Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

1. Corporate information

Tata Chemicals Limited (the 'Company') is a public limited company domiciled in India. Its shares are listed on two stock exchanges in India; the Bombay Stock Exchange ('BSE') and the National Stock Exchange ('NSE'). The Company is a diversified business dealing in basic chemistry products and specialty products. The Company has a global presence with key subsidiaries in United States of America ('USA'), United Kingdom ('UK') and Kenya that are engaged in the manufacture and sale of soda ash, industrial salt and related products. During the year, the Company has demerged consumer products business as per Scheme of Arrangement amongst Tata Consumer Products Limited (formerly Tata Global Beverages Limited) ("TCPL") and the Company and their respective shareholders and creditors (note 34).

2. Summary of basis of compliance, basis of preparation and presentation, critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements and significant accounting policies

2.1. Basis of compliance

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') read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other relevant provisions of the Act.

2.2. Basis of preparation and presentation

The Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments and defined benefit plans which are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Act.

Figures for the year ended 31 March, 2019 have been restated on account of demerger of consumer products business (note 34) and merger of Bio Energy Venture-1 (Mauritius) Pvt. Ltd. (note 36).

2.3 Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements

The preparation of the Standalone Financial Statements requires management to make estimates, assumptions and judgments that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities and disclosures as at the date of the Standalone Financial Statements and the reported amounts of income and expense for the periods presented.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates considering different assumptions and conditions.

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

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying values of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

2.3.1 Deferred income tax assets and liabilities

Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits.

The amount of total deferred tax assets could change if management estimates of projected future taxable income or if tax regulations undergo a change.

2.3.2 Useful lives of property, plant and equipment ('PPE') and intangible assets

Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual value of PPE and Intangibles at the end of each reporting period. Factors such as changes in the expected level of usage, technological developments and product life-cycle, could significantly impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets. Consequently, the future depreciation charge could be revised and may have an impact on the profit of the future years.

2.3.3 Employee benefit obligations

Employee benefit obligations are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments. These include the estimation of the appropriate discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, the employee benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

2.3.4 Provisions and contingencies

From time to time, the Company is subject to legal proceedings, the ultimate outcome of each being subject to uncertainties inherent in litigations. A provision for litigation is made when it is considered probable that a payment will be made and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Significant judgement is required when evaluating the provision including, the probability of an unfavorable outcome and the ability to make a reasonable estimate of the amount of potential loss. Provisions for litigations are reviewed at each accounting period and revisions made for the changes in facts and circumstances. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements. Contingent assets are not disclosed in the Standalone Financial Statements unless an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

2.3.5 Impairment of investment in subsidiaries and goodwill

The Company reviews its carrying value of investment in subsidiaries and goodwill carried at cost (net of impairment, if any) annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.4 Foreign currency translation

The functional currency of the Company (i.e. the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates) is the Indian Rupee (₹).

On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities, denominated in a foreign currency, are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the Balance Sheet date and the resultant exchange gains or losses are recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.5 Property, plant and equipment

An item of property, plant and equipment ('PPE') is recognised as an asset if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. These recognition principles are applied to the costs incurred initially to acquire an item of PPE, to the pre-operative and trial run costs incurred (net of sales), if any and also to the costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The cost of PPE includes interest on borrowings directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to be made ready for its intended use or sale. Borrowing costs and other directly attributable cost are added to the cost of those assets until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use, which generally coincides with the commissioning date of those assets.

The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision is met.

Machinery spares that meet the definition of PPE are capitalised and depreciated over the useful life of the principal item of an asset.

All other repair and maintenance costs, including regular servicing, are recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred. When a replacement occurs, the carrying value of the replaced part is de-recognised. Where an item of property, plant and equipment comprises major components having different useful lives, these components are accounted for as separate items.

PPE acquired and put to use for projects are capitalised and depreciation thereon is included in the project cost till the project is ready for commissioning.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation on PPE (except leasehold improvements) is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives. However, leasehold improvements are depreciated on a straight-line method over the shorter of their respective useful lives or the tenure of the lease arrangement. Freehold land is not depreciated.

Schedule II to the Act prescribes the useful lives for various class of assets. For certain class of assets, based on technical evaluation and assessment, Management believes that the useful lives adopted by it reflect the periods over which these assets are expected to be used. Accordingly for those assets, the useful lives estimated by the management are different from those prescribed in the Schedule. Management's estimates of the useful lives for various class of PPE are as given below:

Asset	Useful life
Salt Works, Water works, Reservoirs and Pans	1-30 years
Plant and Machinery	1-60 years
Traction Lines and Railway Sidings	15 years
Factory Buildings	5-60 years
Other Buildings	5-60 years
Furniture and Fittings and Office Equipment (including Computers and Data Processing Equipment)	1-10 years
Vehicles	4-10 years

Useful lives and residual values of assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

Losses arising from the retirement of, and gains or losses arising from disposal/adjustments of PPE are recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.6 Intangible assets

Intangible assets comprise software licenses and rights to use railway wagon.

Intangible assets are measured on initial recognition at cost and subsequently are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The intangible assets with a finite useful life are amortised using straight line method over their estimated useful lives. The management's estimates of the useful lives for various class of Intangibles are as given below:

Asset	Useful life
Computer software	5 years
Other intangible assets	4- 20 years

The estimated useful life is reviewed annually by the management.

Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of an intangible asset are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and recognised as income or expense in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.7 Capital work-in-progress ('CWIP') and intangible assets under development

Projects under commissioning and other CWIP/ intangible assets under development are carried at cost, comprising direct cost, related incidental expenses and attributable borrowing cost.

Subsequent expenditures relating to property, plant and equipment are capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefit associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Advances given to acquire property, plant and equipment are recorded as non-current assets and subsequently transferred to CWIP on acquisition of related assets.

2.8 Investment property

Investment properties are land and buildings that are held for long term lease rental yields and/ or for capital appreciation. Investment properties are initially recognised at cost including transaction costs. Subsequently investment properties comprising buildings are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Depreciation on buildings is provided over the estimated useful lives as specified in note 2.5 above. The residual values, estimated useful lives and depreciation method of investment properties are reviewed, and adjusted on prospective basis as appropriate, at each reporting date. The effects of any revision are included in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss when the changes arise.

An investment property is de-recognised when either the investment property has been disposed of or do not meet the criteria of investment property i.e. when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss in the period of de-recognition.

2.9 Research and development expenses

Research expenses are charged to the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss as expenses in the year in which they are incurred. Development costs are capitalised as an intangible asset under development when the following criteria are met:

- the project is clearly defined, and the costs are separately identified and reliably measured;
- the technical feasibility of the project is demonstrated;
- the ability to use or sell the products created during the project is demonstrated;
- the intention to complete the project exists and use or sale of output manufactured during the project;
- a potential market for the products created during the project exists or their usefulness, in case of internal use, is demonstrated, such that the project will generate probable future economic benefits; and
- adequate resources are available to complete the project.

These development costs are amortised over the estimated useful life of the projects or the products they are incorporated within. The amortisation of capitalised development costs begins as soon as the related product is released to production.

2.10 Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets (including disposal groups) are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are not depreciated or amortised from the date when they are classified as held for sale.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale and the assets and liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets and liabilities in the Standalone Balance Sheet.

A discontinued operation is a component of the entity that has been disposed off or is classified as held for sale and:

- represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations and;
- is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations.

The results of discontinued operations are presented separately in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.11 Financial instruments

2.11.1 Investments and other financial assets:

Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through OCI, or through profit or loss), and
- those measured at amortised cost.
- those measured at carrying cost for equity instruments subsidiaries and joint ventures.

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss or through OCI. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through OCI.

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

Debt instruments

Measurement

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

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

- Amortised cost

  Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows, where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment (unhedged) that is subsequently measured at amortised cost is recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate ('EIR') method.

- Fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI')

  Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVTOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are recorded through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains or losses which are recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the EIR method.

- Fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL')

  Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVTOCI are measured at FVTPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVTPL (unhedged) is recognised net in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

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 OCI, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified to equity. Dividends from such investments are recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss within other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVTOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash, that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value with a maturity within three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

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

2.11.2 Debt and equity instruments

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

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

2.11.3 Financial liabilities

The Company's financial liabilities comprise borrowings, trade payables and other liabilities. These are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. The EIR is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period at effective interest rate. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Changes to the carrying amount of a financial liability as a result of renegotiation or modification of terms that do not result in derecognition of the financial liability, is recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, its obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

Presentation

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

Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period.

2.11.4 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 and interest rate fluctuations associated with borrowings (cash flow hedges). When the Company opts to undertake hedge accounting, the Company documents, at the inception of the hedging transaction, the economic relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items including whether the hedging instrument is expected to offset changes in cash flows or fair values of hedged items. The Company documents its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions at the inception of each hedge relationship.

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

Cash flow hedges that qualify for hedge accounting

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges, is recognised through OCI and as cash flow hedging reserve within equity, limited to the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item on a present value basis from the inception of the hedge. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

Amounts accumulated in equity are reclassified to the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss on settlement. When the hedged forecast transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset, the amounts accumulated in equity with respect to gain or loss relating to the effective portion of the spot component of forward contracts, both the deferred hedging gains and losses and the deferred aligned forward points are included within the initial cost of the asset. The deferred amounts are ultimately recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss as the hedged item affects profit or loss.

When a hedging instrument expires, is sold or terminated, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively and any cumulative deferred gain or loss and deferred costs of hedging in equity at that time remains in equity until the forecast transaction occurs. When the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss and deferred costs of hedging that were reported in equity are immediately transferred to the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derivatives that are not designated as hedges

When derivative contracts to hedge risks are not designated as hedges, such contracts are accounted through FVTPL.

As at the year end, there were no designated accounting hedges.

The entire fair value of a hedging derivative is classified as a Non-current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item exceeds 12 months; it is classified as a current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item does not exceed 12 months.

2.11.5 Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts are recognised as a financial liability at the time of issuance of guarantee. The liability is initially measured at fair value and is subsequently measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined, or the amount initially recognised less, the cumulative amount of income recognised.

2.11.6 Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset when the Company has a legally enforceable right (not contingent on future events) to off-set the recognised amounts either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.11.7 Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of its 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, available quoted market prices and dealer quotes. All methods of assessing fair value result in general approximation of value.

2.12 Impairment

Financial assets (other than at fair value)

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and debt instruments carried at FVTOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. In respect of trade receivables the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 - Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised upon initial recognition of the receivables. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-months expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

The Company reviews its carrying value of investment in subsidiaries and goodwill carried at cost (net of impairment, if any) annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

PPE, CWIP and intangible assets

The carrying values of assets / cash generating units ('CGU') at each Balance Sheet date are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication of such impairment exists, the recoverable amount of such assets / CGU is estimated and in case the carrying amount of these assets exceeds their recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss. The recoverable amount is the higher of the net selling price and their value in use. Value in use is arrived at by discounting the future cash flows to their present value based on an appropriate discount factor. Assessment is also done at each Balance Sheet date as to whether there is indication that an impairment loss recognised for an asset in prior accounting periods no longer exists or may have decreased, consequent to which such reversal of impairment loss is recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.13 Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost (on weighted average basis) and net realisable value after providing for obsolescence and other losses, where considered necessary. Cost includes all charges in bringing the goods to their present location and condition, including other levies, transit insurance and receiving charges. Work-in-progress and finished goods include appropriate proportion of overheads and, where applicable, taxes and duties. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

2.14 Revenue recognition

2.14.1 Sale of goods

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised goods to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer which is usually on dispatch / delivery of goods, based on contracts with the customers.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, price concessions, incentives, and returns, if any, as specified in the contracts with the customers. Revenue excludes taxes collected from customers on behalf of the government. Accruals for discounts/incentives and returns are estimated (using the most likely method) based on accumulated experience and underlying schemes and agreements with customers. Due to the short nature of credit period given to customers, there is no financing component in the contract.

2.14.2 Interest income

For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at FVTOCI, interest income is recorded using the EIR method.

2.14.3 Dividend income

Dividend income is accounted for when Company's right to receive the income is established.

2.14.4 Insurance claims

Insurance claims are accounted for on the basis of claims admitted / expected to be admitted and to the extent that there is no uncertainty in receiving the claims.

2.15 Leases

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 effective from April 1, 2019 using modified retrospective approach. For the purpose of preparation of Standalone Financial Information, management has evaluated the impact of change in accounting policies required due to adoption of Ind AS 116 for year ended March 31, 2020. Accordingly, the Company has not restated comparative information, instead, the cumulative effect of initially applying this standard has been recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings as on April 1, 2019.

The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a define period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified assets, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contact involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

As a lessee, The Company recognises a right of use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right of use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right of use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right of use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right of use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right of use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. For leases with reasonably similar characteristics, the Company, on a lease by lease basis, may adopt either the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease or the incremental borrowing rate for the portfolio as a whole.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments and lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option;

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The Company has elected not to recognise right of use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The Company applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases of similar assets in similar economic environment with a similar end date.

Refer note 2.15 Significant accounting policies – Leases in the Annual report of the Company for the year ended 31 March, 2019, for the policy as per Ind AS 17.

2.16 Employee benefits plans

Employee benefits consist of provident fund, superannuation fund, gratuity fund, compensated absences, long service awards, post-retirement medical benefits, directors' retirement obligations and family benefit scheme.

2.16.1 Post-employment benefit plans

Defined contribution plans

Payments to a defined contribution retirement benefit scheme for eligible employees in the form of superannuation fund are charged as an expense as they fall due. Such benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company does not carry any further obligations, apart from the contributions made.

Defined benefit plans

Contributions to a Provident Fund are made to Tata Chemicals Limited Employees' Provident Fund Trust, administered by the Company, and are charged to the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred. The Trust invests in specific designated instruments as permitted by Indian law. The remaining portion is contributed to the government administered pension fund. The Company is liable for the contribution and any shortfall in interest between the amount of interest realised by the investments and the interest payable to members at the rate declared by the Government of India in respect of the Trust administered by the Company.

For defined benefit schemes in the form of gratuity fund, provident fund, post-retirement medical benefits, pension liabilities (including directors') and family benefit scheme, the cost of providing benefits is actuarially determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each Balance Sheet date.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the Standalone Balance Sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation as reduced by the fair value of scheme assets.

The present value of the said obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows, using market yields of government bonds of equivalent term and currency to the liability.

The interest income / (expense) are calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The net interest income / (expense) on the net defined benefit liability is recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling (if any), are recognised immediately in the Standalone Balance Sheet with a corresponding charge or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss in subsequent periods.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss as past service cost.

2.16.2 Short-term employee benefits

The short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees is recognised during the period when the employee renders the service. These benefits include compensated absences such as paid annual leave and performance incentives which are expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services.

The cost of compensated absences is accounted as under:

(a) In case of accumulating compensated absences, when employees render service that increase their entitlement of future compensated absences; and

(b) In case of non-accumulating compensated absence, when the absences occur.

2.16.3 Other long-term employee benefits

Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognised as a liability. The cost of providing benefits is actuarially determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each Balance Sheet date. Long Service Awards are recognised as a liability at the present value of the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. All gains/losses due to actuarial valuations are immediately recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.17 Employee separation compensation

Compensation paid / payable to employees who have opted for retirement under a Voluntary Retirement Scheme including ex-gratia is charged to the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss in the year of separation.

2.18 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are interest and ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings. General and specific borrowing costs attributable to acquisition and construction of qualifying assets is added to the cost of the assets upto the date the asset is ready for its intended use. Capitalisation of borrowing costs is suspended and charged to the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss during extended periods when active development activity on the qualifying assets is interrupted. All other borrowing costs are recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.19 Government grants

Government grants and subsidies are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them and the grants and subsidies will be received. Government grants whose primary condition is that the Company should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred revenue in the Standalone Balance Sheet and transferred to the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss on systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related asset.

2.20 Segment reporting

The operating segments are the segments for which separate financial information is available and for which operating profit/loss amounts are evaluated regularly by the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer (who is the Company's chief operating decision maker) in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance.

The accounting policies adopted for segment reporting are in conformity with the accounting policies of the Company. Segment revenue, segment expenses, segment assets and segment liabilities have been identified to segments on the basis of their relationship to the operating activities of the segment. Inter segment revenue is accounted on the basis of transactions which are primarily determined based on market / fair value factors. Revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities which relate to the Company as a whole and are not allocable to segments on a reasonable basis have been included under 'unallocated revenue / expenses / assets / liabilities'.

2.21 Income tax

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

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to realise the asset or to settle the liability on a net basis.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities in the Standalone Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit and is accounted for using the Standalone Balance Sheet method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction. In contrast, deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

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

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

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

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

Deferred tax assets include a credit for the Minimum Alternate Tax ('MAT') paid in accordance with the tax laws, which is likely to give future economic benefits in the form of availability of set off against future income tax liability. MAT asset is recognised as deferred tax assets in the Standalone Balance Sheet when the asset can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the asset will be realised.

2.22 Provisions and contingencies

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Provisions are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of the money is material). The increase in the provisions due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense. Provisions are reviewed as at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current estimate.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed 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 will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

Contingent assets are not disclosed in the Standalone Financial Statements unless an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

2.23 Dividend

Final dividend on shares is recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders and interim dividends are recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the Company's Board of Directors.

2.24 Business combinations

The Company accounts for the common control transactions in accordance with the 'pooling of interest' method prescribed under Ind AS 103 - Business Combination for common control transactions and as per the provisions of respective schemes approved by the regulators, where all the assets and liabilities of transferor companies would be recorded at the book value as at the Appointed date.

3. Recent Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) and note on COVID-19

3.1 Recent accounting pronouncements which are not yet effective

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from April 1, 2020.

3.2 Note on COVID-19

In view of the lockdown across the country due to the outbreak of COVID pandemic, operations in many of the Company's locations (manufacturing, warehouses, offices, etc.) are scaled down or shut down in compliance with the directives/ orders issued by the local Panchayat/Municipal Corporation/State/Central Government authorities.

As per management's current assessment, no significant impact on carrying amounts of inventories, goodwill, intangible assets, trade receivables, investments and other financial assets is expected, and management will continue to monitor changes in future economic conditions. The eventual outcome of the impact of the global health pandemic may be different from those estimated as on the date of approval of these Standalone Financial Statements.

4. Property, plant and equipment

₹ in crore

	Land *	Factory Buildings	Other Buildings	Plant and Machinery	Furniture and Fittings	Vehicles	Office Equipment	Salt works, Water works, Reservoirs and Pans	Traction Lines and Railway Sidings	Total
Gross Block										
Balance as at April 1, 2018	40.28	144.14	139.71	1,309.13	16.77	7.82	42.84	36.48	8.68	1,745.85
Additions/adjustments	2.85	32.16	5.23	216.95	5.88	0.07	1.79	13.70	0.44	279.07
Disposals	(0.46)	(0.15)	(0.61)	(7.30)	(0.41)	(0.85)	(0.81)	(0.01)	-	(10.60)
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**42.67**	**176.15**	**144.33**	**1,518.78**	**22.24**	**7.04**	**43.82**	**50.17**	**9.12**	**2,014.32**
Additions/adjustments **	15.05	157.07	27.22	579.89	4.48	1.44	6.41	10.51	0.01	802.08
Disposals/adjustments	-	(0.07)	(0.16)	(12.12)	(0.04)	(0.40)	(0.42)	-	-	(13.21)
Transferred to right of use assets (note 6)	-	-	(0.17)	(28.35)	-	(0.74)	-	-	-	(29.26)
Transferred to discontinued operation (note 34)	-	-	-	(5.63)	-	-	(0.73)	-	-	(6.36)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**57.72**	**333.15**	**171.22**	**2,052.57**	**26.68**	**7.34**	**49.08**	**60.68**	**9.13**	**2,767.57**
Accumulated Depreciation										
Balance as at April 1, 2018	-	18.08	17.81	270.47	5.00	3.45	29.55	12.68	2.06	359.10
Depreciation for the year	-	7.82	5.75	112.33	2.57	0.91	6.45	4.08	0.71	140.62
Disposals	-	(0.05)	(0.01)	(2.36)	(0.21)	(0.70)	(0.21)	-	-	(3.54)
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**-**	**25.85**	**23.55**	**380.44**	**7.36**	**3.66**	**35.79**	**16.76**	**2.77**	**496.18**
Depreciation for the year	-	10.12	4.16	112.47	2.74	1.39	3.82	7.22	0.67	142.59
Disposals/adjustments	-	(0.07)	(0.11)	(8.59)	(0.04)	(0.38)	(0.49)	-	-	(9.67)
Transferred to right of use assets (note 6)	-	-	-	(14.63)	-	(0.61)	-	-	-	(15.24)
Transferred to discontinued operations (note 34)	-	-	-	(2.13)	-	-	(0.56)	-	-	(2.69)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**-**	**35.91**	**27.60**	**467.56**	**10.06**	**4.06**	**38.57**	**23.98**	**3.44**	**611.17**
Net Block as at March 31, 2019	**42.67**	**150.30**	**120.78**	**1,138.34**	**14.88**	**3.38**	**8.03**	**33.41**	**6.35**	**1,518.14**
Net Block as at March 31, 2020	**57.72**	**297.24**	**143.62**	**1,585.01**	**16.62**	**3.28**	**10.51**	**36.70**	**5.69**	**2,156.39**

* Land ₹ 15.05 crore (2019 : ₹ Nil) for which legal formalities relating to transfer of title are pending.

** Includes ₹ 0.32 crore preoperative depreciation capitalised

5. Investment property

₹ in crore

	Land	Building	Total
Gross Block			
Balance as at April 1, 2018	1.13	23.15	24.28
Additions/adjustments	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**1.13**	**23.15**	**24.28**
Additions/adjustments	-	-	-
Disposals	*	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**1.13**	**23.15**	**24.28**
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance as at April 1, 2018	-	1.92	1.92
Depreciation for the year	-	0.64	0.64
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**-**	**2.56**	**2.56**
Depreciation for the year	-	0.61	0.61
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**-**	**3.17**	**3.17**
Net Block as at March 31, 2019	**1.13**	**20.59**	**21.72**
Net Block as at March 31, 2020	**1.13**	**19.98**	**21.11**

* value below ₹ 50,000

Footnotes:

a) Disclosures relating to fair valuation of investment property

Fair value of the above investment property as at March 31, 2020 is ₹ 133.46 crore (2019: 49.45 crore) based on external valuation.

Fair Value Hierarchy

The fair value of investment property has been determined by external independent property valuers, having appropriate recognised professional qualification and recent experience in the location and category of the property being valued.

The fair value measurement for all of the investment property has been categorised as a level 3 fair value based on the inputs to the valuation techniques used.

Description of valuation technique used

The Company obtains independent valuations of its investment property after every three years. The fair value of the investment property have been derived using the Direct Comparison Method. The direct comparison approach involves a comparison of the investment property to similar properties that have actually been sold in arms-length distance from investment property or are offered for sale in the same region. This approach demonstrates what buyers have historically been willing to pay (and sellers willing to accept) for similar properties in an open and competitive market, and is particularly useful in estimating the value of the land and properties that are typically traded on a unit basis. This approach leads to a reasonable estimation of the prevailing price. Given that the comparable instances are located in close proximity to the investment property; these instances have been assessed for their locational comparative advantages and disadvantages while arriving at the indicative price assessment for investment property.

b) The Company has not earned any material rental income on the above properties.

6. Right of use assets

₹ in crore

	Land	Building	Plant and Machinery	Vehicles	Total
Gross Block					
Balance as at April 1, 2019	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred from property, plant and equipment (note 4)	-	0.17	28.35	0.74	29.26
Transferred from prepaid expenses	1.87	-	-	-	1.87
Transition impact of Ind AS 116 (note 37)	-	4.03	-	-	4.03
Additions	7.74	-	-	-	7.74
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**9.61**	**4.20**	**28.35**	**0.74**	**42.90**
Accumulated amortisation					
Balance as at April 1, 2019	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred from property, plant and equipment (note 4)	-	-	14.63	0.61	15.24
Amortisation for the year	0.06	0.75	3.68	0.13	4.62
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**0.06**	**0.75**	**18.31**	**0.74**	**19.86**
Net Block as at March 31, 2020	**9.55**	**3.45**	**10.04**	**-**	**23.04**

7. Other intangible assets

₹ in crore

	Computer software	Others*	Total
Gross Block			
Balance as at April 1, 2018	5.33	6.78	12.11
Additions	0.73	-	0.73
Disposals/Adjustments	(0.02)	-	(0.02)
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**6.04**	**6.78**	**12.82**
Additions	1.09	1.82	2.91
Transferred to discontinued operation (note 34)	(0.48)	-	(0.48)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**6.65**	**8.60**	**15.25**
Accumulated amortisation			
Balance as at April 1, 2018	1.80	2.28	4.08
Amortisation for the year	1.19	0.78	1.97
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**2.99**	**3.06**	**6.05**
Amortisation for the year	1.15	0.85	2.00
Transferred to discontinued operation (note 34)	(0.02)	-	(0.02)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**4.12**	**3.91**	**8.03**
Net Block as at March 31, 2019	**3.05**	**3.72**	**6.77**
Net Block as at March 31, 2020	**2.53**	**4.69**	**7.22**

* Others include product registration fees and the wagon rights provided by the Ministry of Railways to carry goods at concessional freight.

8. Investments

	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019 (Restated)	
	Holdings No of shares	Amount ₹ in crore	Holdings No of shares	Amount ₹ in crore
(a) Investments in equity instruments in subsidiaries and joint ventures (fully paid up) (footnote "ii")				
(i) Subsidiaries (at cost)				
Quoted				
Rallis India Ltd.	9,73,41,610	479.97	9,73,41,610	479.97
Unquoted				
Tata Chemicals International Pte. Limited (note 36)	48,53,07,852	3,123.75	48,53,07,852	3,123.75
Ncourage Social Enterprise Foundation	25,50,000	2.55	25,50,000	2.55
(ii) Investments in preference shares (fully paid up)				
Unquoted (at cost)				
Direct Subsidiary				
Non Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of Tata Chemicals International Pte. Limited (note 36)	1,61,00,000	750.16	1,61,00,000	750.16
Indirect Subsidiaries				
Non Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of Gusiute Holdings (UK) Limited (note 36)	1,00,00,000	65.18	1,00,00,000	65.18
Non Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of Homefield Pvt UK Limited (note 36)	1,78,50,000	116.34	1,78,50,000	116.34
Less: Impairment (note 36)#		(116.34)		(116.34)
(iii) Joint ventures (at cost)				
Unquoted				
Indo Maroc Phosphore, S.A. , Morocco	2,06,666	166.26	2,06,666	166.26
Tata Industries Ltd.	98,61,303	170.19	98,61,303	170.19
Total investments (i+ii+iii)		**4,758.06**		**4,758.06**
(b) Other investments				
(i) Investments in equity instruments (Fair value through other comprehensive income)				
Quoted				
The Indian Hotels Co. Ltd.	1,06,89,348	80.17	1,06,89,348	165.58
Oriental Hotels Ltd.	25,23,000	4.35	25,23,000	11.62
Tata Investment Corporation Ltd.	4,41,015	29.25	4,41,015	36.75
Tata Steel Ltd.	28,90,693	77.93	28,90,693	150.61
Tata Steel Ltd. (partly paid)	1,99,358	0.59	1,99,358	1.28
Tata Motors Ltd.	19,66,294	13.97	19,66,294	34.26
Titan Company Ltd.	1,38,26,180	1,290.97	1,38,26,180	1,578.74

	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019 (Restated)	
	Holdings No of shares	Amount ₹ in crore	Holdings No of shares	Amount ₹ in crore
Unquoted				
The Associated Building Co. Ltd.	550.00	0.02	550.00	0.02
Taj Air Ltd.	40,00,000	-	40,00,000	-
Tata Capital Ltd.	32,30,859	16.48	32,30,859	16.35
Tata International Ltd.	48,000	108.48	48,000	140.64
Tata Projects Ltd.	1,93,500	222.85	1,93,500	266.53
Tata Services Ltd.	1,260	0.13	1,260	0.13
Tata Sons Ltd.	10,237	56.86	10,237	56.86
Tata Teleservices Ltd. (footnote 'i') #	12,85,110	-	12,85,110	-
IFCI Venture Capital Funds Ltd.	2,50,000	0.67	2,50,000	0.67
Kowa Spinning Ltd.	60,000	*	60,000	*
Global Innovation And Technology Alliance (GITA)	15,000	1.50	15,000	1.50
Water Quality India Association	7,100	0.01	7,100	0.01
Total investments (b(i))		**1,904.23**		**2,461.55**
Aggregate amount of quoted investments		1,977.20		2,458.81
Aggregate market value of quoted investments		3,207.52		3,574.27
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments		4,685.09		4,760.80
# Aggregate amount of impairment in value of other unquoted Investments		117.85		117.85

Footnote:

(i) Shares can be transferred only with the prior approval of the Board of Directors of Tata Teleservices Ltd.

(ii) Details of country of incorporation, nature of business and % equity interest have been disclosed in note 38 of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2020.

* value below ₹ 50,000/-

₹ in crore

		As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
(c)	**Current investments (Fair value through profit and loss)**		
	Investment in mutual funds - unquoted	1,301.33	2,146.26
	Total current investments	**1,301.33**	**2,146.26**

9. Loans

₹ in crore

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019 (Restated)
Non-Current		
Unsecured, considered good		
(i) Loans to employees (footnote 'i')	0.92	1.13
	0.92	**1.13**
Current		
Unsecured, considered good		
(i) Loans to employees (footnote 'i')	0.23	0.40
(ii) Loans to related parties (note 36 and 43 (b))	700.03	639.81
Less : Impairment (note 36 and 43 (b))	(700.03)	(639.81)
	-	-
	0.23	**0.40**

Footnote:

(i) Loans to employees includes ₹ Nil (2019: ₹ *) due from officer of the Company. Maximum balance outstanding during the year is ₹ Nil (2019: ₹ *).

* value below ₹ 50,000

10. Other financial assets

₹ in crore

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019 (Restated)
Non-Current		
(a) Fixed deposits with banks	0.26	0.26
	0.26	**0.26**
Current		
(a) Claim receivable - Related party (note 43 (b))	4.92	1.77
(b) Derivatives (note 40)	1.64	39.79
(c) Accrued interest income	2.22	4.02
(d) Advance recoverable - Related party (footnote 'i') (note 36 and 43 (b))	65.38	59.83
(e) Subsidy receivable (net) (footnote 'ii')	60.08	224.75
(f) Others	3.07	4.16
	137.31	**334.32**

Footnotes:

(i) Advance recoverable from related party is short term in nature and receivable on demand.

(ii) Subsidy receivable from the Government relates to Phosphatic fertiliser business and Trading business.

11. Other assets

₹ in crore

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019 (Restated)
Non-Current		
(a) Capital advances	115.52	105.23
(b) Deposit with public bodies and others	62.53	54.97
(c) Prepaid expenses	6.18	1.22
(d) Gratuity fund (note 38 (2))	-	5.79
	184.23	**167.21**
Current		
(a) Prepaid expenses	6.20	15.31
(b) Advance to suppliers	30.01	26.02
Less: Allowances for bad and doubtful advances	(0.08)	(0.09)
	29.93	**25.93**
(c) Statutory receivables	170.69	92.11
(d) Others	0.59	2.03
	207.41	**135.38**

12. Inventories

₹ in crore

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
(a) Raw materials	502.67	390.82
(b) Work-in-progress	40.49	14.64
(c) Finished goods	86.99	89.84
(d) Stock in trade	12.43	51.85
(e) Stores, spare parts and packing materials (net)	58.59	80.53
	701.17	**627.68**
Footnotes:		
(i) Inventories includes goods in transit:		
- Raw materials	47.05	22.83
- Stock in trade	5.66	2.89
- Stores and spare parts and packing materials	0.62	-

(ii) The cost of inventories recognised as an expense includes ₹ 0.60 crore (2019: ₹ 2.96 crore) in respect of write-down of inventories to net realisable value, and has been reduced by ₹ Nil (2019: ₹ 0.10 crore) in respect of reversal of such write-down. Reversal of previous write-downs have been largely as a result of increased selling prices of certain products.

(iii) Inventories have been offered as security against the working capital facilities provided by the bank.

13. Trade receivables

₹ in crore

		As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Current			
(a)	Secured, considered good	3.99	40.79
(b)	Unsecured, considered good	135.85	144.05
(c)	Unsecured, which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	3.24
(d)	Unsecured, credit impaired	56.81	65.12
	Less: Impairment loss allowance	(56.81)	(68.36)
		139.84	**184.84**

Footnotes:

(i) The Company has appropriate levels of control procedures for new customers which ensures the potential customer's credit quality. Credit limits attributed to customers are reviewed periodically by the Management.

(ii) Movement in Credit impaired

₹ in crore

	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	68.36	14.87
Credit impaired pertaining to discontinued operations (note 34)	(11.43)	48.28
Provision during the year	0.17	11.50
Reversal during the year	(0.29)	(6.29)
Balance at the end of the year	**56.81**	**68.36**

(iii) Trade receivables have been offered as security against the working capital facilities provided by the bank.

14. Cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances

₹ in crore

		As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019 (Restated)
Cash and cash equivalents:			
(a)	Balance with banks	83.70	49.75
(b)	Cash on hand	0.02	-
(c)	Deposits accounts (with original maturity less than 3 months)	-	1,000.00
Cash and cash equivalents as per Standalone Statement of Cash Flows		**83.72**	**1,049.75**
Other bank balances:			
(a)	Earmarked balances with banks	20.70	18.71
(b)	Deposit accounts (other than (c) above, with original maturity less than 12 months from the Balance Sheet date)	775.16	37.75
		795.86	**56.46**

Footnote:

(i) Non cash transactions

The Company has not entered into any non cash investing and financing activities.

15. Equity share capital

		As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
		No of shares	₹ in crore	No of shares	₹ in crore
(a)	**Authorised:**				
	Ordinary shares of ₹ 10 each	27,00,00,000	270.00	27,00,00,000	270.00
(b)	**Issued :**				
	Ordinary shares of ₹ 10 each	25,48,42,598	254.84	25,48,42,598	254.84
(c)	**Subscribed and fully paid up:**				
	Ordinary shares of ₹ 10 each	25,47,56,278	254.76	25,47,56,278	254.76
(d)	**Forfeited shares:**				
	Amount originally paid-up on forfeited shares	86,320	0.06	86,320	0.06
			254.82		**254.82**

Footnotes:

(i) The movement in number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the year end

	Year ended March 31, 2020		Year ended March 31, 2019	
	No of shares	₹ in crore	No of shares	₹ in crore
Issued share capital:				
Ordinary shares :				
Balance as at April 1	25,48,42,598	254.84	25,48,42,598	254.84
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31	**25,48,42,598**	**254.84**	**25,48,42,598**	**254.84**
Subscribed and paid up:				
Ordinary shares :				
Balance as at April 1	25,47,56,278	254.76	25,47,56,278	254.76
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31	**25,47,56,278**	**254.76**	**25,47,56,278**	**254.76**

(ii) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has issued one class of ordinary shares at par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting except in the 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 accounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

(iii) Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares.

		As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
		No of shares	%	No of shares	%
Ordinary shares with voting rights					
(i)	Tata Sons Private Ltd.	7,26,25,673	28.51	5,97,86,423	23.47
(ii)	HDFC Trustee Company Limited	*	*	2,26,13,010	8.88
(iii)	Life Insurance Corporation Of India	1,68,84,036	6.63	1,55,71,496	6.11
(iv)	ICICI Prudential Mutual fund	1,60,79,641	6.31	*	*
(v)	Tata Investment Corporation Ltd.	1,52,00,001	5.97	1,52,00,001	5.97

* Not holding more than 5% shares

16. Other equity

₹ in crore

		As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019 (Restated)
1	Capital reserve and other reserves from amalgamation	1,522.74	1,522.74
2	Securities premium	1,258.21	1,258.21
3	Capital redemption reserve	0.10	0.10
4	Debenture redemption reserve	-	240.00
5	General reserve	1,411.94	1,171.94
6	Retained earnings	5,859.58	5,742.38
7	Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	1,669.93	2,174.78
Total other equity		**11,722.50**	**12,110.15**

The movement in other equity

₹ in crore

	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019 (Restated)
16.1 Capital reserve and other reserves from amalgamation		
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,522.74	21.11
Changes on account of merger (note 36)	-	1,501.63
Balance at the end of the year	**1,522.74**	**1,522.74**
16.2 Securities premium		
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,258.21	1,258.21
Balance at the end of the year	**1,258.21**	**1,258.21**
Footnote: Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is eligible for utilisation in accordance with the provisions of the 2013 Act.		
16.3 Capital redemption reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	0.10	0.10
Balance at the end of the year	**0.10**	**0.10**
16.4 Debenture redemption reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	240.00	240.00
Transferred to General reseve	(240.00)	-
Balance at the end of the year	**-**	**240.00**
Footnote: The Company is required to create a debenture redemption reserve out of the profits which is available for the purpose of redemption of debentures, which has been redeemed during the year.		
16.5 General reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,171.94	1,171.94
Transferred from Debenture redemption reserve	240.00	-
Balance at the end of the year	**1,411.94**	**1,171.94**
Footnote: The general reserve represents amounts appropriated out of retained earnings based on the provisions of the Act prior to its amendment.		

₹ in crore

	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019 (Restated)
16.6 Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	5,742.38	6,435.12
Changes on account of merger (note 36)	-	(877.97)
Transition impact of Ind AS 116 (note 37)	(0.21)	-
Restated balance	**5,742.17**	**5,557.15**
Profit for the year	6,840.22	854.84
Remeasurement of defined employee benefit plans (net of tax)	(37.59)	(1.93)
Dividend including tax on dividend	(378.90)	(670.66)
Deemed dividend on demerger (note 34)	(6,307.97)	-
Refund of tax on dividend	1.65	-
Transfer from Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	-	2.98
Balance at the end of the year (footnote 'ii')	**5,859.58**	**5,742.38**

Footnotes:

(i) The Board of Directors has recommended a final dividend of 110 % (2019: 125 %) for the financial year 2019-20 ₹ 11.00 per share (2019: ₹ 12.50 per share) which is subject to approval of the shareholders.

(ii) Includes balance of remeasurement of net defined benefit plans loss of ₹ 67.20 crore (2019: ₹ 29.61 crore).

16.7 Equity instruments through other comprehensive income

₹ in crore

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019 (Restated)
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,174.78	1,942.84
Changes in fair value of equity instruments at FVTOCI (net of tax)	(504.85)	234.92
Transfer to retained earnings	-	(2.98)
Balance at the end of the year	**1,669.93**	**2,174.78**

Footnote:

This reserve represents the cumulative gains and losses arising on the revaluation of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of amounts reclassified to retained earnings when those assets have been disposed off.

17. Borrowings

₹ in crore

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019 (Restated)
Current		
Loans repayable on demand		
Secured - from banks		
(a) Cash/packing credit (footnote 'i')	-	0.99
	-	**0.99**

Footnote:

(i) During the previous year loans from banks on Cash Credit carry an interest ranging from 8.70% p.a. to 9.10% p.a. and were secured by way of hypothecation of stocks of raw materials, finished products, stores and work-in-process as well as book debts.

18. Other financial liabilities

₹ in crore

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019 (Restated)
Non-Current		
(a) Pension payable on employee separation scheme	0.17	0.24
	0.17	**0.24**
Current		
(a) Current maturities of non-current borrowings		
(i) Non-convertible debentures - Unsecured (footnote 'i')	-	250.00
(ii) From Banks - Unsecured (footnote 'ii')	-	438.85
Less: Unamortised cost of borrowings	-	0.76
	-	**688.09**
(b) Current maturities of lease liabilities (note 37)	4.35	5.38
(c) Interest accrued	-	27.74
(d) Creditors for capital goods	80.21	80.20
(e) Unclaimed dividend (footnote 'iii')	18.73	18.74
(f) Unclaimed debenture interest	0.01	0.01
(g) Derivatives (note 40)	-	1.67
(h) Security deposit from customers	22.86	27.71
(i) Contingent consideration	-	6.37
(j) Accrued expenses	52.59	72.75
(k) Others	8.29	5.32
	187.04	**933.98**

Footnotes:

(i) Unsecured redeemable Non-convertible debentures having face value of ₹ 10 lakhs each were redeemable at par on July 2, 2019 and bear interest rate of 10% per annum.

(ii) The External Commercial Borrowings ('ECB') were repaid in October 2019 ₹ 438.85 crore (USD 63.46 million) and were bearing interest of LIBOR plus spread of 1.95% semiannually.

(iii) There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company except for ₹ 0.57 crore (2019: ₹ 0.54 crore), wherein legal disputes with regards to ownership have remained unresolved.

19. Provisions

₹ in crore

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019 (Restated)
Non-Current		
(a) Provision for employee benefits		
(i) Pension and other post retirement benefits (note 38)	158.84	98.47
(ii) Long service awards	2.42	2.59
	161.26	**101.06**
(b) Other provisions (footnote 'i')	2.11	2.05
	163.37	**103.11**
Current		
(a) Provision for employee benefits		
(i) Pension and other post retirement benefits (note 38)	5.66	5.09
(ii) Compensated absences and long service awards	46.57	45.19
	52.23	**50.28**
(b) Other provisions (footnote 'i')	**147.41**	**152.80**
	199.64	**203.08**

Footnote:

(i) Other provisions include:

₹ in crore

	Asset retirement obligation (1)	Provision for warranty (2)	Others (3)	Total
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**15.47**	**0.56**	**37.13**	**53.16**
Provisions pertaining to discontinued operation (refer note 34)	-	-	100.16	100.16
Provisions recognised during the year	0.96	-	6.99	7.95
Payments / utilisation during the year	(1.13)	-	(4.32)	(5.45)
Unused amount reversed during the year	-	(0.56)	(0.41)	(0.97)
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**15.30**	**-**	**139.55**	**154.85**
Provisions pertaining to discontinued operation (Phosphatic fertiliser business)	-	-	7.84	7.84
Provisions recognised during the year	0.06	-	4.12	4.18
Payments / utilisation during the year	-	-	(17.35)	(17.35)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**15.36**	**-**	**134.16**	**149.52**
Balance as at March 31, 2019				
Non-Current	2.05	-	-	2.05
Current	13.25	-	139.55	152.80
Total	**15.30**	**-**	**139.55**	**154.85**
Balance as at March 31, 2020				
Non-Current	2.11	-	-	2.11
Current	13.25	-	134.16	147.41
Total	**15.36**	**-**	**134.16**	**149.52**

Nature of provisions :

1) Provision for asset retirement obligation includes provision towards site restoration expense and decomissioning charges. The timing of the outflows is expected to be within a period of one to thirty years from the date of Balance Sheet.

2) Provision for warranty relates to certain products that fail to perform satisfactorily during the warranty period. Provision made as at respective year ends represents the amount of the expected cost of meeting such obligations of rectification/replacement. The timing of the outflows is expected to be within a period of one year from the date of Balance Sheet.

3) Provision for others represents management's best estimate of outflow of economic resources in respect of water charges, entry tax, land revenue and other disputed items including direct taxes, indirect taxes and other claims. The timing of outflows is uncertain and will depend on the cessation of the respective cases.

20. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

₹ in crore

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019 (Restated)
(a) Deferred tax assets	(151.88)	(72.89)
(b) Deferred tax liabilities	211.43	262.68
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	**59.55**	**189.79**

2019-20

₹ in crore

	As at April 1, 2019	Recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (continuing operations)	Recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (discontinued operations)	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Transferred to Discontinued operation (note 34)	Transition impact of Ind AS 116 (note 37)	As at March 31, 2020
Deferred tax (assets)/liabilities in relation to:							
Allowance for doubtful debts and advances	(44.07)	14.68	-	-	3.99	-	(25.40)
Accrued expenses allowed in the year of payment and on fair value of investments	(28.40)	13.91	(6.77)	(65.42)	-	-	(86.68)
Mark to market gains on mutual funds and derivatives	19.94	4.52	-	-	-	-	24.46
Depreciation and amortisation	242.74	(55.77)	-	-	-	-	186.97
Property, plant and equipment and lease liabilities	-	(9.21)	-	-	(0.17)	(0.11)	(9.49)
Expenses allowed	(0.42)	-	(31.86)	-	1.97	-	(30.31)
	189.79	**(31.87)**	**(38.63)**	**(65.42)**	**5.79**	**(0.11)**	**59.55**
Deferred tax (assets)/liabilities in relation to:					**Assets**	**Liabilities**	**Net**
Allowance for doubtful debts and advances					(25.40)	-	(25.40)
Accrued expenses allowed in the year of payment and on fair value of investments					(86.68)	-	(86.68)
Mark to market gains on mutual funds and derivatives					-	24.46	24.46
Depreciation and amortisation					-	186.97	186.97
Property, plant and equipment and lease liabilities					(9.49)	-	(9.49)
Expenses allowed					(30.31)	-	(30.31)
	-			-	**(151.88)**	**211.43**	**59.55**

2018-19

₹ in crore

	As at April 1, 2018	Recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (continuing operations)	Recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (discontinued operations)	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Transferred to Discontinued operation	Transition impact of Ind AS 116 (note 37)	As at March 31, 2019
Deferred tax (assets)/liabilities in relation to:							
Allowance for doubtful debts and advances	(33.66)	(10.41)	-	-	-	-	(44.07)
Accrued expenses allowed in the year of payment and on fair value of investments	(74.01)	12.98	-	32.63	-	-	(28.40)
Mark to market gains on mutual funds and derivatives	-	19.94	-	-	-	-	19.94
Depreciation and amortisation	279.90	(37.16)	-	-	-	-	242.74
Property, plant and equipment and lease liabilities	0.41	(0.41)	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses allowed	(0.56)	-	0.14	-	-	-	(0.42)
	172.08	**(15.06)**	**0.14**	**32.63**	**-**	**-**	**189.79**
Deferred tax (assets)/liabilities in relation to:					**Assets**	**Liabilities**	**Net**
Allowance for doubtful debts and advances					(44.07)	-	(44.07)
Accrued expenses allowed in the year of payment and on fair value of investments					(28.40)	-	(28.40)
Mark to market gains on mutual funds and derivatives					-	19.94	19.94
Depreciation and amortisation					-	242.74	242.74
Expenses allowed					(0.42)	-	(0.42)
	-			-	**(72.89)**	**262.68**	**189.79**

21. Other liabilities

₹ in crore

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Non-current		
(a) Deferred income	10.50	10.50
	10.50	**10.50**
Current		
(a) Statutory dues	105.35	48.78
(b) Advance received from customers	4.84	4.73
(c) Others	-	0.33
	110.19	**53.84**

22. Trade payables

₹ in crore

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
(a) Trade payables (footnote 'i')	571.16	550.57
(b) Amount due to Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (footnote 'ii')	3.83	18.04
	574.99	**568.61**

Footnotes:

(i) Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled within 60 days.

(ii) According to information available with the Management, on the basis of intimation received from suppliers regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('MSMED Act'), the Company has amounts due to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises under the said Act as follows :

₹ in crore

			As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
1	(a)	Principal overdue amount remaining unpaid to any supplier	0.23	0.02
	(b)	Interest on 1(a) above	-	*
2	(a)	The amount of principal paid beyond the appointed date	23.40	8.81
	(b)	The amount of interest paid beyond the appointed date	0.01	-
3		Amount of interest due and payable on delayed payments	0.02	0.09
4		Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at year end	0.02	0.09
5		The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year	-	-

* value below ₹ 50,000

23. Tax assets

₹ in crore

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
(a) Non-current - Advance tax assets (net)	588.94	521.44
	588.94	**521.44**

24. Tax liabilities

₹ in crore

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
(a) Current tax liabilities (net)	166.02	124.12
	166.02	**124.12**

25. Revenue from operations

₹ in crore

	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019 (Restated)
(a) Sales of products (footnote 'i' and 'ii')	2,894.02	3,108.86
(b) Other operating revenues		
(i) Sale of scrap	17.29	12.35
(ii) Others	8.98	0.04
	26.27	**12.39**
	2,920.29	**3,121.25**
Footnotes:		
(i) Reconciliation of sales of products		
Revenue from contract with customer	2,994.29	3,173.62
Adjustments made to contract price on account of		
(a) Discounts / rebates / incentives	(100.27)	(64.76)
	2,894.02	**3,108.86**

(ii) For operating segments revenue, geographical segments revenue, revenue from major products and revenue from major customers (note 39.1).

26. Other income

₹ in crore

	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019 (Restated)
(a) Dividend income from		
(i) Current investments measured at FVTPL	-	0.17
(ii) Non-current investments in		
- Subsidiaries	25.93	25.92
- Joint venture	72.24	58.43
- Other non-current investments	25.05	20.24
	123.22	**104.76**
(b) Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost		
(i) On bank deposits	40.92	67.27
(ii) On loans and advances	0.05	0.06
(iii) Other interest	0.02	0.12
	40.99	**67.45**
(c) Interest on refund of taxes	0.33	16.23
(d) Others		
(i) Corporate guarantee commission	1.98	3.11
(ii) Profit on sale of assets (net)	8.34	-
(iii) Gain on sale/redemption of investments (net)	121.27	187.15
(iv) Foreign exchange gain (net)	2.74	7.97
(v) Miscellaneous income (footnote 'i')	10.28	13.65
	144.61	**211.88**
	309.15	**400.32**

Footnote:

(i) Miscellaneous income primarily includes town income, rent income and liabilities written back.

27. Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade

₹ in crore

	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019 (Restated)
Opening stock		
Work-in-progress	14.64	28.94
Finished goods	89.84	77.10
Stock in trade	51.85	40.66
	156.33	**146.70**
Closing stock		
Work-in-progress	40.49	14.64
Finished goods	86.99	89.84
Stock in trade	12.43	51.85
	139.91	**156.33**
Less : Inventory on account of discontinued operations (note 34)	92.83	(85.13)
	(76.41)	**(75.50)**

28. Employee benefits expense

₹ in crore

	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019 (Restated)
(a) Salaries, wages and bonus	191.33	186.76
(b) Contribution to provident and other funds	15.56	14.81
(c) Staff welfare expense	43.39	25.28
	250.28	**226.85**

29. Finance costs

₹ in crore

	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019 (Restated)
(a) Interest costs		
(i) Interest on loans at amortised cost	33.73	85.96
(ii) Interest on obligations under leases	1.57	1.73
(b) Translation differences (footnote 'i')	0.51	(12.15)
(c) Discount and other charges	7.56	10.60
	43.37	**86.14**

Footnote:

(i) Translation differences on foreign currency loans regarded as borrowing cost net of changes in fair value of derivative contracts.

30. Depreciation and amortisation expense

₹ in crore

	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019 (Restated)
(a) Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	142.27	139.27
(b) Depreciation of investment property	0.61	0.64
(c) Amortisation of Right to use assets	4.62	-
(d) Amortisation of intangible assets	2.00	0.43
	149.50	**140.34**

31. Other Expenses

₹ in crore

		Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019 (Restated)
(a)	Stores and spare parts consumed	70.02	58.13
(b)	Packing materials consumed	76.49	82.50
(c)	Power and fuel	555.18	573.83
(d)	Repairs - Buildings	6.77	7.67
	- Machinery	62.82	58.83
	- Others	0.72	1.02
(e)	Rent	5.94	6.48
(f)	Royalty, rates and taxes	29.51	5.99
(g)	Distributors' service charges	2.49	0.32
(h)	Sales promotion expenses	12.13	7.52
(i)	Insurance charges	6.04	4.31
(j)	Freight and forwarding charges	390.06	476.10
(k)	Loss on assets sold, discarded or written off (net)	-	1.63
(l)	Bad debts written off	4.11	0.93
(m)	Provision for doubtful debts, advances and other receivables (net)	5.29	0.16
(n)	Directors' fees and commission	7.44	8.77
(o)	Auditors' remuneration (footnote 'i')	2.48	2.86
(p)	Expenditure towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) (footnote 'ii')	37.81	25.68
(q)	Donations and contributions (footnote 'iii')	5.23	21.70
(r)	Others	111.54	119.09
		1,392.07	**1,463.52**
Footnotes:			
(i)	**Auditors' remuneration**		
	Statutory Auditors		
	a) For services as auditor	1.97	1.97
	b) For other services (including certification)	0.31	0.83
	c) for reimbursement of expenses	0.11	0.09
	Cost Auditors		
	a) For services as auditor	0.09	0.08
		2.48	**2.97**
	Less: Pertaining to discontinued operation	-	0.11
		2.48	**2.86**

(ii) Amount required to be spent by the Company during the year on CSR is ₹ 21.39 crore (2019: ₹ 19.86 crore) whereas the Company has spent ₹ 37.81 crore (2019: ₹ 25.68 crore). The Company has spent the following amounts during the year on the activities other than construction/acquisition of any asset.

₹ in crore

		Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
1)	Health care, nutrition, sanitation and safe drinking water	7.02	6.01
2)	Environmental sustainability	20.39	5.87
3)	Poverty alleviation, livelihood enhancement and infrastructure support	1.24	0.79
4)	Education and vocational skill development	4.50	5.07
5)	Inclusive growth and empowerment	0.20	0.92
6)	Promotion and development of traditional arts and handicrafts	2.46	1.23
7)	Contribution to Prime Minister's National Relief fund/other relief funds	0.77	1.66
8)	Other approved activities	1.23	4.13
		37.81	**25.68**

(iii) Amount includes Contribution of ₹ Nil (2019: ₹ 10 crore) to Progressive Electoral Trust (The Objects of the Trust inter alia, include holding by the Trustees of "Distribution Funds" for distribution to political parties).

32. Expenditure incurred on Scientific Research and Development activities @

₹ in crore

		Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
(i)	**Revenue Expenditure (note 28 and 31 of Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss includes):**		
	(a) Innovation Centre, Pune	26.82	31.85
	(b) Mithapur, Okhalamandal	0.07	0.11
	(c) Nellore - Andhra Pradesh	1.48	-
(ii)	**Capital expenditure**		
	(a) Innovation Centre, Pune	1.26	5.69
	(b) Nellore - Andhra Pradesh	0.87	-

@ The above figure are based on the separate account for the reseach and development (R&D) centres of the Company. The centres at Innovation Centre, Pune and Mithapur, Okhamandal are recognised by Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Ministry of Science and Technology ('DSIR') for in-house research.

33. Income tax expense relating to continuing operations

₹ in crore

		Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019 (Restated)
(a)	**Tax expense**		
	Current tax		
	In respect of the current year	194.37	277.85
	Reversal pertaining to prior years	-	(33.12)
		194.37	**244.73**
	Deferred tax		
	In respect of the current year (note 20)	(31.87)	(15.06)
		(31.87)	**(15.06)**
	Total tax expense	**162.50**	**229.67**
(b)	**The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:**		
	Profit before tax from continuing operations	**834.32**	**860.48**
	Income tax expense calculated at 25.6256 % (2019 : 34.944%)	213.80	300.69
	Effect of income that is exempt from taxation	(12.65)	(15.58)
	Effect of expenses not deductible for tax computation	11.07	45.49
	Effect of other permanent differences (goodwill)	(2.19)	(4.19)
	Effect of prior period adjustments in deferred tax	-	(42.16)
	Effect of concessions (research and development and other allowances like 80IA and 32AC of Income Tax Act, 1961)	-	(10.58)
	Effect of different tax rates on distribution by joint venture operating in other jurisdictions.	(6.02)	(10.21)
	Effect of rate change adjustments in deferred tax (footnote 'i')	(39.20)	-
	Effect of provision for doubtful debts	(2.93)	-
	Others	0.62	(0.67)
		162.50	**262.79**
	Adjustments recognised in the current year in relation to the current tax of prior years on account of completed assessments	-	(33.12)
	Total income tax expense recognised for the year relating to continuing operations	**162.50**	**229.67**

Footnote:

(i) During the year, the Company decided to exercise the option permitted under Section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 as introduced by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 from the current financial year. Accordingly, the provision for income tax and deferred tax balances have been recorded/ remeasured using the new tax rate and the Company had reversed deferred tax liabilities amounting to ₹ 39.20 crore.

34. Discontinued operations

(I) Disposal of consumer products business

The National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT"), Mumbai and NCLT Kolkata, on January 10, 2020 and January 8, 2020 respectively, sanctioned the Scheme of Arrangement amongst Tata Consumer Products Limited (formerly Tata Global Beverages Limited) ("TCPL") and the Company and their respective shareholders and creditors ("the Scheme") for the demerger of the Consumer Products Business Unit ("CPB") of the Company to TCPL. The Scheme became effective on February 7, 2020 upon filing of the certified copies of the NCLT Orders sanctioning the Scheme with the respective jurisdictional Registrar of Companies. Pursuant to the Scheme becoming effective, the CPB is demerged from the Company and transferred to and vested in TCPL with effect from April 1, 2019 i.e. the Appointed Date.

As per the clarification issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide Circular no. 09/2019 dated August 21, 2019 (MCA Circular), the Company has recognised the effect of the demerger on April 1, 2019 and debited the fair value as at April 1, 2019 of Demerged Undertaking i.e. fair value of net assets of CPB to be distributed to the shareholders of the Company, amounting to ₹ 6,307.97 crore to the retained earnings in the Statement of Changes in Equity as dividend distribution. The difference in the fair value and the carrying amount of net assets of CPB as at April 1, 2019 is recognised as gain on demerger of CPB in the Statement of Profit and Loss as an exceptional item, amounting to ₹ 6,220.15 crore (net of transaction cost) during the year ended March 31, 2020. Accordingly, the operations of CPB have been reclassified as discontinued operations for the year ended March 31, 2019 and comparative information in the Statement of Profit and loss account has been restated in accordance with Ind AS 105.

(II) Disposal of Phosphatic fertiliser business and Trading business of bulk and non-bulk fertilisers

On June 1, 2018, the Company consummated the sale and transfer of its Phosphatic fertiliser business located at Haldia and the Trading business comprising bulk and non-bulk fertilisers to IRC Agrochemicals Private Limited ("IRC") as per Business Transfer Agreement dated November 6, 2017.

The financial performance and cash flows for discontinued operations till the effective date of sale:

(a) Analysis of profit from discontinued operations

₹ in crore

	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019 (Restated)
Profit for the year from discontinued operations		
Revenue from operations (footnote 'i')	-	2,474.01
Expenses		
Depreciation and amortisation	-	2.89
Other expenses	-	2,177.94
Profit before exceptional items and tax	**-**	**293.18**
Exceptional gain / (loss)		
Gain on disposal of discontinued operation (note 34 (c))	6,220.15	-
Pertaining to Phosphatic fertiliser business and Trading business (footnote 'ii')	(26.71)	-
Pertaining to urea and customised fertiliser business (footnote 'ii')	(65.36)	-
	6,128.08	**-**
Profit before tax	**6,128.08**	**293.18**
Less : Current tax	(1.69)	69.01
Less : Deferred tax	(38.63)	0.14
Profit after tax	**6,168.40**	**224.03**

Footnotes:

(i) Revenue from operations includes subsidy income of ₹ Nil (2019: ₹ 24.40 crore)

(ii) Includes provisions made, relating to the erstwhile fertiliser businesses, as per revised notifications issued by the concerned department for change in rate of subsidy for previous years.

(b) Net cash flows attributable to the discontinued operations

₹ in crore

	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019 (Restated)
Net cash generated from operating activities	-	571.58
Net cash used in investing activities	-	(259.44)
Net cash used in financing activities	-	(313.75)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	**-**	**(1.61)**

(c) Gain on disposal of discontinued operations:

₹ in crore

	Consumer products business	Phosphatic fertiliser business and Trading business
Cash consideration received (net of cost to sell)	-	565.08
Consideration (deemed dividend to shareholders)	6,307.97	-
Transaction costs (demerger expenses)	(33.00)	-
Other adjustments	22.57	-
Net assets transferred(footnote i)	(77.39)	(565.08)
Gain on disposal	**6,220.15**	**-**

Footnote:

(i) Information of assets and liabilities transferred as per Scheme on the appointed date

₹ in crore

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (including CWIP)	4.13	75.00
Deferred tax assets (net)	5.79	-
Other non-current assets	0.95	0.01
Inventories	154.00	298.13
Trade receivables and other financial receivables	81.43	233.31
Other current assets	20.70	21.96
Total Assets (A)	**267.00**	**628.41**
Other non-current liabilities	2.39	10.37
Other current liabilities	187.22	52.96
Total Liabilities (B)	**189.61**	**63.33**
Net assets (A - B)	**77.39**	**565.08**

35. Earnings per share

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019 (Restated)
Basic and Diluted earnings per share (₹)		
From continuing operations (₹)	26.37	24.76
From discontinued operations (₹)	242.13	8.79
Total Basic and Diluted earnings per share (₹)	**268.50**	**33.56**

Footnotes:

The earnings and weighted average numbers of equity shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share are as follows.

(a) Earnings used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share:	₹ in crore	₹ in crore
Profit for the year from continuing operations	671.82	630.81
Profit for the year from discontinued operations	6,168.40	224.03
	6,840.22	**854.84**

(b) Weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share:	No. of shares	No. of shares
Weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share from continuing operations and from discontinued operations	25,47,56,278	25,47,56,278

36. Business combination

The Board of Directors of the Company has approved the Scheme of Merger by Absorption ('Scheme') under the provisions of Section 234 read with Sections 230 to 232 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the merger of Bio Energy Venture - 1 (Mauritius) Pvt. Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, with the Company.

The Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal ('NCLT'), Mumbai Bench on April 23, 2020 approved the Scheme of Merger by Absorption of Bio Energy Venture-1 (Mauritius) Pvt. Ltd. ('Bio'), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, with the Company ('Scheme'), with an Appointed Date of April 1, 2019. In accordance with Ind AS 103, being a common control transaction, previous periods have been restated with effect from April 1, 2018, being earliest period presented. The impact of amalgamation on the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss is immaterial.

Bio Energy Venture - 1 (Mauritius) Pvt. Ltd was an investment holding company which "interalia" held investments in step down subsidiaries. As per the Scheme, all assets, liabilities and reserves of Bio Energy Venture - 1 (Mauritius) Pvt. Ltd appearing as at April 1, 2018 are recognised in the books of the Company at their respective carrying values, as detailed below. On account of this merger, Tata Chemicals International Pte. Limited is now direct wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

Pursuant to the Scheme coming into effect, the inter-company investments (including equity and preference shares) held between the Company and Bio shall stand cancelled. Further, the difference between the net assets transferred from Bio and the amount of such inter-company investments cancelled, has been transferred to capital reserve in accordance with the Scheme and Ind AS 103.

₹ in crore

	As at March 31, 2020	
Investments - Non-current		
(i) Equity shares of Tata Chemicals International Pte. Limited	3,123.75	
(ii) Preference shares of Tata Chemicals International Pte. Limited	750.16	
(iii) Preference shares of Gusiute Holdings (UK) Limited	65.18	
(iv) Preference shares of Homefield Pvt UK Limited	116.34	
Less: Impairment	(116.34)	3,939.09
Loans - Non-current	639.81	
Less: Impairment	(639.81)	-
Cash and cash equivalents		5.21
Current financial assets		55.44
Other current assets		0.02
Other current liabilities		(0.08)
Total Net Assets Aquired (A)		**3,999.68**
Retained earnings aquired (B)		(877.97)
Investments - Non-current (C)		
(i) Equity shares of Bio Energy Venture - 1 (Mauritius) Pvt. Ltd	2,398.39	
(ii) Preference shares of Bio Energy Venture - 1 (Mauritius) Pvt. Ltd	977.63	3,376.02
Capital Reserve (A-B-C)		**1,501.63**

37. Leases

Change in accounting policy

Except as specified below, the Company has consistently applied the accounting policies to all periods presented in this Standalone Financial Statements. The Company has applied Ind AS 116 - Leases with the date of initial application of April 1, 2019. As a result, the Company has changed its accounting policy for lease contracts as detailed below.

The Company has applied Ind AS 116 - Leases using the modified retrospective approach, under which the cumulative effect of initial application is recognised in retained earnings at April 1, 2019.

₹ in crore

	Non-current	Current	Total
Lease commitments as at March 31, 2019 (erstwhile finance leases)	13.46	5.38	18.84
Adjustments on account of discontinued operation	(2.39)	(1.18)	(3.57)
Contracts reassessed as lease contracts	0.61	3.74	4.35
Lease liabilities as on April 1, 2019	**11.68**	**7.94**	**19.62**

The impact of change in accounting policy on account of adoption of Ind AS 116 is as follows : ₹ in crore

Increase in lease liability	4.35
Increase in right of use assets	(4.03)
Increase in deferred tax assets	(0.11)
Transition impact disclosed in retained earnings	**0.21**
Maturity analysis of lease liabilities	
Maturity analysis – contractual undiscounted cash flows	
Less than one year	5.49
One to five years	11.24
More than five years	0.56
Total undiscounted lease liabilities at March 31, 2020	**17.29**
Discounted Cash flows	
Current	4.35
Non-Current	10.41
Lease liabilities as at March 31, 2020	**14.76**

Expenses relating to short-term leases and low value assets have been disclosed under rent in note 31(e).

The incremental borrowing rate of 8.00% p.a. to 9.50% p.a. has been applied to lease liabilities recognised in the Standalone Balance Sheet.

38. Employee benefits obligations

(a) The Company makes contributions towards provident fund, in substance a defined benefit retirement plan and towards pension fund and superannuation fund which are defined contribution retirement plans for qualifying employees. The provident fund is administered by the Trustees of the Tata Chemicals Limited Provident Fund and the superannuation fund is administered by the Trustees of the Tata Chemicals Limited Superannuation Fund. The Company is liable to pay to the provident fund to the extent of the amount contributed and any shortfall in the fund assets based on Government specified minimum rates of return relating to current services. The Company recognises such contribution and shortfall if any as an expense in the year incurred.

On account of the above contribution plans, a sum of ₹ 10.00 crore (2019: ₹ 11.78 crore) has been charged to the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

(b) The Company makes annual contributions to the Tata Chemicals Employees' Gratuity Trust and to the Employees' Group Gratuity-cum-Life Assurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, for funding the defined benefit plans for qualifying employees. The scheme provides for lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement or death while in employment or on termination of employment. Employees, upon completion of the vesting period, are entitled to a benefit equivalent to either half month, three fourth month and full month salary last drawn for each completed year of service depending upon the completed years of continuous service in case of retirement or death while in employment. In case of termination, the benefit is equivalent to fifteen days salary last drawn for each completed year of service in line with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of continuous service.

The Company also provides post retirement medical benefits to eligible employees under which employees at Mithapur who have retired from service of the Company are entitled for free medical facility at the Company hospital during their lifetime. Other employees are entitled to domiciliary treatment exceeding the entitled limits for the treatments covered under the Health Insurance Scheme upto slabs defined in the scheme. The floater mediclaim policy also covers retired employees based on eligibility, for such benefit.

The Company provides pension, housing / house rent allowance and medical benefits to retired Managing and Executive Directors who have completed ten years of continuous service in Tata Group and three years of continuous service as Managing Director/ Executive Director or five years of continuous service as Managing Director/Executive Director. The directors are entitled upto seventy five percent of last drawn salary for life and on death 50% of the pension is payable to the spouse for the rest of his/her life.

Family benefit scheme is applicable to all permanent employees in management, officers and workmen who have completed one year of continuous service. In case of untimely death of the employee, nominated beneficiary is entitled to an amount equal to the last drawn salary (Basic Salary, DA and FDA) till the normal retirement date of the deceased employee.

The most recent actuarial valuations of plan assets and the present values of the defined benefit obligations were carried out at March 31, 2020. The present value of the defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

(c) The following tables set out the funded status and amounts recognised in the Company's Standalone Financial Statements as at March 31, 2020 for the Defined Benefit Plans.

1 Changes in the defined benefit obligation:

₹ in crore

	As at March 31, 2020				As at March 31, 2019			
	Gratuity	Post retirement medical benefits	Directors' retirement obligations	Family benefit scheme	Gratuity	Post retirement medical benefits	Directors' retirement obligations	Family benefit scheme
At the beginning of the year	75.41	48.93	43.12	11.51	82.04	65.20	39.40	13.58
Current service cost	3.38	1.19	0.45	0.99	3.81	2.71	0.39	1.43
Past service cost	-	7.55	-	-	-	-	1.40	-
Interest cost	5.07	3.55	3.22	0.76	5.17	5.00	2.94	1.00
Remeasurement (gain)/loss								
Actuarial (gain) / loss arising from:								
- Change in financial assumptions	9.21	18.19	10.18	1.17	0.26	0.38	0.25	0.04
- Change in demographic assumptions	-	-	-	-	-	1.70	(0.71)	(0.62)
- Experience adjustments	3.14	2.63	0.42	(0.76)	2.28	(9.99)	3.00	(1.70)
Transfer out *	(3.77)	-	-	-	(8.75)	-	-	-
Benefits paid	(7.47)	(1.69)	(2.31)	(0.95)	(9.40)	(1.33)	(3.55)	(0.93)
	84.97	**80.35**	**55.08**	**12.72**	**75.41**	**63.67**	**43.12**	**12.8**
Extinguishment to discontinued operations	-	(2.08)	-	(1.06)	-	(14.74)	-	(1.29)
At the end of the year	**84.97**	**78.27**	**55.08**	**11.66**	**75.41**	**48.93**	**43.12**	**11.51**

* Pertaining to Consumer products business, Phosphatic fertiliser business and Trading business of bulk and non-bulk fertilisers.

2 Changes in the fair value of plan assets:

₹ in crore

	As at March 31, 2020				As at March 31, 2019			
	Gratuity	Post retirement medical benefits	Directors' retirement obligations	Family benefit scheme	Gratuity	Post retirement medical benefits	Directors' retirement obligations	Family benefit scheme
At the beginning of the year	81.37	-	-	-	87.83	-	-	-
Interest on plan assets	5.81	-	-	-	5.75	-	-	-
Employer's contributions	(0.38)	-	-	-	5.29	-	-	-
Remeasurement gain/(loss)								
Annual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	(0.14)	-	-	-	(1.00)	-	-	-
Benefits paid	(7.47)	-	-	-	(9.40)	-	-	-
Transfer out *	-	-	-	-	(7.10)	-	-	-
Value of plan assets at the end of the year	**79.19**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**81.37**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Impact of asset ceiling	-	-	-	-	(0.17)	-	-	-
(Asset)/liability (net)	**5.78**	**78.27**	**55.08**	**11.66**	**(5.79)**	**48.93**	**43.12**	**11.51**

* Pertaining to Consumer products business, Phosphatic fertiliser business and Trading business of bulk and non-bulk fertilisers.

3 Net employee benefit expense for the year:

₹ in crore

	Year ended March 31, 2020				Year ended March 31, 2019			
	Gratuity	Post retirement medical benefits	Directors' retirement obligations	Family benefit scheme	Gratuity	Post retirement medical benefits	Directors' retirement obligations	Family benefit scheme
Current service cost	3.38	1.19	0.45	0.99	3.81	2.71	0.39	1.43
Past service cost	-	7.55	-	-	-	-	1.40	-
Interest on defined benefit obligation (net)	(0.74)	3.55	3.22	0.76	(0.58)	5.00	2.94	1.00
Extinguishment to discontinued operations	-	(2.08)	-	(1.06)	-	(14.74)	-	(1.29)
Components of defined benefits costs recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss	**2.64**	**10.21**	**3.67**	**0.69**	**3.23**	**(7.03)**	**4.73**	**1.14**
Remeasurement								
Actuarial (gain) / loss arising from:								
- Change in financial assumptions	9.21	18.19	10.18	1.17	0.26	0.38	0.25	0.04
- Change in demographic assumptions	-	-	-	-	-	1.70	(0.71)	(0.62)
- Experience changes	3.14	2.63	0.42	(0.76)	2.28	(9.99)	3.00	(1.70)
Impact of asset ceiling	(0.17)	-	-	-	(0.23)	-	-	-
Return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	0.14	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	-
Components of defined benefits costs recognised in other comprehensive income	**12.32**	**20.82**	**10.60**	**0.41**	**3.31**	**(7.91)**	**2.54**	**(2.28)**
Net employee benefit expense	**14.96**	**31.03**	**14.27**	**1.10**	**6.54**	**(14.94)**	**7.27**	**(1.14)**

4 Categories of the fair value of total plan assets :

₹ in crore

	As at March 31, 2020 Gratuity	As at March 31, 2019 Gratuity
Government of India Securities (Quoted)	7.10	7.55
Corporate Bonds (Quoted)	3.52	3.24
Fund Managed by Life Insurance Corporation of India (Unquoted)	68.55	68.21
Others	0.02	2.37
Total	**79.19**	**81.37**

Each year an Asset-Liability-Matching study is performed in which the consequences of the strategic investment policies are analysed in terms of risk-and-return profiles. Investment and contribution policies are integrated within this study.

5 Risk Exposure :

Through its defined benefit plans, the Company is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below :

Investment risk :	If future investment returns on assets are lower than assumed in valuation, the scheme's assets will be lower, and the funding level higher than expected.
Changes in bond yields :	A decrease in yields will increase plan liabilities, although this will be partially offset by an increase in the value of the plans' bond holdings.
Longevity risk :	If improvements in life expectancy are greater than assumed, the cost of benefits will increase because pensions are paid for longer than expected. This will mean the funding level will be higher than expected.
Inflation risk :	If inflation is greater than assumed, the cost of benefits will increase as pension increases and deferred revaluations are linked to inflation.

6 Assumptions used in accounting for gratuity, post retirement medical benefits, directors' retirement obligations and family benefit scheme:

		Gratuity and Compensated absences	Post retirement medical benefits	Directors' retirement obligations	Family benefit scheme
Discount rate	**As at March 31, 2020**	**6.05%**	**6.05%**	**6.05%**	**6.05%**
	As at March 31, 2019	7.70%	7.70%	7.70%	7.70%
Increase in Compensation cost	**As at March 31, 2020**	**7.50%**	**NA**	**7.50%**	**7.50%**
	As at March 31, 2019	7.50%	NA	7.50%	7.50%
Healthcare cost increase rate	**As at March 31, 2020**	**NA**	**10.00%**	**8.00%**	**NA**
	As at March 31, 2019	NA	10.00%	8.00%	NA
Pension increase rate	**As at March 31, 2020**	**NA**	**NA**	**6.00%**	**NA**
	As at March 31, 2019	NA	NA	6.00%	NA

(a) Discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian Government securities as at Balance Sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.

(b) The estimates of future salary increases considered in actuarial valuation take into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

7 Sensitivity Analysis

Impact on defined benefit obligation due to change in assumptions

₹ in crore

	As at March 31, 2020									
	Gratuity		Post retirement medical benefits		Directors' retirement obligations		Directors' post retirement medical benefits		Family benefit scheme	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate										
0.50% change	(2.98)	3.19	(6.31)	7.17	(2.95)	3.28	(0.51)	0.57	(0.38)	0.40
Compensation rate										
0.50% change	3.12	(2.95)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pension rate										
1% change	-	-	-	-	4.81	(4.18)	-	-	-	-
Healthcare costs										
1% change	-	-	14.57	(11.59)	-	-	1.17	(1.01)	-	-
Life expectancy										
Change by 1 year	-	-	5.53	(5.38)	1.98	(1.97)	0.32	(0.32)	-	-

₹ in crore

	As at March 31, 2019									
	Gratuity		Post retirement medical benefits		Directors' retirement obligations		Directors' post retirement medical benefits		Family benefit scheme	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate										
0.50% change	(2.53)	2.70	(3.64)	4.10	(2.05)	2.26	(0.36)	0.40	(0.35)	0.38
Compensation rate										
0.50% change	2.68	(2.54)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pension rate										
1% change	-	-	-	-	3.43	(3.01)	-	-	-	-
Healthcare costs										
1% change	-	-	8.45	(6.80)	-	-	0.83	(0.69)	-	-
Life expectancy										
Change by 1 year	-	-	3.02	(2.98)	1.37	(1.38)	0.22	(0.23)	-	-

The sensitivity analysis above has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

8 Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation is as follows;

₹ in crore

	As at March 31, 2020				As at March 31, 2019			
	Gratuity	Post retirement medical benefits	Directors' retirement obligations	Family benefit scheme	Gratuity	Post retirement medical benefits	Directors' retirement obligations	Family benefit scheme
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	12.15	1.90	2.58	1.18	11.72	1.39	2.56	1.13
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	36.60	9.57	10.87	4.51	34.62	7.13	10.39	4.81
Later than 5 year and not later than 9 years	24.78	13.37	11.33	3.93	24.36	10.24	11.03	4.21
10 years and above	73.16	277.34	129.08	9.69	79.94	248.72	127.29	11.37
Total expected payments	**146.68**	**302.18**	**153.86**	**19.30**	**150.64**	**267.48**	**151.27**	**21.52**
Weighted average duration to the payment of cash flows (in Year)	7.27	17.16	13.92	6.71	6.94	15.76	13.27	6.35

9 The details of the Company's post-retirement and other benefit plans for its employees given above are certified by the actuary and relied upon by the Auditors.

10 Average longevity at retirement age for current beneficiaries of the plan (years)*

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Males	21.73	21.73
Females	24.38	24.38

* Based on India's standard mortality table with modification to reflect expected changes in mortality.

(d) Provident Fund

The Company operates Provident Fund Schemes and the contributions are made to recognised funds maintained by the Company. The Company is required to offer a defined benefit interest rate guarantee on provident fund balances of employees. The interest rate guarantee is payable to the employees for the year when the exempt fund declares a return on provident fund investments which is less than the rate declared by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner (RPFC) on the provident fund corpus for their own subscribers. The Actuary has provided a valuation for provident fund liabilities on the basis of guidance issued by Actuarial Society of India and based on the below provided assumptions, shortfall between plan assets as the end of the year and the present value of funded obligation has been recognised in the Standalone Balance Sheet and Other Comprehensive Income.

The details of fund and plan assets position are given below:

₹ in crore

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Plan assets at the end of the year	326.37	329.40
Present value of funded obligation	340.08	336.71
Amount recognised in the Standalone Balance Sheet	**(13.71)**	**(7.31)**
Assumptions used in determining present value of obligation of interest rate guarantee under a deterministic approach:		
Guaranteed rate of return	8.50%	8.65%
Discount rate for remaining term to maturity of investments	6.35%	7.75%
Discount rate	6.05%	7.70%
Expected rate of return on investments	7.86%	8.13%

39. Segment information

39.1 Continuing operations

(a) Information about operating segments

Reportable Segments approved by Board of Directors are as under:

- Basic chemistry products : soda ash, salt and other bulk chemicals other bulk chemicals
- Specialty products : nutrition solutions, agri solutions and advance materials

The corresponding information for the previous periods presented in Standalone Financial Statements have been restated (note 34 and 36).

₹ in crore

	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
1. Segment revenue (Revenue from operations)		
(i) Basic chemistry products	2,836.91	3,071.92
(ii) Speciality products	74.39	42.32
	2,911.30	**3,114.24**
Unallocated	8.99	7.01
	2,920.29	**3,121.25**
2. Segment result (Reconciliation with profit from continuing operations)		
(i) Basic chemistry products	819.20	762.48
(ii) Speciality products	(31.99)	(22.71)
Total segment results	**787.21**	**739.77**
Net unallocated income	90.48	206.85
Finance costs	(43.37)	(86.14)
Profit before tax	**834.32**	**860.48**
Tax expense	(162.50)	(229.67)
Profit for the year from continuing operations	**671.82**	**630.81**

3. Segment assets and segment liabilities

₹ in crore

	Segment assets		Segment liabilities	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
(i) Basic chemistry products	2,808.67	2,211.52	650.64	607.97
(ii) Speciality products	587.30	468.68	39.19	72.98
	3,395.97	**2,680.20**	**689.83**	**680.95**
Unallocated	10,063.23	11,649.91	792.05	1,348.47
	13,459.20	**14,330.11**	**1,481.88**	**2,029.42**

4. Other information

₹ in crore

	Addition to non-current assets *		Depreciation and amortisation		Other non-cash expenses	
	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
(i) Basic chemistry products	512.82	305.22	130.27	123.85	(5.44)	17.89
(ii) Speciality products	103.89	364.02	8.27	3.12	0.82	1.55
	616.71	**669.24**	**138.54**	**126.97**	**(4.62)**	**19.44**
Unallocated	75.13	8.79	10.96	13.37	34.34	(10.59)
	691.84	**678.03**	**149.50**	**140.34**	**29.72**	**8.85**

*Comprises additions to Property, plant and equipment, Capital work-in-progress, Goodwill, Right of use assets, Other intangible assets and Intangible assets under development.

(b) Information about geographical areas

The Company sells its products mainly within India where the conditions prevailing are uniform. Since the sales outside India are below threshold limit, no separate geographical segment disclosure is considered necessary.

All non-current assets in the nature of property, plant and equipment (including capital work in progress) and intangible assets (including those under development) are domiciled in india.

(c) Revenue from major products

The following is an analysis of the Company's segment revenue from continuing operations from its major products.

₹ in crore

	Year ended March 31, 2020 *	Year ended March 31, 2019 *
(i) Basic chemistry products		
- Soda Ash	1,485.34	1,645.31
- Salt	816.19	887.67
- Bicarb	248.73	244.15
- Others	286.65	294.79
(ii) Speciality products	74.39	42.32
(iii) Unallocated	8.99	7.01
	2,920.29	**3,121.25**

* Including operating revenues.

(d) Major Customer

The Company has one customer whose revenue represents 28% (Company has billed on behalf of the customer) (2019: Nil) of the Company's total revenue and trade receivable represents 27% (2019: Nil) of the Company's total trade receivables.

(e) Other note

Segment revenue, results, assets and liabilities include the respective amounts identifiable to each of the segments and amounts allocated on a reasonable basis.

39.2 Discontinued operations (note 34)

(a) Information about operating segment

₹ in crore

	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019 (Restated)
Revenue from operations*	-	2,471.83
Result :		
Segment result ** (note 34)	6,128.08	304.76
Finance costs	-	(11.58)
Profit before tax	**6,128.08**	**293.18**
Less : Tax expense	(40.32)	69.15
Profit from discontinued operations after tax	**6,168.40**	**224.03**

* includes ₹ 624.55 crore pertaining to Phosphatic fertiliser business and Trading business and ₹ 1,847.28 crore pertaining to consumer products business for the year ended March 31, 2019.

** includes loss of ₹ 9.13 crore pertaining to Phosphatic fertiliser business and Trading business and profit of ₹ 313.89 crore pertaining to consumer products business for the year ended March 31, 2019.

Other information :

₹ in crore

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019 (Restated)
Segment assets	-	236.58
Segment liabilities	-	172.30

₹ in crore

	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019 (Restated)
Addition to non-current assets *	-	1.17
Depreciation and amortisation	-	2.89
Other non-cash (income)/expenses	-	(2.42)

*Comprises additions to Property, plant and equipment, Capital work-in-progress and Intangible assets.

(b) Information about geographical area

Discontinued operations sells its products within India where the conditions prevailing are uniform.

(c) Revenue from major products

Discontinued operations segment includes consumer products business and fertiliser and other agri inputs.

(d) Major Customer

No single customer contributed 10% or more to the Company's revenue for the year ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019.

39.3 Reconciliation of information on reportable segment to Standalone Balance Sheet and Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss

(a) Reconciliation of profit for the year as per Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss

₹ in crore

	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019 (Restated)
Profit for the year from continuing operations (note 39.1 (a) (2))	671.82	630.81
Profit for the year from discontinued operations (note 39.2 (a))	6,168.40	224.03
Profit for the year as per Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss	**6,840.22**	**854.84**

(b) Reconciliation of total assets as per Standalone Balance Sheet

₹ in crore

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019 (Restated)
Total assets as per continuing operations (note 39.1 (a) (3))	13,459.20	14,330.11
Total assets as per discontinued operations (note 39.2 (a))	-	236.58
Total assets as per Standalone Balance Sheet	**13,459.20**	**14,566.69**

(c) Reconciliation of total liabilities as per Standalone Balance Sheet

₹ in crore

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019 (Restated)
Total liabilities as per continuing operations (note 39.1 (a) (3))	1,481.88	2,029.42
Total liabilities as per discontinued operations (note 39.2 (a))	-	172.30
Total liabilities as per Standalone Balance Sheet	**1,481.88**	**2,201.72**

40. Derivative financial instruments

(a) The details of the various outstanding derivative financial instruments are given below:

₹ in crore

	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Current portion				
Derivatives not designated in a hedge relationship				
- Forward contracts	1.64	-	0.03	1.67
- Cross-currency interest rate swaps	-	-	39.56	-
- Option contracts	-	-	0.20	-
Total	**1.64**	**-**	**39.79**	**1.67**

Although these contracts are effective as hedges from an economic perspective, these are not designated for hedge accounting.

(b) The details of the gross notional amounts of derivative financial instruments outstanding are given in the table below:

Derivative instruments	Underlying (Receivables/payables)	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Forward contracts	USD/INR	$ 1.8 million	$ 4.6 million
Forward contracts	EUR/INR	€ 6.3 million	€ 1.4 million
Forward contracts	JYP/INR	¥ 232.5 million	-
Forward contracts	CHF/INR	-	CHF 0.8 million
Option contracts	USD/INR	-	$ 1.5 million
Cross-currency interest rate swaps	USD/INR and floating to fixed	-	$ 63.5 million

41. Disclosures on financial instruments

(a) Financial instruments by category

The following table presents the carrying amounts of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at March 31 2020.

₹ in crore

		Investments - FVTOCI	Investments - FVTPL	Derivatives - FVTPL	Amortised cost	Total carrying value
Financial assets						
(a)	Investments - non-current					
	Equity instrument at fair value	1,904.23	-	-	-	1,904.23
(b)	Investments - current					
	Investment in mutual funds	-	1,301.33	-	-	1,301.33
(c)	Trade receivables	-	-	-	139.84	139.84
(d)	Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	83.72	83.72
(e)	Other bank balances	-	-	-	795.86	795.86
(f)	Loans - non-current	-	-	-	0.92	0.92
(g)	Loans - current	-	-	-	0.23	0.23
(h)	Other financial assets - non-current	-	-	-	0.26	0.26
(i)	Other financial assets - current	-	-	1.64	135.67	137.31
Total		**1,904.23**	**1,301.33**	**1.64**	**1,156.50**	**4,363.70**
Financial liabilities						
(a)	Lease liabilities - non-current			-	10.41	10.41
(b)	Borrowings - current			-	-	-
(c)	Trade payables			-	574.99	574.99
(d)	Other financial liabilities - non-current			-	0.17	0.17
(e)	Other financial liabilities - current			-	187.04	187.04
Total				**-**	**772.61**	**772.61**

The following table presents the carrying amounts of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at March 31 2019.

₹ in crore

		Investments - FVTOCI	Investments - FVTPL	Derivatives - FVTPL	Amortised cost	Total carrying value
Financial assets						
(a)	Investments - non-current					
	Equity instrument at fair value	2,461.55	-	-	-	2,461.55
(b)	Investments - current					
	Investment in mutual funds	-	2,146.26	-	-	2,146.26
(c)	Trade receivables	-	-	-	184.84	184.84
(d)	Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	1,049.75	1,049.75
(e)	Other bank balances	-	-	-	56.46	56.46
(f)	Loans - non-current	-	-	-	1.13	1.13
(g)	Loans - current	-	-	-	0.40	0.40
(h)	Other financial assets - non-current	-	-	-	0.26	0.26
(i)	Other financial assets - current	-	-	39.79	294.53	334.32
Total		**2,461.55**	**2,146.26**	**39.79**	**1,587.37**	**6,234.97**
Financial liabilities						
(a)	Lease liabilities - non-current			-	13.46	13.46
(b)	Borrowings - current			-	0.99	0.99
(c)	Trade payables			-	568.61	568.61
(d)	Other financial liabilities - non-current			-	0.24	0.24
(e)	Other financial liabilities - current			1.67	932.31	933.98
Total				**1.67**	**1,515.61**	**1,517.28**

(b) Fair value hierarchy

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the Standalone Financial Statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows:

Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

The following tables provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value or where fair value disclosure is required.

₹ in crore

	As at March 31, 2020			
	Fair value measurement using			
	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets measured at fair value:				
Derivative financial assets				
Foreign exchange forward contracts	1.64	-	1.64	-
FVTOCI financial investments				
Quoted equity instruments	1,497.23	1,497.23	-	-
Unquoted equity instruments	407.00	-	-	407.00
FVTPL financial investments				
Investment in mutual funds	1,301.33	-	1,301.33	-

There have been no transfers between levels during the period.

₹ in crore

	As at March 31, 2019			
	Fair value measurement using			
	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets measured at fair value:				
Derivative financial assets				
Cross currency interest rate swaps	39.56	-	39.56	-
Options	0.20	-	0.20	-
Foreign exchange forward contracts	0.03	-	0.03	-
FVTOCI financial investments				
Quoted equity instruments	1,978.84	1,978.84	-	-
Unquoted equity instruments	482.71	-	-	482.71
FVTPL financial investments				
Investment in mutual funds	2,146.26	-	2,146.26	-
Liabilities measured at fair value:				
Derivative financial liabilities				
Foreign exchange forward contracts	1.67	-	1.67	-
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed				
Borrowings				
Unsecured Non convertible debentures	250.67	250.67	-	-

There have been no transfers between levels during the period.

(c) The following tables shows a reconciliation from the opening balance to the closing balance for level 3 fair values.

₹ in crore

	FVTOCI financial investments
Balance as at April 1 2018	**647.77**
Add / (less): fair value changes through Other comprehensive income	5.13
Investment transferred to Joint venture	(170.19)
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**482.71**
Add / (less): fair value changes through Other comprehensive income	(75.71)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**407.00**

(d) Valuation technique to determine fair value

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

(i) The management assessed that fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, bank overdrafts and other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

(ii) The fair values of the equity investment which are quoted, are derived from quoted market prices in active markets. The Investments measured at fair value and falling under fair value hierarchy Level 3 are valued on the basis of valuation reports provided by external valuers with the exception of certain investments, where cost has been considered as an appropriate estimate of fair value because of a wide range of possible fair value measurements and cost represents the best estimate of fair values within that range.

(iii) The fair values of investments in mutual fund units is based on the net asset value ('NAV') as stated by the issuers of these mutual fund units in the published statements as at Balance Sheet date. NAV represents the price at which the issuer will issue further units of mutual fund and the price at which issuers will redeem such units from the investors.

(iv) The Company enters into derivative financial instruments with various counterparties, principally banks. The fair value of derivative financial instruments is based on observable market inputs including currency spot and forward rate, yield curves, currency volatility, credit quality of counterparties, interest rate and forward rate curves of the underlying insturments etc. and use of appropriate valuation models.

(v) The fair value of non-current borrowings carrying floating-rate of interest is not impacted due to interest rate changes, and will not be significantly different from their carrying amounts as there is no significant change in the under-lying credit risk of the Company (since the date of inception of the loans).

(vi) The fair values of the 10% unsecured redeemable non-convertible debenture (included in current maturities of non-current borrowings) are derived from quoted market prices. The Company has no other non-current borrowings with fixed-rate of interest.

(e) Financial risk management objectives

The Company is exposed to market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's risk management strategies focus on the un-predictability of these elements and seek to minimise the potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The Company's senior management which is supported by a Treasury Risk Management Group ('TRMG') manages these risks. TRMG advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company and provides assurance to the Company's senior management that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives.

All hedging activities are carried out by specialist teams that have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision. The Company's policy is not to trade in derivatives for speculative purposes.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, equity price fluctuations, liquidity and other market changes. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, investments and derivative financial instruments.

Foreign currency risk management

Foreign exchange risk arises on future commercial transactions and on all recognised monetary assets and liabilities, which are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Company. The Company's management has set a policy wherein exposure is identified, a benchmark is set and monitored closely, and accordingly suitable hedges are undertaken. The policy also includes mandatory initial hedging requirements for exposure above a threshold.

The Company's foreign currency exposure arises mainly from foreign exchange imports, exports and foreign currency borrowings, primarily with respect to USD.

As at the end of the reporting period , the carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities in respect of the primary foreign currency i.e. USD and derivative to hedge the exposure, are as follows:

₹ in crore

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
USD exposure		
Assets	87.86	68.39
Liabilities	(44.06)	(482.70)
Net	**43.80**	**(414.31)**
Derivatives to hedge USD exposure		
Forward contracts - (USD/ INR)	13.31	31.54
Option contracts- (USD/ INR)	-	10.37
Cross currency interest rate swaps - (USD/ INR)	-	438.85
	13.31	**480.76**
Net exposure	**57.11**	**66.45**

The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The following table demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonable possible change in USD exchange rate, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit before tax due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities and derivatives is as follows:

₹ in crore

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
If INR had (strengthened) / weakened against USD by 5% (Decrease) / increase in profit for the year	2.86	3.32

Based on the movements in the foreign exchange rates historically and the prevailing market conditions as at the reporting date, the Company's Management has concluded that the above mentioned rates used for sensitivity are reasonable benchmarks.

Interest rate risk management

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 rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market rates relates primarily to the Company's non-current debt obligations with floating interest rates.

The Company's policy is generally to undertake non-current borrowings using facilities that carry floating-interest rate. The Company manages its interest rate risk by entering into interest rate swaps, in which it agrees to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between fixed and variable rate interest amounts calculated by reference to an agreed-upon notional principal amount.

Moreover, the short-term borrowings of the Company do not have a significant fair value or cash flow interest rate risk due to their short tenure.

As the Company does not have exposure to any floating-interest bearing assets, or any significant long-term fixed-interest bearing assets, its interest income and related cash inflows are not affected by changes in market interest rates.

As at the end of reporting period, the Company had the following long term variable interest rate borrowings and derivatives to hedge the interest rate risk as follows:

₹ in crore

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Non-current variable interest rate borrowings	-	438.85
Derivatives to hedge interest rate risk		
Cross currency interest rate swaps	-	438.85
Net exposure	**-**	**-**

Interest rate sensitivity

No sensitivity analysis is prepared as the Company does not expect any material effect on the Company's results arising from the effects of reasonably possible changes to interest rates on interest bearing financial instruments at the end of the reporting period.

Equity price risk management

The Company's exposure to equity price risk arises from investment held by the Company and classified as FVTOCI. In general, these investments are strategic investments and are not held for trading purposes. Reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the Company's senior management on a regular basis.

Equity price sensitivity analysis

If prices of quoted equity securities had been 5% higher / (lower), the OCI for the year ended March 31, 2020 and 2019 would increase / (decrease) by ₹ 74.86 crore and ₹ 98.94 crore respectively.

Credit risk management

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

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure, being the total of the carrying amount of balances with banks, short term deposits with banks, short term investment, trade and other receivables and other financial assets excluding equity investments.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables of the Company are typically unsecured and derived from sales made to a large number of independent customers. Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to established policies, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Before accepting new customer, the Company has appropriate level of control procedures to assess the potential customer's credit quality. The credit-worthiness of its customers are reviewed based on their financial position, past experience and other relevant factors. The credit period provided by the Company to its customers generally ranges from 0-60 days. Outstanding customer receivables are reviewed periodically. Provision is made based on expected credit loss method or specific identification method.

The credit risk related to the trade receivables is mitigated by taking security deposits / bank guarantee / letter of credit - as and where considered necessary, setting appropriate credit terms and by setting and monitoring internal limits on exposure to individual customers.

There is no substantial concentration of credit risk as the revenue and trade receivables from any of the single customer do not exceed 10% of Company revenue and trade receivables, except as disclosed in note 39.1.

For certain other receivables, where recoveries are expected beyond twelve months of the Balance Sheet date, the time value of money is appropriately considered in determining the carrying amount of such receivables.

Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances/investments with banks and financial institutions is managed in accordance with the Company's treasury risk management policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within limits assigned to each counterparty. The limits are assigned based on corpus of investable surplus and corpus of the investment avenue. The limits are set to minimize the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

Financial guarantees

Financial guarantees disclosed in note 45.1(b) have been provided as corporate guarantees to financial institutions and banks that have extended credit facilities to the Company's subsidiaries. In this regard, the Company does not foresee any significant credit risk exposure.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as and when required.

The Treasury Risk Management Policy includes an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the short-term, medium-term and long term funding and cash management requirements. The Company manages the liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. The Company invests its surplus funds in bank fixed deposit and liquid schemes of mutual funds, which carry no/negligible mark to market risks.

The below table analyses the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities as at the reporting date, into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period (as at that date) to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the below table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

₹ in crore

	Carrying amount	Up-to 1 year	1-5 years	Above 5 years	Total
As at March 31, 2020					
Lease liability	14.76	5.49	11.24	0.56	17.29
Trade and other payables	757.85	757.68	0.17	-	757.85
Total	**772.61**	**763.17**	**11.41**	**0.56**	**775.14**
As at March 31, 2019					
Borrowings and future interest thereon	689.08	689.08	-	-	689.08
Lease liability	18.84	5.38	13.46	-	18.84
Trade and other payables	807.69	807.45	0.24	-	807.69
Total	**1,515.61**	**1,501.91**	**13.70**	**-**	**1,515.61**

The below table analyses the Company's derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period (as at the reporting date) to the contractual maturity date.

₹ in crore

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Current portion	-	1.67
Non-current portion	-	-
Net	**-**	**1.67**

All the derivative financial liabilities are included in the above analysis, as their contractual maturity dates are essential for the understanding of the timing of the under-lying cash flows.

42. Capital management

The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt and total equity of the Company. The Company manages its capital to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through an optimum mix of debt and equity within the overall capital structure. The Company's risk management committee reviews the capital structure of the Company considering the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital.

43. Related Party Disclosure:

(a) Related parties and their relationship (as defined under IndAS-24 Related Party Disclosures)

Subsidiaries	
Direct	
1	Rallis India Limited, India
2	Tata Chemicals International Pte. Limited ('TCIPL') (note 36)
3	Ncourage Social Enterprise Foundation
Indirect	
1	Rallis Chemistry Exports Limited, India
2	PT Metahelix Lifesciences Indonesia (PTLI), Indonesia
3	Valley Holdings Inc., United States of America
4	Tata Chemicals North America Inc., United States of America
5	General Chemical International Inc., United States of America
6	NHO Canada Holdings Inc., United States of America
7	Tata Chemicals (Soda Ash) Partners (TCSAP), United States of America **
8	Tata Chemicals (Soda Ash) Partners Holdings(TCSAPH), United States of America **
9	TCSAP LLC,United States of America
10	Homefield Pvt UK Limited, United Kingdom
11	TCE Group Limited (formerly known as Homefield 2 UK Limited)
12	Tata Chemicals Africa Holdings Limited, United Kingdom
13	Natrium Holdings Limited (formerly known as Tata Chemicals Europe Holdings Limited)
14	Tata Chemicals Europe Limited, United Kingdom
15	Winnington CHP Limited,United Kingdom
16	Brunner Mond Group Limited, United Kingdom
17	Tata Chemicals Magadi Limited, United Kingdom
18	Northwich Resource Management Limited, United Kingdom
19	Gusiute Holdings (UK) Limited, United Kingdom
20	TCNA (UK) Limited, United Kingdom
21	British Salt Limited, United Kingdom
22	Cheshire Salt Holdings Limited, United Kingdom
23	Cheshire Salt Limited, United Kingdom
24	Brinefield Storage Limited, United Kingdom
25	Cheshire Cavity Storage 2 Limited, United Kingdom
26	Cheshire Compressor Limited, United Kingdom
27	Irish Feeds Limited,United Kingdom
28	New Cheshire Salt Works Limited, United Kingdom
29	Tata Chemicals (South Africa) Proprietary Limited, South Africa
30	Magadi Railway Company Limited, Kenya
31	Alcad, United States of America **
Joint Ventures	
Direct	
1.	Indo Maroc Phosphore S.A., Morocco
2.	Tata Industries Limited
Indirect	
1.	The Block Salt Company Limited, United Kingdom (Holding by New Cheshire Salt Works Limited)
2.	JOil (S) Pte. Ltd and its subsidiaries (Holding by Tata Chemicals International Pte. Limited)

Other related parties	
1.	Tata Chemicals Ltd Provident Fund
2.	Tata Chemicals Ltd. Employee Pension Fund
3.	Tata Chemicals Superannuation Fund
4.	Tata Chemicals Employees Gratuity Trust
5.	TCL Employees Gratuity Fund
6.	Rallis India Limited Management Staff Gratuity Fund
Key Management Personnel	
1.	Mr. R. Mukundan, Managing Director and CEO
2.	Mr. Zarir Langrana, Executive Director
Promoter Group	
1.	Tata Sons Private Ltd. India
List of subsidiaries and joint ventures of Tata Sons Private Ltd. @@	
1.	TATA AIG General Insurance Company Limited
2.	Tata Autocomp Systems Limited
3.	Tata International Limited
4.	Tata Consultancy Services Limited
5.	TATA AIA Life Insurance Company Limited
6.	Tata Consulting Engineers Limited
7.	Infiniti Retail Limited
8.	TASEC Limited (formely TAS-AGT Systems Limited)
9.	Tata Teleservices Limited
10.	Ecofirst Services Limited
11.	Tata Realty and Infrastructure Limited
12.	Tata Investment Corporation Limited
13.	Ewart Investments Limited
14.	Simto Investment Company Limited
15.	Tata Autocomp Hendrickson Suspensions Private Limited
16.	Tata SmartFoodz Limited
17.	Tata SIA Airlines Limited
18.	Tata Communications Limited
19.	Tata Communications Collaboration Services Private Limited
20.	Tata Teleservices (Maharashtra) Limited
21.	Tata Digital Ltd.
22.	Tata International Singapore PTE Ltd
23.	Tata Elxsi Limited
24.	Carbon Disclosure Project India

@@ The above list includes the Companies with whom the Company has entered into the transactions during the course of the year.

** a general partnership formed under the laws of the State of Delaware (USA).

(b) Transactions and balances with Related parties (as defined under Ind AS 24).

₹ in crore

	Subsidiaries of Tata Chemicals Limited										Joint ventures of Tata Chemicals Limited		Promoter	Subsidiaries and Joint ventures of Tata Sons Private Limited				
	Rallis India Limited, India	Metahelix	Ncourage Social Enterprise Foundation	Gusiute Holdings (UK) Limited	Tata Chemicals North America Inc, United States of America	Tata Chemicals Magadi Limited, U.K	Tata Chemicals International Pte. Limited, Singapore	Homefield UK Private Limited, U.K.	Tata Chemicals Europe Limited	British Salt Limited, U.K	Indo Maroc Phosphore S.A. Morocco	Tata Industries Limited	Tata Sons Private Ltd.	Tata Consultancy Services Limited	Other Entities	Other related parties	Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Total
Transactions with related parties																		
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3.48)	-	-	(0.98)
Purchase of goods (includes stock in transit) - (net of returns)	-	-	-	-	78.04	-	480.52	-	-	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	558.66
	-	-	-	-	55.17	2.62	457.94	-	-	0.73	99.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	616.40
Sales (net)	11.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.11
	11.29	-	4.03	-	-	-	0.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	15.81
Sale of fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	2.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.44
Other services - expenses & Reimbursement of Expenses	(0.96)	(0.04)	(1.14)	-	(1.91)	(1.44)	(0.05)	-	(2.44)	-	-	0.71	7.82	10.98	5.21	-	-	16.74
	-	-	-	-	(1.84)	(1.43)	(0.04)	-	(1.82)	-	(0.18)	-	12.50	8.80	5.16	-	-	21.15
Other services - Income	0.07	0.01	0.02	-	-	0.26	-	1.61	0.12	-	-	0.16	0.10	-	0.16	-	-	2.51
	*	0.01	*	-	-	1.43	-	1.78	0.12	-	-	0.01	0.19	-	0.17	-	-	3.71
Dividend received	24.34	-	-	1.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	72.24	-	10.24	-	1.48	-	-	109.89
	24.34	-	-	1.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	58.43	-	8.19	-	1.55	-	-	94.09
Miscellaneous purchases/ Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.22	-	-	5.22
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.51	-	-	2.51
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	74.73	-	21.36	-	-	96.19
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131.53	-	37.76	-	-	169.29
Interest paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	-	-	0.10
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.40	-	-	0.40
Grant paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	7.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.50
Redemption of Debentures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.00	-	-	4.00
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposit Received	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contributions to employee benefit trusts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.91	-	37.91
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.37	-	32.37
Other employees' related expenses	0.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	-	-	0.69
	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01
Compensation to key Managerial Person																		
Short-term employee benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.92	9.92
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.51	10.51
Post-employment benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.38	7.38
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.75	1.75
Balances due from /to related parties																		
Amount receivables/advances/balances/ Loans																		
As at March 31, 2020	0.27	-	-	2.27	0.32	-	62.07	700.03	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	0.42	1.04	-	766.45
As at March 31, 2019	0.78	-	-	2.07	-	0.01	56.73	639.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.45	6.82	-	706.67
Impairment of loans																		
As at March 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(700.03)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(700.03)
As at March 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(639.81)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(639.81)
Refundable Deposit																		
As at March 31, 2020	0.04	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04
As at March 31, 2019	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amount payables (in respect of goods purchased and other services)																		
As at March 31, 2020	0.01	-	-		-	-	236.29	-	-	0.05	-	0.28	7.30	1.18	2.36	2.23	-	249.70
As at March 31, 2019	-	*	-		20.75	-	270.88	-	-	0.31	-	-	12.05	0.58	0.75	2.14	-	307.46
Amount receivable on account of any management contracts																		
As at March 31, 2020	0.66	0.01	0.76		0.63	0.69	0.02	0.85	0.97	-	-	0.06	0.18	-	0.09	-	-	4.92
As at March 31, 2019	(0.42)	-	*		0.63	0.33	0.02	0.38	0.33	-	0.07	0.04	0.16	-	0.23	-	-	1.77

Footnotes:

1. For Investment in related parties refer note 8
2. For Guarantee to third parties on behalf of subsidiaries in related parties as at March 31 2020 refer 45.1.(b)
3. The above figures do not include provision for Compensated absences and contribution to gratuity fund, as separate figures are not available for the Managing Director and Whole-time Director.
4. * value below ₹ 50,000

The figures in light print are for previous year

44. Commitments

₹ in crore

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	289.57	269.94
Commitment towards partly paid investment	9.19	9.19

45. Contingent liabilities and assets

45.1 Contingent liabilities

(a) Claims not acknowledged by the Company relating to the cases contested by the Company and which, in the opinion of the Management, are not likely to devolve on the Company relating to the following areas:

₹ in crore

		As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
(i)	Excise, Customs and Service Tax	86.41	41.31
(ii)	Sales Tax	43.89	37.34
(iii)	Demand for utility charges	-	16.26
(iv)	Labour and other claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt	24.60	25.40
(v)	Income Tax (pending before Appellate authorities in respect of which the Company is in appeal)	551.39	434.04
(vi)	Income Tax (decided in Company's favor by Appellate authorities and Department is in further appeal)	15.54	16.05
(vii)	Contractual obligation upto	34.75	100.11

Item (i) to (vii)) above includes ₹ 34.75 crore (2019: ₹ 100.11 crore) relating to discontinued operations.

(b) Guarantees provided by the Company to third parties on behalf of subsidiaries aggregates USD 111.60 million & GBP 2.76 million (₹ 870.19 crore) (2019: USD 54 million & GBP 2.76 million (₹ 398.39 crore)).

45.2 Contingent assets

₹ in crore

		As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
(i)	Income Tax (pending before Appellate authorities in respect of which the Company is in appeal)	78.40	78.40

46. Approval of Standalone Financial Statements

The Standalone Financial Statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on May 15, 2020.

Signatures to notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements 1 - 46

As per our report of even date attached
For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W - 100022

Vijay Mathur
Partner
Membership No. 046476
Mumbai, May 15, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board

Padmini Khare Kaicker Director

R. Mukundan Managing Director and CEO

John Mulhall Chief Financial Officer

Rajiv Chandan General Counsel & Company Secretary