31, 2019: Rs. 7,000.00 lacs). The Company has also Non-Fund based facilities with banks for **Rs. 19,300 lacs** (March 31, 2019: Rs.14,815.00 lacs) which may be utilised at any time.

b. Maturities of financial liabilities

The following table shows a maturity analysis of the anticipated cash flows including interest obligations for the Company's derivative and non-derivative financial liabilities on an undiscounted basis, which therefore differ from both carrying value and fair value. Floating rate interest is estimated using the prevailing interest rate at the end of the reporting period. Cash flows in foreign currencies are translated using the period end spot rates.

Rs. in lacs

As at March 31, 2020	Carrying value	Contractual cash flows	less than one year	between one to five years	More than five years
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings including interest obligations	264,407.37	435,720.67	24,247.50	157,303.40	254,169.77
Lease liabilities	11,087.34	17,688.39	2,183.75	6,055.33	9,449.31
Trade payables	81,156.01	81,156.01	81,156.01	-	-
Other financial liabilities	15,072.35	15,072.35	15,072.35	-	-
	371,723.07	549,637.42	122,659.61	163,358.73	263,619.08

Rs. In lacs

As at March 31, 2019	Carrying value	Contractual cash flows	less than one year	between one to five years	More than five years
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings including interest obligations	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	7,510.09	7,510.09	7,510.09	-	-
Other financial liabilities	425.23	425.23	425.23	-	-
	7,935.32	7,935.32	7,935.32	-	-

(iii) Market risk

a. Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value of the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company transacts business in local currency and in foreign currencies (primarily US Dollars). The Company has foreign currency trade payables and is therefore exposed to foreign currency risk. Foreign currency risk exposure is evaluated and managed through operating procedures and sourcing policies. The Company, as per its risk management policy, uses forward contract derivative instruments primarily to hedge foreign exchange fluctuations.

USD in lacs

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Financial assets		
Trade receivables	0.77	-
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (Assets)	**0.77**	-
Financial liabilities		
Trade payables	482.06	3.36
Derivatives		
Foreign Exchange Forward Contracts	463.65	-
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (Liabilities)	**18.41**	3.36
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (Assets - Liabilities)	**(17.64)**	(3.36)

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 / (loss)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.

Rs. In lacs

	Impact on profit / (loss) before taxes		Impact on profit / (loss) after taxes	
	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019	**Year ended March 31, 2020**	Year ended March 31, 2019
Increase in rate of 1 USD against Rs. by 10%	**(131.88)**	(23.27)	**(131.88)**	(15.14)
Decrease in rate of 1 USD against Rs. by 10%	**131.88**	23.27	**131.88**	15.14

The movement in the profit / (loss) before tax is a result of a change in the fair value of derivative financial instruments not designated in a hedge relationship and monetary assets and liabilities denominated in INR, where the functional currency of the entity is a currency other than INR. Although the derivatives have not been designated in a hedge relationship, they act as an economic hedge and will offset the underlying transactions when they occur.

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b. 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's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

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

Rs. in lacs

	Impact on profit / (loss) before taxes		Impact on profit / (loss) after taxes	
	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019	**Year ended March 31, 2020**	Year ended March 31, 2019
Increase in interest rate by 100 basis points	**(2,031.51)**	-	**(2,031.51)**	-
Decrease in interest rate by 100 basis points	**2,031.51**	-	**2,031.51**	-

The risk estimates provided assume a parallel shift of 100 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.

There were no outstanding borrowings as at March 31, 2019.

(iv) Securities Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risks arising from fair valuation of Company's investment in mutual funds. The carrying amount of the Company's investments designated as at fair value through profit or loss at the end of the reporting period (Refer Note no 6).

Rs. in lacs

	Impact on profit / (loss) before taxes		Impact on profit / (loss) after taxes	
	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019	**Year ended March 31, 2020**	Year ended March 31, 2019
NAV -Increase by 1%*	-	229.24	-	149.13
NAV -Decrease by 1%*	-	(229.24)	-	(149.13)

* Holding all other variables constant

(v) Commodity Price risk

Exposure to market risk with respect to commodity prices primarily arises from the Company's purchase of imported coal for production of finished goods. Cost of raw materials forms the largest portion of the Company's cost of sales. Market forces generally determine prices for the coal purchased by the Company. These prices may be influenced by factors such as supply and demand, production costs and global and regional economic conditions and growth. Adverse changes in any of these factors may impact the results of the Company.

Commodity price risk exposure is evaluated and managed through operating procedures and sourcing policies. The Company, as per its risk management policy, uses forward contract derivative instruments primarily to hedge foreign exchange fluctuations.

(b) Financial Instruments by Category

This section gives an overview of the significance of financial instruments for the Company and provides additional information on balance sheet items that contain financial instruments.

(i) Financial assets and liabilities

The following tables present the carrying value and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019.

Rs. in lacs

As at March 31, 2020	**Fair value through profit or loss**	**Fair value through other comprehensive income**	**Amortised cost**	**Total carrying value**	**Total fair value**
Financial assets					
Investments in Mutual fund	-	-	-	-	-
Investment in body corporates	-	1,640.00	-	1,640.00	1,640.00
Trade receivables	-	-	15,588.34	15,588.34	15,588.34
Loans	-	-	659.87	659.87	659.87
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	5,802.73	5,802.73	5,802.73
Other bank balances	-	-	10,358.36	10,358.36	10,358.36
Derivatives*	819.88	-	-	819.88	819.88
Other financial assets	-	-	1,586.62	1,586.62	1,586.62
Total	**819.88**	**1,640.00**	**33,995.92**	**36,455.80**	**36,455.80**
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	-	-	264,407.37	264,407.37	264,407.37
Lease liabilities	-	-	11,087.34	11,087.34	11,087.34
Trade payables	-	-	81,156.01	81,156.01	81,156.01
Other financial liabilities	-	-	15,072.35	15,072.35	15,072.35
Total	-	-	**371,723.07**	**371,723.07**	**371,723.07**

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Rs. in lacs

As at March 31, 2019	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial assets					
Investments in Mutual fund	22,923.79	-	-	22,923.79	22,923.79
Investment in body corporates	-	1,328.00	-	1,328.00	1,328.00
Trade receivables	-	-	7,845.45	7,845.45	7,845.45
Loans	-	-	238.31	238.31	238.31
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	16,319.33	16,319.33	16,319.33
Other bank balances	-	-	18,420.38	18,420.38	18,420.38
Derivatives*	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-	1,380.51	1,380.51	1,380.51
Total	22,923.79	1,328.00	44,203.98	68,455.77	68,455.77
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	7,510.09	7,510.09	7,510.09
Other financial liabilities	-	-	425.23	425.23	425.23
Total	-	-	7,935.32	7,935.32	7,935.32

* Derivative instruments designated as not in hedging relationship.

(ii) Fair value measurement

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount 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. Methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair values are consistent with those used for the year ended March 31, 2019.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

(a) In respect of investments in mutual funds, the fair values represent net asset value as stated by the issuers of these mutual fund units in the published statements. Net asset values represent the price at which the issuer will issue further units in the mutual fund and the price at which issuers will redeem such units from the investors. Accordingly, such net asset values are analogous to fair market value with respect to these investments, as transactions of these mutual funds are carried out at such prices between investors and the issuers of these units of mutual funds.

(b) The management assessed that fair values of, Current Investments, trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, other financial assets (current), trade payables, and other financial liabilities (current), approximate to their carrying amounts due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

Fair value hierarchy

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

Quoted prices in an active market (Level 1): This level hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes mutual funds. The mutual funds are valued using the closing Net Asset Value.

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

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

The Company's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

Rs. in lacs

As at March 31, 2020	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets				
Investment in mutual funds	-	-	-	-
Derivative assets	-	**819.88**	-	**819.88**
Investment in equity instruments at FVTOCI (Unquoted)	-	-	**1,640.00**	**1,640.00**
Total	-	**819.88**	**1,640.00**	**2,459.88**

Rs. in lacs

As at March 31, 2019	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Investment in mutual funds	22,923.79	-	-	22,923.79
Derivative assets	-	-	-	-
Investment in equity instruments at FVTOCI (Unquoted)	-	-	1,328.00	1,328.00
Total	22,923.79	-	1,328.00	24,251.79

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Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurement is as below :	**As at March 31, 2020**	Rs. in lacs As at March 31, 2019
Opening as on April 1, 2019	**1,328.00**	80.00
Changes in fair value recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	**312.00**	1,248.00
Closing as on March 31, 2020	**1,640.00**	1,328.00

Valuation technique used for Level 3 investments

Fair valuation of the equity investments have been determined using the discounted cash flow model. Significant unobservable inputs used in the valuation were earnings growth rate and risk adjusted discount rates.

The increase / decrease of 1% in earnings growth rate (keeping other variables constant) would result into an increase / decrease in fair value by Rs. 16.00 lacs and Rs. 24.00 lacs respectively.

The increase / decrease in 1% risk adjusted discount rate (keeping other variables constant) would result into decrease / increase in fair value by Rs. 65.00 lacs and Rs. 77.00 lacs respectively.

(iii) Derivative financial Instruments

Derivative instruments used by the Company are forward exchange contracts. These financial instruments are utilised to hedge future transactions and cash flows and are subject to hedge accounting under Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments" wherever possible. The Company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes. All transactions in derivative financial instruments are undertaken to manage risks arising from underlying business activities.

As at March 31, 2020, all derivative instruments are designated as not in hedging relationships.

The following table sets out the fair value of derivative assets held by the Company as at the end of each reporting period

	As at March 31, 2020	Rs. in lacs As at March 31, 2019
Foreign currency forwards	**819.88**	-
Classified as:		
Non-current assets	-	-
Current assets	**819.88**	-

As at the end of the reporting period total notional amount of outstanding foreign currency contracts that the Company has committed to is as below:

	As at March 31, 2020	USD in lacs As at March 31, 2019
Foreign currency forwards	**463.65**	-

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32 Earnings / (loss) per equity share

	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Net (loss) / profit for the year (Rs. In lacs)	**(51,627.71)**	12,433.16
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year (Nos.) (Refer Note (i))	**36,148,129**	16,359,783
Nominal value per equity share (Rs.)	**10**	10
Basic and diluted earnings / (loss) per equity share (Rs.)	**(142.82)**	76.00

Note:

(i) Basic and diluted earnings per share for the year ended March 31, 2019, have been adjusted retrospectively for the bonus element in respect of rights issue made during the year ended March 31, 2020.

(ii) The Company did not have any potentially dilutive securities in any of the period presented.

Rs. in lacs

33 Contingent liabilities

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
(a) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts;		
(a) Income tax	**159.28**	159.28
(b) Odisha entry tax	**2,579.93**	2,579.93
(c) Customs duty (Refer Note below)	**3,818.44**	3,818.44
(d) Demand from Ministry of Coal against Radhikapur coal block (Refer Note 33(d))	**3,250.00**	3,250.00
(e) Demand from suppliers	**152.13**	152.13
	9,959.78	9,959.78

Note:

The above includes demand received from Commissioner of Customs (Preventive) aggregating to Rs. 4,398.99 lacs pertaining to the financial year 2012-13 on account of levy of additional customs duty on classification of the imported coal as bituminous coal as against Company's classification as steam coal. The Company has filed an appeal against the aforesaid order in the Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal, Kolkata. The Company had paid an amount of Rs. 1,087.94 lacs and recognised the non-cenvatable portion of the duty and applicable interest as expense whereas cenvatable portion had been recognised as an advance in the year 2012-13.

Rs. In lacs

(b) Other money for which the Company is contingently liable	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
(i) Renewable energy purchase obligation	**632.89**	632.89
(ii) Excise Duty	**3,041.01**	2,946.30
	3,673.90	3,579.19

In respect of above, it is not practicable for the Company to estimate the timings of cash outflows, if any, pending resolution of the respective proceedings. The Company does not expect any reimbursements in respect of the above.

(c) Cross subsidy surcharge payable to power distribution companies

In 2012-13, the Company injected power to State Grid due to denial of permission for open access by Orissa Power Transmission Corporation Limited ("OPTCL") to supply power to the parent Company Tata Steel Limited beyond the period of invocation of section 11 of Electricity Act, 2003 by the Government of Odisha i.e., June, 2012. As a result of which the Company could not meet the minimum stipulated criteria of 51% self-consumption of generated power as a captive power plant and the provisions of Cross Subsidy Surcharge under Electricity Act, 2003 became applicable. The Company filed a case before the Odisha Electricity Regulatory Commission ("OERC") for relief which was denied and consequently the Company had filed a case before Appellate Tribunal of Electricity ("ATE"). Appeal filed by the Company before "ATE" was allowed and the matter stands remitted back to the OERC for reconsideration afresh. As a matter of prudence, pending finalisation of the matter, an amount of Rs. 601.00 lacs provided in the year ended March 31, 2015, is being continued.

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(d) In the month of November 2012, Ministry of Coal ("MoC") issued notices to the Company for invocation of bank guarantee of Rs. 3,250 lacs submitted towards performance of conditions for allocation of Radhikapur (East) coal block against which the Company had filed a writ petition in the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, which directed the Company to keep the bank guarantee valid till November 30, 2015 by which date the MoC was directed to take decision. The bank guarantee expired after November 30, 2015 and had not been renewed, since no communication had been received from MoC. Subsequently, MoC issued a notice dated December 28, 2015, stating that the bank guarantee be invoked and the aforesaid amount be deposited. Consequent to MoC's notice, the Company has moved to the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. In the judgment dated May 27, 2020 the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi remanded the matter to MoC to consider afresh on the aspect whether the delay in achieving the milestones is attributable to the Company and has directed the Company to ensure that the bank guarantee furnished by it is kept alive till the said decision is rendered by the MoC. Pending finalisation of the matter, the amount continues to be disclosed as a contingent liability.

(e) (i) During pendency of the aforesaid matters in Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide its order dated September 24, 2014 had cancelled allocation of 214 coal blocks including the Radhikapur (East) Coal Block which was allotted to the Company on February 7, 2006. The amount incurred on the Radhikapur (East) Coal Block upto March 31, 2020 aggregates to **Rs. 18,040.96 lacs** (March 31, 2019: Rs. 18,040.96 lacs), and the carrying amount in the books net of depreciation and write off as at March 31, 2020 is **Rs. 17,892.69 lacs** (March 31, 2019: Rs. 17,905.00 lacs).

(ii) Pursuant to the judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, the Government of India had promulgated Coal Mines (Special Provision) Rules, 2014 ("Rules") for allocation of the coal mines through auction and matters related thereto. In terms of the said Rules, the successful bidder will be called upon to pay to the prior allocattee the expenses incurred by the prior allocattee towards land and mine infrastructure. Pursuant to the judgement dated March 9, 2017 of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in W.P (c) 973/2015, the directives of MoC vide its letter dated February 1, 2018 and as per details prescribed by Nominated Authority ,the Company has furnished the required statement of expenses and other details in the prescribed format on February 22, 2018. Relying on the legal position and legal opinion obtained by the Company in respect of the recoverability of the amount, no provision is considered necessary.

34 Estimated amounts of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (Property, plant and equipment) and not provided for is **Rs. 4,099.08 lacs** (As at March 31, 2019: Rs. 244.88 lacs) net of advances of **Rs. 320.25 lacs** (As at March 31, 2019 Rs. 0.31 lacs.)

35 Exceptional Items

(i) Acquisition related expenditure

Represents expenses incurred on stamp duty and registration fees for a portion of land parcels and mines acquired as part of business combination aggregating to **Rs. 2,741.85 lacs** during the year ended March 31, 2020 (for the year ended March 31, 2019 : Nil). (Refer Note 38)

(ii) Provision for coal block performance obligation

The Company acquired the Steel business of Usha Martin Limited (UML) at Gamharia, Jamshedpur under a going concern and slump sale basis. The transaction included a greenfield coal block with corresponding performance obligation by way of bank guarantee to the Nominated Authority, Ministry of Coal towards development of the said coal block. Post acquisition, the company has assessed the social and environmental challenges for the development of the coal block and have come to the view that the performance obligations of developing the coal block look challenging to fulfil. Accordingly, the Company, as a matter of prudence, has taken provision related to the aforesaid bank guarantee.

36 Related party transaction

A List of related parties

Name of the related Party	**Relationship**
Tata Sons Private Limited [Formerly Tata Sons Limited]	Company having significant Influence
Where control exists	
Tata Steel Limited	Holding Company
TSIL Energy Limited	Wholly owned subsidiary Company
Others with whom transactions have taken place during the current or previous year	
The Tinplate Company of India Limited Tata Pigments Limited The Indian Steel and Wire Products Limited Tata Metaliks Limited Jamshedpur Utilities & Services Company Limited The Siam Industrial Wire Company Ltd. Tata Steel Global Procurement Company Pte. Ltd.	Fellow Subsidiary
TM International Logistics Limited mjunction services limited Jamipol Limited Tata Bluescope Steel Limited TKM Global Logistic Limited	Joint venture with Tata Steel Limited
Tata International Limited Tata International Singapore PTE Limited Tata Consultancy Services Limited Tata AIG General Insurance Company Limited	Subsidiary of Tata Sons Private Limited
TRL Krosaki Refractories Limited	Associate of Tata Steel Limited (till December 28, 2018)
Mr. Sanjay Kumar Pattnaik (Up to October 31, 2019) Mr. Ashish Anupam (w.e.f. November 1, 2019)	Key Management personnel - Managing Director (MD)
Mr. T V Narendran Mr. Koushik Chatterjee Dr. Sougata Ray Mr. A M Misra (up to January 12, 2019) Mr. D K Banerjee Mr. P C Parakh Mr. Manoj T Thomas Mr. Krishnava S Dutt (up to October 11, 2018) Mrs. Meena Lall Dr. Omkar N Mohanty Mr. Ansuman Das (from July 15, 2019) Mr. Srikumar Menon (from July 15, 2019) Mr. Shashi Kant Maudgal (from July 15, 2019) Mr. Ashish Anupam (from March 14, 2019 to October 31, 2019)	Key Management personnel -Non- Executive Director (NED)
Tata Sponge Iron Limited Employee Provident Fund Trust Tata Sponge Iron Limited Superannuation Fund Tata Sponge Iron Limited Gratuity Fund	Post Employment Benefit Plans (PEBP) as per Ind AS 24

B Particulars of transactions during the year

Rs. in lacs

Name of the related party	**Nature of relationship**	**Year ended 31 March, 2020**	**Year ended 31 March, 2019**
Tata Steel Limited	Holding Company	**24,393.34**	806.71
Tata International Limited	Subsidiary of Tata Sons Private Limited	**9,925.56**	9,882.23
The Siam Industrial Wire Company Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary	**56.69**	-
The Indian Steel and Wire Products Limited	Fellow subsidiary	**33.56**	-
Tata Metaliks Limited	Fellow subsidiary	**-**	43.81
Total - Sale of goods		**34,409.15**	10,732.75
Tata Steel Limited	Holding Company	**5,187.75**	4,314.52
Total - Sale of power		**5,187.75**	4,314.52
Tata Steel Limited	Holding Company	**5,540.59**	6.96
Total - Services rendered		**5,540.59**	6.96

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B Particulars of transactions during the year (continued)

Rs. in lacs

Name of the related party	Nature of relationship	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
Tata Steel Limited	Holding Company	46,960.22	26,960.92
Tata Steel Global Procurement Company Pte. Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary	49,585.58	-
The Indian Steel and Wire Products Limited	Fellow subsidiary	124.24	3.14
Tata International Singapore PTE Limited	Subsidiary of Tata Sons Private Limited	13,608.06	28,056.59
Tata International Limited	Subsidiary of Tata Sons Private Limited	463.19	-
Tata Bluescope Steel Limited	Joint venture with Tata Steel Limited	443.20	88.84
Jamipol Limited	Joint venture with Tata Steel Limited	149.72	-
TRL Krosaki Refractories Limited	Associate of Tata Steel Limited	-	74.78
Total - Purchase of goods		111,334.21	55,184.27
Tata Steel Global Procurement Company Pte. Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary	147.34	-
Tata International Limited	Subsidiary of Tata Sons Private Limited	365.82	243.95
Tata International Singapore PTE Limited	Subsidiary of Tata Sons Private Limited	763.58	147.94
TM International Logistics Limited	Joint venture with Tata Steel Limited	1,531.39	640.45
Total - Reimbursement of expenses		2,808.13	1,032.34
Tata Steel Limited	Holding Company	1,465.81	94.22
Jamshedpur Utilities & Services Company Limited	Fellow subsidiary	31.98	0.02
Tata Pigments Limited	Fellow subsidiary	10.22	-
The Tinplate Company of India Limited	Fellow subsidiary	0.49	0.03
Tata Sons Private Limited	Company having significant influence	2.83	276.01
Tata Consultancy Services Limited	Subsidiary of Tata Sons Private Limited	88.01	-
Tata AIG General Insurance Company Limited	Subsidiary of Tata Sons Private Limited	3.79	-
TM International Logistics Limited	Joint venture with Tata Steel Limited	1,848.47	749.80
TKM Global Logistic Limited	Joint venture with Tata Steel Limited	89.61	-
mjunction services limited	Joint venture with Tata Steel Limited	57.19	-
Total - Services received		3,598.40	1,120.08
Jamipol Limited	Joint venture with Tata Steel Limited	84.00	88.00
Total - Dividend income		84.00	88.00
Tata Steel Limited	Holding Company	1,049.19	1,678.71
Total - Dividend paid		1,049.19	1,678.71
Mr. Sanjay Kumar Pattnaik	MD	170.83	321.49
Mr. Ashish Anupam	MD	84.11	-
Total - Short term employee benefits		254.94	321.49
Mr. Sanjay Kumar Pattnaik	MD	10.19	31.29
Mr. Ashish Anupam	MD	6.05	-
Total - Post employment benefits		16.24	31.29
Mr. A M Misra	NED	-	3.25
Mr. D K Banerjee	NED	1.10	3.95
Mr. Manoj T Thomas	NED	0.90	3.90
Mr. P C Parakh	NED	3.75	4.10
Dr. Omkar N Mohanty	NED	1.35	4.10
Mr. Krishnava S Dutt	NED	-	0.70
Dr. Sougata Ray	NED	2.50	0.85
Mr. Ansuman Das	NED	1.60	-
Mr. Srikumar Menon	NED	1.95	-
Mr. Shashi Kant Maudgal	NED	2.60	-
Total - Sitting fees		15.75	20.85
Mr. A M Misra	NED	-	8.50
Mr. D K Banerjee	NED	-	6.12
Mr. Manoj T Thomas	NED	-	7.14
Mr. P C Parakh	NED	-	7.82
Dr. Omkar N Mohanty	NED	-	6.12
Mr. Krishnava S Dutt	NED	-	1.36
Dr. Sougata Ray	NED	-	2.04
Total - Commission		-	39.10

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B Particulars of transactions during the year (continued)

Rs. In lacs

Name of the related party	Nature of relationship	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
Tata Sponge Iron Limited Employee Provident Fund Trust	PEBP	**434.27**	200.24
Tata Sponge Iron Limited Superannuation Fund	PEBP	**109.06**	106.58
Tata Sponge Iron Limited Gratuity Fund	PEBP	**94.14**	98.15
Total - Contribution made		**637.47**	404.97

C The Board at its meeting held on October 23, 2019, has approved the appointment, including the terms and conditions of appointment and remuneration, of the Managing Director with effect from November 01, 2019. However, in view of the loss incurred by the Company, the remuneration of Rs. 90.16 lacs paid/provided for in respect of the managing director during the financial year ended March 31, 2020, exceeds the limit in terms of the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 by Rs. 32.97 lacs.

Further, the shareholders in their meetings held on August 4, 2017, had approved the annual remuneration along with the subsequent revisions thereto on July 18, 2018 and July 15, 2019, to be paid to the former Managing Director of the Company. During the year, the Company has paid/provided an amount of Rs. 181.02 lacs based on the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. The said amount exceeds the limit in terms of the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 by Rs. 102.55 lacs.

The said appointment and the remuneration paid/to be paid aggregating Rs. 192.71 lacs (including Rs 135.52 lacs of excess remuneration) is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

D Balances outstanding

Rs. In lacs

Name of the related party	Relationship	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Tata Steel Limited	Holding company	**7,548.74**	708.68
The Indian Steel and Wire Products Limited	Fellow subsidiary	**14.81**	-
Tata International Limited	Subsidiary of Tata Sons Private Limited	-	488.81
Total - Trade receivables		**7,563.55**	1,197.49
Tata Steel Limited	Holding company	**3,455.41**	2,555.22
Tata Steel Global Procurement Company Pte. Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary	**35,041.84**	-
Jamshedpur Utilities & Services Company Limited	Fellow subsidiary	**4.74**	-
The Indian Steel and Wire Products Limited	Fellow subsidiary	**3.10**	0.51
Tata Pigments Limited	Fellow subsidiary	**10.22**	-
Tata Sons Private Limited	Company having significant influence	-	240.96
Tata International Singapore PTE Limited	Subsidiary of Tata Sons Private Limited	**163.71**	234.02
Tata Bluescope Steel Limited	Joint venture with Tata Steel Limited	**21.89**	-
mjunction services limited	Joint venture with Tata Steel Limited	**58.69**	-
Jamipol Limited	Joint venture with Tata Steel Limited	**30.48**	-
TKM Global Logistic Limited	Joint venture with Tata Steel Limited	**27.68**	-
Total - Trade payables for supplies and services		**38,817.76**	3,030.71
Tata Sponge Iron Limited Employee Provident Fund Trust	PEBP	**121.71**	-
Tata Sponge Iron Limited Superannuation Fund	PEBP	**8.98**	-
Tata Sponge Iron Limited Gratuity Fund	PEBP	**195.13**	-
Total - Payable to PEBP		**325.82**	-
Tata Steel Limited	Holding company	**4.42**	-
Tata International Limited	Subsidiary of Tata Sons Private Limited	**9.81**	-
TM International Logistics Limited	Joint venture with Tata Steel Limited	**295.71**	80.30
Total - Advances		**309.94**	80.30
Jamipol Limited (At cost)	Joint venture with Tata Steel Limited	**80.00**	80.00
Total - Investments		**80.00**	80.00
Mr. Sanjay Kumar Pattnaik	MD	**122.31**	6.23
Mr. Ashish Anupam	MD	**47.23**	-
Total-Trade payables for accrued wages and salaries		**169.54**	**6.23**
Mr. A M Misra	NED	-	8.50
Mr. D K Banerjee	NED	-	6.12
Mr. Manoj T Thomas	NED	-	7.14
Mr. P C Parakh	NED	**0.77**	7.82
Dr. Omkar N Mohanty	NED	-	6.12
Mr. Krishnava S Dutt	NED	-	1.36
Dr. Sougata Ray	NED	**0.20**	2.04
Mr. Ansuman Das	NED	**0.20**	-
Mr. Srikumar Menon	NED	**0.20**	-
Mr. Shashi Kant Maudgal	NED	**0.20**	-
Total - Payable to KMP		**1.57**	39.10

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37 Employee benefits

37.01 - Post employment defined contribution plans

	Year ended March 31, 2020	Rs. in lacs Year ended March 31, 2019
Amount recognised in Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss		
(i) Provident fund contribution*	**11.73**	-
(ii) Superannuation fund@	**419.62**	106.58
	431.35	106.58

* Contribution towards provident fund for certain employees is made to the recognised state managed funds. Such provident fund benefit is classified as defined contribution scheme as the Company does not carry any further obligations, apart from the contribution made on a monthly basis which is recognised as expense in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss, as indicated above.

@ The Company has a superannuation plan for the benefit of its employees. This benefit is defined contribution scheme as the Company does not carry any further obligations apart from the contributions made which are recognised as expense under 'Contribution to Provident and Other Funds' in Note 26.

37.02 - Post employment defined benefit plans

(a) Description of plan characteristics

(i) Gratuity

The Company has an obligation towards gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees. Gratuity liability arises on retirement, resignation, and death of an employee. The plan provides for a lump-sum payment to vested employees an amount equivalent to 15 to 30 days salary payable for each completed year of service. Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation and the related current service cost are measured using the Projected Unit Credit method with actuarial valuations being carried out at each balance sheet date.

The Scheme is partially funded by way of a separate irrevocable Trust and the Company is expected to make regular contributions to the Trust. The fund is managed by an insurance Company and the assets are invested in their conventional group gratuity product. The fund provides a capital guarantee of the balance accumulated and declares interest periodically that is credited to the fund account. The Trust assets managed by the fund manager are highly liquid in nature and we do not expect any significant liquidity risks. The Trust is responsible for investment of assets of the Trust as well as day to day administration of the scheme.

(ii) Long term service award

Eligible employees of the Company rendering greater than twenty years of service will receive long service award on all causes of exit as per the Company's policy. The cost of providing benefits under this plan is determined by actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method by independent qualified actuaries at the year end.

(iii) Ex-MD Pension and Post Retirement Medical Benefit

The Board of Directors of the Company grants approval for provisions of special retirement benefits to Managing Directors. The retirement benefit incudes indexed monthly pension which is reviewed in every three years and medical benefits. The benefits in short are called as Ex-MD pension and Post Retirement Medical Benefit (PRMB). Both the benefit schemes are available to the spouses of concern MDs.

The said benefits are not contractual obligation of the Company. The provisions of the above benefits can only be given after signing the agreement containing the no-compete clause. The liabilities are not funded by the Company and disclosed as defined benefit plan.

(b) Risk analysis

Company is exposed to a number of risks in the defined benefit plans. Most significant risks pertaining to defined benefit plans and management's estimation of the impact of these risks are as follows

(i) Interest risk
A decrease in the Indian government bond yield rate (discount rate) will increase the plan liability.

(ii) Salary risk
The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated with the assumption of salary increase rate of plan participants in future. Deviation in the rate of increase of salary in future for plan participants from the rate of increase in salary used to determine the present value of obligation will have a bearing on the plan's liability.

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(iii) Investment risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to government bond yields. If the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit.

(iv) Longevity risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

(c) Details of defined benefit obligations and plan assets

A. Gratuity

Rs. in lacs

(i) Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of obligation	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
a. Opening defined benefit obligation	1,852.68	1,778.80
b. Acquired through business combination (Refer Note 38)	2,351.15	-
c. Current service cost	283.65	96.78
d. Interest cost	289.64	127.52
e. Remeasurement (gains)/losses	1,221.59	6.69
f. Benefits paid	(405.03)	(157.11)
g. Acquisitions (credit)/cost	55.45	-
Closing defined benefit obligation	5,649.13	1,852.68
(ii) Movements in the fair value of the plan assets are as follows		
a. Opening fair value of plan assets	1,852.68	1,753.11
b. Interest income	132.60	126.15
c. Remeasurement gains/(losses)	56.01	8.41
d. Contributions from the employer	2.81	122.12
e. Benefits paid	(227.66)	(157.11)
f. Acquisitions (credit)/cost	55.45	-
Closing fair value of plan assets	1,871.89	1,852.68
(iii) Reconciliation of fair value of assets and obligations		
a. Fair value of plan assets	1,871.89	1,852.68
b. Present value of obligation	5,649.13	1,852.68
	3,777.24	-
c. Amount recognised in the balance sheet		
- Retirement benefit obligations - Non-current	3,451.72	-
- Retirement benefit obligations - Current	325.52	-
	3,777.24	-

Rs. in lacs

(iv) Amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Employee benefits expense		
a. Current service cost	283.65	96.78
b. Net interest expense	157.04	1.37
	440.69	98.15
Other Comprehensive income		
a. Return on plan assets excluding amount included in employee benefits expense	(56.01)	(8.41)
b. Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
c. Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in financial assumptions	1,356.38	-
d. Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in experience adjustments	(134.79)	6.69
	1,165.58	(1.72)
Total defined benefit costs	1,606.27	96.43

(v) The plan assets of the Company relating to Gratuity are managed through a trust and are invested through Life Insurance Corporation (LIC). The details of investments relating to these assets are not shown by LIC. Hence, the composition of each major category of plan assets, the percentage or amount that each major category constitutes to the fair value of the total plan assets has not been disclosed.

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Category of Plan Assets:	In %	In %
Funded with LIC	100%	100%

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(vi) Principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations

		As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
a.	Discount rate (per annum)	**6.20% / 6.70%**	7.50%
b.	Expected rate of salary increase (per annum)	**8.00%**	8.00%
c.	Mortality rate	**Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) ult.**	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) ult.
d.	Withdrawal rate - Ages from 20-25 - Ages from 25-30 - Ages from 30-35 - Ages from 35-50 - Ages from 50-55 - Ages from 55-65	**1.00% For all age group**	1.00% For all age group

(vii) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation

Rs. in lacs

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Within 1 year	**380.06**	262.71
1-2 year	**579.51**	214.52
2-5 years	**1,324.98**	869.84
Over 5 years	**2,804.44**	1,025.40

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation representing average duration for active members is 6 to 13 years (As at 31 March, 2019: 6 years).

(viii) The Company expects (best estimate) to contribute **Rs. 110.00 lacs** to the plan during the financial year 2020-21.

(ix) Sensitivity analysis

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined obligation are discount rate and expected salary increase. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. The table below outlines the effect on gratuity obligation in the event of a decrease/increase of 1% in the assumptions used.

Rs. in lacs

	Assumption	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
a.	Discount rate increase by 1%	**Decrease by 512.72**	Decrease by 93.93
b.	Discount rate decrease by 1%	**Increase by 609.47**	Increase by 106.83
c.	Expected salary growth increase by 1%	**Increase by 587.30**	Increase by 105.29
d.	Expected salary growth decrease by 1%	**Decrease by 504.53**	Decrease by 94.37

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated. Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet.

The Company ensures that the investment positions are managed within an asset liability matching (ALM) framework that has been developed to achieve long term investments that are in line with the obligations under the employee benefit plans. Within this framework, the Company's ALM objective is to match assets to the gratuity obligations by investing with LIC.

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B. Long term service award (Unfunded)

Rs. in lacs

(i) Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of obligation	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
a. Opening defined benefit obligation	-	-
b. Acquired through business combination (Refer Note 38)	43.50	-
c. Current service cost	2.48	-
d. Interest cost	2.91	-
e. Remeasurement (gains)/losses	25.91	-
f. Benefits paid	(6.38)	-
Closing defined benefit obligation	68.42	-

(ii) Reconciliation of fair value of assets and obligations		
a. Fair value of plan assets	-	-
b. Present value of obligation	68.42	-
	68.42	-
c. Amount recognised in the balance sheet		
- Retirement benefit obligations - Non-current	63.38	-
- Retirement benefit obligations - Current	5.04	-
	68.42	-

Rs. in lacs

(iii) Amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Employee benefits expense		
a. Current service cost	2.48	-
b. Net interest expense	2.91	-
	5.39	-
Other Comprehensive income		
a. Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in financial assumptions	4.65	-
b. Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in experience adjustments	21.26	-
	25.91	-
Total defined benefit costs	31.30	-

(iv) Principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
a. Discount rate (per annum)	6.70%	-
b. Expected rate of salary increase (per annum)	Not applicable	-
c. Mortality rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006 - 2008) Ult.	-
d. Withdrawal rate - Ages from 20-25 - Ages from 25-30 - Ages from 30-35 - Ages from 35-50 - Ages from 50-55 - Ages from 55-65	1.00% For all age group	-

Rs. in lacs

(v) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Within 1 year	5.14	-
1-2 year	8.01	-
2-5 years	18.59	-
Over 5 years	25.82	-

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation representing average duration for active members is **9 years**. (As at 31 March, 2019: Nil year).

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(vi) Sensitivity analysis

Significant actuarial assumption for the determination of the defined obligation is discount rate. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumption occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. The table below outlines the effect on obligation in the event of a decrease/increase of 1% in the assumption used.

Rs. in lacs

Assumption	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
a. Discount rate increase by 1%	**Decrease by 5.72**	NA
b. Discount rate decrease by 1%	**Increase by 6.75**	NA

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated. Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet.

C. Ex-MD Pension (Unfunded)

Rs. in lacs

(i) Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of obligation	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
a. Opening defined benefit obligation	**1,196.53**	1,169.93
b. Interest cost	**86.67**	84.95
c. Remeasurement (gains)/losses	**245.81**	16.07
d. Benefits paid	**(81.72)**	(74.42)
Closing defined benefit obligation	**1,447.29**	1,196.53
(ii) Reconciliation of fair value of assets and obligations		
a. Fair value of plan assets	**-**	-
b. Present value of obligation	**1,447.29**	1,196.53
	1,447.29	1,196.53
c. Amount recognised in the balance sheet		
- Retirement benefit obligations - Non-current	**1,373.32**	1,122.29
- Retirement benefit obligations - Current	**73.97**	74.24
	1,447.29	1,196.53

Rs. in lacs

(iii) Amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Employee benefits expense		
a. Net interest expense	**86.67**	84.95
	86.67	84.95
Other Comprehensive income		
a. Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in financial assumptions	**188.44**	-
b. Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in experience adjustments	**57.37**	16.07
	245.81	16.07
Total defined benefit costs	**332.48**	101.02

(iv) Principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
a. Discount rate (per annum)	**6.20%**	7.50%
b. Pension inflation rate (per annum)	**6.00%**	6.00%
c. Mortality rate	**LIC (1996-98) Annuitants ultimate**	LIC (1996-98) Annuitants ultimate

d. Withdrawal rate - The effects of mortality and withdrawal have been factored by constructing a Multiple Decrement Table taking into account the above mortality table.

Rs. in lacs

(v) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Within 1 year	**76.23**	76.98
1-2 year	**78.93**	79.41
2-5 years	**251.34**	250.62
Over 5 years	**1,637.22**	852.56

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation representing average duration for active members is **12** years. (As at 31 March, 2019: 11 years).

(vi) Sensitivity analysis

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined obligation are discount rate and pension inflation rate. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. The table below outlines the effect on obligation in the event of a decrease/increase of 1% in the assumptions used.

Rs. in lacs

Assumption	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
a. Discount rate increase by 1%	**Decrease by 148.78**	Decrease by 115.06
b. Discount rate decrease by 1%	**Increase by 179.34**	Increase by 137.54
c. Pension inflation rate increase by 1%	**Increase by 177.88**	Increase by 138.25
d. Pension inflation rate decrease by 1%	**Decrease by 150.33**	Decrease by 117.56

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated. Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet.

D. PRMB (Unfunded)

Rs. in lacs

(i) Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of obligation	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
a. Opening defined benefit obligation	**75.10**	76.56
b. Interest cost	**5.45**	5.65
c. Remeasurement (gains)/losses	**5.47**	(4.76)
d. Benefits paid	**(4.39)**	(2.35)
Closing defined benefit obligation	**81.63**	75.10

Rs. in lacs

(ii) Reconciliation of fair value of assets and obligations	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
a. Fair value of plan assets	**-**	-
b. Present value of obligation	**81.63**	75.10
	81.63	75.10
c. Amount recognised in the balance sheet		
- Retirement benefit obligations - Non-current	**74.26**	67.75
- Retirement benefit obligations - Current	**7.37**	7.35
	81.63	75.10

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(iii) Amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**Year ended March 31, 2020**	**Rs. in lacs** Year ended March 31, 2019
Employee benefits expense		
a. Net interest expense	**5.45**	5.65
	5.45	5.65
Other Comprehensive income		
a. Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in financial assumptions	**7.94**	-
b. Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in experience adjustments	**(2.47)**	(4.76)
	5.47	(4.76)
Total defined benefit costs	**10.92**	0.89

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
(iv) Principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations		
a. Discount rate (per annum)	**6.20%**	7.50%
b. Medical cost - % of annual entitlement utilised (per annum)	**20.00%**	20.00%
c. Mortality rate	**LIC Annuitants (1996-98) Ultimate**	LIC Annuitants (1996-98) Ultimate

d. Withdrawal rate - The effects of mortality and withdrawal have been factored by constructing a Multiple Decrement Table taking into account the above mortality table.

(v) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation	**As at March 31, 2020**	**Rs. in lacs** As at March 31, 2019
Within 1 year	**7.60**	7.62
1-2 year	**7.16**	7.22
2-5 years	**18.70**	18.99
Over 5 years	**36.80**	37.54

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation representing average duration for active members is **8** years. (As at 31 March, 2019: 8 years).

(vi) Sensitivity analysis

Significant actuarial assumption for the determination of the defined obligation is discount rate. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. The table below outlines the effect on obligation in the event of a decrease/increase of 1% in the assumptions used.

Assumption	**As at March 31, 2020**	**Rs. in lacs** As at March 31, 2019
a. Discount rate increase by 1%	**Decrease by 6.22**	Decrease by 5.36
b. Discount rate decrease by 1%	**Increase by 7.25**	Increase by 6.20

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated. Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet.

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E. Provident fund

Eligible employees (other than employees of coal mines and straight bar of Jamshedpur unit, covered under Note 37.01) of the Company receive benefits from a provident fund, which is a defined benefit plan. Both the eligible employee and the Company make monthly contributions to the provident fund plan equal to a specified percentage of the covered employee's salary. The Company contributes a portion to the 'Tata Sponge Employees Provident Fund Trust'. The trust invests in specific designated instruments as prescribed by the Government. The remaining portion is contributed to the Government administered pension fund. The rate at which the annual interest is payable to the beneficiaries by the trust is being administered by the Government. The Company has an obligation to make good the shortfall, if any, between the return from the investments of the Trust and the notified interest rate

The Actuary has carried out year-end 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, the Company has recognised interest rate guarantee shortfall in the Statement of Profit and Loss amounting to **Rs. 129.22 lacs** (March 31, 2019 : Rs. Nil). Further during the year, the Company's contribution of **Rs. 434.27 lacs** (March 31, 2019: Rs. 200.24 lacs) to the Provident Fund Trust has been expensed under the 'Contribution to Provident and Other Funds' in Note 26. Disclosures given hereunder are restricted to the information available as per the Actuary's Report.

		As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
a.	Discount rates	**6.20%**	7.50%
b.	Expected yield on plan assets	**8.40%**	8.75%
c.	Guaranteed Interest Rate	**8.50%**	8.65%

37.03 The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of the recent 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 which is supported by legal advice, the aforesaid matter is not likely to have a significant impact and accordingly, no provision has been made in the standalone financial statements.

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38 Business combinations

(a) Acquisition of steel business of Usha Martin Limited

Pursuant to the Business Transfer Agreement ('BTA') entered into between Tata Steel Limited (holding company of the Company) and Usha Martin Limited ('UML') on September 22, 2018, its subsequent novation in favour of the Company and approval by the Company's shareholders, the acquisition of steel business of UML was completed on April 9, 2019 (other than transfer of some of the assets including iron ore mines, coal mines and certain land parcels) on compliance with relevant conditions precedents specified in the BTA by respective parties. Further, consequent to satisfaction of relevant conditions precedents, transfer of iron ore mines and coal mines were completed on July 3, 2019.

In terms of the BTA, a purchase consideration of Rs. 452,500 lacs was determined for transfer of the acquired business from UML. The consideration is based on the transfer of business undertaking on a debt-free, cash-free and nil net working capital.

The acquisition would help the Company to diversify beyond sponge iron business and enter into steel business with a focus on specialty long products portfolio.

(i) Details of purchase consideration

Particulars	**Rs. in lacs**
Cash paid	390,611.53
Working capital adjustments	47,636.91
Amount held back (to be released subsequent to satisfaction of relevant conditions precedents)	14,251.56
Total Purchase consideration	**452,500.00**

(ii) The fair value of assets and liabilities recognised as a result of the acquisition are as follows:

	Rs. in lacs
Non-current assets	
(a) Property, plant and equipment	410,617.86
(b) Capital work-in-progress	1,987.54
(c) Right-of-use assets	25,511.15
(d) Other intangible assets	31,520.00
(e) Other financial assets	798.87
(f) Other non-financial assets	1,525.74
	471,961.16
Current assets	
(a) Inventories	24,574.69
(b) Trade receivables	10,118.40
(c) Other financial assets	18.04
(d) Other non-financial assets	2,701.96
	37,413.09
Assets held for sale	838.66
Total assets	510,212.91
Non-current liabilities	
(a) Lease liabilities	10,042.00
(b) Provisions	3,359.99
	13,401.99
Current liabilities	
(a) Lease liabilities	2,129.22
(b) Trade payables	61,985.47
(c) Other financial liabilities	1,655.43
(d) Provisions	2,551.18
(e) Other non-financial liabilities	24,192.08
	92,513.38
Total liabilities	105,915.37
Net identifiable assets acquired	**404,297.54**

(iii) Calculation of goodwill on business combination

Particulars	Rs. in lacs
Consideration transferred	452,500.00
Less : Working capital adjustments	47,636.91
Less : Net identifiable assets acquired	404,297.54
Goodwill	**565.55**

Goodwill is attributable to the benefit of expected synergies, revenue growth, future market development and the assembled workforce of UML. These benefits are not recognised separately from goodwill because they do not meet the recognition criteria for identifiable intangible assets.
Goodwill arising on this acquisition is expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

(iv) Acquired receivables

Particulars	Rs. in lacs
Fair value of acquired trade receivables (net of bills discounted)	10,118.40
Gross contractual amount for trade receivables (net of bills discounted)	10,118.40
Contractual cash flows not expected to be collected	-

(v) Significant estimates

(a) Contingent liabilities
Contingent Liabilities of Rs. 638.55 lacs for pending litigations related to demand for electricity charges and labour related cases were recognised on acquisition date. Based on legal opinion, it is probable that these demand charges are required to be paid by the Company. As at March 31, 2020, there has been no change in the probability of the outcome.

(b) Indemnification assets
As per the terms of BTA, UML has provided specific indemnity against case related to electricity charges amounting to Rs. 609.43 lacs included above. Accordingly, the Company has recognised this as indemnification asset at the date of acquisition. There has been no change to the value of indemnification asset subsequent to the date of acquisition.

(vi) Impact of acquisition on the results of the Company

(a) The acquired business contributed **Rs. 266,860.44 lacs** of revenue from operations and **Rs. 53,324.10 lacs** loss before exceptional items to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2020.

(b) If the business combinations had been effected at April 1, 2019, the revenue from operations of the Company would have been **Rs. 354,962.75** lacs and the loss before exceptional items for the year would have been **Rs. 38,102.30 lacs**. The directors consider these 'pro-forma' numbers to represent an approximate measure of the performance of the Company on an annualised basis and to provide a reference point for comparison in future periods.

In determining the 'pro-forma' revenue and profit of the Company had business acquisition been affected at the beginning of the current year, the directors have:

- calculated depreciation of plant and equipment acquired on the basis of the fair values arising in the initial accounting for the business combination rather than the carrying amounts recognised in the pre-acquisition financial statements;
- calculated borrowing costs on the funding levels, credit ratings and debt/ equity position of the Company after the business combination; and
- excluded exceptional items.

(vii) Acquisition related costs

Acquisition costs of **Rs. 2,741.85 lacs** were charged to Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2020 in relation to stamp duty and registration fees for a portion of land parcels and mines acquired as part of business combination under the head exceptional items.

(viii) Purchase consideration - cash outflow

Particulars	Rs. in lacs
Consideration paid in cash	390,611.53
Less : Cash and cash equivalent balances acquired	-
Net outflow of cash - investing activities	**390,611.53**

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Chartered Accountants
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Kolkata

39 Goodwill

Rs. in lacs

A. Movement in goodwill during the year

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Opening balance	-	-
Add : Additions during the year due to acquisitions (Refer Note 38)	565.55	-
Closing balances	565.55	-

B. Impairment tests for goodwill

The Goodwill of **Rs. 565.55 lacs** (March 31, 2019: Nil) represents the goodwill accounted on the date of acquisition of Steel Business (CGU) as stated in Note 38 to these Financial Statements. Though goodwill is not material to the Company, the Company has assessed the goodwill for impairment and based on such assessment, no impairment was considered necessary (Refer Note 03.05). The entire goodwill as mentioned above is attributable to the aforesaid acquired business CGU i.e. Integrated steel manufacturing plant at Gamharia.

40 Assets classified as held for sale

Pursuant to the BTA (set out in Note 38), the Company has acquired certain assets ('the Assets') at Chennai and Ranchi locations from UML. The Company acquired 'the Assets' with intention to subsequent sale, therefore the Company recorded 'the Assets' as held for sale in accordance with Ind AS 105: Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations.

The Company is currently negotiating with potential buyer and anticipates the sale to be completed by December, 2020. The Company has measured 'the Assets' at lower of carrying value and fair value less costs to sell. No impairment loss has been recognised, as the fair value less costs to sell is higher than carrying amount of 'the Assets' as at March 31, 2020. The fair value of 'the Assets' were determined as fair value of other assets to be received against 'the Assets'. This is a level 3 measurement as per the hierarchy set out in fair value measurement disclosures (Refer Note 31(b)(ii)).

41 Segment reporting

Prior to acquisition of steel business of UML, the Company had manufacturing facility for sponge iron and generation of power through waste heat. By acquiring the steel business of UML, the Company has forayed into manufacturing of alloy based specialty long products and the information presented to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM') for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance, focuses on the manufacture of steel and allied products (including the manufacture of sponge iron and generation of power), accordingly, steel and allied products is the only reportable segment in accordance with Ind AS 108 - Segment Reporting. In view of the aforesaid change, generation of power is no longer a reportable segment.

Rs. in lacs

Details of non-current assets other than financial assets, based on geographical area are as below :

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
(i) India	488,362.26	50,567.68
(ii) Outside India	-	-
Total	488,362.26	50,567.68

42 Disclosure relating to Provisions as per Ind AS 37- Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

The details of movement in provision balances and nature of provision is below -

Rs. in lacs

	VAT, entry tax and sales tax	Cross subsidy surcharge	Interest on income tax	Mines restoration	Coal block performance obligation	Contingent liability recognised on business combination	Others
Carrying amount as at beginning of the year	**2,605.75** (2,538.75)	**601.00** (601.00)	**2,067.62** (1,887.91)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Add : Acquired under business combination	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	**1,418.75** (-)	- (-)	**638.55** (-)	**684.54** (-)
Add : Provision made during the year	**30.53** (122.46)	- (-)	- (179.71)	- (-)	**13,371.52** (-)	- (-)	**402.83** (-)
Less : Amount paid during the year	**12.13** (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Less : Amount reversed during the year	**98.94** (55.46)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Carrying amount as at the end of the year	**2,525.21** (2,605.75)	**601.00** (601.00)	**2,067.62** (2,067.62)	**1,418.75** (-)	**13,371.52** (-)	**638.55** (-)	**1,087.37** (-)
Nature of obligation	VAT, entry tax and sales tax including interest thereon	Cross subsidy surcharge payable to power distribution companies	Interest on income tax	Activities to be performed at the time of final mine closure	Activities to be performed for developing the coal block (Refer Note 35(ii))	Demand for electricity charges and labour related matters on acquired steel business (Refer Note 38)	Demand charges of DMFT and NMET on royalty payment and other matters
Expected timing of resultant outflow	On decision by competent authority			Upon closure of mines	On decision by competent authority	On decision by competent authority	
Indication of uncertainty about those outflows	The above matters are under dispute with authorities			None	(Refer Note 35(ii))	The above matters are under dispute with authorities	
Major assumptions concerning future events	The matter is with higher authorities for adjudication. Provision has been made on the grounds of prudence.			None	(Refer Note 35(ii))	The matter is with higher authorities for adjudication. Provision has been made on the grounds of prudence.	
Amount of any expected reimbursement, i.e., amount of any asset that has been recognised for that expected reimbursement	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

(figures in brackets represents amount for the previous year)

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43 Expenditure on corporate social responsibility

a. Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year 31 March, 2020 : Rs. **320.31 lacs** (year ended 31 March, 2019 Rs. 223.44 lacs).

b. Amount spent during the year ended March 31, 2020 (figures in brackets represents amount for the previous year).

Rs. in lacs

Sr. No.	Particulars	Paid (A)	Yet to be Paid (B)	Total (A)+(B)
(i)	Construction / acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
		(-)	(-)	(-)
(ii)	On purposes other than (i) above	**203.22**	**117.66**	**320.88**
		(163.50)	(72.75)	(236.25)
	Total	**203.22**	**117.66**	**320.88**
		(163.50)	(72.75)	(236.25)

44 Assets hypothecated as security

The carrying amounts of assets pledge as security/collateral for borrowings and working capital requirements as follows :

Rs. in lacs

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Non-current assets		
First charge (against term loan from banks)		
(i) Property, plant and equipment	**403,489.35**	-
(ii) Leased assets (under process of creation of charge)	**12,826.51**	-
Collateral security (against working capital requirement from banks)		
(i) Property, plant and equipment	**-**	21,973.09
	416,315.86	21,973.09
Current assets		
First charge (against working capital requirement from Banks)		
(i) Inventories	**79,697.27**	11,527.69
(ii) Trade receivables	**15,588.34**	7,845.45
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	**5,802.73**	-
(iv) Other balances with banks	**10,358.36**	-
(v) Other financial assets	**2,053.57**	-
(vi) Other current assets	**12,182.16**	-
	125,682.43	19,373.14

45 On account of the Covid-19 outbreak globally and in India, the Company had on April 1, 2020 made a disclosure in terms of Regulation 30 of SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

The Company is in the business of manufacturing steel / steel products, which support activities that are fundamental to the Indian economy. The impact of the Government imposed nation-wide lock down / restrictions since March 25, 2020, due to the Covid-19 pandemic, impacted the Company's production, sales and other operations and the Company expects normalcy to return gradually. The Management estimates the demand for the Company's products to be lower in the short term but is not likely to have a continuing impact on the business of the Company. In light of the above, inter alia, considering the current internal and external factors, the Company has made detailed assessment of its liquidity position / cash flows for the next one year and carrying amounts / values of Property, Plant and Equipment, Intangible assets (including goodwill), Right of use of assets, trade receivables, inventories, investments and other assets as at the balance sheet date, and has concluded that there are no material adjustments required in the standalone financial statements. The impact of the pandemic on economic outlook remain uncertain and may be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements.

46 The Company has long-term contracts including derivative contracts as at March 31, 2020 for which there were no material foreseeable losses.

47 There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company, except a sum of **Rs. 5.31 lacs,** which is held in abeyance due to pending legal cases.

48 Details relating to Company's subsidiaries are as follows.

Name of subsidiary	Principal activity	Place of incorporation and operation	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by the Company	
			As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
TSIL Energy Limited (Subsidiary)	**Generation and sale of power ***	**India**	**100%**	100%

* The Company was incorporated to primarily engage in generation and sale of power and is yet to carry out such activities.

49 Figures for the current year include operations of acquired steel business, set out in note 38 starting April 9, 2019, and accordingly are not comparable with figures of previous year.

Signatures to Notes 1 to 49 above

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

Pinaki Chowdhury
Partner
Membership No. 057572

Place: Kolkata
Date: June 9, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

T V Narendran
Chairman
DIN: 03083605

Ashish Anupam
Managing Director
DIN: 08384201

S K Mishra
Chief Financial Officer

S K Shrivastav
Joint Chief Financial Officer

Sanjay Kasture
Company Secretary

Place: Jamshedpur
Date: June 9, 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Tata Steel Long Products Limited (formerly Tata Sponge Iron Limited)

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements of Tata Steel Long Products Limited (hereinafter referred to as the 'Holding Company") and its subsidiary (Holding Company and its subsidiary together referred to as "the Group"), which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information prepared based on the relevant records. (hereinafter referred to as "the Consolidated Financial Statements").

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at March 31, 2020, of consolidated total comprehensive income (comprising loss and other comprehensive income), consolidated changes in equity and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

4. We draw your attention to Note 45 to the Consolidated Financial Statements which explains the uncertainties and management's assessment of the financial impact due to the lockdown / restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic imposed by the Governments, for which a definitive assessment of the impact is dependent upon future economic conditions. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

5. Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Assessment of Purchase Price Allocation on acquisition of business in accordance with Ind AS 103, Business Combination and the appropriateness of the carrying value of the acquired Property, plant and equipment, Right-of-use assets, Other intangible assets and Goodwill as at the year end [Refer to Notes 02.08, 02.09 and 38 to the Consolidated Financial Statements – "Business Combinations"] On April 9, 2019, the Holding Company acquired the steel division of Usha Martin Limited, pursuant to the Business Transfer Agreement ("BTA") as described in the aforesaid Note. The Holding Company determined the acquisition to be a business combination in accordance with Ind AS 103 'Business Combinations'. Ind AS 103 requires the identified assets and liabilities be recognised at fair value at the date of acquisition with the excess of the acquisition cost over the identified fair value of recognised assets and liabilities as goodwill. The Holding Company appointed independent professional valuers to perform valuation of assets for the purpose of allocation of the consolidated purchase price to the respective assets and liabilities acquired (hereinafter referred to as 'the purchase price allocation' or 'the PPA'). The Management determined that the fair values of the net identifiable assets acquired was Rs. 404,297.54 Lakhs as part of the PPA and accordingly, the consideration paid in excess of the net assets acquired resulted in recognition of Goodwill of Rs. 565.55 Lakhs.	Our procedures included the following: • We understood from the management, assessed the design and tested the operating effectiveness of the Group's key controls over the accounting of business combination and the impairment assessment. • We have evaluated the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the management's expert engaged for the PPA, obtained an understanding of the work of the expert, and evaluated the appropriateness of the expert's work as audit evidence. • We have traced the value of the consideration transferred with reference to the BTA. • We have carried out our evaluation, by involving our experts ("auditor's expert") to : i) review the PPA and assess the reasonableness of the underlying key assumptions used in determining the fair value of assets and liabilities as at the acquisition date. ii) review the management's assessment / method including the key assumptions related to the projections, the discount rate used in the assessment of the carrying values as at the year end.

Significant assumptions and estimates are used as of the date of acquisition in the determination of the fair values of the identified assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the transaction. Further, as at the year end, significant judgements are made by the management in respect of the future projections and the discount rate used in applying the value in use method in assessing the carrying value of the acquired Property, plant and equipment (including Capital work-in-progress), Right-of-use assets, Other intangible assets and the Goodwill. Accordingly, these are considered to be a key audit matter. The Management concluded that the recoverable amount is higher than their carrying values and that no impairment provision is warranted.	• We have verified the management's computation of goodwill. • We have also assessed the adequacy and appropriateness of the disclosures made in the Consolidated Financial Statements. Based on our procedures performed above, we noted that the PPA of the consideration is in accordance with Ind-AS 103 Business Combination and that the carrying value of the acquired Property, plant and equipment (including Capital work-in-progress), Right-of-use assets, Other intangible assets and Goodwill as at the year end was appropriate.
Recovery of expenses and related disclosures of contingent liabilities for Radhikapur Coal Block [Refer to Note 33(d) and 33(e) to the Consolidated Financial Statements] The Holding Company has financial exposure aggregating Rs. 17,892.69 Lakhs (reflected in the Consolidated Financial Statements as capital advances – Rs. 16,791.69 Lakhs, property, plant and equipment – Rs. 566.00 Lakhs, and capital work in progress – Rs. 535.00 Lakhs) incurred in earlier years, on the Radhikapur (East) Coal Block, which was deallocated pursuant to the Order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in 2014. The Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Rules, 2014, promulgated pursuant to the aforesaid Order, prescribes that the successful bidder will be called upon to pay to the prior allotee, the expenses incurred by the prior allotee towards land and mine infrastructure. The Holding Company has submitted the statement of expenses and other details to the Nominated Authority of the Ministry of Coal ('MoC'). The above matter is pending as on the balance sheet date.	Our audit procedures included the following: • Evaluation of the design and testing of operating effectiveness of the controls implemented by the management to assess the recoverability of expenses incurred towards Radhikapur (East) Coal Block and related disclosures in the Consolidated Financial Statements. • Obtained an updated understanding of the basis of the management's judgement including discussion with the Holding Company's inhouse legal counsel. • Tested a sample of expenses incurred on the coal block. • Considered the legal opinion obtained by the management to understand the status and the management's assessment of the likely outcome of the on-going litigation. • Obtained evidence supporting the on-going discussions of the Holding

The MoC had also issued notice for invocation of the bank guarantee of Rs. 3,250 Lakhs in November 2012 towards performance conditions for original allocation of the coal block for which the Holding Company filed a writ petition in Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. The bank guarantee had lapsed and not renewed after November 2015 as the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi had directed the Holding Company to keep the bank guarantee live as well as to the MoC to take decision by that date, against which however, there was no communication from MoC by the said date. MoC again issued notice for invocation of bank guarantee / depositing amount in December 2015 for which the Holding Company again filed a writ petition before Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in its judgement of May 27, 2020 remanded the matter to the MoC to consider afresh on the aspect whether the delay in achieving the milestones is attributable to the Holding Company and has directed the Holding Company to ensure that the bank guarantee furnished by it is kept alive till the said decision is rendered by the MoC. Pending finalisation of the matter, the amount has been disclosed as contingent liability. This is considered to be a key audit matter as significant judgements are involved regarding recoverability of the aforesaid amount incurred and possible obligation related to bank guarantee that is subject to decision / approvals of the regulatory authorities.	Company with the MoC/ Nominated Authority of MoC. Based on the above work performed, we found the management's judgement on assessment of recoverability of the related expenses incurred and the disclosure of the contingent liability in respect of performance guarantee for coal block allocation, to be reasonable.

Other Information

6. The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Corporate Profile and the Director's Report along with the Annexures to the Director's Report included in the Holding Company's annual report (titled as Tata Steel Long Products Limited Integrated Report & Annual Accounts 2019-20), but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

7. Our opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

8. In connection with our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Consolidated Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

9. The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these Consolidated Financial Statements in terms of the requirements of the Act that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows, and changes in equity of the Group in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements by the Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

10. In preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

11. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

12. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Consolidated Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

13. As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Consolidated Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Holding Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Consolidated Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Consolidated Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Consolidated Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entity included in the Consolidated Financial Statements of which we are the independent auditors. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

14. We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company and such other entity included in the Consolidated Financial Statements of which we are the independent auditors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant

audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

15. We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

16. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

17. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

(a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements.

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

(c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account and records maintained for the purpose of preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and its subsidiary respectively, none of the directors of the Group is disqualified as on March 31, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

(f) With respect to the adequacy of internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure A.

(g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditor's) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Consolidated Financial Statements disclose the impact, if any, of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group– Refer Note 33 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

ii. The Group has long-term contracts including derivative contracts as at March 31, 2020, for which there were no material foreseeable losses. Refer note 46 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company and its subsidiary company, as applicable, incorporated in India, during the year ended March 31, 2020, except for amounts aggregating to Rs. 5.31 Lakhs relating to the Holding Company, which according to information and explanations provided by the management is held in abeyance due to pending legal cases - Refer Note 47 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

iv. The reporting on disclosures relating to Specified Bank Notes is not applicable to the Group for the year ended March 31, 2020.

18. As stated in the note 36(C) to the Consolidated Financial Statement, the Holding Company has paid/ provided remuneration amounting to Rs. 192.71 Lakhs to managing directors which is subject to approval of shareholders by way of special resolution in the ensuing annual general meeting as required by section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act. Further, in respect of the subsidiary company incorporated in India, no managerial remuneration has been paid/provided during the year under section 197 of the Act.

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

Pinaki Chowdhury
Partner
Membership Number 057572

UDIN: 20057572AAAAAM3988
Kolkata
June 9, 2020

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

1. In conjunction with our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company as of and for the year ended March 31, 2020, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Tata Steel Long Products Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company") and its subsidiary company, which are companies incorporated in India, as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

2. The respective Board of Directors of the Holding company and its subsidiary company, to whom reporting under clause (i) of sub section 3 of Section 143 of the Act in respect of the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, which are companies incorporated in India, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on "internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI)". These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the ICAI and the Standards on Auditing deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and both issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Consolidated Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.

5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

6. A company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Holding Company and its subsidiary company, which are companies incorporated in India, have, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements and such internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. (Also refer paragraph 4 of the main Audit Report).

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

Pinaki Chowdhury
Partner
Membership Number 057572
UDIN: 20057572AAAAAM3988

Kolkata
June 9, 2020

TATA STEEL LONG PRODUCTS LIMITED (formerly known as Tata Sponge Iron Limited)
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020

	Notes	As at March 31, 2020	Rs. in lacs As at March 31, 2019
I Assets			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	03	**407,145.60**	21,973.09
(b) Right-of-use assets	04	**23,952.20**	-
(c) Capital work-in-progress	03	**3,668.92**	739.39
(d) Goodwill	39	**565.55**	-
(e) Other intangible assets	05	**29,821.09**	59.11
(f) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	06	**1,640.00**	12,155.56
(ii) Loans	07	**98.96**	11.28
(iii) Other financial assets	08	**93.96**	86.45
(g) Non current tax assets (net)	21 (ii)	**3,670.35**	2,973.73
(h) Other non-current assets	09	**19,538.55**	24,822.36
Total non-current assets		**490,195.18**	62,820.97
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	10	**79,697.27**	11,527.69
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	06	**126.55**	12,217.37
(ii) Trade receivables	11	**15,588.34**	7,845.45
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	12 (i)	**5,803.10**	16,320.64
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	12 (ii)	**10,358.36**	18,420.38
(v) Loans	07	**560.91**	227.03
(vi) Derivative assets		**819.88**	-
(vii) Other financial assets	08	**1,492.66**	1,294.06
(c) Other current assets	09	**12,182.16**	1,771.13
Total current assets		**126,629.23**	69,623.75
Assets classified as held for sale	40	**838.66**	-
Total assets		**617,663.07**	132,444.72
II Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	13	**4,510.00**	1,540.00
(b) Other equity	14	**197,171.42**	106,822.74
Total equity		**201,681.42**	108,362.74
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15	**264,407.37**	-
(ii) Lease liabilities	04	**8,903.59**	-
(b) Provisions	16	**7,019.98**	1,190.03
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	17	-	1,820.48
Total non-current liabilities		**280,330.94**	3,010.51
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	04	**2,183.75**	-
(ii) Trade payables	18		
- total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		**1,084.76**	106.62
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		**80,072.14**	7,404.40
(iii) Other financial liabilities	20	**15,072.35**	425.23
(b) Provisions	16	**21,703.22**	5,497.13
(c) Other current liabilities	19	**10,144.16**	2,247.76
(d) Current tax liabilities (net)	21 (i)	**5,390.33**	5,390.33
Total current liabilities		**135,650.71**	21,071.47
Total liabilities		**415,981.65**	24,081.98
Total equity and liabilities		**617,663.07**	132,444.72

Notes forming an integral part of the consolidated financial statements **1 to 50**

This is the Consolidated Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date
For **Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP**
Firm Registration Number - 304026E/E-300009
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Pinaki Chowdhury
Partner
Membership No. 057572

T V Narendran
Chairman
DIN: 03083605

Ashish Anupam
Managing Director
DIN: 08384201

S K Mishra
Chief Financial Officer

S K Shrivastav
Joint Chief Financial Officer

Sanjay Kasture
Company Secretary

Place: Kolkata
Date: June 9, 2020

Place: Jamshedpur
Date: June 9, 2020

TATA STEEL LONG PRODUCTS LIMITED (formerly known as Tata Sponge Iron Limited)
Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2020

Rs. in lacs

		Notes	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
I	Revenue from operations	22	**348,999.39**	99,205.30
II	Other income	23	**8,131.81**	5,773.10
III	**Total income (I + II)**		**357,131.20**	104,978.40
IV	**Expenses:**			
	Cost of materials consumed	24	**239,228.74**	70,868.77
	Changes in inventories of finished and semi finished goods	25	**(20,964.57)**	13.83
	Employee benefits expense	26	**19,211.17**	4,486.75
	Finance costs	27	**29,284.47**	302.18
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	28	**31,079.38**	1,157.90
	Other expenses	29	**96,198.21**	9,366.87
	Total expenses (IV)		**394,037.40**	86,196.30
V	**(Loss) / Profit before exceptional items (III - IV)**		**(36,906.20)**	18,782.10
VI	**Exceptional items**			
	Acquisition related expenditure	35 (i)	**2,741.85**	-
	Provision for coal block performance obligation	35 (ii)	**13,371.52**	-
	Total exceptional items (VI)		**16,113.37**	-
VII	**(Loss) / Profit before taxes (V-VI)**		**(53,019.57)**	18,782.10
VIII	**Tax expense:**			
	(1) Current tax	17 (ii)	-	6,575.00
	(2) Deferred tax	17 (i)	**(1,396.37)**	(231.57)
	Total tax expense (VIII)		**(1,396.37)**	6,343.43
IX	**(Loss) / Profit for the year (VII- VIII)**		**(51,623.20)**	12,438.67
X	**Other comprehensive income**			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) Remeasurement gain / (loss) of the defined benefit plans		**(1,442.77)**	(9.59)
	(b) Income tax relating to above		**495.11**	3.35
	(c) Changes in fair value of FVOCI equity instruments		**312.00**	1,248.00
	(d) Income tax relating to above		**(71.00)**	(257.19)
XI	**Total other comprehensive income**		**(706.66)**	984.57
XII	**Total comprehensive income for the year (IX + XI)** (Comprising (loss) / profit and other comprehensive income for the year)		**(52,329.86)**	13,423.24
XIII	**Earnings / (loss) per equity share (face value of Rs. 10 each) :**	32		
	(1) Basic (in Rs.)		**(142.81)**	76.03
	(2) Diluted (in Rs.)		**(142.81)**	76.03

Notes forming an integral part of the consolidated financial statements **1 to 50**

This is the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our report of even date
For **Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP**

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Pinaki Chowdhury
Partner
Membership No. 057572

T V Narendran
Chairman
DIN: 03083605

Ashish Anupam
Managing Director
DIN: 08384201

S K Mishra
Chief Financial Officer

S K Shrivastav
Joint Chief Financial Officer

Sanjay Kasture
Company Secretary

Place: Kolkata
Date: June 9, 2020

Place: Jamshedpur
Date: June 9, 2020

TATA STEEL LONG PRODUCTS LIMITED (formerly known as Tata Sponge Iron Limited)
Consolidated Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2020

(A) Equity share capital	Notes	Rs. in lacs
As at April 1, 2018	13	1,540.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year		-
As at March 31, 2019		1,540.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year*		2,970.00
As at March 31, 2020		**4,510.00**

(*) The Holding Company issued 29,700,000 fully paid equity shares of face value of Rs. 10 each on rights basis to eligible equity shareholders of the Company for cash at a price of Rs. 500 per fully paid shares (including a premium of Rs. 490 per fully paid share) in the ratio of 15 fully paid shares for every 7 equity shares held by eligible equity shareholders on June 25, 2019 (record date).

(B) Other equity Rs. in lacs

		Reserves and surplus			Other reserves		
Particulars	**Notes**	**General reserves**	**Securities premium**	**Retained earnings**	**Remeasurement gain / (loss) on defined benefit plans**	**Equity instruments through other comprehensive Income**	**Total**
As at April 1, 2018	14	77,000.00	-	20,243.59	(130.99)	-	97,112.60
Profit for the year		-	-	12,438.67	-	-	12,438.67
Changes in fair value of FVOCI equity instruments		-	-	-	-	1,248.00	1,248.00
Remeasurement gain / (loss) on defined benefit plans		-	-	-	(9.59)	-	(9.59)
Tax impact on items of other comprehensive income (OCI)		-	-	-	3.35	(257.19)	(253.84)
Transactions with the owners in their capacity as owners							
Dividend paid during the year	30(b)	-	-	(3,080.00)	-	-	(3,080.00)
Tax on dividend	30(b)	-	-	(633.10)	-	-	(633.10)
Transfer to/from general reserve		13,000.00	-	(13,000.00)	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	14	90,000.00	-	15,969.16	(137.23)	990.81	106,822.74
Loss for the year		-	-	**(51,623.20)**	-	-	**(51,623.20)**
Changes in fair value of FVOCI equity instruments		-	-	-	-	**312.00**	**312.00**
Received on issue of ordinary shares through right issue during the year		-	**144,999.23**	-	-	-	**144,999.23**
Remeasurement gain / (loss) on defined benefit plans		-	-	-	**(1,442.77)**	-	**(1,442.77)**
Tax impact on items of other comprehensive income (OCI)		-	-	-	**495.11**	**(71.00)**	**424.11**
Transactions with the owners in their capacity as owners							
Dividend paid during the year	30(b)	-	-	**(1,925.00)**	-	-	**(1,925.00)**
Tax on dividend	30(b)	-	-	**(395.69)**	-	-	**(395.69)**
Transfer to/from general reserve		-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	14	**90,000.00**	**144,999.23**	**(37,974.73)**	**(1,084.89)**	**1,231.81**	**197,171.42**

Notes forming an integral part of the consolidated financial statements **1 to 50**

This is the Consolidated 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
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Pinaki Chowdhury
Partner
Membership No. 057572

T V Narendran
Chairman
DIN: 03083605

Ashish Anupam
Managing Director
DIN: 08384201

S K Mishra
Chief Financial Officer

S K Shrivastav
Joint Chief Financial Officer

Sanjay Kasture
Company Secretary

Place: Kolkata
Date: June 9, 2020

Place: Jamshedpur
Date: June 9, 2020

TATA STEEL LONG PRODUCTS LIMITED (formerly known as Tata Sponge Iron Limited)
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2020

Rs. in lacs

	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
A. Cash flows from operating activities		
(Loss)/Profit before tax	(53,019.57)	18,782.10
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	31,079.38	1,157.90
Amortisation of lease hold land	-	0.47
Changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	(820.91)	2.21
Changes in fair value of non - current financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	-	(735.89)
Dividend received from equity investments	(84.00)	(88.00)
Dividend from current investments	(449.99)	(680.94)
Gain on sale of current investments	(77.14)	(0.79)
Gain on sale of non-current investments	(200.81)	-
Loss /(gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	206.86	(6.59)
Interest income	(4,553.06)	(3,915.98)
Finance costs	29,284.47	302.18
Allowance for expected credit losses	346.92	-
Unrealised foreign exchange loss	1,061.15	-
Provision for coal block performance obligation	13,371.52	-
Liabilities no longer required written back	(687.00)	(192.17)
Operating profit before working capital changes	15,457.82	14,624.50
Changes in operating assets and liabilities*		
(Increase) in Inventories	(43,694.89)	(3,118.82)
(Increase) / Decrease in Non-current/current financial and non-financial assets	(2,676.00)	4,098.23
(Decrease) / Increase in Non-current/current financial and non-financial liabilities/provisions	(2,056.06)	1,157.38
Cash (used in) / generated from operations	(32,869.13)	16,761.29
Income taxes (paid)	(696.62)	(6,736.10)
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities	(33,565.75)	10,025.19
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Payments for purchases of property, plant and equipment (including capital advances)	(3,813.03)	(15,843.31)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	21.85	13.95
Payments for business combination	(390,611.53)	-
Payments to acquire current investments	(104,521.50)	(51,370.94)
Payments to acquire Non- current investments	-	(2,999.99)
Proceeds from disposal of current investments	116,690.49	51,952.98
Proceeds from disposal of Non- current investments	11,028.37	-
Fixed deposits matured (net)	8,060.62	12,530.78
Interest received	5,169.62	3,704.26
Dividend received from equity investments	84.00	88.00
Dividend received from current investments	449.99	680.94
Net cash (used in) investing activities	(357,441.12)	(1,243.33)
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from borrowings (net)	264,367.50	-
Proceeds from issue of equity share (net of issue expenses)	147,969.23	-
Finance costs paid (excluding interest towards lease liabilities)	(27,375.21)	-
Payment of lease liabilities	(1,111.94)	-
Interest paid on lease liabilities	(1,039.56)	-
Dividend paid	(1,925.00)	(3,080.00)
Tax on dividend paid	(395.69)	(633.10)
Net cash generated from / (used in) financing activities	380,489.33	(3,713.10)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash or cash equivalents	(10,517.54)	5,068.76
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (Refer Note 12)	16,320.64	11,251.88
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer Note 12)	5,803.10	16,320.64

Notes forming an integral part of the consolidated financial statements **1 to 50**

*Changes in operating assets and liabilities include non-cash adjustments related to the assets and liabilities of the business acquired. (Refer Note 38)

This is the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows referred to in our report of even date
For **Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP**
Firm Registration Number - 304026E/E-300009
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Pinaki Chowdhury
Partner
Membership No. 057572

T V Narendran
Chairman
DIN: 03083605

Ashish Anupam
Managing Director
DIN: 08384201

S K Mishra
Chief Financial Officer

S K Shrivastav
Joint Chief Financial Officer

Sanjay Kasture
Company Secretary
Place: Jamshedpur
Date: June 9, 2020

Place: Kolkata
Date: June 9, 2020

01 Group Background

Tata Steel Long Products Limited ('TSLPL' or 'the Company') is a public limited Company incorporated in India with its registered office at Joda, Odisha, India. The Company is a subsidiary of Tata Steel Limited. The equity shares of the Company are listed on two of the stock exchanges in India i.e. National Stock Exchange (NSE) and Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE). The name of the Company has been changed from Tata Sponge Iron Limited to Tata Steel Long Products Limited with effect from August 20, 2019.

TSLPL and its subsidiary company, TSIL Energy Limited (The Group) earlier had presence across the manufacture of sponge iron and generation of power from waste heat. During the year, with acquisition of steel business from Usha Martin Limited, the Company has now entered into the entire value chain of steel manufacturing from mining and processing iron ore and coal to producing and distributing steel based long products.

The consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issue with the resolution of the Company's Board of Directors on June 9, 2020.

02 Significant accounting policies

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

02.01 Basis of accounting and preparation of financial statements

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

(ii) Historical Cost Convention
The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following:

- certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) that are measured at fair value;
- assets held for sale — measured at fair value less cost to sell;
- defined benefit plans — plan assets measured at fair value.

(iii) Current versus Non-current Classification
The Group presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when it is:
i. expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle,
ii. held primarily for the purpose of trading,
iii. expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
iv. 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:
i. it is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle,
ii. it is incurred primarily for the purpose of trading,
iii. it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
iv. 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.

02.02 Basis of consolidation

The Consolidated Ind AS Financials Statements incorporate the financial statements of the Group and entities controlled by the Group. Control is achieved when the Group:

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Group's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- the size of the Group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- potential voting rights held by the Group from other vote holders or other parties;
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Group has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholder's meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss from the date the group gains control until the date when the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Group and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Group and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
LLPIN AAC-4362
Chartered Accountants
FRN 304026E/E300009
Kolkata

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies.

All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses, and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in existing subsidiaries
Changes in the Group's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control, over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Group.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss and is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred to another category of equity as specified/permitted by applicable Ind AS). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.

02.03 Use of estimates and critical accounting judgments

The preparation of consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

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 consolidated financial statements.

The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are:

(i) Employee Benefits (Estimation of Defined Benefit Obligation) - Refer Notes 02.16 and 37
Post-employment benefits represents obligation that will be settled in the future and require assumptions to project benefit obligations. Post-employment benefit accounting is intended to reflect the recognition of future benefit cost over the employees' approximate service period, based on the terms of plans and the investment and funding decisions made. The accounting requires the Group to make assumptions regarding variables such as discount rate and rate of compensation increase. Changes in these key assumptions can have a significant impact on the defined benefit obligations.

(ii) Estimation of expected useful lives and residual values of property, plants and equipment - Refer Notes 02.04 and 03
Management reviews its estimate of useful life of property, plant & equipment at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical and economic obsolesce that may change the utility of property, plant and equipment.

(iii) Provision and Contingent liabilities - Refer Notes 02.19, 02.20, 16, and 33
A provision is recognised when the Group 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. Contingent liabilities, as disclosed in Note 33 and Note 34, are not recognised in the financial statements. Due to the uncertainty inherent in such matters, it is often difficult to predict the final outcomes. In the normal course of business, the Group consults with legal counsel and certain other experts on matters related to litigations. The Group 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.

(iv) Deferred Taxes - Refer Notes 02.17 and 17
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 optimizing measures. Economic conditions may change and lead to a different conclusion regarding recoverability.

(v) Fair value measurements of financial instruments - Refer Notes 02.11 and 31
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 values. 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.

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(vi) Impairment - Refer Notes 02.07, 03.05 and 39

The Group 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.

For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets. The Group has identified two CGUs - Integrated steel manufacturing plant at Gamharia and Sponge iron manufacturing plant at Joda.

(vii) Leases (Determination of lease term) - Refer Notes 02.05 and 04

When the Group has the option to extend a lease, management uses its judgement to determine whether or not an option would be reasonably certain to be exercised. Management considers all facts and circumstances including their past practice and any cost that will be incurred to change the asset if an option to extend is not taken, to help them determine the lease term.

(viii) Allocation of purchase consideration over the fair value of assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination - Refer Notes 02.09 and 38

Assets and liabilities acquired pursuant to business combination are stated at the fair values determined as of the date of acquisition. The carrying values of assets acquired are determined based on estimate of a valuation carried out by an independent expert appointed by the Holding company. The values have been assessed based on the technical estimates of useful lives of tangible assets and benefits expected from the use of intangible assets. Other assets and liabilities were recorded at values these were expected to be realised or settled respectively.

02.04 Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost (also refer Note 02.09 on Business Combination related to identifiable Property, plant and equipment acquired under business combination) less accumulated depreciation (other than freehold land) 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 assets' 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 Group 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 recognised as an expense in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation Method, Estimated Useful Lives and Residual Values

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment 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. The useful lives determined are in line with the useful lives prescribed in Schedule II to the Act except in respect of certain plant and machinery, furniture and fixtures and vehicles, in whose case the life of the assets has been assessed, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, etc.

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as under:

Category of assets	Useful life
Building	3 - 60 years
Plant and machinery and electrical installations	2 - 35 years
Furniture and fixtures	2 - 10 years
Office equipment	2 - 10 years
Vehicles	2- 8 years
Railway sidings	8 - 15 years

Mining assets are amortised over the useful life of the mine or lease period, whichever is lower.

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.

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 the Statement of Profit and 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'.

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02.05 Leases

Till March 31, 2019

The Group as a lessee

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Group as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised as expense in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

From April 1, 2019, the Group adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" and applied the same to all lease contracts existing on April 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective approach with right-of-use asset recognised at an amount equal to the adjusted lease liability. As a result, comparatives for the year ended March 31, 2019 have not been retrospectively adjusted. (Refer Note 04)

The Group as a lessee

The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease agreements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Group recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

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 group under residual value guarantees,
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the group is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the group exercising that option.

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 group, 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.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day and any initial direct costs . They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.

Payments associated with short-term leases of offices are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less.

Variable lease payments that depend on output generated are recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the condition that triggers those payment occurs.

02.06 Intangible assets

(i) Railway sidings (constructed)

Railway sidings is included in the Balance Sheet as an intangible asset where it is clearly linked to long term economic benefits for the Group. In this case it is measured at cost of construction and then amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives.
Railway sidings are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives i.e. 5 years.

(ii) Computer software (acquired)

Software for internal use, which is primarily acquired from third-party vendors is capitalised. It has a finite useful life and are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. 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.
Computer software are amortised over a period of 5 years. Amortisation method and useful lives are reviewed periodically including at each financial year end.

(iii) Mining rights (acquired)

Savings in the form of the differential in cost of acquisition of iron ore mined from the acquired mine and the cost incurred to acquire iron ore from the open market, adjusted for costs incurred to develop and maintain the acquired mine is accounted as intangible assets.
Mining rights are amortised on the basis of production from mines.

02.07 Research and Development

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Expenditure on development that do not meet the specified criteria under Ind AS 38 on 'Intangible Assets' are recognised as an expense as incurred.

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02.08 Impairment of non-financial assets

Upon acquisition of a new business, goodwill has been accounted for in terms of Ind AS 103. The goodwill so recognised is tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other 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 purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units).

02.09 Business combinations

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for all business combinations related to acquisitions, regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired. The consideration transferred for the acquisition is measured at

- fair values of the assets transferred;
- liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquired business;
- fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement.

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

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

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

02.10 Financial instruments

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

02.11 Investments and Other Financial Assets

(i) Classification
The Group 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 Group's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses are recorded in either the profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this depends on the business model in which the investment is held.

For investments in equity instruments, this depends on whether the Group 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 Group reclassifies the debt investments when and only when the business model for managing those assets changes.

(ii) Measurement
Financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets (other than financial assets at fair value through profit and loss) are added to the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss are immediately recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Debt Instruments
Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. The Group classifies its debt instrument as amortised cost measurement categories. 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.

Equity Instruments
The Group subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Group's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in 'Other Income' in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

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(iii) Impairment of financial assets
The Group 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 31 details how the Group determines whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables only, the Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 derecognized if the Group has not retained control of the financial asset.

Where the Group retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

(v) Interest income
Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and effective interest rate applicable.

(vi) Dividend Income
Dividend is recognised as other income in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss only when the right to receive payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(vii) Fair Value of Financial Instruments
In determining the fair value of financial instruments, the Group 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.

(viii) 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 Group or the counterparty.

02.12 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

(i) Classification as debt or equity
Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Group are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

(ii) Measurement
Equity instruments
An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Group 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.
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 Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) De-recognition of financial liabilities
The Group de-recognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

02.13 Derivatives and hedging activities

In the ordinary course of business, the Group uses certain derivative financial instruments to reduce business risks which arise from its exposure to foreign exchange fluctuations. The instruments are confined principally to forward foreign exchange contracts.

The Group 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'.

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02.14 Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services rendered in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

02.15 Trade Payables

Trade Payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group 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.

02.16 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 'Provision for Employee Benefits' within 'Current Provisions' in the Balance Sheet.

(ii) Post-employment Benefits
(a) 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 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 Consolidated 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 Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity.

Eligible employees (other than employees of coal mines and straight bar of Jamshedpur unit of the Holding Company) of the Group receive benefits from a provident fund, which is a defined benefit plan. Both the eligible employee and the Group make monthly contributions to the provident fund plan equal to a specified percentage of the covered employee's salary. The Group contributes a portion to the 'Tata Sponge Employees Provident Fund Trust'. The trust invests in specific designated instruments as prescribed by the Government. The remaining portion is contributed to the Government administered pension fund. The rate at which the annual interest is payable to the beneficiaries by the trust is being administered by the Government. The Group has an obligation to make good the shortfall, if any, between the return from the investments of the Trust and the notified interest rate. The contributions made by the Group and the shortfall of interest, if any, are recognised as an expense in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss under employee benefits expense.

(b) 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 compensated absences which are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are considered other long term benefits. They are therefore measured annually 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 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. The obligations are presented under 'Provision for Employee Benefits' within 'Current Provisions' in the Balance Sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

02.17 Income Tax

The income tax expense 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 consolidated financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

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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.

Deferred tax assets are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries where it is not probable that the differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will not be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

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.

02.18 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost of inventories comprises cost of purchases and all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Finished and semi-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.

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

02.19 Provisions and Contingent liabilities

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

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 Group 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.

02.20 Provision for restoration and environmental costs

The Group has liabilities related to restoration of soil and other related works, which are due upon the closure of its mining site.

Such liabilities are estimated case-by-case based on available information, taking into account applicable local legal requirements. The estimation is made using existing technology, at current prices, and discounted using an appropriate discount rate where the effect of time value of money is material. Future restoration and environmental costs, discounted to net present value, are capitalised and the corresponding restoration liability is raised as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. Future restoration and environmental costs are capitalised in property, plant and equipment or mining assets as appropriate and are depreciated over the life of the related asset. The effect of time value of money on the restoration and environmental costs liability is recognised in the Consolidated statement of profit and loss.

02.21 Revenue recognition

(i) Sale of goods and product scrap
Revenue from sale of goods and product scrap is recognised when the control over such goods have been transferred, being when the goods are delivered to the customers. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped or delivered to the specific location as the case may be, risks of loss have been transferred to the customers, and either the customer has accepted the goods in accordance with the sales contract or the acceptance provisions have lapsed or the Group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied. Revenue from these sales are recognised based on the price specified in the contract, which is generally fixed. No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made against the receipt of advance or with an agreed credit period (in a very few cases) of upto 90 days, which is consistent with the market practices. A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only passage of time is required before payment is due.

(ii) Sale of Power
Revenue from the sale of power is recognised when the control has been transferred to the customer, being when the power have been transmitted to the buyer as per the terms of contract with the customer. Revenue from sale of power is recognised based on the price specified in the agreement, which is fixed. No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with an agreed credit period of 30 days, which is consistent with the market practices. A receivable is recognised when the power have been transmitted as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only passage of time is required before payment is due.

(iii) Income from services
The Group acts as a conversion agent for conversion of iron ore fines into pellets. Revenue from services is recognised when the control has been transferred to the customer, being when the service is rendered to the buyer as per the terms of contract with the customer. A receivable is recognised when the converted pellets are despatched as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only passage of time is required before payment is due.

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02.22 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at its fair value, where there is a reasonable assurance that such grants will be received and compliance with the conditions attached therewith have been met.

Export incentives are recognised when the right to receive the credit is established and when there does not exist any uncertainty as to its collection.

02.23 Foreign currency transactions and translation

(i) Functional and Presentation Currency
Items included in the consolidated financial statements of the Group are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (Rs.), which is the Group's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and Balances
Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. 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. The exchange differences arising from settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the year-end restatement are recognised in profit and loss.

All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss on a net basis within 'Other Income'/'Other Expenses'. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

02.24 Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying value and fair value less costs to sell. An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write-down of the asset to fair value less costs to sell. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs to sell of an asset, but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised. A gain or loss not previously recognised by the date of the sale of the non-current asset is recognised at the date of de-recognition.

Non-current assets are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale. Non-current assets classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the balance sheet.

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying value will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is only met when the sale is highly probable and the asset, is available for immediate sale in its present condition and is marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value. The Group must also be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

02.25 Borrowings costs

Borrowings costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for the intended use or sale. Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. All other borrowing costs are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

02.26 Earnings per share

(i) Basic Earnings per Share
Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing profit or loss attributable to owners of the Group by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year.

(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.

02.27 Cash and cash equivalents

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

02.28 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 Group. Refer Note 41 for segment information presented.

02.29 Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the consolidated financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lacs (Rs. 00,000) as per the requirement of schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

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03 Property, plant and equipment and Capital work-in-progress

Rs. In lacs

Carrying amounts of:	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Freehold land	20,403.38	8,589.18
Freehold buildings	20,633.81	2,375.30
Plant and equipment	317,593.28	10,618.76
Furniture and fixtures	137.23	12.32
Electrical Installations	43,847.09	-
Office equipment	454.31	256.69
Vehicles	134.78	120.84
Mining lease and development	1,808.60	-
Railway Sidings	2,133.12	-
Total	407,145.60	21,973.09
Capital work-in-progress	3,668.92	739.39
Total	3,668.92	739.39

Rs. in lacs

	Freehold land	Freehold buildings	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Electrical Installations	Office equipment	Vehicles	Mining lease and development	Railway Sidings	Total
Cost/deemed cost										
Balance as at April 1, 2018	564.08	3,174.84	12,948.21	30.81	-	225.24	137.14	-	-	17,080.32
Additions during the year	8,025.10	27.43	-	5.88	-	179.00	60.52	-	-	8,297.93
Assets disposed / written off during the year	-	-	30.69	-	-	2.23	52.81	-	-	85.73
Balance as at March 31, 2019	8,589.18	3,202.27	12,917.52	36.69	-	402.01	144.85	-	-	25,292.52
Additions during the year	-	293.56	1,843.79	83.33	96.32	146.18	0.09	-	-	2,463.27
Assets acquired under business combination (Refer Note 38)	11,814.20	19,176.86	327,077.56	94.87	47,720.30	220.55	102.72	2,047.90	2,362.90	410,617.86
Assets disposed / written off during the year	-	-	315.03	-	-	18.38	36.60	-	-	370.01
Balance as at March 31, 2020	20,403.38	22,672.69	341,523.84	214.89	47,816.62	750.36	211.06	2,047.90	2,362.90	438,003.64
Accumulated depreciation										
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2018	-	664.70	1,605.16	17.96	-	82.61	43.39	-	-	2,413.82
Charge for the year	-	162.27	722.69	6.41	-	63.99	28.62	-	-	983.98
Depreciation on assets disposed / written off during the year	-	-	29.09	-	-	1.28	48.00	-	-	78.37
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2019	-	826.97	2,298.76	24.37	-	145.32	24.01	-	-	3,319.43
Charge for the year	-	1,211.91	21,749.19	53.29	3,969.53	168.50	58.41	239.30	229.78	27,679.91
Depreciation on assets disposed / written off during the year	-	-	117.39	-	-	17.77	6.14	-	-	141.30
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2020	-	2,038.88	23,930.56	77.66	3,969.53	296.05	76.28	239.30	229.78	30,858.04
Carrying amount										
Balance as at March 31, 2019	8,589.18	2,375.30	10,618.76	12.32	-	256.69	120.84	-	-	21,973.09
Balance as at March 31, 2020	20,403.38	20,633.81	317,593.28	137.23	43,847.09	454.31	134.78	1,808.60	2,133.12	407,145.60

Note :

03.01 Title deeds of certain freehold lands with gross and net carrying amount of **Rs. 7,735.05 lacs** (March 31, 2019 : Rs. Nil) and title deeds of certain freehold buildings with gross carrying amount and net carrying amount of **Rs. 71.10 lacs** (March 31, 2019 : Rs. Nil) and **Rs. 62.89 lacs** (March 31, 2019 : Rs. Nil) respectively, which were acquired under business combination (Refer Note 38), are not yet transferred in the name of the Holding Company.
The Group is in the process of reconciling title deeds which are in the physical possession of a bank for availing loan, in respect of freehold land with an aggregate carrying cost of **Rs. 30.80 lacs** (March 31, 2019 : Rs. Nil) in the underlying books and records of the Holding Company with the confirmation received from the said bank.

03.02 Refer Note 44 for information on property, plant and equipment hypothecated as security by the Group.

03.03 Depreciation on property, plant and equipment has been included under 'Depreciation and amortisation expense' in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (Refer Note 28).

03.04 On transition to Ind AS, the Group has chosen to carry forward previous GAAP carrying amount and accordingly the net carrying amount on transition date was considered as the deemed cost.

03.05 The Group acquired the Steel Division of Usha Martin Limited as stated in Note 38 to these Consolidated Financial Statements. The acquisition has been considered as a CGU and the carrying value of Property, plant and equipment (including Capital work-in-progress), Right-of-use assets, Intangible assets and goodwill aggregated Rs. 451,020 Lacs as at the year end. The CGU was tested for impairment as at the year end. The recoverable amount of the CGUs was determined based on value-in-use calculations which require the use of assumptions. These calculations were based on cash flow forecasts approved by the Group covering a five year projection period and considering the financial performance of the period post-acquisition and perpetuity growth thereafter. The assumptions and the approach used to determine the value in use are - Sales volume annual growth rate of 8% and 18% (over FY 20) in FY 21 and FY 22 respectively and stable volume assumed over the projection period and thereafter 1% growth in perpetuity. These values have been determined based on management's expectations of market and prices. The Group expects Earnings before interest, depreciation (including amortization) (EBIDTA) (% of sales) to improve from 2% during the period FY 20 to 19.9% during March 31, 2025 and stable thereafter. A pre-tax discount rate of 11.63% and sensitivity thereof was used reflecting risks relating to the business in which the CGU operates. The recoverable amount so determined exceeded the carrying values of the assets. For sensitivity, even if the discount rate been higher by 2% or the EBIDTA percent applied to the cash flow projections of this CGU been lower than management's estimates by 2%, provision for impairment would not be required. The Directors and management have considered and assessed reasonably possible changes for other key assumptions and have not identified any instances that could cause the carrying amount of the CGU to exceed its recoverable amount.

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04 Leases

(a) The Group as a lessee

The Group has lease contracts for various items of plant and equipment, various offices and leased land. Leases of plant and equipment generally have lease terms between 9 to 26 years, offices generally have lease terms between 12 months to 4 years and leases of land generally have lease terms between 30 years to 100 years. Generally, the Group is restricted from assigning or subleasing the leased assets. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor. Leased assets may be used as security for borrowing purposes. Until March 31, 2019 , leases were classified as either finance leases or operating leases. From April 1, 2019, leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group.

The Group also has certain leases of offices with lease term of 12 months or less. The Group applies the 'short-term lease' recognition exemptions for these leases.

(b) Transition related disclosures

(i) The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities as at April 1, 2019 is 9.73%.

(ii) The following is the summary of practical expedients elected on initial application -
- accounting for operating leases with a remaining lease term of less than 12 months as at April 1, 2019 as short-term leases,
- excluding initial direct costs for the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application, and
- using hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.

(iii) Measurement of lease liabilities

	Rs. in lacs
Operating lease commitments disclosed as at March 31, 2019	-
Extension and termination options reasonably certain to be exercised	28.06
Lease liabilities recognised as at April 1, 2019	**28.06**
Of which are :	
Current lease liabilities	22.27
Non-current lease liabilities	5.79

(c) Following are the changes in carrying value of right of use assets

Rs. in lacs

	As at March 31, 2020	**As at April 1, 2019**	As at March 31, 2019
Right-of-use land	**12,852.36**	**26.33**	-
Right-of-use plant and equipment	**10,770.17**	**-**	-
Right-of-use buildings	**329.67**	**28.06**	-
Total Right-of-use assets	**23,952.20**	**54.39**	**-**

Rs. in lacs

	Right-of-use land	**Right-of-use plant and equipment**	**Right-of-use buildings**	**Total Right-of-use assets**
Cost/deemed cost				
Balance as at April 1, 2019	-	-	-	-
Ind AS 116 transition	-	-	28.06	28.06
Reclassified on account of adoption of Ind AS 116	26.33	-	-	26.33
Revised Opening Balance as at April 1, 2019	**26.33**	**-**	**28.06**	**54.39**
Additions during the year	-	-		-
Assets acquired under business combination (Refer Note 38)	**13,268.80**	**11,912.35**	**330.00**	**25,511.15**
Assets disposed / written off during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**13,295.13**	**11,912.35**	**358.06**	**25,565.54**
Accumulated depreciation				
Charge for the year	**442.77**	**1,142.18**	**28.39**	**1,613.34**
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2020	**442.77**	**1,142.18**	**28.39**	**1,613.34**
Carrying amount				
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**12,852.36**	**10,770.17**	**329.67**	**23,952.20**

(d) Following are the changes in carrying value of lease liabilities

	Rs. in lacs
Balance as at April 1, 2019	28.06
Additions during the year	-
Lease liabilities acquired under business combination (Refer Note 38)	12,171.22
Finance costs during the year	1,039.56
Lease payments during the year	(2,151.50)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**11,087.34**
Current lease liabilities	2,183.75
Non-current lease liabilities	8,903.59

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31, 2020 on an undiscounted basis -

	Rs. In lacs
Less than one year	2,183.75
One to five years	6,055.33
More than five years	9,449.31
Total	**17,688.39**

(e) Following are the amounts recognised in Consolidated Statement of profit and loss	**Year ended March 31, 2020**	Year ended March 31, 2019
		Rs. in lacs
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets (Refer Note 28)	**1,613.34**	-
Interest expense on lease liabilities (Refer Note 27)	**1,039.56**	-
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in other expenses)	**329.23**	-
Expense relating to variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability (included in other expenses) (Refer note (ii) below)	**100.97**	-
Total amount recognised in Consolidated Statement of profit and loss	**3,083.10**	-

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

(ii) Some of the plant and machineries leases, in which the Group is lessee contain variable lease payments that are linked to output generated. Variable lease payments are used to link rental payments to output generated and reduce fixed costs. The breakdown of lease payment is as below :

	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
		Rs. in lacs
Fixed payments	-	-
Variable payments	**100.97**	-
Total payments	**100.97**	-

Overall the variable payments constitute up to 5 per cent of the Group's entire lease payments. The Group expects this ratio to remain constant in future years.

(iii) Extension and termination options are included in major leases contracts of the Group. These are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the Group's operations. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable by both Group and lessor.

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

(v) The Group had a total cash outflows of **Rs. 2,151.50 lacs** for leases for the year ended March 31, 2020.

(f) Title deeds of certain leasehold lands as set out in Note 4(c) above with gross carrying amount and net carrying amount **Rs. 86.54 lacs** (March 31, 2019 : Nil) and **Rs. 83. 66 lacs** (March 31, 2019 : Rs. Nil) respectively, and certain leasehold buildings as set out in Note 4(c) above with gross carrying amount and net carrying amount of **Rs. 330.00 lacs** (March 31, 2019 : Rs. Nil) and **Rs. 322.63 lacs** (March 31, 2019 : Rs. Nil) respectively, which were acquired under business combination (Refer Note 38), are not yet transferred in the name of the Group.

(g) The Group is in the process of reconciling title deeds which are in the physical possession of a bank for availing loan, in respect of leasehold land with gross carrying amount and net carrying amount of Rs. 3.02 lacs (March 31, 2019 : Rs. Nil) and Rs. 1.82 lacs (March 31, 2019 : Rs. Nil) respectively in the underlying books and records of the Holding Company with the confirmation received from the said bank.

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05 Other intangible assets

Rs. in lacs

Carrying amounts of:	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Computer Software (acquired)	**30.15**	6.33
Railway sidings (Constructed)	**-**	52.78
Mining rights	**29,790.94**	-
Total intangible assets	**29,821.09**	59.11

Rs. in lacs

	Computer software (acquired)	Railway sidings (constructed)	Mining rights	Total intangible assets
Cost/deemed cost				
Balance as at April 1, 2018	10.30	725.91	-	736.21
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-
Assets disposed / written off during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	10.30	725.91	-	736.21
Additions during the year	**28.11**	**-**	**-**	**28.11**
Assets acquired under business combination (Refer Note 38)	**-**	**-**	**31,520.00**	**31,520.00**
Assets disposed / written off during the year	**3.41**	**-**	**-**	**3.41**
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**35.00**	**725.91**	**31,520.00**	**32,280.91**
Accumulated amortisation				
Accumulated amortisation as at April 1, 2018	0.74	502.44	-	503.18
Charge for the year	3.23	170.69	-	173.92
Amortisation of assets disposed / written off during the year	-	-	-	-
Accumulated amortisation as at March 31, 2019	3.97	673.13	-	677.10
Charge for the year	**4.29**	**52.78**	**1,729.06**	**1,786.13**
Amortisation of assets disposed / written off during the year	**3.41**	**-**	**-**	**3.41**
Accumulated amortisation as at March 31, 2020	**4.85**	**725.91**	**1,729.06**	**2,459.82**
Carrying amount				
Balance as at March 31, 2019	6.33	52.78	-	59.11
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**30.15**	**-**	**29,790.94**	**29,821.09**

Notes

05.01 The amortisation has been included under 'Depreciation and Amortisation Expense' in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (Refer Note 28).

05.02 On transition date, the Group has chosen to carry forward the previous GAAP carrying amount and accordingly net carrying amount on transition date was considered deemed cost.

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06 Investments

Rs. in lacs

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Non- current Investments (Unquoted)		
(A) Investment in Equity Instruments		
Investment in Other body corporates @		
Jamipol Limited	**1,640.00**	1,328.00
800,000 (March 31, 2019: 800,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up		
(B) Investments in Mutual fund #		
(i) IDFC Corporate Bond Direct plan - Growth	-	4,331.83
(ii) Reliance Floating Rate Fund - Short Term Plan (Direct Growth Plan)	-	3,247.35
(iii) Reliance Short Term Fund - (Direct Growth Plan)	-	3,248.38
	-	10,827.56
Total Non - current Investments	**1,640.00**	12,155.56
Current Investments (Unquoted)		
Investment in liquid mutual funds #		
(i) HDFC Liquid Fund- Regular Plan - Daily Dividend Reinvestment	-	1,789.63
(ii) IDFC Cash Fund - Regular Plan - Daily Dividend Reinvestment	-	1,560.85
(iii) Reliance Liquid Fund - Treasury Plan - Daily Dividend Reinvestment	**126.55**	3,662.55
(iv) Axis Liquid - Regular Plan - Daily Dividend Reinvestment	-	1,455.96
(v) DSP Blackrock Liquidity Fund - Inst - Daily Dividend Reinvestment	-	3,748.38
Total current investments	**126.55**	12,217.37
Aggregate amount of Unquoted Investments	**1,766.55**	24,372.93
# Investments carried at Fair value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)	**126.55**	23,044.93
@ Investments carried at Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income [Refer Note 31(b)(i)]	**1,640.00**	1,328.00

06.1 Refer Note 31 for information about fair value measurement, credit risk and market risk on investments.

07 Loans

Rs. in lacs

(Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)	As at March 31, 2020 Non-current	As at March 31, 2020 Current	As at March 31, 2019 Non-current	As at March 31, 2019 Current
Loan to Employees	**3.19**	**19.27**	6.77	6.30
Security Deposits				
Considered good	**95.77**	**541.64**	4.51	220.73
Credit Impaired	-	**22.57**	-	22.57
Less: Allowance for credit loss	-	**(22.57)**	-	(22.57)
	98.96	**560.91**	11.28	227.03

08 Other financial assets

Rs. in lacs

(Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)	As at March 31, 2020 Non-current	As at March 31, 2020 Current	As at March 31, 2019 Non-current	As at March 31, 2019 Current
(a) Interest accrued on deposits, loans and advances	**10.35**	**671.20**	4.05	1,294.06
(b) Deposit with banks and others with maturity period more than 12 months				
[Above deposits includes **Rs. 83.61 lacs as at March 31, 2020** (Rs.82.40 lacs as at March 31, 2019) pledged with government authorities]	**83.61**	-	82.40	-
(c) Contract assets	-	**754.22**	-	-
(d) Others	-	**67.24**	-	-
	93.96	**1,492.66**	86.45	1,294.06

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09 Other assets

Rs. in lacs

(Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)	As at March 31, 2020 Non-current	As at March 31, 2020 Current	As at March 31, 2019 Non-current	As at March 31, 2019 Current
(a) Capital advances	**17,256.80**	-	24,171.95	-
(b) Indemnification assets	-	**838.44**	-	-
(c) Advances to related parties (Refer Note 36)	-	**309.94**	-	80.30
(d) Other loans and advances				
(i) Advances with public bodies	**748.42**	**6,172.68**	608.71	759.98
(ii) Other advances and prepayments				
Considered Good	**1,533.33**	**4,861.10**	15.84	930.38
Considered Doubtful	-	**1,316.01**	-	-
Less : Provision for doubtful advances	-	**(1,316.01)**	-	-
(iii) Prepaid lease payments				
- Prepaid lease payments cost	-	-	42.42	0.47
Less: Prepaid lease payments amortisation	-	-	(16.56)	-
	19,538.55	**12,182.16**	24,822.36	1,771.13

10 Inventories

Rs. in lacs

(lower of cost and net realisable value)	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
(a) Raw materials	**47,046.32**	9,803.15
(b) Finished and semi-finished goods	**25,905.73**	677.75
(c) Stores and spares	**6,745.22**	1,046.79
	79,697.27	11,527.69
Included above, goods-in-transit		
(a) Raw materials	**19,761.61**	-
(b) Finished and semi-finished goods	**1,200.80**	-
(c) Stores and spares	**775.16**	-
	21,737.57	-

Note:

(i) Value of inventories above is stated after provisions **Rs. 1,084.79 lacs** (as at March 31, 2019 : Rs. 38.53 lacs) for write-downs to net realisable value and provision for slow-moving and obsolete items.

(ii) Refer Note 44 for information on inventories hypothecated as security by the Group.

11 Trade receivables

Rs. in lacs

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Unsecured, considered good	**15,588.34**	7,845.45
Unsecured, credit impaired	**2,625.53**	-
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	**(2,625.53)**	-
Total trade receivables	**15,588.34**	7,845.45
Trade receivables from related parties (Refer Note 36)	**7,563.55**	1,197.49
Trade receivables other than related parties	**10,650.32**	6,647.96
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	**(2,625.53)**	-
	15,588.34	7,845.45

(i) Ageing of trade receivables and credit risk arising therefrom is as below:

Rs. in lacs

As at March 31, 2020

	Gross credit risk	Covered by Letter of credit	Allowance for credit losses	Net credit risk
Amount not yet due	**8,078.35**	**5,381.40**	-	**2,696.95**
One month overdue	**6,222.74**	-	-	**6,222.74**
Two months overdue	**1,183.27**	-	-	**1,183.27**
Three months overdue	**4.91**	-	-	**4.91**
Between three to six months overdue	**97.52**	-	-	**97.52**
Greater than six months overdue	**2,627.08**	-	**2,625.53**	**1.55**
	18,213.87	**5,381.40**	**2,625.53**	**10,206.94**

As at March 31, 2019

	Gross credit risk	Covered by Letter of credit	Allowance for credit losses	Net credit risk
Amount not yet due	7,833.07	7,833.07	-	-
One month overdue	1.89	1.89	-	-
Two months overdue	1.20	1.20	-	-
Three months overdue	8.16	8.16	-	-
Between three to six months overdue	-	-	-	-
Greater than six months overdue	1.13	-	-	1.13
	7,845.45	7,844.32	-	1.13

(ii) Movements in allowance for credit losses of receivables is as below:

Rs. in lacs

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Acquired under business combination (Refer Note 38)	2,278.61	-
Charge during the year	346.92	-
Balance at the end of the year	**2,625.53**	-

(iii) The Group considers its maximum exposure to credit risk with respect to customers as at March 31, 2020 to be Rs. 10,206.94 lacs (March 31, 2019: Rs. 1.13 lacs).

(iv) There were two customers (March 31, 2019 : two customers) who represent more than 10% of total balance of Trade Receivables.

(v) There are no outstanding receivables due from directors or other officers of the Group.

(vi) Refer Note 31 for information about credit risk and market risk on receivables.

(vii) Refer Note 44 for information on Trade receivable hypothecated as security by the Group.

Rs. in lacs

12 (i) Cash and cash equivalents	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
(a) Balances with scheduled banks		
(1) In current accounts	3,303.02	419.88
(2) In fixed deposit accounts having original maturity of three months or less	2,499.39	15,900.00
(b) Cash on hand	0.69	0.76
Total Cash and cash equivalents as per Statement of Cash Flows	**5,803.10**	16,320.64
(ii) Bank balances other than (i) above		
(a) In Unclaimed Dividend Accounts @	266.97	267.16
(b) In fixed deposit accounts (with original maturity of more than three months and maturing within twelve months from the balance sheet date) #	10,091.39	18,153.22
	10,358.36	18,420.38
@ Includes earmarked balances in unclaimed dividend accounts	266.97	267.16
# Pledged towards bank guarantee	10,091.39	-

(iii) There are no repatriation restrictions with regard to Cash and cash equivalents as at the year end of the current reporting period and prior period.

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Rs. in lacs

13 Equity share capital	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
(a) Authorised Share Capital:		
75,000,000 fully paid equity shares of Rs. 10 each	**7,500.00**	7,500.00
(As at March 31, 2019: 75,000,000 fully paid equity shares of Rs. 10 each)		
	7,500.00	7,500.00
(b) Issued, subscribed and fully paid up :		
45,100,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each	**4,510.00**	1,540.00
(As at March 31, 2019: 15,400,000 fully paid equity shares of Rs. 10 each)		
	4,510.00	1,540.00

(c) Fully paid equity shares

	No. of equity shares	Amount Rs. in lacs
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each		
As at April 1, 2018	15,400,000	1,540.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	15,400,000	1,540.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	29,700,000	2,970.00
As at March 31, 2020	**45,100,000**	**4,510.00**

The Holding Company issued 29,700,000 fully paid equity shares of face value of Rs. 10 each on rights basis to eligible equity shareholders of the Company for cash at a price of Rs. 500 per fully paid shares (including a premium of Rs. 490 per fully paid share) in the ratio of 15 fully paid shares for every 7 equity shares held by eligible equity shareholders on June 25, 2019 (record date).

(d) Shares held by holding company

	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No. of equity shares	%	No. of equity shares	%
Fully paid equity shares				
Tata Steel Limited (Holding Company)	**34,237,521**	**75.91%**	8,393,554	54.50%
	34,237,521	**75.91%**	8,393,554	54.50%

(e) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% of outstanding shares

	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No. of equity shares	%	No. of equity shares	%
Fully paid equity shares				
Tata Steel Limited (Holding Company)	**34,237,521**	**75.91%**	8,393,554	54.50%
Nippon India Small Cap Fund (formerly known as Reliance Small Cap Fund)	**2,279,216**	**5.05%**	253,383	1.65%

(f) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to 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.

Rs. in lacs

13 A Preference share capital	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
(a) Authorised Share Capital:		
200,000,000 Non-Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each	**200,000.00**	200,000.00
(As at March 31, 2019: 200,000,000 Non-Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each)		
	200,000.00	200,000.00

(b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to preference shares

Such shares shall rank for capital and dividend (including all dividend undeclared upto the commencement of winding up) and for repayment of capital in a winding up, pari passu inter se and in priority to the Equity Shares of the Company, but shall not confer any further or other rights in participating in surplus funds. Such shares shall confer on the holders thereof, the right to a fixed preferential dividend from the date of allotment at 11.30% p.a: and shall be redeemable at par upon maturity or optional early redemption at the option of the Company annually at 12 monthly intervals from the date of allotment. These shares shall carry voting rights as per the provisions of Section 47(2) of the Companies Act, 2013.

(c) These preference shares are yet to be issued and are included above for disclosure for authorised share capital only.

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14 Other equity

Rs. in lacs

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
General reserves	**90,000.00**	90,000.00
Securities premium	**144,999.23**	-
Retained earnings	**(37,974.73)**	15,969.16
Remeasurement gain / (loss) on defined benefit plans	**(1,084.89)**	(137.23)
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	**1,231.81**	990.81
Total	**197,171.42**	106,822.74

Rs. in lacs

Particulars	Reserves and surplus				Other Reserves	Total
	General reserves [Refer (a) below]	Securities premium [Refer (b) below]	Retained earnings [Refer (c) below]	Remeasurement gain / (loss) on defined benefit plans [Refer (d) below]	Equity instruments through other comprehensive income [Refer (e) below]	
Balance as at April 1, 2018	77,000.00	-	20,243.59	(130.99)	-	97,112.60
Profit for the year	-	-	12,438.67	-	-	12,438.67
Changes in fair value of FVOCI equity instruments	-	-	-	-	1,248.00	1,248.00
Remeasurement gain / (loss) on defined benefit plans	-	-	-	(9.59)	-	(9.59)
Tax impact on items of other comprehensive income (OCI)	-	-	-	3.35	(257.19)	(253.84)
Transactions with the owners in their capacity as owners						
Dividend paid during the year	-	-	(3,080.00)	-	-	(3,080.00)
Tax on dividend	-	-	(633.10)	-	-	(633.10)
Transfer to/from general reserve	13,000.00	-	(13,000.00)	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	90,000.00	-	15,969.16	(137.23)	990.81	106,822.74
Loss for the year	-	-	**(51,623.20)**	-	-	**(51,623.20)**
Changes in fair value of FVOCI equity instruments	-	-	-	-	**312.00**	**312.00**
Received on issue of ordinary shares through right issue during the year	-	144,999.23	-	-	-	**144,999.23**
Remeasurement gain / (loss) on defined benefit plans	-	-	-	**(1,442.77)**	-	**(1,442.77)**
Tax impact on items of other comprehensive income (OCI)	-	-	-	**495.11**	**(71.00)**	**424.11**
Transactions with the owners in their capacity as owners						
Dividend paid during the year [refer note 30(b)]	-	-	**(1,925.00)**	-	-	**(1,925.00)**
Tax on dividend [refer note 30(b)]	-	-	**(395.69)**	-	-	**(395.69)**
Transfer to/from general reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**90,000.00**	**144,999.23**	**(37,974.73)**	**(1,084.89)**	**1,231.81**	**197,171.42**

(a) General reserves

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 mandatorily 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.

(b) 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.
The details of movement in securities premium is as below:

Rs. in lacs

	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Received/transfer on issue of Shares during the year	**145,530.00**	-
Equity issue expenses adjusted during the year	**(530.77)**	-
Balance at the end of the year	**144,999.23**	-

(c) Retained Earnings

Retained Earnings are the profits and gains that the Group has earned till date, less any transfer to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

(d) Remeasurement gains / (losses) defined benefit plans

The Group recognises remeasurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans in Other Comprehensive Income. These changes are accumulated within the equity under "Remeasurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans" reserve within equity.

(e) Equity instruments through other comprehensive income

The Group has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity instruments in Other Comprehensive Income. These changes are accumulated within the "Equity instruments through other comprehensive income" reserve within equity. The Group transfers amounts from this reserve to Retained Earnings when the relevant equity shares are derecognised.

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Rs. in lacs

15 Borrowings	**As at March 31, 2020** Non current	Current	As at March 31, 2019 Non current	Current
A Secured Borrowings				
(a) Term Loan				
(i) From Banks	**264,407.37**	-	-	-
Total borrowings	**264,407.37**	-	-	-

Notes

(a) Details of secured term loan facilities from banks is as below:

Sr. No.	**Currency**	**Terms of repayment**	**Maturity Date**	**Interest rate (floating rate)**	**As at March 31, 2020 Rs. in lacs**	As at March 31, 2019 Rs. in lacs
(i)	Indian Rupee	Term loan is repayable in 20 semi - annual instalments commencing from September 30, 2021	March 31, 2031	1 year MCLR + 45 basis points	**264,407.37**	-

(b) The above term loans are secured by first pari-passu charge over all present and future moveable and immovable tangible assets of the Holding Company excluding coal mines and iron ore mines of the Holding Company.

(c) Maturity profile of borrowings is as below:

	As at March 31, 2020 Rs. in lacs	As at March 31, 2019 Rs. in lacs
Not later than one year or on demand	-	-
Later than one year but not two years	**10,600.00**	-
Later than two years but not three years	**13,250.00**	-
Later than three years but not four years	**13,250.00**	-
Later than four years but not five years	**31,800.00**	-
More than five years	**196,100.00**	-
	265,000.00	-
Unamortised upfront fees on borrowings	**(592.63)**	-
	264,407.37	-

(d) The term loan facility arrangements include financial covenants, which require compliance to certain debt-equity and debt coverage ratios. Additionally, certain negative covenants may limit the Group's ability to borrow additional funds or to incur additional liens, and/or provide for increased costs in case of breach. The Group has complied with these debt covenants.

(e) Debt reconciliation

Rs. in lacs

	Non-current borrowings	**Total**
Debt as at April 1, 2019	-	-
Cash flows (Net)	**264,367.50**	**264,367.50**
Amortisation of upfront fees	**39.87**	**39.87**
Debt as at March 31, 2020	**264,407.37**	**264,407.37**
Debt as at April 1, 2018	-	-
Cash flows (Net)	-	-
Amortisation of upfront fees	-	-
Debt as at March 31, 2019	-	-

Rs. in lacs

16 Provisions	**As at March 31, 2020** Non current	Current	As at March 31, 2019 Non current	Current
(a) Provision for employee benefits				
(i) Post-employment defined benefits	**4,962.68**	**541.12**	1,190.03	81.47
(ii) Compensated absences	-	**1,509.38**	-	-
(b) Other provisions (Refer note 42)				
(i) Provision for VAT, entry tax and sales tax	-	**2,525.21**	-	2,747.04
(ii) Provision for cross subsidy surcharge payable	-	**601.00**	-	601.00
(iii) Provision for interest on income tax	-	**2,067.62**	-	2,067.62
(iv) Provision for mine restoration costs	**1,418.75**	-	-	-
(v) Contingent liability recognised on business combination	**638.55**	-	-	-
(vi) Provision for coal block performance obligation (Refer note 35(ii))	-	**13,371.52**		
(vii) Others	-	**1,087.37**	-	-
Total provisions	**7,019.98**	**21,703.22**	**1,190.03**	**5,497.13**

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17 Deferred tax liabilities (net)

(i) The following is the analysis of deferred taxes presented in the Consolidated balance sheet:

Rs. in lacs

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Deferred tax liabilities	**16,594.78**	3,216.51
Deferred tax assets	**(16,594.78)**	(1,396.03)
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	**-**	1,820.48

The balances comprises temporary differences attributable to:

Rs. in lacs

Balances as at March 31, 2020	**Deferred tax liabilities/ (assets) as at March 31, 2019**	**Recognised in profit or loss**	**Recognised in other comprehensive income**	**Deferred tax liabilities/ (assets) as at March 31, 2020**
Deferred tax liabilities				
(i) Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	**2,959.32**	**13,307.27**	**-**	**16,266.59**
(ii) Fair valuation of equity instruments designated as FVOCI	**257.19**	**-**	**71.00**	**328.19**
	3,216.51	**13,307.27**	**71.00**	**16,594.78**
Deferred tax assets				
(i) Amount allowable on payment basis as per section 43B of Income-tax Act, 1961	**(1,331.75)**	**(243.36)**	**(495.11)**	**(2,070.22)**
(ii) Amount allowable under Income-tax on deferred basis	**(64.28)**	**(120.58)**	**-**	**(184.86)**
(iii) On unabsorbed depreciation and carry forward of business losses	**-**	**(14,339.70)**	**-**	**(14,339.70)**
	(1,396.03)	**(14,703.64)**	**(495.11)**	**(16,594.78)**
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	**1,820.48**	**(1,396.37)**	**(424.11)**	**-**

Balances as at March 31, 2019	Deferred tax liabilities/ (assets) as at March 31, 2018	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Deferred tax liabilities/ (assets) as at March 31, 2019
Deferred tax liabilities				
(i) Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	3,087.66	(128.34)	-	2,959.32
(ii) Fair valuation of equity instruments designated as FVOCI	-	-	257.19	257.19
	3,087.66	(128.34)	257.19	3,216.51
Deferred tax assets				
(i) Amount allowable on payment basis as per section 43B of Income-tax Act, 1961	(1,289.45)	(38.95)	(3.35)	(1,331.75)
(ii) Amount allowable under Income-tax on deferred basis	-	(64.28)	-	(64.28)
(iii) On unabsorbed depreciation and carry forward of business losses	-	-	-	-
	(1,289.45)	(103.23)	(3.35)	(1,396.03)
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	1,798.21	(231.57)	253.84	1,820.48

Note :
a. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are being offset as they relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing taxation laws.

Rs. in lacs

(ii) Reconciliation of income tax recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss	**Year ended March 31, 2020**	Year ended March 31, 2019
Current tax		
On profit for current year	-	6,575.00
	-	6,575.00
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	**(1,396.37)**	(231.57)
	(1,396.37)	(231.57)
Total tax expense (Refer reconciliation below)	**(1,396.37)**	6,343.43

Rs. in lacs

The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:	**Year ended March 31, 2020**	Year ended March 31, 2019
Profit before tax	**(53,019.57)**	18,782.10
Income tax expense calculated at enacted income tax rate of **34.944%** (March 31, 2019 : 34.944%)	**(18,527.16)**	6,563.22
Effect of income that is exempt from taxation	**(194.80)**	(266.68)
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	**5,919.76**	64.71
Deferred tax assets not recognized on unabsorbed depreciation	**11,407.97**	-
Others	**(2.14)**	(17.82)
Income tax expense recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss	**(1,396.37)**	6,343.43

(iii) The Group has not recognised deferred tax assets on unabsorbed depreciation aggregating to **Rs. 32,646.43 lacs** as at March 31, 2020 (March 31, 2019 : Nil).

(iv) The amounts and expiry dates, if any, of unutilised tax losses and deductible temporary differences for which no deferred tax asset is recognised in the balance sheet are given below:

	Period of expiry	**Amount Rs. in lacs**
Unabsorbed depreciation	No Expiry	32,646.43
		32,646.43

(v) Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 2019 enacted on December 11, 2019 [promulgated as the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 on September 20, 2019] amends the Income Tax Act, 1961, and the Finance (No. 2) Act, 2019. The Ordinance / Act provides domestic companies an option for lower tax rates, provided they do not claim certain deductions. The Group has not opted for the lower tax rate and applied the rate existing prior to the Ordinance / Act in making provision of its tax liability for the financial year.

(vi) Appendix C 'Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments) to Ind AS 12, Income Taxes explains how to recognise and measure current and deferred tax assets and liabilities where there is uncertainty over tax treatment. There is no impact on the measurement of the tax liabilities and the Company has been disclosing estimates and judgements made in preparing the financial statements

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18 Trade payables	As at March 31, 2020	Rs. in lacs As at March 31, 2019
Current		
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (Refer Note below)	**1,084.76**	106.62
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		
(a) Trade payables for supplies and services	**75,498.03**	5,974.34
(b) Trade payables for accrued wages and salaries	**4,574.11**	1,430.06
Total Trade Payables	**81,156.90**	7,511.02
Trade payable to related parties (Refer Note 36)*	**38,996.28**	3,030.71
Trade payable other than related parties	**42,160.62**	4,480.31
Total Trade Payables	**81,156.90**	7,511.02

* includes payable to Tata Sponge Iron Limited Superannuation Fund

Note:

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

The amount due to the Micro and Small Enterprise as defined in the "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of the information available with the Group, which has been relied upon by the auditors.

	As at March 31, 2020	Rs. in lacs As at March 31, 2019
(a) (i) The principal amount remaining unpaid to supplier as at end of the accounting year	**1,084.76**	106.62
(ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to supplier as at end of the accounting year	-	-
(b) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006), along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
(c) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006,	**15.19**	-
(d) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	**731.19**	-
(e) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-

Refer Note 31 for information about liquidity risk relating to Trade payables

19 Other current liabilities	As at March 31, 2020	Rs. in lacs As at March 31, 2019
(a) Advances from customers*	**4,058.55**	688.73
(b) Other payables		
(i) Employee recoveries and employer contributions	**179.54**	62.13
(ii) Statutory liabilities (GST, Excise duty, service tax, sales tax, TDS, etc.)	**2,593.38**	1,496.90
(iii) EPCG Indemnified liabilities	**1,979.54**	-
(iv) Others	**1,333.15**	-
Total other current liabilities	**10,144.16**	2,247.76

*Advances from customers appearing at the beginning of the year have been entirely adjusted against revenue recognised during the period.

20 Other financial liabilities	As at March 31, 2020	Rs. in lacs As at March 31, 2019
(a) Interest payable		
(i) Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	**829.83**	-
(ii) Interest accrued on trade payables and others	**1,343.63**	-
(b) Creditors for capital supplies and services	**84.50**	32.13
(c) Unpaid dividends	**266.95**	267.12
(d) Other credit balances*	**12,547.44**	125.98
Total Other financial liabilities	**15,072.35**	425.23

* Includes net amount payable to Usha Martin Limited (UML) Rs. 12,442.10 lacs towards purchase consideration pursuant to Business Transfer Agreement (Comprises of amount held back to be released subsequent to satisfaction of relevant conditions precedents Rs. 14,251.56 lacs (Refer Note 38) net of other receivables from UML amounting to Rs. 1,809.46 lacs).

21 (i) Current tax liabilities (net)	As at March 31, 2020	Rs. in lacs As at March 31, 2019
Provision for tax [net of advance tax of **Rs. 24,164.03 lacs** (As at March 31, 2019: Rs. 24,164.03 lacs)]	**5,390.33**	5,390.33
Total current tax liabilities (net)	**5,390.33**	5,390.33

21 (ii) Non current tax assets (net)	As at March 31, 2020	Rs. in lacs As at March 31, 2019
Advance tax and Tax Deducted at Sources [net of provision of **Rs. 26,309.67 lacs** (As at March 31, 2019: Rs. 26,309.67 lacs)]	**3,670.35**	2,973.73
Total non current tax assets (net)	**3,670.35**	2,973.73

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Rs. in lacs

22 Revenue from operations	**Year ended March 31, 2020**	Year ended March 31, 2019
(a) Revenue from contracts with customers		
(i) Sale of products	**332,069.30**	92,975.34
(ii) Sale of power	**5,955.02**	5,332.10
(iii) Income from services	**4,742.75**	-
(b) Other operating revenue		
(i) Sale of product scrap	**6,119.72**	897.86
(ii) Export incentives	**112.60**	-
Revenue from operations	**348,999.39**	99,205.30

Note:

Rs. in lacs

(a) **Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price**	**Year ended March 31, 2020**	Year ended March 31, 2019
Contract price	**351,923.64**	99,205.30
Adjustment for:		
Refund liabilities	**(2,924.25)**	-
Revenue from operations	**348,999.39**	99,205.30

Rs. in lacs

(b) **Revenue from contracts with customers disaggregated on the basis of geographical region and major businesses**	**India**	**Outside India**	**Total**
(i) Sale of products	**299,683.22**	**32,386.08**	**332,069.30**
	(73,087.20)	(19,888.14)	(92,975.34)
(ii) Sale of power	**5,955.02**	-	**5,955.02**
	(5,332.10)	(-)	(5,332.10)
(iii) Income from services	**4,742.75**	-	**4,742.75**
	(-)	(-)	(-)
	310,380.99	**32,386.08**	**342,767.07**
	(78,419.30)	(19,888.14)	(98,307.44)

Figures in brackets represents amount for the previous year

Rs. in lacs

(c) **Customers who contributed 10% or more to the Group's revenue**	**Year ended March 31, 2020**	Year ended March 31, 2019
(i) Customer 1	**43,205.39**	-
(ii) Customer 2	-	4,314.52
(iii) Customer 3	-	14,271.04
(iv) Customer 4	-	13,064.93
(v) Customer 5	-	9,872.36
	43,205.39	41,522.85

Rs. in lacs

(d) **Contract balances**	**As at March 31, 2020**	As at March 31, 2019
Trade receivables (Gross) (Refer Note 11)	**18,213.87**	7,845.45
<u>Contract assets</u>		
Unbilled revenue (Refer Note 8)	**754.22**	-
	18,968.09	7,845.45
<u>Contract liabilities</u>		
Advance from customers (Refer Note 19)	**4,058.55**	688.73

The outstanding balances of contract liabilities and contract assets has increased due to the increase in customer base, on account of acquired steel business (Refer Note 38).

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Rs. in lacs

23 Other income	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
(a) Interest income		
(i) Interest income earned on financial assets that are not designated at FVTPL		
- Bank deposits carried at amortised cost	**1,713.02**	3,313.27
- Other financial assets carried at amortised cost	**1,368.56**	602.71
(ii) Interest income on tax refund	**1,471.48**	-
(b) Dividend income		
(i) From equity investments *	**84.00**	88.00
(ii) From Investment in Mutual fund (Current)	**449.99**	680.94
(c) Net gains / (losses) on fair value changes		
(i) Net gain / (loss) on fair value changes of financial assets carried at FVTPL (Current)	**820.91**	(2.21)
(ii) Net gain on fair value changes of financial assets carried at FVTPL (Non - current)	**-**	735.89
(iii) Net gain on sale of current investments	**77.14**	0.79
(iv) Net gain on sale of non-current investments	**200.81**	-
(d) Net gain on disposal of Property plant and equipment	**-**	6.59
(e) Liabilities no longer required written back	**687.00**	192.17
(f) Other non-operating income	**1,258.90**	154.95
Total other income	**8,131.81**	5,773.10

Note :
* Represents dividend on equity instruments designated as fair value through other comprehensive income, which are held as at the reporting date.

Rs. in lacs

24 Cost of materials consumed	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Opening stock	**9,803.15**	6,858.03
Add: Purchases of materials	**259,257.55**	73,813.89
Add : Acquired under business combination	**17,214.36**	-
	286,275.06	80,671.92
Less: Closing stock	**47,046.32**	9,803.15
Total cost of materials consumed	**239,228.74**	70,868.77

Rs. in lacs

25 Changes in inventories of finished and semi-finished goods	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Finished and semi-finished goods		
Opening stock	**677.75**	691.58
Add : Acquired under business combination	**4,263.41**	-
Less: Closing stock	**25,905.73**	677.75
Net (increase) / decrease in finished and semi-finished goods	**(20,964.57)**	13.83

Rs. in lacs

26 Employee benefits expense	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
(a) Salaries and wages	**16,868.52**	3,767.66
(b) Contribution to provident and other funds	**1,632.49**	404.96
(c) Staff welfare expenses	**710.16**	314.13
Total employee benefits expense	**19,211.17**	4,486.75

Rs. in lacs

27 Finance costs	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
(a) Interest expenses		
(i) Bank borrowings	**28,002.28**	-
(ii) Leases	**1,039.56**	-
(iii) Interest on statutory dues	**31.25**	302.18
(b) Other borrowing costs	**211.38**	-
Total finance costs	**29,284.47**	302.18

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Rs. in lacs

28 Depreciation and amortisation expense	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
(a) Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Refer Note 03)	27,679.91	983.98
(b) Depreciation of right-of-use assets (Refer Note 04)	1,613.34	-
(c) Amortisation of intangible assets (Refer Note 05)	1,786.13	173.92
Total depreciation and amortisation expense	**31,079.38**	1,157.90

Rs. in lacs

29 Other expenses	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
(a) Consumption of stores and spare parts	27,566.62	1,026.42
(b) Fuel oil consumed	8,525.25	107.87
(c) Purchase of power	5,099.76	20.87
(d) Rent	392.07	81.23
(e) Repairs to buildings	898.48	656.62
(f) Repairs to machinery	10,347.33	1,544.60
(g) Insurance	719.57	81.35
(h) Rates and taxes	1,416.44	898.27
(i) Freight and handling charges	23,648.68	1,109.66
(j) Commission, discounts and rebates	78.70	42.64
(k) Packing and forwarding	749.81	508.02
(l) Royalty	7,528.43	-
(m) Other expenses		
(1) Legal and professional fees (Refer Note 29.01)	1,682.97	654.81
(2) Advertisement, promotion and selling expenses	30.75	42.99
(3) Travelling expenses	843.93	186.46
(4) Net Loss on foreign currency transactions	1,565.31	252.31
(5) Corporate social responsibility expenses	320.88	236.25
(6) Allowance for expected credit losses	346.92	-
(7) Loss on disposal of property plant and equipment	206.86	-
(8) Other general expenses (Refer Note 29.02)	4,229.45	1,916.50
Total other expenses	**96,198.21**	9,366.87

Rs. in lacs

29.01 Payments to auditors	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
(1) Auditors remuneration and out-of-pocket expenses		
(i) As auditors - statutory audit	62.61	10.61
(ii) As auditors - quarterly audits	30.00	6.00
(iii) As auditors - tax audit	5.60	1.60
(iv) For other services (*)	32.00	-
(v) Auditors out-of-pocket expenses	1.80	2.34
	132.01	20.55

(*) Other services includes **Rs. 30.00 lacs** (March 31, 2019: Nil) in respect of rights issue which has been charged to securities premium.

29.02 Includes R&D expenses amounting to Rs. 14.64 lacs (March 31, 2019 Rs. 11.70 lacs) paid to Indian Institute of Technology, Bhubaneswar.

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30 Capital management

(a) Risk management
The objective of the Group's capital management is to maximise shareholder value, safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the Group. The Group determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plans and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding needs are met through equity, cash generated from operations, long-term and short-term bank borrowings.

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

Net debt includes interest bearing borrowings and lease liabilities less cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances (including non-current and earmarked balances) and current investments.

The table below summarises the capital, net debt and net debt to equity ratio of the Group.

		Rs. in lacs
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Equity share capital	**4,510.00**	1,540.00
Other equity	**197,171.42**	**106,822.74**
Total equity (A)	**201,681.42**	108,362.74
Non-current borrowings	**264,407.37**	-
Lease liabilities	**11,087.34**	-
Gross debt (B)	**275,494.71**	-
Total capital (A+B)	**477,176.13**	108,362.74
Gross debt as above	**275,494.71**	- Refer note below
Less : Current investments	**126.55**	-
Less : Cash and cash equivalents	**5,803.10**	-
Less : Other balance with banks (including non-current earmarked balances)	**10,441.97**	-
Net debt (C) [1]	**259,123.09**	-
Net debt to equity ratio [2]	**1.67**	-

Notes :
[1] There were no borrowings as at March 31, 2019, hence Net debt as at March 31, 2019 is Nil.
[2] Net debt to equity ratio as at March 31, 2020 has been computed based on average of opening and closing equity.

(b) Dividend on equity shares	**Year ended March 31, 2020**	Rs. in lacs Year ended March 31, 2019
Dividend Declared and Paid during the year		
Final dividend for the year ended March 31, 2019 of **Rs. 12.50** (March 31, 2018 – Rs. 20.00) per fully paid share	**1,925.00**	3,080.00
Dividend Distribution Tax on above	**395.69**	633.10
Proposed Dividend Not Recognised at the End of the Reporting Period		
The directors have not recommended any final dividend for the year ended March 31, 2020 (for the year ended March 31, 2019 : Rs. 12.50 per fully paid up share).	-	1,925.00
Dividend Distribution Tax on above	-	395.69

31 Disclosures on financial instruments

(a) Financial risk management

The Group's activities expose it to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. In order to safeguard against any adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group, derivative financial instruments viz. foreign exchange forward contracts are entered where considered appropriate to hedge foreign currency risk exposures. Derivatives are used exclusively for hedging purposes and not as trading or speculative instruments.

The Group's senior management oversees the management of above risks. The senior executives working to manage the financial risks are accountable to the Audit committee and the Board of Directors. This process provides assurance that the Group's financial risks-taking activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Group's policies and the Group's risk appetite.

This Note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below :

(i) Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty may default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. The Group's exposure to credit risk primarily arises from trade receivables, investments in mutual funds and balances with banks.

Trade receivables and contract assets
Trade receivables are typically unsecured, considered good and are derived from revenue earned from customers. Customer credit risk is managed as per Group's policy and procedures which involve credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continually monitoring the credit worthiness of customers to which the Group grants credit terms in the normal course of business. Contract assets relate to unbilled work in progress and have substantially the same characteristics as the trade receivables for the same type of contracts.
Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and the shipments to customers are generally covered by letters of credit or other forms of credit assurance.

Other Financial Assets
Credit risk from balances with banks, term deposits, loans and investments is managed by Group's finance department. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties who meet the minimum threshold requirements. The Group monitors ratings, credit spreads and financial strength of its counterparties.

The carrying value of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk as disclosed in 31(b)(i). The credit risk relating to trade receivables is shown under Note 11.

In respect of financial guarantees provided by the Group to banks/financial institutions, the maximum exposure which the Group is exposed to is the maximum amount which the Group would have to pay if the guarantee is called upon. Based on the expectation at the end of the reporting period, the Group considers that it is more likely than not that such an amount will not be payable under the guarantees provided.

(ii) Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Group's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Group closely monitors its liquidity position and maintain adequate source of financing.

The Group has obtained fund and non-fund based working capital lines from various banks. Furthermore, the Group has access to funds from debt markets through commercial paper programs. The Group invests its surplus funds in bank fixed deposits and in mutual funds, which carry no or low market risk.

a. Financing arrangement

The Group has unutilised fund based arrangement with banks for **Rs. 27,000 lacs** (March 31, 2019: Rs. 7,000.00 lacs). The Group has also Non-Fund based facilities with banks for **Rs. 19,300 lacs** (March 31, 2019: Rs.14,815.00 lacs) which may be utilised at any time.

b. Maturities of financial liabilities

The following table shows a maturity analysis of the anticipated cash flows including interest obligations for the Group's derivative and non-derivative financial liabilities on an undiscounted basis, which therefore differ from both carrying value and fair value. Floating rate interest is estimated using the prevailing interest rate at the end of the reporting period. Cash flows in foreign currencies are translated using the period end spot rates.

Rs. in lacs

As at March 31, 2020	Carrying value	Contractual cash flows	less than one year	between one to five years	More than five years
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings including interest obligations	264,407.37	435,720.67	24,247.50	157,303.40	254,169.77
Lease liabilities	11,087.34	17,688.39	2,183.75	6,055.33	9,449.31
Trade payables	81,156.90	81,156.90	81,156.90	-	-
Other financial liabilities	15,072.35	15,072.35	15,072.35	-	-
	371,723.96	549,638.31	122,660.50	163,358.73	263,619.08

Rs. in lacs

As at March 31, 2019	Carrying value	Contractual cash flows	less than one year	between one to five years	More than five years
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings including interest obligations	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	7,511.02	7,511.02	7,511.02	-	-
Other financial liabilities	425.23	425.23	425.23	-	-
	7,936.25	7,936.25	7,936.25	-	-

(iii) Market risk

a. Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value of the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group transacts business in local currency and in foreign currencies (primarily US Dollars). The Group has foreign currency trade payables and is therefore exposed to foreign currency risk. Foreign currency risk exposure is evaluated and managed through operating procedures and sourcing policies. The Group, as per its risk management policy, uses forward contract derivative instruments primarily to hedge foreign exchange fluctuations.

USD in lacs

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Financial assets		
Trade receivables	0.77	-
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (Assets)	**0.77**	-
Financial liabilities		
Trade payables	482.06	3.36
Derivatives		
Foreign Exchange Forward Contracts	463.65	-
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (Liabilities)	**18.41**	3.36
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (Assets - Liabilities)	**(17.64)**	(3.36)

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 Group's profit / (loss) before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities. The Group's exposure to foreign currency changes for all currencies other than US Dollars is not material.

Rs. in lacs

	Impact on profit / (loss) before taxes		Impact on profit / (loss) after taxes	
	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Increase in rate of 1 USD against Rs. by 10%	(131.88)	(23.27)	(131.88)	(15.14)
Decrease in rate of 1 USD against Rs. by 10%	131.88	23.27	131.88	15.14

The movement in the profit / (loss) before tax is a result of a change in the fair value of derivative financial instruments not designated in a hedge relationship and monetary assets and liabilities denominated in INR, where the functional currency of the entity is a currency other than INR. Although the derivatives have not been designated in a hedge relationship, they act as an economic hedge and will offset the underlying transactions when they occur.

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b. 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 Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected. With all other variables held constant, the Group's profit / (loss) before taxes and profit / (loss) after taxes is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows

Rs. in lacs

	Impact on profit / (loss) before taxes		Impact on profit / (loss) after taxes	
	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019	**Year ended March 31, 2020**	Year ended March 31, 2019
Increase in interest rate by 100 basis points	**(2,031.51)**	-	**(2,031.51)**	-
Decrease in interest rate by 100 basis points	**2,031.51**	-	**2,031.51**	-

The risk estimates provided assume a parallel shift of 100 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.

There were no outstanding borrowings as at March 31, 2019.

(iv) Securities Price risk

The Group is exposed to price risks arising from fair valuation of Group's investment in mutual funds. The carrying amount of the Group's investments designated as at fair value through profit or loss at the end of the reporting period (Refer Note no 6).

Rs. in lacs

	Impact on profit / (loss) before taxes		Impact on profit / (loss) after taxes	
	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019	**Year ended March 31, 2020**	Year ended March 31, 2019
NAV -Increase by 1%*	**1.27**	230.45	**1.27**	149.92
NAV -Decrease by 1%*	**(1.27)**	(230.45)	**(1.27)**	(149.92)

* Holding all other variables constant

(v) Commodity Price risk

Exposure to market risk with respect to commodity prices primarily arises from the Group's purchase of imported coal for production of finished goods. Cost of raw materials forms the largest portion of the Group's cost of sales. Market forces generally determine prices for the coal purchased by the Group. These prices may be influenced by factors such as supply and demand, production costs and global and regional economic conditions and growth. Adverse changes in any of these factors may impact the results of the Group.

Commodity price risk exposure is evaluated and managed through operating procedures and sourcing policies. The Group, as per its risk management policy, uses forward contract derivative instruments primarily to hedge foreign exchange fluctuations.

(b) Financial Instruments by Category

This section gives an overview of the significance of financial instruments for the Group and provides additional information on balance sheet items that contain financial instruments.

(i) Financial assets and liabilities

The following tables present the carrying value and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019.

Rs. in lacs

As at March 31, 2020	**Fair value through profit or loss**	**Fair value through other comprehensive income**	**Amortised cost**	**Total carrying value**	**Total fair value**
Financial assets					
Investments in Mutual fund	**126.55**	-	-	**126.55**	**126.55**
Investment in body corporates	-	**1,640.00**	-	**1,640.00**	**1,640.00**
Trade receivables	-	-	**15,588.34**	**15,588.34**	**15,588.34**
Loans	-	-	**659.87**	**659.87**	**659.87**
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	**5,803.10**	**5,803.10**	**5,803.10**
Other bank balances	-	-	**10,358.36**	**10,358.36**	**10,358.36**
Derivatives*	**819.88**	-	-	**819.88**	**819.88**
Other financial assets	-	-	**1,586.62**	**1,586.62**	**1,586.62**
Total	**946.43**	**1,640.00**	**33,996.29**	**36,582.72**	**36,582.72**
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	-	-	**264,407.37**	**264,407.37**	**264,407.37**
Lease liabilities	-	-	**11,087.34**	**11,087.34**	**11,087.34**
Trade payables	-	-	**81,156.90**	**81,156.90**	**81,156.90**
Other financial liabilities	-	-	**15,072.35**	**15,072.35**	**15,072.35**
Total	-	-	**371,723.96**	**371,723.96**	**371,723.96**

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Rs. in lacs

As at March 31, 2019	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial assets					
Investments in Mutual fund	23,044.93	-	-	23,044.93	23,044.93
Investment in body corporates	-	1,328.00	-	1,328.00	1,328.00
Trade receivables	-	-	7,845.45	7,845.45	7,845.45
Loans	-	-	238.31	238.31	238.31
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	16,320.64	16,320.64	16,320.64
Other bank balances	-	-	18,420.38	18,420.38	18,420.38
Derivatives*	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-	1,380.51	1,380.51	1,380.51
Total	23,044.93	1,328.00	44,205.29	68,578.22	68,578.22
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	7,511.02	7,511.02	7,511.02
Other financial liabilities	-	-	425.23	425.23	425.23
Total	-	-	7,936.25	7,936.25	7,936.25

* Derivative instruments designated as not in hedging relationship.

(ii) Fair value measurement

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount 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. Methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair values are consistent with those used for the year ended March 31, 2019.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

(a) In respect of investments in mutual funds, the fair values represent net asset value as stated by the issuers of these mutual fund units in the published statements. Net asset values represent the price at which the issuer will issue further units in the mutual fund and the price at which issuers will redeem such units from the investors. Accordingly, such net asset values are analogous to fair market value with respect to these investments, as transactions of these mutual funds are carried out at such prices between investors and the issuers of these units of mutual funds.

(b) The management assessed that fair values of, Current Investments, trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, other financial assets (current), trade payables, and other financial liabilities (current), approximate to their carrying amounts due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

Fair value hierarchy

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

Quoted prices in an active market (Level 1): This level hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes mutual funds. The mutual funds are valued using the closing Net Asset Value.

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

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

The Group's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

Rs. in lacs

As at March 31, 2020	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets				
Investment in mutual funds	**126.55**	-	-	**126.55**
Derivative assets	-	**819.88**	-	**819.88**
Investment in equity instruments at FVTOCI (Unquoted)	-	-	**1,640.00**	**1,640.00**
Total	**126.55**	**819.88**	**1,640.00**	**2,586.43**

Rs. in lacs

As at March 31, 2019	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Investment in mutual funds	23,044.93	-	-	23,044.93
Derivative assets	-	-	-	-
Investment in equity instruments at FVTOCI (Unquoted)	-	-	1,328.00	1,328.00
Total	23,044.93	-	1,328.00	24,372.93

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Rs. in lacs

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurement is as below :	**As at March 31, 2020**	As at March 31, 2019
Opening as on April 1, 2019	**1,328.00**	80.00
Changes in fair value recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	**312.00**	1,248.00
Closing as on March 31, 2020	**1,640.00**	1,328.00

Valuation technique used for Level 3 investments

Fair valuation of the equity investments have been determined using the discounted cash flow model. Significant unobservable inputs used in the valuation were earnings growth rate and risk adjusted discount rates.

The increase / decrease of 1% in earnings growth rate (keeping other variables constant) would result into an increase / decrease in fair value by Rs. 16.00 lacs and Rs. 24.00 lacs respectively.

The increase / decrease in 1% risk adjusted discount rate (keeping other variables constant) would result into decrease / increase in fair value by Rs. 65.00 lacs and Rs. 77.00 lacs respectively.

(iii) Derivative financial Instruments

Derivative instruments used by the Group are forward exchange contracts. These financial instruments are utilised to hedge future transactions and cash flows and are subject to hedge accounting under Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments" wherever possible. The Group does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes. All transactions in derivative financial instruments are undertaken to manage risks arising from underlying business activities.

As at March 31, 2020, all derivative instruments are designated as not in hedging relationships.

The following table sets out the fair value of derivative assets held by the Group as at the end of each reporting period

Rs. in lacs

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Foreign currency forwards	**819.88**	-
Classified as:		
Non-current assets	-	-
Current assets	**819.88**	-

As at the end of the reporting period total notional amount of outstanding foreign currency contracts that the Group has committed to is as below:

USD in lacs

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Foreign currency forwards	**463.65**	-

32 Earnings / (loss) per equity share

	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Net (loss) / profit for the year (Rs. In lacs)	**(51,623.20)**	12,438.67
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year (Nos.) (Refer Note (i))	**36,148,129**	16,359,783
Nominal value per equity share (Rs.)	**10**	10
Basic and diluted earnings / (loss) per equity share (Rs.)	**(142.81)**	76.03

Note:

(i) Basic and diluted earnings per share for the year ended March 31, 2019, have been adjusted retrospectively for the bonus element in respect of rights issue made during the year ended March 31, 2020.

(ii) The Holding Company did not have any potentially dilutive securities in any of the period presented.

33 Contingent liabilities

Rs. in lacs

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
(a) Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts;		
(a) Income tax	**159.28**	159.28
(b) Odisha entry tax	**2,579.93**	2,579.93
(c) Customs duty (Refer Note below)	**3,818.44**	3,818.44
(d) Demand from Ministry of Coal against Radhikapur coal block (Refer Note 33(d))	**3,250.00**	3,250.00
(e) Demand from suppliers	**152.13**	152.13
	9,959.78	9,959.78

Note:

The above includes demand received from Commissioner of Customs (Preventive) aggregating to Rs. 4,398.99 lacs pertaining to the financial year 2012-13 on account of levy of additional customs duty on classification of the imported coal as bituminous coal as against Group's classification as steam coal. The Group has filed an appeal against the aforesaid order in the Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal, Kolkata. The Group had paid an amount of Rs. 1,087.94 lacs and recognised the non-cenvatable portion of the duty and applicable interest as expense whereas cenvatable portion had been recognised as an advance in the year 2012-13.

Rs. in lacs

(b) Other money for which the Group is contingently liable	**As at March 31, 2020**	As at March 31, 2019
(i) Renewable energy purchase obligation	**632.89**	632.89
(ii) Excise Duty	**3,041.01**	2,946.30
	3,673.90	3,579.19

In respect of above, it is not practicable for the Group to estimate the timings of cash outflows, if any, pending resolution of the respective proceedings. The Group does not expect any reimbursements in respect of the above.

(c) Cross subsidy surcharge payable to power distribution companies

In 2012-13, the Group injected power to State Grid due to denial of permission for open access by Orissa Power Transmission Corporation Limited ("OPTCL") to supply power to the parent Company Tata Steel Limited beyond the period of invocation of section 11 of Electricity Act, 2003 by the Government of Odisha i.e., June, 2012. As a result of which the Group could not meet the minimum stipulated criteria of 51% self-consumption of generated power as a captive power plant and the provisions of Cross Subsidy Surcharge under Electricity Act, 2003 became applicable. The Group filed a case before the Odisha Electricity Regulatory Commission ("OERC") for relief which was denied and consequently the Group had filed a case before Appellate Tribunal of Electricity ("ATE"). Appeal filed by the Group before "ATE" was allowed and the matter stands remitted back to the OERC for reconsideration afresh. As a matter of prudence, pending finalisation of the matter, an amount of Rs. 601.00 lacs provided in the year ended March 31, 2015, is being continued.

(d) In the month of November 2012, Ministry of Coal ("MoC") issued notices to the Holding company for invocation of bank guarantee of Rs. 3,250 lacs submitted towards performance of conditions for allocation of Radhikapur (East) coal block against which the Holding company had filed a writ petition in the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, which directed the Holding company to keep the bank guarantee valid till November 30, 2015 by which date the MoC was directed to take decision. The bank guarantee expired after November 30, 2015 and had not been renewed, since no communication had been received from MoC. Subsequently, MoC issued a notice dated December 28, 2015, stating that the bank guarantee be invoked and the aforesaid amount be deposited. Consequent to MoC's notice, the Holding company has moved to the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. In the judgment dated May 27, 2020 the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi remanded the matter to MoC to consider afresh on the aspect whether the delay in achieving the milestones is attributable to the Holding company and has directed the Holding company to ensure that the bank guarantee furnished by it is kept alive till the said decision is rendered by the MoC. Pending finalisation of the matter, the amount continues to be disclosed as a contingent liability.

(e) (i) During pendency of the aforesaid matters in Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide its order dated September 24, 2014 had cancelled allocation of 214 coal blocks including the Radhikapur (East) Coal Block which was allotted to the Holding company on February 7, 2006. The amount incurred on the Radhikapur (East) Coal Block upto March 31, 2020 aggregates to **Rs. 18,040.96 lacs** (March 31, 2019: Rs. 18,040.96 lacs), and the carrying amount in the books net of depreciation and write off as at March 31, 2020 is **Rs. 17,892.69 lacs** (March 31, 2019: Rs. 17,905.00 lacs).

(ii) Pursuant to the judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, the Government of India had promulgated Coal Mines (Special Provision) Rules, 2014 ("Rules") for allocation of the coal mines through auction and matters related thereto. In terms of the said Rules, the successful bidder will be called upon to pay to the prior allocattee the expenses incurred by the prior allocattee towards land and mine infrastructure. Pursuant to the judgement dated March 9, 2017 of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in W.P (c) 973/2015, the directives of MoC vide its letter dated February 1, 2018 and as per details prescribed by Nominated Authority, the company has furnished the required statement of expenses and other details in the prescribed format on February 22, 2018. Relying on the legal position and legal opinion obtained by the company in respect of the recoverability of the amount, no provision is considered necessary.

34 Estimated amounts of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (Property, plant and equipment) and not provided for is **Rs. 4,099.08 lacs** (As at March 31, 2019: Rs. 244.88 lacs) net of advances of **Rs. 320.25 lacs** (As at March 31, 2019 Rs. 0.31 lacs.)

35 Exceptional items

(i) Acquisition related expenditure

Represents expenses incurred on stamp duty and registration fees for a portion of land parcels and mines acquired as part of business combination aggregating to **Rs. 2,741.85 lacs** during the year ended March 31, 2020 (for the year ended March 31, 2019 : Nil). (Refer Note 38)

(ii) Provision for coal block performance obligation

The Holding Company acquired the Steel business of Usha Martin Limited (UML) at Gamharia, Jamshedpur under a going concern and slump sale basis. The transaction included a greenfield coal block with corresponding performance obligation by way of bank guarantee to the Nominated Authority, Ministry of Coal towards development of the said coal block. Post acquisition, the Holding company has assessed the social and environmental challenges for the development of the coal block and have come to the view that the performance obligations of developing the coal block look challenging to fulfil. Accordingly, the Holding Company, as a matter of prudence, has taken provision related to the aforesaid bank guarantee.

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36 Related party transaction

A List of related parties

Name of the related Party	Relationship
Tata Sons Private Limited [Formerly Tata Sons Limited]	Company having significant Influence
Where control exists	
Tata Steel Limited	Holding Company
Others with whom transactions have taken place during the current or previous year	
The Tinplate Company of India Limited Tata Pigments Limited The Indian Steel and Wire Products Limited Tata Metaliks Limited Jamshedpur Utilities & Services Company Limited The Siam Industrial Wire Company Ltd. Tata Steel Global Procurement Company Pte. Ltd.	Fellow Subsidiary
TM International Logistics Limited mjunction services limited Jamipol Limited Tata Bluescope Steel Limited TKM Global Logistic Limited	Joint venture with Tata Steel Limited
Tata International Limited Tata International Singapore PTE Limited Tata Consultancy Services Limited Tata AIG General Insurance Company Limited	Subsidiary of Tata Sons Private Limited
TRL Krosaki Refractories Limited	Associate of Tata Steel Limited (till December 28, 2018)
Mr. Sanjay Kumar Pattnaik (Up to October 31, 2019) Mr. Ashish Anupam (w.e.f. November 1, 2019)	Key Management personnel - Managing Director (MD)
Mr. T V Narendran Mr. Koushik Chatterjee Dr. Sougata Ray Mr. A M Misra (up to January 12, 2019) Mr. D K Banerjee Mr. P C Parakh Mr. Manoj T Thomas Mr. Krishnava S Dutt (up to October 11, 2018) Mrs. Meena Lall Dr. Omkar N Mohanty Mr. Ansuman Das (from July 15, 2019) Mr. Srikumar Menon (from July 15, 2019) Mr. Shashi Kant Maudgal (from July 15, 2019) Mr. Ashish Anupam (from March 14, 2019 to October 31, 2019)	Key Management personnel -Non- Executive Director (NED)
Tata Sponge Iron Limited Employee Provident Fund Trust Tata Sponge Iron Limited Superannuation Fund Tata Sponge Iron Limited Gratuity Fund	Post Employment Benefit Plans (PEBP) as per Ind AS 24

B Particulars of transactions during the year

Rs. in lacs

Name of the related party	Nature of relationship	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
Tata Steel Limited	Holding Company	**24,393.34**	806.71
Tata International Limited	Subsidiary of Tata Sons Private Limited	**9,925.56**	9,882.23
The Siam Industrial Wire Company Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary	**56.69**	-
The Indian Steel and Wire Products Limited	Fellow subsidiary	**33.56**	-
Tata Metaliks Limited	Fellow subsidiary	-	43.81
Total - Sale of goods		**34,409.15**	10,732.75
Tata Steel Limited	Holding Company	**5,187.75**	4,314.52
Total - Sale of power		**5,187.75**	4,314.52
Tata Steel Limited	Holding Company	**5,540.59**	6.96
Total - Services rendered		**5,540.59**	6.96

B Particulars of transactions during the year (continued)

Rs. in lacs

Name of the related party	Nature of relationship	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
Tata Steel Limited	Holding Company	46,960.22	26,960.92
Tata Steel Global Procurement Company Pte. Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary	49,585.58	-
The Indian Steel and Wire Products Limited	Fellow subsidiary	124.24	3.14
Tata International Singapore PTE Limited	Subsidiary of Tata Sons Private Limited	13,608.06	28,056.59
Tata International Limited	Subsidiary of Tata Sons Private Limited	463.19	-
Tata Bluescope Steel Limited	Joint venture with Tata Steel Limited	443.20	88.84
Jamipol Limited	Joint venture with Tata Steel Limited	149.72	-
TRL Krosaki Refractories Limited	Associate of Tata Steel Limited	-	74.78
Total - Purchase of goods		**111,334.21**	55,184.27
Tata Steel Global Procurement Company Pte. Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary	147.34	-
Tata International Limited	Subsidiary of Tata Sons Private Limited	365.82	243.95
Tata International Singapore PTE Limited	Subsidiary of Tata Sons Private Limited	763.58	147.94
TM International Logistics Limited	Joint venture with Tata Steel Limited	1,531.39	640.45
Total - Reimbursement of expenses		**2,808.13**	1,032.34
Tata Steel Limited	Holding Company	1,465.81	94.22
Jamshedpur Utilities & Services Company Limited	Fellow subsidiary	31.98	0.02
Tata Pigments Limited	Fellow subsidiary	10.22	-
The Tinplate Company of India Limited	Fellow subsidiary	0.49	0.03
Tata Sons Private Limited	Company having significant influence	2.83	276.01
Tata Consultancy Services Limited	Subsidiary of Tata Sons Private Limited	88.01	-
Tata AIG General Insurance Company Limited	Subsidiary of Tata Sons Private Limited	3.79	-
TM International Logistics Limited	Joint venture with Tata Steel Limited	1,848.47	749.80
TKM Global Logistic Limited	Joint venture with Tata Steel Limited	89.61	-
mjunction services limited	Joint venture with Tata Steel Limited	57.19	-
Total - Services received		**3,598.40**	1,120.08
Jamipol Limited	Joint venture with Tata Steel Limited	84.00	88.00
Total - Dividend income		**84.00**	88.00
Tata Steel Limited	Holding Company	1,049.19	1,678.71
Total - Dividend paid		**1,049.19**	1,678.71
Mr. Sanjay Kumar Pattnaik	MD	170.83	321.49
Mr. Ashish Anupam	MD	84.11	-
Total - Short term employee benefits		**254.94**	321.49
Mr. Sanjay Kumar Pattnaik	MD	10.19	31.29
Mr. Ashish Anupam	MD	6.05	-
Total - Post employment benefits		**16.24**	31.29
Mr. A M Misra	NED	-	3.25
Mr. D K Banerjee	NED	1.10	3.95
Mr. Manoj T Thomas	NED	0.90	3.90
Mr. P C Parakh	NED	3.75	4.10
Dr. Omkar N Mohanty	NED	1.35	4.10
Mr. Krishnava S Dutt	NED	-	0.70
Dr. Sougata Ray	NED	2.50	0.85
Mr. Ansuman Das	NED	1.60	-
Mr. Srikumar Menon	NED	1.95	-
Mr. Shashi Kant Maudgal	NED	2.60	-
Total - Sitting fees		**15.75**	20.85
Mr. A M Misra	NED	-	8.50
Mr. D K Banerjee	NED	-	6.12
Mr. Manoj T Thomas	NED	-	7.14
Mr. P C Parakh	NED	-	7.82
Dr. Omkar N Mohanty	NED	-	6.12
Mr. Krishnava S Dutt	NED	-	1.36
Dr. Sougata Ray	NED	-	2.04
Total - Commission		-	39.10

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TATA STEEL LONG PRODUCTS LIMITED (formerly known as Tata Sponge Iron Limited)
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

B Particulars of transactions during the year (continued)

Rs. in lacs

Name of the related party	Nature of relationship	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
Tata Sponge Iron Limited Employee Provident Fund Trust	PEBP	**434.27**	200.24
Tata Sponge Iron Limited Superannuation Fund	PEBP	**109.06**	106.58
Tata Sponge Iron Limited Gratuity Fund	PEBP	**94.14**	98.15
Total - Contribution made		**637.47**	404.97

C The Board at its meeting held on October 23, 2019, has approved the appointment, including the terms and conditions of appointment and remuneration, of the Managing Director with effect from November 01, 2019. However, in view of the loss incurred by the Holding Company, the remuneration of Rs. 90.16 lacs paid/provided for in respect of the managing director during the financial year ended March 31, 2020, exceeds the limit in terms of the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 by Rs. 32.97 lacs.

Further, the shareholders in their meetings held on August 4, 2017, had approved the annual remuneration along with the subsequent revisions thereto on July 18, 2018 and July 15, 2019, to be paid to the former Managing Director of the Holding Company. During the year, the Company has paid/provided an amount of Rs. 181.02 lacs based on the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. The said amount exceeds the limit in terms of the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 by Rs. 102.55 lacs.

The said appointment and the remuneration paid/to be paid aggregating Rs. 192.71 lacs (including Rs 135.52 lacs of excess remuneration) is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

D Balances outstanding

Rs. In lacs

Name of the related party	Relationship	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Tata Steel Limited	Holding company	**7,548.74**	708.68
The Indian Steel and Wire Products Limited	Fellow subsidiary	**14.81**	-
Tata International Limited	Subsidiary of Tata Sons Private Limited	**-**	488.81
Total - Trade receivables		**7,563.55**	1,197.49
Tata Steel Limited	Holding company	**3,455.41**	2,555.22
Tata Steel Global Procurement Company Pte. Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary	**35,041.84**	-
Jamshedpur Utilities & Services Company Limited	Fellow subsidiary	**4.74**	-
The Indian Steel and Wire Products Limited	Fellow subsidiary	**3.10**	0.51
Tata Pigments Limited	Fellow subsidiary	**10.22**	-
Tata Sons Private Limited	Company having significant influence	**-**	240.96
Tata International Singapore PTE Limited	Subsidiary of Tata Sons Private Limited	**163.71**	234.02
Tata Bluescope Steel Limited	Joint venture with Tata Steel Limited	**21.89**	-
mjunction services limited	Joint venture with Tata Steel Limited	**58.69**	-
Jamipol Limited	Joint venture with Tata Steel Limited	**30.48**	-
TKM Global Logistic Limited	Joint venture with Tata Steel Limited	**27.68**	-
Total - Trade payables for supplies and services		**38,817.76**	3,030.71
Tata Sponge Iron Limited Employee Provident Fund Trust	PEBP	**121.71**	-
Tata Sponge Iron Limited Superannuation Fund	PEBP	**8.98**	-
Tata Sponge Iron Limited Gratuity Fund	PEBP	**195.13**	-
Total - Payable to PEBP		**325.82**	-
Tata Steel Limited	Holding company	**4.42**	-
Tata International Limited	Subsidiary of Tata Sons Private Limited	**9.81**	-
TM International Logistics Limited	Joint venture with Tata Steel Limited	**295.71**	80.30
Total - Advances		**309.94**	80.30
Jamipol Limited (At cost)	Joint venture with Tata Steel Limited	**80.00**	80.00
Total - Investments		**80.00**	80.00
Mr. Sanjay Kumar Pattnaik	MD	**122.31**	6.23
Mr. Ashish Anupam	MD	**47.23**	-
Total-Trade payables for accrued wages and salaries		**169.54**	**6.23**
Mr. A M Misra	NED	**-**	8.50
Mr. D K Banerjee	NED	**-**	6.12
Mr. Manoj T Thomas	NED	**-**	7.14
Mr. P C Parakh	NED	**0.77**	7.82
Dr. Omkar N Mohanty	NED	**-**	6.12
Mr. Krishnava S Dutt	NED	**-**	1.36
Dr. Sougata Ray	NED	**0.20**	2.04
Mr. Ansuman Das	NED	**0.20**	-
Mr. Srikumar Menon	NED	**0.20**	-
Mr. Shashi Kant Maudgal	NED	**0.20**	-
Total - Payable to KMP		**1.57**	39.10

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37 Employee benefits

37.01 - Post employment defined contribution plans

	Year ended March 31, 2020	Rs. in lacs Year ended March 31, 2019
Amount recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss		
(i) Provident fund contribution*	**11.73**	-
(ii) Superannuation fund@	**419.62**	106.58
	431.35	106.58

* Contribution towards provident fund for certain employees is made to the recognised state managed funds. Such provident fund benefit is classified as defined contribution scheme as the Group does not carry any further obligations, apart from the contribution made on a monthly basis which is recognised as expense in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, as indicated above.

@ The Group has a superannuation plan for the benefit of its employees. This benefit is defined contribution scheme as the Group does not carry any further obligations apart from the contributions made which are recognised as expense under 'Contribution to Provident and Other Funds' in Note 26.

37.02 - Post employment defined benefit plans

(a) Description of plan characteristics

(i) Gratuity

The Group has an obligation towards gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees. Gratuity liability arises on retirement, resignation, and death of an employee. The plan provides for a lump-sum payment to vested employees an amount equivalent to 15 to 30 days salary payable for each completed year of service. Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation and the related current service cost are measured using the Projected Unit Credit method with actuarial valuations being carried out at each balance sheet date.

The Scheme is partially funded by way of a separate irrevocable Trust and the Group is expected to make regular contributions to the Trust. The fund is managed by an insurance Company and the assets are invested in their conventional group gratuity product. The fund provides a capital guarantee of the balance accumulated and declares interest periodically that is credited to the fund account. The Trust assets managed by the fund manager are highly liquid in nature and we do not expect any significant liquidity risks. The Trust is responsible for investment of assets of the Trust as well as day to day administration of the scheme.

(ii) Long term service award

Eligible employees of the Group rendering greater than twenty years of service will receive long service award on all causes of exit as per the Group's policy. The cost of providing benefits under this plan is determined by actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method by independent qualified actuaries at the year end.

(iii) Ex-MD Pension and Post Retirement Medical Benefit

The Board of Directors of the Company grants approval for provisions of special retirement benefits to Managing Directors. The retirement benefit incudes indexed monthly pension which is reviewed in every three years and medical benefits. The benefits in short are called as Ex-MD pension and Post Retirement Medical Benefit (PRMB). Both the benefit schemes are available to the spouses of concern MDs.

The said benefits are not contractual obligation of the Group. The provisions of the above benefits can only be given after signing the agreement containing the no-compete clause. The liabilities are not funded by the Group and disclosed as defined benefit plan.

(b) Risk analysis

Group is exposed to a number of risks in the defined benefit plans. Most significant risks pertaining to defined benefit plans and management's estimation of the impact of these risks are as follows

(i) Interest risk
A decrease in the Indian government bond yield rate (discount rate) will increase the plan liability.

(ii) Salary risk
The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated with the assumption of salary increase rate of plan participants in future. Deviation in the rate of increase of salary in future for plan participants from the rate of increase in salary used to determine the present value of obligation will have a bearing on the plan's liability.

(iii) Investment risk
The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to government bond yields. If the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit.

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(iv) Longevity risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

(c) Details of defined benefit obligations and plan assets

A. Gratuity

Rs. in lacs

(i) Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of obligation	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
a. Opening defined benefit obligation	1,852.68	1,778.80
b. Acquired through business combination (Refer Note 38)	2,351.15	-
c. Current service cost	283.65	96.78
d. Interest cost	289.64	127.52
e. Remeasurement (gains)/losses	1,221.59	6.69
f. Benefits paid	(405.03)	(157.11)
g. Acquisitions (credit)/cost	55.45	-
Closing defined benefit obligation	**5,649.13**	1,852.68
(ii) Movements in the fair value of the plan assets are as follows		
a. Opening fair value of plan assets	1,852.68	1,753.11
b. Interest income	132.60	126.15
c. Remeasurement gains/(losses)	56.01	8.41
d. Contributions from the employer	2.81	122.12
e. Benefits paid	(227.66)	(157.11)
f. Acquisitions (credit)/cost	55.45	-
Closing fair value of plan assets	**1,871.89**	1,852.68
(iii) Reconciliation of fair value of assets and obligations		
a. Fair value of plan assets	1,871.89	1,852.68
b. Present value of obligation	5,649.13	1,852.68
	3,777.24	-
c. Amount recognised in the balance sheet		
- Retirement benefit obligations - Non-current	3,451.72	-
- Retirement benefit obligations - Current	325.52	-
	3,777.24	-

Rs. in lacs

(iv) Amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Employee benefits expense		
a. Current service cost	283.65	96.78
b. Net interest expense	157.04	1.37
	440.69	98.15
Other Comprehensive Income		
a. Return on plan assets excluding amount included in employee benefits expense	(56.01)	(8.41)
b. Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
c. Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in financial assumptions	1,356.38	-
d. Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in experience adjustments	(134.79)	6.69
	1,165.58	(1.72)
Total defined benefit costs	1,606.27	96.43

(v) The plan assets of the Group relating to Gratuity are managed through a trust and are invested through Life Insurance Corporation (LIC). The details of investments relating to these assets are not shown by LIC. Hence, the composition of each major category of plan assets, the percentage or amount that each major category constitutes to the fair value of the total plan assets has not been disclosed.

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Category of Plan Assets:	In %	In %
Funded with LIC	100%	100%

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(vi) Principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations	**As at March 31, 2020**	As at March 31, 2019
a. Discount rate (per annum)	**6.20% / 6.70%**	7.50%
b. Expected rate of salary increase (per annum)	**8.00%**	8.00%
c. Mortality rate	**Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) ult.**	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) ult.
d. Withdrawal rate - Ages from 20-25 - Ages from 25-30 - Ages from 30-35 - Ages from 35-50 - Ages from 50-55 - Ages from 55-65	**1.00% For all age group**	1.00% For all age group

Rs. in lacs

(vii) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation	**As at March 31, 2020**	As at March 31, 2019
Within 1 year	**380.06**	262.71
1-2 year	**579.51**	214.52
2-5 years	**1,324.98**	869.84
Over 5 years	**2,804.44**	1,025.40

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation representing average duration for active members is 6 to 13 years (As at 31 March, 2019: 6 years).

(viii) The Group expects (best estimate) to contribute **Rs. 110.00 lacs** to the plan during the financial year 2020-21.

(ix) Sensitivity analysis

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined obligation are discount rate and expected salary increase. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. The table below outlines the effect on gratuity obligation in the event of a decrease/increase of 1% in the assumptions used.

Rs. in lacs

Assumption	**As at March 31, 2020**	As at March 31, 2019
a. Discount rate increase by 1%	**Decrease by 512.72**	Decrease by 93.93
b. Discount rate decrease by 1%	**Increase by 609.47**	Increase by 106.83
c. Expected salary growth increase by 1%	**Increase by 587.30**	Increase by 105.29
d. Expected salary growth decrease by 1%	**Decrease by 504.53**	Decrease by 94.37

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated. Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet.

The Group ensures that the investment positions are managed within an asset liability matching (ALM) framework that has been developed to achieve long term investments that are in line with the obligations under the employee benefit plans. Within this framework, the Group's ALM objective is to match assets to the gratuity obligations by investing with LIC.

B. Long term service award (Unfunded)

Rs. in lacs

(i) Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of obligation

	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
a. Opening defined benefit obligation	-	-
b. Acquired through business combination (Refer Note 38)	43.50	-
c. Current service cost	2.48	-
d. Interest cost	2.91	-
e. Remeasurement (gains)/losses	25.91	-
f. Benefits paid	(6.38)	-
Closing defined benefit obligation	68.42	-

(ii) Reconciliation of fair value of assets and obligations

	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
a. Fair value of plan assets	-	-
b. Present value of obligation	68.42	-
	68.42	-
c. Amount recognised in the balance sheet		
- Retirement benefit obligations - Non-current	63.38	-
- Retirement benefit obligations - Current	5.04	-
	68.42	-

Rs. in lacs

(iii) Amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Employee benefits expense		
a. Current service cost	2.48	-
b. Net interest expense	2.91	-
	5.39	-
Other Comprehensive income		
a. Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in financial assumptions	4.65	-
b. Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in experience adjustments	21.26	-
	25.91	-
Total defined benefit costs	31.30	-

(iv) Principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
a. Discount rate (per annum)	6.70%	-
b. Expected rate of salary increase (per annum)	Not applicable	-
c. Mortality rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006 - 2008) Ult.	-
d. Withdrawal rate - Ages from 20-25 - Ages from 25-30 - Ages from 30-35 - Ages from 35-50 - Ages from 50-55 - Ages from 55-65	1.00% For all age group	-

Rs. in lacs

(v) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Within 1 year	5.14	-
1-2 year	8.01	-
2-5 years	18.59	-
Over 5 years	25.82	-

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation representing average duration for active members is **9 years**. (As at 31 March, 2019: Nil year).

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(vi) Sensitivity analysis

Significant actuarial assumption for the determination of the defined obligation is discount rate. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumption occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. The table below outlines the effect on obligation in the event of a decrease/increase of 1% in the assumption used.

Rs. in lacs

Assumption	**As at March 31, 2020**	As at March 31, 2019
a. Discount rate increase by 1%	**Decrease by 5.72**	NA
b. Discount rate decrease by 1%	**Increase by 6.75**	NA

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated. Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet.

C. Ex-MD Pension (Unfunded)

Rs. in lacs

(i) Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of obligation	**As at 31 March, 2020**	As at 31 March, 2019
a. Opening defined benefit obligation	**1,196.53**	1,169.93
b. Interest cost	**86.67**	84.95
c. Remeasurement (gains)/losses	**245.81**	16.07
d. Benefits paid	**(81.72)**	(74.42)
Closing defined benefit obligation	**1,447.29**	1,196.53
(ii) Reconciliation of fair value of assets and obligations		
a. Fair value of plan assets	-	-
b. Present value of obligation	**1,447.29**	1,196.53
	1,447.29	1,196.53
c. Amount recognised in the balance sheet		
- Retirement benefit obligations - Non-current	**1,373.32**	1,122.29
- Retirement benefit obligations - Current	**73.97**	74.24
	1,447.29	1,196.53

Rs. in lacs

(iii) Amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**Year ended March 31, 2020**	Year ended March 31, 2019
Employee benefits expense		
a. Net interest expense	**86.67**	84.95
	86.67	84.95
Other Comprehensive income		
a. Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in financial assumptions	**188.44**	-
b. Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in experience adjustments	**57.37**	16.07
	245.81	16.07
Total defined benefit costs	**332.48**	101.02

(iv) Principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations	**As at March 31, 2020**	As at March 31, 2019
a. Discount rate (per annum)	**6.20%**	7.50%
b. Pension inflation rate (per annum)	**6.00%**	6.00%
c. Mortality rate	**LIC (1996-98) Annuitants ultimate**	LIC (1996-98) Annuitants ultimate

d. Withdrawal rate - The effects of mortality and withdrawal have been factored by constructing a Multiple Decrement Table taking into account the above mortality table.

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(v) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation

Rs. in lacs

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Within 1 year	**76.23**	76.98
1-2 year	**78.93**	79.41
2-5 years	**251.34**	250.62
Over 5 years	**1,637.22**	852.56

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation representing average duration for active members is **12** years. (As at 31 March, 2019: 11 years).

(vi) Sensitivity analysis

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined obligation are discount rate and pension inflation rate. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. The table below outlines the effect on obligation in the event of a decrease/increase of 1% in the assumptions used.

Rs. in lacs

Assumption	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
a. Discount rate increase by 1%	**Decrease by 148.78**	Decrease by 115.06
b. Discount rate decrease by 1%	**Increase by 179.34**	Increase by 137.54
c. Pension inflation rate increase by 1%	**Increase by 177.88**	Increase by 138.25
d. Pension inflation rate decrease by 1%	**Decrease by 150.33**	Decrease by 117.56

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated. Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet.

D. PRMB (Unfunded)

(i) Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of obligation

Rs. in lacs

	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
a. Opening defined benefit obligation	**75.10**	76.56
b. Interest cost	**5.45**	5.65
c. Remeasurement (gains)/losses	**5.47**	(4.76)
d. Benefits paid	**(4.39)**	(2.35)
Closing defined benefit obligation	**81.63**	75.10

(ii) Reconciliation of fair value of assets and obligations

Rs. in lacs

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
a. Fair value of plan assets	**-**	-
b. Present value of obligation	**81.63**	75.10
	81.63	75.10
c. Amount recognised in the balance sheet		
- Retirement benefit obligations - Non-current	**74.26**	67.75
- Retirement benefit obligations - Current	**7.37**	7.35
	81.63	75.10

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Rs. in lacs

(iii) Amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**Year ended March 31, 2020**	Year ended March 31, 2019
Employee benefits expense		
a. Net interest expense	**5.45**	5.65
	5.45	5.65
Other Comprehensive income		
a. Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in financial assumptions	**7.94**	-
b. Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in experience adjustments	**(2.47)**	(4.76)
	5.47	(4.76)
Total defined benefit costs	**10.92**	0.89

(iv) Principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations	**As at March 31, 2020**	As at March 31, 2019
a. Discount rate (per annum)	**6.20%**	7.50%
b. Medical cost - % of annual entitlement utilised (per annum)	**20.00%**	20.00%
c. Mortality rate	**LIC Annuitants (1996-98) Ultimate**	LIC Annuitants (1996-98) Ultimate

d. Withdrawal rate - The effects of mortality and withdrawal have been factored by constructing a Multiple Decrement Table taking into account the above mortality table.

Rs. in lacs

(v) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation	**As at March 31, 2020**	As at March 31, 2019
Within 1 year	**7.60**	7.62
1-2 year	**7.16**	7.22
2-5 years	**18.70**	18.99
Over 5 years	**36.80**	37.54

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation representing average duration for active members is **8** years. (As at 31 March, 2019: 8 years).

(vi) Sensitivity analysis

Significant actuarial assumption for the determination of the defined obligation is discount rate. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. The table below outlines the effect on obligation in the event of a decrease/increase of 1% in the assumptions used.

Rs. in lacs

Assumption	**As at March 31, 2020**	As at March 31, 2019
a. Discount rate increase by 1%	**Decrease by 6.22**	Decrease by 5.36
b. Discount rate decrease by 1%	**Increase by 7.25**	Increase by 6.20

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated. Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet.

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E. Provident fund

Eligible employees (other than employees of coal mines and straight bar of Jamshedpur unit, covered under Note 37.01) of the Group receive benefits from a provident fund, which is a defined benefit plan. Both the eligible employee and the Group make monthly contributions to the provident fund plan equal to a specified percentage of the covered employee's salary. The Group contributes a portion to the 'Tata Sponge Employees Provident Fund Trust'. The trust invests in specific designated instruments as prescribed by the Government. The remaining portion is contributed to the Government administered pension fund. The rate at which the annual interest is payable to the beneficiaries by the trust is being administered by the Government. The Group has an obligation to make good the shortfall, if any, between the return from the investments of the Trust and the notified interest rate.

The Actuary has carried out year-end 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, the Group has recognised interest rate guarantee shortfall in the Statement of Profit and Loss amounting to **Rs. 129.22 lacs** (March 31, 2019 : Rs. Nil). Further during the year, the Group's contribution of **Rs. 434.27 lacs** (March 31, 2019: Rs. 200.24 lacs) to the Provident Fund Trust has been expensed under the 'Contribution to Provident and Other Funds' in Note 26. Disclosures given hereunder are restricted to the information available as per the Actuary's Report.

		As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
a.	Discount rates	**6.20%**	7.50%
b.	Expected yield on plan assets	**8.40%**	8.75%
c.	Guaranteed Interest Rate	**8.50%**	8.65%

37.03 The Group is in the process of evaluating the impact of the recent 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 which is supported by legal advice, the aforesaid matter is not likely to have a significant impact and accordingly, no provision has been made in the Consolidated financial statements.

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38 Business combinations

(a) Acquisition of steel business of Usha Martin Limited

Pursuant to the Business Transfer Agreement ('BTA') entered into between Tata Steel Limited (group's holding company) and Usha Martin Limited ('UML') on September 22, 2018, its subsequent novation in favour of the Holding Company and approval by the Holding Company's shareholders, the acquisition of steel business of UML was completed on April 9, 2019 (other than transfer of some of the assets including iron ore mines, coal mines and certain land parcels) on compliance with relevant conditions precedents specified in the BTA by respective parties. Further, consequent to satisfaction of relevant conditions precedents, transfer of iron ore mines and coal mines were completed on July 3, 2019.

In terms of the BTA, a purchase consideration of Rs. 452,500 lacs was determined for transfer of the acquired business from UML. The consideration is based on the transfer of business undertaking on a debt-free, cash-free and nil net working capital.

The acquisition would help the Group to diversify beyond sponge iron business and enter into steel business with a focus on specialty long products portfolio.

(i) Details of purchase consideration

Particulars	Rs. in lacs
Cash paid	390,611.53
Working capital adjustments	47,636.91
Amount held back (to be released subsequent to satisfaction of relevant conditions precedents)	14,251.56
Total Purchase consideration	**452,500.00**

(ii) The fair value of assets and liabilities recognised as a result of the acquisition are as follows:

	Rs. in lacs
Non-current assets	
(a) Property, plant and equipment	410,617.86
(b) Capital work-in-progress	1,987.54
(c) Right-of-use assets	25,511.15
(d) Other intangible assets	31,520.00
(e) Other financial assets	798.87
(f) Other non-financial assets	1,525.74
	471,961.16
Current assets	
(a) Inventories	24,574.69
(b) Trade receivables	10,118.40
(c) Other financial assets	18.04
(d) Other non-financial assets	2,701.96
	37,413.09
Assets held for sale	838.66
Total assets	510,212.91
Non-current liabilities	
(a) Lease liabilities	10,042.00
(b) Provisions	3,359.99
	13,401.99
Current liabilities	
(a) Lease liabilities	2,129.22
(b) Trade payables	61,985.47
(c) Other financial liabilities	1,655.43
(d) Provisions	2,551.18
(e) Other non-financial liabilities	24,192.08
	92,513.38
Total liabilities	105,915.37
Net identifiable assets acquired	**404,297.54**

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(iii) Calculation of goodwill on business combination

Particulars	Rs. in lacs
Consideration transferred	452,500.00
Less : Working capital adjustments	47,636.91
Less : Net identifiable assets acquired	404,297.54
Goodwill	**565.55**

Goodwill is attributable to the benefit of expected synergies, revenue growth, future market development and the assembled workforce of UML. These benefits are not recognised separately from goodwill because they do not meet the recognition criteria for identifiable intangible assets.
Goodwill arising on this acquisition is expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

(iv) Acquired receivables

Particulars	Rs. in lacs
Fair value of acquired trade receivables (net of bills discounted)	10,118.40
Gross contractual amount for trade receivables (net of bills discounted)	10,118.40
Contractual cash flows not expected to be collected	-

(v) Significant estimates

(a) Contingent liabilities
Contingent Liabilities of Rs. 638.55 lacs for pending litigations related to demand for electricity charges and labour related cases were recognised on acquisition date. Based on legal opinion, it is probable that these demand charges are required to be paid by the Group. As at March 31, 2020, there has been no change in the probability of the outcome.

(b) Indemnification assets
As per the terms of BTA, UML has provided specific indemnity against case related to electricity charges amounting to Rs. 609.43 lacs included above. Accordingly, the Group has recognised this as indemnification asset at the date of acquisition. There has been no change to the value of indemnification asset subsequent to the date of acquisition.

(vi) Impact of acquisition on the results of the Group

(a) The acquired business contributed **Rs. 266,860.44 lacs** of revenue from operations and **Rs. 53,324.10 lacs** loss before exceptional items to the Group for the year ended March 31, 2020.

(b) If the business combinations had been effected at April 1, 2019, the revenue from operations of the Group would have been **Rs. 354,962.75** lacs and the loss before exceptional items for the year would have been **Rs. 38,097.79 lacs**. The directors consider these 'pro-forma' numbers to represent an approximate measure of the performance of the Group on an annualised basis and to provide a reference point for comparison in future periods.

In determining the 'pro-forma' revenue and profit of the Holding Company had business acquisition been affected at the beginning of the current year, the directors have:

- calculated depreciation of plant and equipment acquired on the basis of the fair values arising in the initial accounting for the business combination rather than the carrying amounts recognised in the pre-acquisition financial statements;
- calculated borrowing costs on the funding levels, credit ratings and debt/ equity position of the Holding Company after the business combination; and
- excluded exceptional items.

(vii) Acquisition related costs

Acquisition costs of **Rs. 2,741.85 lacs** were charged to Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2020 in relation to stamp duty and registration fees for a portion of land parcels and mines acquired as part of business combination under the head exceptional items.

(viii) Purchase consideration - cash outflow

Particulars	Rs. in lacs
Consideration paid in cash	390,611.53
Less : Cash and cash equivalent balances acquired	-
Net outflow of cash - investing activities	**390,611.53**

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39 Goodwill

Rs. in lacs

A. Movement in goodwill during the year

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Opening balance	-	-
Add : Additions during the year due to acquisitions (Refer Note 38)	565.55	-
Closing balances	565.55	-

B. Impairment tests for goodwill

The Goodwill of **Rs. 565.55 lacs** (March 31, 2019: Nil) represents the goodwill accounted on the date of acquisition of Steel Business (CGU) as stated in Note 38 to these Financial Statements. Though the goodwill is not material to the Group, The Group has assessed the goodwill for impairment and based on such assessment, no impairment was considered necessary (Refer Note 03.05). The entire goodwill as mentioned above is attributable to the aforesaid acquired business CGU i.e. Integrated steel manufacturing plant at Gamharia.

40 Assets classified as held for sale

Pursuant to the BTA (set out in Note 38), the Group has acquired certain assets ('the Assets') at Chennai and Ranchi locations from UML. The Group acquired 'the Assets' with intention to subsequent sale, therefore the Group recorded 'the Assets' as held for sale in accordance with Ind AS 105: Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations.

The Group is currently negotiating with potential buyer and anticipates the sale to be completed by December, 2020. The Group has measured 'the Assets' at lower of carrying value and fair value less costs to sell. No impairment loss has been recognised, as the fair value less costs to sell is higher than carrying amount of 'the Assets' as at March 31, 2020. The fair value of 'the Assets' were determined as fair value of other assets to be received against 'the Assets'. This is a level 3 measurement as per the hierarchy set out in fair value measurement disclosures (Refer Note 31(b)(ii)).

41 Segment reporting

Prior to acquisition of steel business of UML, the Group had manufacturing facility for sponge iron and generation of power through waste heat. By acquiring the steel business of UML, the Group has forayed into manufacturing of alloy based specialty long products and the information presented to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM') for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance, focuses on the manufacture of steel and allied products (including the manufacture of sponge iron and generation of power), accordingly, steel and allied products is the only reportable segment in accordance with Ind AS 108 - Segment Reporting. In view of the aforesaid change, generation of power is no longer a reportable segment.

Rs. in lacs

Details of non-current assets other than financial assets, based on geographical area are as below :

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
(i) India	488,362.26	50,567.68
(ii) Outside India	-	-
Total	488,362.26	50,567.68

42 Disclosure relating to Provisions as per Ind AS 37- Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

The details of movement in provision balances and nature of provision is below -

Rs. in lacs

	VAT, entry tax and sales tax	Cross subsidy surcharge	Interest on income tax	Mines restoration	Coal block performance obligation	Contingent liability recognised on business combination	Others
Carrying amount as at beginning of the year	**2,605.75** (2,538.75)	**601.00** (601.00)	**2,067.62** (1,887.91)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Add : Acquired under business combination	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	**1,418.75** (-)	- (-)	**638.55** (-)	**684.54** (-)
Add : Provision made during the year	**30.53** (122.46)	- (-)	- (179.71)	- (-)	**13,371.52** (-)	- (-)	**402.83** (-)
Less : Amount paid during the year	**12.13** (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Less : Amount reversed during the year	**98.94** (55.46)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Carrying amount as at the end of the year	**2,525.21** (2,605.75)	**601.00** (601.00)	**2,067.62** (2,067.62)	**1,418.75** (-)	**13,371.52** (-)	**638.55** (-)	**1,087.37** (-)
Nature of obligation	VAT, entry tax and sales tax including interest thereon	Cross subsidy surcharge payable to power distribution companies	Interest on income tax	Activities to be performed at the time of final mine closure	Activities to be performed for developing the coal block (Refer Note 35(ii))	Demand for electricity charges and labour related matters on acquired steel business (Refer Note 38)	Demand charges of DMFT and NMET on royalty payment and other matters
Expected timing of resultant outflow	On decision by competent authority			Upon closure of mines	On decision by competent authority	On decision by competent authority	
Indication of uncertainty about those outflows	The above matters are under dispute with authorities			None	(Refer Note 35(ii))	The above matters are under dispute with authorities	
Major assumptions concerning future events	The matter is with higher authorities for adjudication. Provision has been made on the grounds of prudence.			None	(Refer Note 35(ii))	The matter is with higher authorities for adjudication. Provision has been made on the grounds of prudence.	
Amount of any expected reimbursement, i.e., amount of any asset that has been recognised for that expected reimbursement	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

(figures in brackets represents amount for the previous year)

43 Expenditure on corporate social responsibility

a. Gross amount required to be spent by the Group during the year 31 March, 2020 : Rs. **320.31 lacs** (year ended 31 March, 2019 Rs. 223.44 lacs).

b. Amount spent during the year ended March 31, 2020 (figures in brackets represents amount for the previous year).

Rs. in lacs

Sr. No.	Particulars	Paid (A)	Yet to be Paid (B)	Total (A)+(B)
(i)	Construction / acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
		(-)	(-)	(-)
(ii)	On purposes other than (i) above	**203.22**	**117.66**	**320.88**
		(163.50)	(72.75)	(236.25)
	Total	**203.22**	**117.66**	**320.88**
		(163.50)	(72.75)	(236.25)

44 Assets hypothecated as security

The carrying amounts of assets pledge as security/collateral for borrowings and working capital requirements as follows :

Rs. in lacs

		As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Non-current assets			
First charge (against term loan from banks)			
(i)	Property, plant and equipment	**403,489.35**	-
(ii)	Leased assets (under process of creation of charge)	**12,826.51**	-
Collateral security (against working capital requirement from banks)			
(i)	Property, plant and equipment	-	21,973.09
		416,315.86	21,973.09
Current assets			
First charge (against working capital requirement from Banks)			
(i)	Inventories	**79,697.27**	11,527.69
(ii)	Trade receivables	**15,588.34**	7,845.45
(iii)	Cash and cash equivalents	**5,802.73**	-
(iv)	Other balances with banks	**10,358.36**	-
(v)	Other financial assets	**2,053.57**	-
(vi)	Other current assets	**12,182.16**	-
		125,682.43	19,373.14

45 On account of the Covid-19 outbreak globally and in India, the Group had on April 1, 2020 made a disclosure in terms of Regulation 30 of SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

The Group is in the business of manufacturing steel / steel products, which support activities that are fundamental to the Indian economy. The impact of the Government imposed nation-wide lock down / restrictions since March 25, 2020, due to the Covid-19 pandemic, impacted the Group's production, sales and other operations and the Group expects normalcy to return gradually. The Management estimates the demand for the Group's products to be lower in the short term but is not likely to have a continuing impact on the business of the Group. In light of the above, inter alia, considering the current internal and external factors, the Group has made detailed assessment of its liquidity position / cash flows for the next one year and carrying amounts / values of Property, Plant and Equipment, Intangible assets (including goodwill), Right of use of assets, trade receivables, inventories, investments and other assets as at the balance sheet date, and has concluded that there are no material adjustments required in the consolidated financial statements. The impact of the pandemic on economic outlook remain uncertain and may be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements.

46 The Group has long-term contracts including derivative contracts as at March 31, 2020 for which there were no material foreseeable losses.

47 There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Group, except a sum of **Rs. 5.31 lacs,** relating to Holding Company, which is held in abeyance due to pending legal cases.

48 Details relating to Group's subsidiaries are as follows.

Name of subsidiary	Principal activity	Place of incorporation and operation	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by the Company As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
TSIL Energy Limited (Subsidiary)	**Generation and sale of power ***	**India**	**100%**	100%

* The Company was incorporated to primarily engage in generation and sale of power and is yet to carry out such activities.

49 Disclosure of additional information as required by Schedule III -

Name of Entity	Year	Net Assets i.e. total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss	
		As % of consolidated net assets	Amount Rs. in lacs	As % of consolidated profit/(loss)	Amount Rs. in lacs
Tata Steel Long Products Limited (Parent)	2019-2020	99.94%	201,555.39	100.01%	(51,627.71)
TSIL Energy Limited (Subsidiary)	2019-2020	0.06%	126.03	(0.01)%	4.51
Total		**100%**	**201,681.42**	**100%**	**(51,623.20)**
Tata Steel Long Products Limited (Parent)	2018-2019	99.89%	108,241.23	99.96%	12,433.16
TSIL Energy Limited (Subsidiary)	2018-2019	0.11%	121.51	0.04%	5.51
Total		**100%**	**108,362.74**	**100%**	**12,438.67**

Name of Entity	Year	Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
		As % of consolidated other comprehensive income/(Loss)	Amount Rs. in lacs	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income/(Loss)	Amount Rs. in lacs
Tata Steel Long Products Limited (Parent)	2019-2020	100.00%	(706.66)	100.01%	(52,334.37)
TSIL Energy Limited (Subsidiary)	2019-2020	0.00%	-	(0.01)%	4.51
Total		**100%**	**(706.66)**	**100%**	**(52,329.86)**
Tata Steel Long Products Limited (Parent)	2018-2019	100.00%	984.57	99.96%	13,417.73
TSIL Energy Limited (Subsidiary)	2018-2019	0.00%	-	0.04%	5.51
Total		**100%**	**984.57**	**100%**	**13,423.24**

50 Figures for the current year include operations of acquired steel business, set out in note 38 starting April 9, 2019, and accordingly not comparable with figures of previous year.

Signatures to Notes 1 to 50 above

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

Pinaki Chowdhury
Partner
Membership No. 057572

Place: Kolkata
Date: June 9, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

T V Narendran
Chairman
DIN: 03083605

Ashish Anupam
Managing Director
DIN: 08384201

S K Mishra
Chief Financial Officer

S K Shrivastav
Joint Chief Financial Officer

Sanjay Kasture
Company Secretary

Place: Jamshedpur
Date: June 9, 2020