

1 General information

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

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

For reporting purposes, the Company and its subsidiary are referred to as "the Group".

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

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

The Company has not recorded an investment in Siam Steel Mill Services Company Limited which is held by Tata Steel Manufacturing (Thailand) Public Company Limited for 24% of share capital using the equity method because the Company does not have significant influence to govern the financial and operating policies of and does not have any authorised director to sign on behalf of Siam Steel Mill Services Company Limited.

The Company had issued warrants on 2 December 2002 with the maturity term as 10 years from the issue date. As per the terms of the warrants, if any warrants had not been exercised within the specified period, such warrants would be cancelled. On 3 December 2012, the warrants which were not exercised within the specified period, had expired. Accordingly, the Company had recorded the expired warrants of Baht 130 million as Share premium in the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2013.

These consolidated and separate financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 18 April 2023.

2 Basis of preparation

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

The consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except as disclosed in accounting policies for certain financial assets (including derivative instrument) as described in Note 4.7 and certain financial liabilities as described in Notes 4.13.

The preparation of financial statements is in conformity with TFRS requires management to use certain critical accounting estimates and to exercise its judgement in applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas that are more likely to be materially adjusted due to changes in estimates and assumptions are disclosed in Note 7.

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

3 New and amended financial reporting standards

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

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

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

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

TFRS 7 requires additional disclosure about:

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

- b) **Accounting guidance on temporary relief measures for entities assisting debtors affected by the COVID-19 pandemic**

The Group which assists debtors affected by the COVID-19 pandemic can apply the accounting guidance announced by TFAC based on BOT circular For. Nor. Sor 2. Wor. 802/2564 to help debtors between 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2023. The key relief measures involve, for example, the consideration for debt staging for ECL calculation where there is debt restructuring, revising EIR for the restructured debt and ECL calculation regarding unused credit line.

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

3.2 New and amended financial reporting standards that are effective for accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and relate to the Group

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

- a) **Amendment to TAS 16 - Property, plant and equipment** clarified to prohibit entities from deducting from the cost of an item of PP&E any proceeds received from selling any items produced while the entity is preparing that asset for its intended use.
- b) **Amendment to TAS 37 - Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets** clarified that, in considering whether a contract is onerous, the direct costs of fulfilling a contract include both the incremental costs of fulfilling the contract and an allocation of other costs directly related to fulfilling the contract. Before recognising a separate provision for an onerous contract, the entity must recognise any impairment losses that have occurred on the assets used in fulfilling the contract.
- c) **Amendment to TFRS 3 - Business combinations** clarified some minor amendments to update its references to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting and added a consideration for the recognition of liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired from business combinations. The amendments also confirmed that contingent assets shouldn't be recognised at the acquisition date.
- d) **Amendment to TFRS 9 - Financial Instruments** clarified which fees should be included in the 10% test for the derecognition of financial liabilities. It should only include fees between the borrower and lender.

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

4 Accounting policies

4.1 Principles of consolidation

a) Subsidiaries

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

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

b) Intercompany transactions on consolidation

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

4.2 Business combination

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

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

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

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

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

Acquisition-related cost

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

Step-up acquisition

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date; any gains or losses arising from such re-measured are recognised in profit or loss.

Changes in fair value of contingent consideration paid/received

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

Business combination under common control

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

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

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

4.3 Foreign currency translation

a) Functional and presentation currency

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

b) Transactions and balances

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

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

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

4.4 Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

4.5 Trade accounts receivable

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

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

The impairment of trade receivables are disclosed in Note 4.7 f).

4.6 Inventories

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

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

4.7 Financial asset

a) Classification

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

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

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

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

b) Recognition and derecognition

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

c) Measurement

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

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

d) Debt instruments

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

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

e) Equity instruments

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

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

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

f) Impairment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.8 Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.9 Goodwill

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

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

4.10 Intangible assets

Acquired computer software

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

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

4.11 Impairment of assets

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

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

4.12 Leases

Leases - where the Group is the lessee

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.13 Financial liabilities

a) Classification

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

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

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

b) Measurement

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

c) Derecognition and modification

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

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

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

4.14 Borrowing costs

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

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

4.15 Current and deferred income taxes

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

Current tax

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

Deferred income tax

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

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

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

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

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

4.16 Employee benefits

a) Short-term employee benefits

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

b) Defined contribution plan

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

c) Defined benefit plans

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

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

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

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

d) Other long-term benefits

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

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

e) Termination benefits

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

4.17 Provisions

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

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

4.18 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

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

4.19 Revenue recognition

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

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

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

Sale of goods

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

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

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

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

Services

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

Payments to customers

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

Financing components

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

Other income

Other revenue are recognised on the following bases:

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

4.20 Dividend distribution

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

4.21 Derivatives and hedging activities

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

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

5 Financial risk management

5.1 Financial risk factors

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

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

5.1.1 Market risk

a) Foreign exchange risk

The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign currency risk arising from US Dollar, Euro and Rupee India from trading transactions that are denominated in foreign currencies. The Group uses forward contracts, transacted with the financial institutions, to hedge their exposure to foreign currency risk of transactions in foreign currency.

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

Exposure

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

	Consolidated financial statements								
	31 March 2023								
	US Dollar Thousand Baht	Euro Thousand Baht	Pound Thousand Baht	Swedish Krona Thousand Baht	Japanese Yen Thousand Baht	Indian Rupee Thousand Baht	Singapore Dollar Thousand Baht	Swiss Franc Thousand Baht	Yuan Thousand Baht
Financial assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	46,461	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables, net	332,589	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Derivatives assets (included in other current assets)	2,835	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities									
Trade and other payables	(397,894)	(15,214)	(54)	(315)	(91)	(2,220)	-	(894)	(175)
Derivatives liabilities (included in other current liabilities)	(1,353)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets (liabilities), nets	(17,362)	(15,214)	(54)	(315)	(91)	(2,220)	5	(894)	(175)

	Consolidated financial statements								
	31 March 2022								
	US Dollar Thousand Baht	Euro Thousand Baht	Pound Thousand Baht	Swedish Krona Thousand Baht	Japanese Yen Thousand Baht	Indian Rupee Thousand Baht	Singapore Dollar Thousand Baht	Swiss Franc Thousand Baht	
Financial assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	28,649	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables, net	28,157	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Derivatives assets (included in other current assets)	2,044	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities									
Trade and other payables	(180,424)	(21,221)	(64)	(395)	(352)	(2,203)	-	(104)	
Derivatives liabilities (included in other current liabilities)	(211)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets (liabilities), nets	(121,785)	(21,221)	(64)	(395)	(352)	(2,203)	5	(104)	

Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
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	Separate financial statements			
	31 March 2023		31 March 2022	
	US Dollar Thousand Baht	Indian Rupee Thousand Baht	US Dollar Thousand Baht	Indian Rupee Thousand Baht
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Trade and other receivables	25	-	24	-
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Trade and other payables	(693)	(2,220)	(233)	(2,203)
Total assets (liabilities), nets	(668)	(2,220)	(209)	(2,203)

Sensitivity

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

	Consolidated financial statements	
	Impact to net profit	
	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
US Dollar to Baht exchange rate - increase 10% (2565 : 7%)	(1,736)	(8,525)
US Dollar to Baht exchange rate - decrease 10% (2565 : 7%)	1,736	8,525
EURO to Baht exchange rate - increase 4% (2565 : 6%)	(609)	(1,273)
EURO to Baht exchange rate - decrease 4% (2565 : 6%)	609	1,273
INR to Baht exchange rate - increase 10% (2565 : 5%)	(222)	(110)
INR to Baht exchange rate - decrease 10% (2565 : 5%)	222	110

* Holding all other variables constant

Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited
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Separate financial statements	
Impact to net profit	
2023	2022
Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
(67)	(15)
67	15
(222)	(110)
222	110

* Holding all other variables constant

b) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

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

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

		Consolidated financial statements							
		Fixed interest rates			Floating interest rates			Total	Interest rate (% p.a.)
		Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years		
		Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	
As at 31 March 2023									
Financial assets									
Cash and cash equivalents		500,000	-	-	820,031	-	-	1,422,798	0.01 - 1.80
		500,000	-	-	820,031	-	-	1,422,798	
Financial liabilities									
Lease liabilities		35,214	114,141	507,990	-	-	-	657,345	MLR-2
		35,214	114,141	507,990	-	-	-	657,345	
		Consolidated financial statements							
		Fixed interest rates			Floating interest rates			Total	Interest rate (% p.a.)
		Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years		
		Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	
As at 31 March 2022									
Financial assets									
Cash and cash equivalents		-	-	-	951,239	-	-	1,394,730	0.01 - 0.30
		-	-	-	951,239	-	-	1,394,730	
Financial liabilities									
Short-term loans from financial institutions		-	-	-	145,577	-	-	145,577	BIBOR+2.0
Lease liabilities		31,079	98,976	533,396	-	-	-	663,451	MLR-2
		31,079	98,976	533,396	145,577	-	-	809,028	

Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited
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For the year ended 31 March 2023

		Separate financial statements								
		Fixed interest rates			Floating interest rates			Non-Interest bearing Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht	Interest rate (% p.a.)
		Within 1 year Thousand Baht	1 - 5 years Thousand Baht	Over 5 years Thousand Baht	Within 1 year Thousand Baht	1 - 5 years Thousand Baht	Over 5 years Thousand Baht			
As at 31 March 2023										
Financial assets										
Cash and cash equivalents	500,000	-	-	773,570	-	-	4,176	1,277,746	0.01 - 0.85	
Short-term loans to a subsidiary	62,807	-	-	-	-	-	-	62,807	2.0	
	562,807	-	-	773,570	-	-	4,176	1,340,553		
Financial liabilities										
Lease liabilities	12,490	18,972	-	-	-	-	-	31,462	MLR-2	
	12,490	18,972	-	-	-	-	-	31,462		
		Separate financial statements								
		Fixed interest rates			Floating interest rates			Non-Interest bearing Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht	Interest rate (% p.a.)
		Within 1 year Thousand Baht	1 - 5 years Thousand Baht	Over 5 years Thousand Baht	Within 1 year Thousand Baht	1 - 5 years Thousand Baht	Over 5 years Thousand Baht			
As at 31 March 2022										
Financial assets										
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	919,998	-	-	836	920,834	0.01 - 0.30	
Short-term loans to a subsidiary	593,294	-	-	-	-	-	-	593,294	2.0	
	593,294	-	-	919,998	-	-	836	1,514,128		
Financial liabilities										
Lease liabilities	8,627	8,885	-	-	-	-	-	17,512	MLR-2	
	8,627	8,885	-	-	-	-	-	17,512		

5.1.2 Credit risk

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

a) Risk management

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

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

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

b) Security

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

c) Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

Trade receivables

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

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

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

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

	Consolidated financial statements					Total Thousand Baht
	Current Thousand Baht	Up to 3 months Thousand Baht	3 - 6 months Thousand Baht	6 - 12 months Thousand Baht	Over 12 months Thousand Baht	
31 March 2023						
Gross carrying amount						
- trade receivables	2,652,978	169,264	-	-	78,982	2,901,224
Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	(78,982)	(78,982)
31 March 2022						
Gross carrying amount						
- trade receivables	2,166,681	246,270	-	-	78,982	2,491,933
Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	(78,982)	(78,982)

	Separate financial statements					Total Thousand Baht
	Current Thousand Baht	Up to 3 months Thousand Baht	3 - 6 months Thousand Baht	6 - 12 months Thousand Baht	Over 12 months Thousand Baht	
31 March 2023						
Gross carrying amount						
- trade receivables	10,954	-	-	-	-	10,954
Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 March 2022						
Gross carrying amount						
- trade receivables	54,505	-	-	-	-	54,505
Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Opening loss allowance at 1 April	78,982	78,982	-	-
Increase In loss allowance recognised in profit or loss during the year	-	-	-	-
Closing loss allowance at 31 March	78,982	78,982	-	-

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

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

Loan to a subsidiary

Loans to a subsidiary are considered to have low credit risk as they have a low risk of default and the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term. Accordingly, the Company has no loss allowances for loans to a subsidiary for the year ended 31 March 2023 and 2022.

5.1.3 Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. At the end of the reporting period the Group held deposits at call of Baht 1,423 million (2022: Baht 1,395 million) that are expected to readily generate cash inflows for managing liquidity risk.

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

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

a) Financing arrangement

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

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Floating rate				
Expiring within one year				
- Bank loans	1,152,500	1,506,923	-	-
Total	1,152,500	1,506,923	-	-

b) Maturity of financial liabilities

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

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

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

Consolidated financial statements					
	Within 1 year Thousand Baht	1 - 5 years Thousand Baht	Over 5 years Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht	Carrying amount Thousand Baht
Maturity of financial liabilities					
As at 31 March 2023					
Financial liabilities that is not derivatives					
Trade and other payables	1,613,444	-	-	1,613,444	1,613,444
Lease liabilities	56,973	190,186	616,725	863,884	657,345
Other current liabilities	369	-	-	369	369
Total financial liabilities that is not derivatives	1,670,786	190,186	616,725	2,477,697	2,271,158
Derivatives					
Foreign currency forward contracts	1,353	-	-	1,353	1,353
Total derivative liabilities	1,353	-	-	1,353	1,353
Total	1,672,139	190,186	616,725	2,479,050	2,272,511
Consolidated financial statements					
	Within 1 year Thousand Baht	1 - 5 years Thousand Baht	Over 5 years Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht	Carrying amount Thousand Baht
Maturity of financial liabilities					
As at 31 March 2022					
Financial liabilities that is not derivatives					
Short-term loans from financial institutions	145,577	-	-	145,577	145,577
Trade and other payables	1,674,034	-	-	1,674,034	1,674,034
Lease liabilities	53,125	177,695	659,633	890,453	663,451
Other current liabilities	474	-	-	474	474
Total financial liabilities that is not derivatives	1,873,210	177,695	659,633	2,710,538	2,483,536
Derivatives					
Foreign currency forward contracts	211	-	-	211	211
Total derivative liabilities	211	-	-	211	211
Total	1,873,421	177,695	659,633	2,710,749	2,483,747

		Separate financial statements				
		Within 1 year Thousand Baht	1 - 5 years Thousand Baht	Over 5 years Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht	Carrying amount Thousand Baht
Maturity of financial liabilities						
As at 31 March 2023						
Financial liabilities that is not derivatives						
Trade and other payables		62,602	-	-	62,602	62,602
Lease liabilities		13,390	19,827	-	33,217	31,462
Other current liabilities		120	-	-	120	120
Total financial liabilities that is not derivatives		76,112	19,827	-	95,939	94,184
		Separate financial statements				
		Within 1 year Thousand Baht	1 - 5 years Thousand Baht	Over 5 years Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht	Carrying amount Thousand Baht
Maturity of financial liabilities						
As at 31 March 2022						
Financial liabilities that is not derivatives						
Trade and other payables		115,732	-	-	115,732	115,732
Lease liabilities		9,086	9,236	-	18,322	17,512
Other current liabilities		332	-	-	332	332
Total financial liabilities that is not derivatives		125,150	9,236	-	134,386	133,576

5.2 Capital management

The objectives when managing capital are to:

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

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

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

6 Fair value

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

Consolidated financial statements			
	Level	Fair value	Fair value
		2023	2022
		Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Assets			
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)			
Derivative assets - Foreign exchange contracts	2	2,835	2,044
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)			
Unlisted equity investments	3	204,960	304,320
Liabilities			
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss			
Derivative liabilities - Foreign exchange contracts	2	1,353	211

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

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

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

Valuation techniques used to measure fair value level 2

The fair value above is determined by level 2 using forward rate of foreign currency against Thai Baht at the date of the statement of financial position which can be obtained from observable market.

Valuation techniques used to measure fair value level 3

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

	Consolidated financial statements Unlisted equity investments Thousand Baht
Opening balance as at 1 April 2021	206,640
Gains (losses) recognised in other comprehensive income	97,680
Closing balance as at 31 March 2022	304,320
Gains (losses) recognised in other comprehensive income	(99,360)
Closing balance as at 31 March 2023	204,960

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

	Fair value		Range of inputs		
	31 March 2023 Thousand Baht	31 March 2022 Thousand Baht	Unobservable inputs	2023	2022
Unlisted equity securities	204,960	304,320	Profit growth factors	2%	2%
			Risk-adjusted discount rate	12%	12%

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

			Change in fair value	
	Unobservable inputs	Movement	Increase in assumptions 2023	Decrease in assumptions 2023
Unlisted equity securities	Profit growth factors	0.50%	Increase 3.5%	Decrease 3.2%
	Risk-adjusted discount rate	1.00%	Decrease 7.8%	Increase 9.5%

The Group's valuation processes

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

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

There were no changes in valuation techniques during the year.

7 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

a) Fair value of certain financial assets and derivatives

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. The Group uses judgement to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period. Details of key assumptions used are included in Note 6.

b) Impairment of investments in a subsidiary

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

c) Goodwill impairment

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

Cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using the estimated growth rates stated in Note 18. These growth rates are consistent with forecasts included in industry reports specific to the industry in which each CGU operates.

d) Defined retirement benefit obligations

The present value of the retirement benefit obligations depends on a number of assumptions. Key assumptions used and impacts from possible changes in key assumptions are disclosed in Note 24.

e) Impairment of financial assets

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

8 Segment information

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

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

For the year ended 31 March 2023, the Group has revenue from sales and related services which has timing of revenue recognition as a point in time amounting to Baht 30,490 million (2022 : Baht 32,468 million) and over time amounting to Baht 208 million (2022 : Baht 122 million).

For the year ended 31 March 2023 and 2022, the Group has no revenue which contributed equal or over 10.0% of the Group's total revenue.

For the years ended 31 March

Segment revenue
 Local
 Export

Consolidated financial statements	
2023	2022
Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
26,099,280	29,497,890
4,598,646	3,091,915
30,697,926	32,589,805

For the year ended 31 March 2023, the Company has revenue from services which has timing of revenue recognition as over time amounting to Baht 342 million (2022 : Baht 413 million).

9 Cash and cash equivalents

a) Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Cash on hand	-	1	-	-
Deposits at banks - current accounts	374,760	954,519	276,170	511,864
- savings accounts	548,038	440,210	501,576	408,970
Short-term bank deposits - 1 month	500,000	-	500,000	-
	1,422,798	1,394,730	1,277,746	920,834

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

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
(Gain)/Loss on disposal of plant and equipment	(749)	579	(10)	(10)
Loss from impairment of equipment	999	631	-	-
(Gain)/Loss from reversal from diminution in value of inventories	12,301	(634)	-	-
(Gain)/Loss on lease liabilities adjustment	(54)	2	(67)	(8)
Loss from diminution in value of Idle asset held for sale (Note 16)	49,000	81,000	-	-
	61,497	81,578	(77)	(18)

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

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
(Increase) decrease in other current assets	(119,703)	(333)	53	(27)
(Increase) decrease in other non-current assets	(2,470)	(2,411)	-	817
Increase (decrease) in other current liabilities	1,348	(4,385)	(3,506)	1,131
Employee benefit obligations paid	(32,941)	(18,768)	(20,046)	(7,025)
	(153,766)	(25,897)	(23,499)	(5,104)

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

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

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Payables for plant and equipment and intangible assets brought forward	69,192	51,995	420	1,133
<u>Add</u> Purchases during the year	285,950	228,111	2,224	5,454
<u>Less</u> Payments during the year	(308,192)	(210,914)	(1,852)	(6,167)
Payables for plant and equipment and intangible assets carried forward	46,950	69,192	792	420
Acquisitions of right-of-use assets under lease contracts	97,914	8,076	30,858	5,853
Convert debt from short-term loan to a subsidiary to equity of a subsidiary (Note 14)	-	-	-	6,211,260

10 Trade and other receivables, net

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Trade receivables - other parties	2,579,144	2,300,664	-	-
- related parties (Note 34 b)	322,080	191,269	10,954	54,505
<u>Less</u> Loss allowance	(78,982)	(78,982)	-	-
Trade receivables, net	2,822,242	2,412,951	10,954	54,505
Other receivables - other parties	1,763	215	-	-
- related parties (Note 34 b)	45	44	238	1,629
Accrued income	863	251	863	251
Prepayments	22,006	19,739	10,442	7,676
	2,846,919	2,433,200	22,497	64,061

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

As at 31 March 2023, the Group has no outstanding of account receivable factoring (2022 : Baht 222 million).

11 Financial assets and financial liabilities

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

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Financial assets				
Financial assets at amortised cost				
- Cash and cash equivalents	1,422,798	1,394,730	1,277,746	920,834
- Trade and other receivables, net	2,824,913	2,413,461	12,055	56,385
- Short-term loans to a subsidiary	-	-	62,807	593,294
- Deposit (included in other non-current assets)	5,132	4,632	3,368	3,368
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	204,960	304,320	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (FVPL)				
- Derivative assets (included in other current assets)	2,835	2,044	-	-
	4,460,638	4,119,187	1,355,976	1,573,881
Financial liabilities				
Liabilities at amortised cost				
- Short-term loans from financial institutions	-	145,577	-	-
- Trade and other payables	1,613,444	1,674,034	62,602	115,732
- Lease liabilities, net	657,345	663,451	31,462	17,512
- Other current liabilities	369	474	120	332
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss (FVPL)				
- Derivatives liabilities (included in other current liabilities)	1,353	211	-	-
	2,272,511	2,483,747	94,184	133,576

12 Inventories, net

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Raw materials	902,351	1,020,613	-	-
Work in progress	529,111	716,079	-	-
Finished goods	1,367,190	1,772,001	-	-
Spare parts	450,736	389,973	-	-
Supplies and others	330,197	385,585	-	-
	3,579,585	4,284,251	-	-
<u>Less</u> Allowance for obsolete inventories				
- Spare parts	(52,126)	(44,011)	-	-
- Supplies and others	(18,627)	(18,076)	-	-
- Finished goods	(3,635)	-	-	-
	3,505,197	4,222,164	-	-
<u>Add</u> Goods in transit	386,551	222,706	-	-
	3,891,748	4,444,870	-	-

During the years ended 31 March 2023 and 2022, amounts recognised as cost of sales in profit or loss are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Cost of sales and cost of services	29,130,347	29,011,027	-	-
Write-down of inventories to net realisable value	14,129	-	-	-
Reversal of write-down inventories to net realisable value	(1,828)	(634)	-	-

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

13 Other current assets

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Value added tax refundable	18,141	55,587	-	-
Undue input vat	173,426	17,219	337	478
Other current assets	3,660	2,719	114	26
	195,227	75,525	451	504

14 Investments in a subsidiary

As at 31 March 2023 and 2022, the subsidiary included in consolidated financial statements are listed below. The subsidiary has only ordinary shares in which the Group directly holds those shares. The proportion of ownership interests held by the Group is equal to voting rights in subsidiary held by the Group.

Company name	Country of incorporation	% Ownership interest		Separate financial statements (Unit : Thousand Baht)					
				Cost method 2023			Cost method 2022		
		2023 %	2022 %	Cost	Allowance for impairment	Net book value	Cost	Allowance for impairment	Net book value
Tata Steel Manufacturing (Thailand) Public Company Limited	Thailand	99.90	99.90	15,393,047	(3,380,000)	12,013,047	15,393,047	(3,380,000)	12,013,047
				15,393,047	(3,380,000)	12,013,047	15,393,047	(3,380,000)	12,013,047

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

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

As at 31 March 2023 and 2022, the Group has made an assessment of impairment loss on investment in a subsidiary and considered that the recoverable amount was not lower than its carrying amount referring to the key assumptions used for an assessment of impairment loss on investment in a subsidiary as described in Note 18, so no additional allowance for impairment was necessary.

15 Property, plant and equipment, net

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

Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited
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Consolidated financial statements							
	Land Thousand Baht	Land Improvement, buildings and structures Thousand Baht	Machinery and equipment Thousand Baht	Furniture, fixtures, and equipment Thousand Baht	Vehicles Thousand Baht	Construction in progress Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
As at 1 April 2022							
Cost	802,305	4,513,740	12,906,954	254,468	2,746	130,977	18,611,190
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	-	(3,072,741)	(11,041,385)	(212,451)	(2,702)	-	(14,329,279)
Accumulated impairment	-	(1,124,556)	(779,486)	(7)	-	-	(1,904,049)
Net book amount	802,305	316,443	1,086,083	42,010	44	130,977	2,377,862
For the year ended 31 March 2023							
Opening net book amount	802,305	316,443	1,086,083	42,010	44	130,977	2,377,862
Additions	-	-	3,323	4,179	-	275,685	283,187
Transfers	-	17,808	143,127	13,381	298	(174,614)	-
Disposals - cost	-	(698)	(13,852)	(2,261)	(154)	-	(16,965)
- accumulated depreciation	-	698	13,173	2,258	154	-	16,283
- impairment charge	-	-	674	-	-	-	674
Depreciation charge	-	(51,316)	(144,888)	(16,439)	(72)	-	(212,715)
Impairment charge	-	-	(999)	-	-	-	(999)
Closing net book amount	802,305	282,935	1,086,641	43,128	270	232,048	2,447,327
As at 31 March 2023							
Cost	802,305	4,530,850	13,039,552	269,767	2,890	232,048	18,877,412
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	-	(3,123,359)	(11,173,100)	(226,632)	(2,620)	-	(14,525,711)
Accumulated impairment	-	(1,124,556)	(779,811)	(7)	-	-	(1,904,374)
Net book amount	802,305	282,935	1,086,641	43,128	270	232,048	2,447,327

	Separate financial statements			
	Buildings Improvement Thousand Baht	Furniture, fixtures, and equipment Thousand Baht	Construction in progress Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
As at 1 April 2021				
Cost	1,407	76,207	-	77,614
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	(646)	(65,657)	-	(66,303)
Net book amount	761	10,550	-	11,311
For the year ended 31 March 2022				
Opening net book amount	761	10,550	-	11,311
Additions	-	2,188	343	2,531
Transfer	-	343	(343)	-
Disposals - cost	-	(8,684)	-	(8,684)
- accumulated depreciation	-	8,267	-	8,267
Write-off - cost	-	(943)	-	(943)
- accumulated depreciation	-	943	-	943
Depreciation charge	(234)	(7,972)	-	(8,206)
Closing net book amount	527	4,692	-	5,219
As at 31 March 2022				
Cost	1,407	69,111	-	70,518
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	(880)	(64,419)	-	(65,299)
Net book amount	527	4,692	-	5,219
For the year ended 31 March 2023				
Opening net book amount	527	4,692	-	5,219
Additions	-	498	792	1,290
Disposals - cost	-	(988)	-	(988)
- accumulated depreciation	-	967	-	967
Depreciation charge	(234)	(2,158)	-	(2,392)
Closing net book amount	293	3,011	792	4,096
As at 31 March 2023				
Cost	1,407	68,621	792	70,820
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	(1,114)	(65,610)	-	(66,724)
Net book amount	293	3,011	792	4,096

16 Idle assets held-for-sale, net

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

	Consolidated financial statements	
	2023	2022
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
As at 31 March		
Cost	2,395,713	2,395,713
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	(538,164)	(538,164)
Accumulated impairment	(1,644,549)	(1,595,549)
Net book amount	213,000	262,000

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

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

During the year ended 31 March 2023, the Group has recognized an impairment charge of MBF of Baht 49 million (2022 : Baht 81 million).

17 Right-of-use assets, net

	Consolidated financial statements			
	Land	Building and structure	Vehicles	Total
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Balance as at 1 April 2021	589,587	47,281	33,145	670,013
Additions	-	-	8,076	8,076
Lease termination	-	-	(51)	(51)
Depreciation	(31,031)	(9,282)	(16,402)	(56,715)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	558,556	37,999	24,768	621,323

	Consolidated financial statements			
	Land Thousand Baht	Building and structure Thousand Baht	Vehicles Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
Balance as at 1 April 2022	558,556	37,999	24,768	621,323
Additions	64,858	16,614	16,442	97,914
Lease termination	-	-	(2,153)	(2,153)
Depreciation	(32,435)	(8,883)	(12,614)	(53,932)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	590,979	45,730	26,443	663,152

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

	Separate financial statements		
	Building and structure Thousand Baht	Vehicles Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
Balance as at 1 April 2022	3,573	13,626	17,199
Additions	16,613	14,244	30,857
Lease termination	-	(2,667)	(2,667)
Depreciation	(6,734)	(7,266)	(14,000)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	13,452	17,937	31,389

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

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Expense relating to short-term leases	997	460	243	10
Cash outflow for leases	60,654	63,238	15,478	17,620

18 Goodwill, net

	Consolidated financial statements Thousand Baht
As at 1 April 2021	
Cost	5,607,769
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation (up to 31 March 2008)	(1,491,432)
Allowance for impairment	(660,323)
Net book amount	3,456,014
For the year ended 31 March 2022	
Opening net book amount	3,456,014
Impairment charge	-
Closing net book amount	3,456,014
As at 31 March 2022	
Cost	5,607,769
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation (up to 31 March 2008)	(1,491,432)
Allowance for impairment	(660,323)
Net book amount	3,456,014
For the year ended 31 March 2023	
Opening net book amount	3,456,014
Impairment charge	-
Closing net book amount	3,456,014
As at 31 March 2023	
Cost	5,607,769
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation (up to 31 March 2008)	(1,491,432)
Allowance for impairment	(660,323)
Net book amount	3,456,014

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

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

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

As at 31 March 2023 and 2022 the Group has made an assessment of impairment loss on goodwill and resulted that the recoverable amount was not lower than the carrying amount, so no additional impairment was necessary.

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

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

	Consolidated financial statements					
	2023			2022		
	Factory of The Siam Iron and Steel (2001) Million Baht	Factory of The Siam Construction Steel Million Baht	Total Million Baht	Factory of The Siam Iron and Steel (2001) Million Baht	Factory of The Siam Construction Steel Million Baht	Total Million Baht
Goodwill allocation	1,685	1,771	3,456	1,685	1,771	3,456

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

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

	Goodwill from Factory of The Siam Iron and Steel (2001)	Goodwill from Factory of The Siam Construction Steel
Gross margin ¹	3.0%	5.7%
Growth rate ²	1.0%	1.0%
Discount rate ³	11.4%	11.6%

¹ Budgeted gross margin.

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

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

These assumptions have been used for the analysis of each CGU

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

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

In the segment of The Siam Construction Steel factory, the recoverable amount calculated based on value in use exceed carrying value by Baht 101.49 million. A reduction in gross growth rate of 0.31% or a raise in discount rate of 0.23% would remove the remaining headroom.

19 Intangible assets, net

	Consolidated financial statements		
	Computer software Thousand Baht	Software under installation Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
As at 1 April 2021			
Cost	276,942	617	277,559
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(250,209)	-	(250,209)
Net book amount	26,733	617	27,350
For the year ended 31 March 2022			
Opening net book amount	26,733	617	27,350
Additions	-	2,924	2,924
Transfers	3,541	(3,541)	-
Amortisation charge	(4,615)	-	(4,615)
Closing net book amount	25,659	-	25,659
As at 31 March 2022			
Cost	280,483	-	280,483
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(254,824)	-	(254,824)
Net book amount	25,659	-	25,659
For the year ended 31 March 2023			
Opening net book amount	25,659	-	25,659
Additions	1,158	1,605	2,763
Transfers	1,605	(1,605)	-
Write-off - cost	(61,108)	-	(61,108)
- accumulated amortisation	61,108	-	61,108
Amortisation charge	(4,693)	-	(4,693)
Closing net book amount	23,729	-	23,729
As at 31 March 2023			
Cost	222,138	-	222,138
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(198,409)	-	(198,409)
Net book amount	23,729	-	23,729

	Separate financial statements		
	Computer software Thousand Baht	Software under installation Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
As at 1 April 2021			
Cost	249,029	618	249,647
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(237,848)	-	(237,848)
Net book amount	11,181	618	11,799
For the year ended 31 March 2022			
Opening net book amount	11,181	618	11,799
Additions	-	2,923	2,923
Transfer	3,541	(3,541)	-
Disposals - cost	(364)	-	(364)
- accumulated amortisation	299	-	299
Amortisation charge	(2,152)	-	(2,152)
Closing net book amount	12,505	-	12,505
As at 31 March 2022			
Cost	252,206	-	252,206
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(239,701)	-	(239,701)
Net book amount	12,505	-	12,505
For the year ended 31 March 2023			
Opening net book amount	12,505	-	12,505
Additions	-	934	934
Transfer	934	(934)	-
Write-off - cost	(61,108)	-	(61,108)
- accumulated amortisation	61,108	-	61,108
Amortisation charge	(2,080)	-	(2,080)
Closing net book amount	11,359	-	11,359
As at 31 March 2023			
Cost	192,032	-	192,032
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(180,673)	-	(180,673)
Net book amount	11,359	-	11,359

20 Deferred tax assets (liabilities), net

Deferred tax assets (liabilities), net as at 31 March 2023 and 2022 comprise the following:

	Consolidated financial statement		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Deferred tax assets	88,975	73,457	13,387	15,609
Deferred tax liabilities	(56,847)	(67,718)	-	-
Deferred tax assets (liabilities), net	32,128	5,739	13,387	15,609

As at 31 March 2023 and 2022, deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities presented by net taxable entities comprised the following:

	Consolidated financial statement		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Deferred tax assets	32,128	15,609	13,387	15,609
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	-	(9,870)	-	-
Deferred tax assets (liabilities), net	32,128	5,739	13,387	15,609

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The gross movements in the deferred tax assets (liabilities), net for the years ended 31 March 2023 and 2022 comprise the following:

	Consolidated financial statements			31 March 2023 Thousand Baht
	1 April 2022 Thousand Baht	Credited (charged) to profit or loss Thousand Baht	Credited (charged) to other comprehensive income Thousand Baht	
Deferred tax assets				
Loss allowance	709	-	-	709
Allowance for obsolete inventories	-	2,460	-	2,460
Derivatives liabilities	42	229	-	271
Provision for decommissioning costs	31	13,518	-	13,549
Employee benefit obligations	72,675	(921)	232	71,986
	73,457	15,286	232	88,975
Deferred tax liabilities				
Remeasurement of financial asset at fair value	(60,864)	-	19,872	(40,992)
Derivatives assets	(409)	(158)	-	(567)
Surplus of fair value of assets acquired in business combination	(6,445)	3,848	-	(2,597)
Right of use assets	-	(12,691)	-	(12,691)
	(67,718)	(9,001)	19,872	(56,847)
Deferred tax assets, net	5,739	6,285	20,104	32,128

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

As at 31 March 2023, deferred income tax assets are recognised for tax loss and carry forwards only to the extent that realisation of the related tax benefit through the future taxable profits is probable. The Group did not recognise deferred income tax assets of Baht 223 million (2022 : Baht 430 million) in respect of losses amounting to Baht 1,115 million (2022 : Baht 2,152 million) that can be carried forward against future taxable income. Such losses will be expired in 2024 to 2025.

	Separate financial statements		
	1 April 2022 Thousand Baht	Credited (charged) to profit or loss Thousand Baht	Credited (charged) to other comprehensive income Thousand Baht
Deferred tax assets			31 March 2023 Thousand Baht
Provision for decommissioning costs	31	(13)	-
Employee benefit obligations	15,578	(2,724)	515
Deferred tax assets	15,609	(2,737)	515

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

21 Other non-current assets

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Corporate income tax refundable	74,516	71,838	62,459	51,121
Others	12,200	9,730	3,368	3,368
	86,716	81,568	65,827	54,489

22 Borrowings

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Current				
Short-term borrowings				
- from financial institutions	-	145,577	-	-
Current portion of lease liabilities	35,214	31,079	12,490	8,627
Total current borrowings	35,214	176,656	12,490	8,627
Non-current				
Lease liabilities	622,131	632,372	18,972	8,885
Total non-current borrowings	622,131	632,372	18,972	8,885
Total borrowings	657,345	809,028	31,462	17,512

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

23 Trade and other payables

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Trade payables				
- other parties	938,537	852,908	-	-
- related parties (Note 34 b)	8,594	2,393	-	-
Other payables				
- other parties	52,066	75,892	5,908	7,120
- related parties (Note 34 b)	2,203	2,436	2,380	2,523
Advance received from customers	4,085	40,843	-	-
Accrued expenses	608,478	740,405	50,748	106,089
Accrued dividend	3,566	-	3,566	-
	1,617,529	1,714,877	62,602	115,732

24 Employee benefit obligations

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Statement of financial position:				
Retirement benefits	295,101	297,892	54,819	65,927
Other long-term benefits	47,972	49,012	5,518	5,686
Liability in the statement of financial position	343,073	346,904	60,337	71,613
(Profit) loss charge included in operating profit for:				
Retirement benefits	25,498	31,054	6,004	7,954
Other long-term benefits	2,451	24,175	192	3,146
	27,949	55,229	6,196	11,100
Remeasurement in other comprehensive (income) expense	1,161	(18,649)	2,574	(13,938)

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

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The movements of employee benefit obligations - Retirement benefits for the years ended 31 March 2023 and 2022 comprise the following:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Opening balance for the year	297,892	301,413	65,927	78,515
Current service cost	17,245	25,438	4,273	6,627
Interest cost	8,253	5,616	1,731	1,327
Remeasurements:				
Loss from change in demographic assumptions	-	528	-	109
Gain from change in financial assumptions	(7,221)	(20,917)	(1,852)	(6,370)
Experience (gain)/loss	8,382	1,740	4,426	(7,677)
Employee benefit paid	(29,450)	(15,926)	(19,686)	(6,604)
Closing balance for the year	295,101	297,892	54,819	65,927

The movements of employee benefit obligations - other long-term benefits for the years ended 31 March 2023 and 2022 comprise the following:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Opening balance for the year	49,012	27,679	5,686	2,961
Current service cost	4,253	4,069	573	674
Interest cost	1,053	515	121	47
Remeasurements:				
Loss from change in demographic assumptions	-	2,708	-	683
(Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	(201)	7	(51)	(61)
Experience (gain)/loss	(2,654)	16,876	(451)	1,803
Employee benefit paid	(3,491)	(2,842)	(360)	(421)
Closing balance for the year	47,972	49,012	5,518	5,686

The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	%	%	%	%
Discount rates	2.53 - 3.05	2.24 - 2.88	2.65 - 2.75	2.24 - 2.88
Salary growth rate	4.82 - 5.00	5.00	4.82	5.00
Staff turnover rate	0.57 - 17.19	0.57 - 17.19	1.43 - 17.19	1.43 - 17.19

Sensitivity analysis for each significant assumption as at 31 March 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements					
	Change in assumption		Increase (decrease) to employee benefit obligations			
			Increase in assumption		Decrease in assumption	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
	%	%	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Discount rate	1.00	1.00	(30,634)	(31,547)	35,565	36,718
Salary growth rate	1.00	1.00	30,931	31,823	(27,131)	(27,838)
Staff turnover rate	20.00	20.00	(9,430)	(9,880)	10,119	10,634
	from base assumption	from base assumption				

	Separate financial statements					
	Change in assumption		Increase (decrease) to employee benefit obligations			
			Increase in assumption		Decrease in assumption	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
	%	%	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Discount rate	1.00	1.00	(5,427)	(5,941)	6,312	6,905
Salary growth rate	1.00	1.00	5,686	6,206	(4,985)	(5,449)
Staff turnover rate	20.00	20.00	(3,074)	(3,355)	3,434	3,759
	from base assumption	from base assumption				

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method has been applied as when calculating the retirement benefits recognised within the statement of financial position.

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

The weighted average duration of the employee benefit obligation is 9.00 - 14.00 years (2022 : 9.00 - 15.00 years).

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

	Consolidated financial statements				
	Less than 1 year Thousand Baht	Between 1-2 years Thousand Baht	Between 2-5 years Thousand Baht	Over 5 years Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
As at 31 March 2023					
Retirement benefits	5,763	4,706	52,967	354,465	417,901
Other long-term benefits	4,174	4,305	12,678	35,895	57,052
Total	9,937	9,011	65,645	390,360	474,953
As at 31 March 2022					
Retirement benefits	17,329	5,513	45,638	347,152	415,632
Other long-term benefits	3,812	4,569	13,397	35,379	57,157
Total	21,141	10,082	59,035	382,531	472,789
	Separate financial statements				
	Less than 1 year Thousand Baht	Between 1-2 years Thousand Baht	Between 2-5 years Thousand Baht	Over 5 years Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
As at 31 March 2023					
Retirement benefits	-	-	16,134	60,660	76,794
Other long-term benefits	457	585	1,314	4,290	6,646
Total	457	585	17,448	64,950	83,440
As at 31 March 2022					
Retirement benefits	11,161	-	15,331	63,669	90,161
Other long-term benefits	458	598	1,468	4,154	6,678
Total	11,619	598	16,799	67,823	96,839

25 Provision for decommissioning cost

The movements of provision for decommissioning cost for the years ended 31 March 2023 and 2022 comprise the following:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Opening balance as at 1 April	410	410	410	410
Addition during the year	67,659	-	-	-
Closing balance as at 31 March	68,069	410	410	410

26 Legal reserve

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
As at 1 April	374,994	373,781	374,994	373,781
Appropriation during the year	14,147	1,213	14,147	1,213
As at 31 March	389,141	374,994	389,141	374,994

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

27 Dividends

On 21 July 2022, the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders approved a dividend payment for the fiscal year 2021 - 2022 at Baht 0.05 per share, totaling to Baht 421 million. The Company paid the dividend to the shareholders on 19 August 2022.

28 Other income

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Dividend income from a subsidiary	-	-	270,705	-
Dividend income from equity investments at FVOCI	24,001	21,600	-	-
Interest income	3,701	1,948	8,780	20,530
Others	22,035	14,408	2,569	1,673
	49,737	37,956	282,054	22,203

29 Finance costs

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Interest and finance charges from financial institutions	6,022	11,730	639	478
Interest and finance charges paid for lease liabilities	22,702	23,320	1,062	957
Interest and finance charges from provision for decommissioning costs	2,800	-	-	-
	31,524	35,050	1,701	1,435

30 Expense by nature

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Change in finished goods and work in process	595,414	(831,078)	-	-
Raw materials and consumables used	21,481,595	23,346,869	-	-
Store and supplies used	977,727	889,841	-	-
Fuel	1,139,107	820,273	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	271,340	473,391	18,472	27,145
Employee benefits expenses	931,850	1,116,496	217,106	291,422
Utilities expenses	3,033,293	2,768,084	796	676
Repair and maintenance expenses	630,581	640,641	133	42
Contractor fees	201,076	180,659	4,891	4,532
Delivery and selling expenses	371,411	305,607	7,273	7,011
Bank charges	40,124	60,396	11,840	12,383
Others	284,568	152,833	75,972	59,389
Total	29,958,086	29,924,012	336,483	402,600

31 Income tax (income) expense

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

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Current tax:				
Current tax on profits for the year	454	7,368	454	7,368
	454	7,368	454	7,368
(Increase) decrease in deferred tax assets (Note 20)	(15,286)	(7,464)	2,737	(702)
Increase (decrease) in deferred tax liabilities (Note 20)	9,001	(5,764)	-	-
Total deferred tax	(6,285)	(13,228)	2,737	(702)
Total income tax (income) expense	(5,831)	(5,860)	3,191	6,666

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

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Profit before income tax	680,701	2,600,265	286,132	30,934
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 20% (2022 : 20%)	136,140	520,053	57,226	6,187
Tax effect of:				
- Temporary differences which were not recognised as deferred tax assets	(22,230)	(29,215)	-	-
- Income not subject to tax	-	-	(54,141)	-
- Expenses not deductible for tax purpose	9,973	4,740	173	798
- Double tax expenses deductible	(339)	(555)	(67)	(319)
- Utilisation of tax loss carried forward which was not recognised as deferred tax asset	(129,375)	(500,883)	-	-
Tax charge	(5,831)	(5,860)	3,191	6,666

The Group's and the Company's weighted average applicable tax rate were (0.86)% and 1.12%, respectively (2022 : (0.23)% and 21.55%, respectively). The effective tax rate for separate financial statements changed from the previous year because in 2023, the Company had dividend income which was not subject to tax amounting to Baht 270.71 million.

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

	Consolidated financial statements					
	2023			2022		
	Before tax Thousand Baht	Tax credit/ (charge) Thousand Baht	After tax Thousand Baht	Before tax Thousand Baht	Tax credit/ (charge) Thousand Baht	After tax Thousand Baht
Remeasurement on retirement benefit obligations	(1,161)	232	(929)	18,649	(3,730)	14,919
Financial assets value at fair value through other comprehensive income	(99,360)	19,872	(79,488)	97,680	(19,536)	78,144
Other comprehensive income	(100,521)	20,104	(80,417)	116,329	(23,266)	93,063
Current tax		-			-	
Deferred tax (Note 20)		20,104			(23,266)	
		20,104			(23,266)	
	Separate financial statements					
	2023			2022		
	Before tax Thousand Baht	Tax credit/ (charge) Thousand Baht	After tax Thousand Baht	Before tax Thousand Baht	Tax credit/ (charge) Thousand Baht	After tax Thousand Baht
Remeasurement on retirement benefit obligations	(2,574)	515	(2,059)	13,938	(2,788)	11,150
Other comprehensive income	(2,574)	515	(2,059)	13,938	(2,788)	11,150
Current tax		-			-	
Deferred tax (Note 20)		515			(2,788)	
		515			(2,788)	

32 Earnings per share

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

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
For the years ended 31 March				
Net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company (Thousand Baht)	685,858	2,602,098	282,942	24,268
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (Share)	8,421,540,848	8,421,540,848	8,421,540,848	8,421,540,848
Basic earnings per share (Baht per share)	0.08	0.31	0.03	0.00

33 Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

	1 April 2022 Thousand Baht	Cash flows (net) Thousand Baht	Non-cash transactions		31 March 2023 Thousand Baht
			Acquisitions - finance lease liabilities Thousand Baht	Write-off - finance lease liabilities Thousand Baht	
Consolidated financial statements					
Short-term borrowings from financial institutions	145,577	(145,577)	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	663,451	(36,954)	33,055	(2,207)	657,345
Separate financial statements					
Lease liabilities	17,512	(14,173)	30,857	(2,734)	31,462

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

34 Related party transactions

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

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

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The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

a) **Related party transactions for the years ended 31 March 2023 and 2022**

For the years ended 31 March	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Revenues				
Sales				
Tata Steel Limited	1,250,855	195,497	-	-
The Siam Industrial Wire Co., Ltd.	1,409,118	2,353,896	-	-
NatSteel Holdings Pte. Ltd.	-	3,157	-	-
TSN Wires Co., Ltd.	183,130	492,974	-	-
Tata International Metals Asia Ltd.	1,990,390	739,625	-	-
Tata International Metals Americas Ltd.	13,722	-	-	-
Total	4,847,215	3,785,149	-	-
Dividend income				
Tata Steel Manufacturing (Thailand) Public Company Limited	-	-	270,705	-
Total	-	-	270,705	-
Interest income				
Tata Steel Manufacturing (Thailand) Public Company Limited	-	-	5,378	18,654
Total	-	-	5,378	18,654
Management fees income				
Tata Steel Manufacturing (Thailand) Public Company Limited	-	-	342,216	412,868
Total	-	-	342,216	412,868

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

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For the years ended 31 March	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Expenses				
Purchases				
Tata International Metals Asia Ltd.	272,089	402,089	-	-
Tata International Limited	70,896	67,583	-	-
Tata International West Asia DMCC	-	12,697	-	-
Tata International Singapore Pte. Ltd.	47,133	-	-	-
Jamipol Limited	1,354	-	-	-
Total	391,472	482,369	-	-
Interest expenses				
Tata Steel Manufacturing (Thailand) Public Company Limited	-	-	639	478
Total	-	-	639	478
Other expenses				
Tata Steel Limited	438	455	438	455
The Siam Industrial Wire Co., Ltd.	-	11	-	11
Tata Sons Private Limited	35,871	81,094	857	225
Tata Services Limited	71	-	71	-
Total	36,380	81,560	1,366	691
Key management compensation				
Short-term employee benefits	64,813	84,030	64,813	84,030
Post-employment benefits	15,136	30,540	15,136	30,540
Total	79,949	114,570	79,949	114,570

- b) Outstanding balance arising from sales/purchases of goods, services and others as at 31 March 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Trade receivable - related parties				
Tata Steel Manufacturing (Thailand) Public Company Limited	-	-	10,954	54,505
Tata Steel Limited	321,272	-	-	-
The Siam Industrial Wire Co., Ltd.	-	140,732	-	-
TSN Wires Co., Ltd.	808	50,537	-	-
Total	322,080	191,269	10,954	54,505
Other receivables - related parties				
Tata Steel Limited	24	23	24	23
Tata Steel Manufacturing (Thailand) Public Company Limited	-	-	193	1,585
Tata Communication (Thailand) Ltd.	21	21	21	21
Total	45	44	238	1,629
Trade payable - related parties				
Tata Steel Limited	2,450	2,393	-	-
Jamipol Limited	1,317	-	-	-
The Siam Industrial Wire Co., Ltd.	87	-	-	-
Tata International Limited	4,740	-	-	-
Total	8,594	2,393	-	-
Other payables - related parties				
Tata Steel Limited	2,203	2,312	2,203	2,312
Tata Sons Private Limited	-	124	-	124
Tata Steel Manufacturing (Thailand) Public Company Limited	-	-	177	87
Total	2,203	2,436	2,380	2,523

c) Short-term loans to a subsidiary

The movements of short-term loans to a subsidiary during the years ended 31 March 2023 and 2022 comprise the following:

	Separate financial statements	
	2023	2022
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Opening balance for the year	593,294	6,868,064
Net deductions of loans during the year	(530,487)	(63,510)
Convert debt from short-term loans to a subsidiary to equity of a subsidiary (Note 14)	-	(6,211,260)
Closing balance for the year	62,807	593,294

As at 31 March 2023, short-term loans to a subsidiary in amount of Baht 63 million (2022 : Baht 593 million) bear interest rate at 2.0% per annum (2022 : 2.0% per annum), short-term loans to a subsidiary are non-collateralised loans and not specified maturity date.

Relationship between company and related parties:

Name	Type of Business	Relationship
Tata Steel Limited	Manufacture steel	Ultimate parent company
Tata Steel Manufacturing (Thailand) Public Company Limited	Manufacture, render a manufacturing service, distributions and trading of steel bars, wire rods and small section products	Common shareholder and management
The Siam Industrial Wire Co., Ltd.	Manufacture steel wire	Same group of shareholders
Tata International Metals Asia Ltd.	Trading	Same group of shareholders
NatSteel Holdings Pte. Ltd.*	Manufacture steel	Same group of shareholders
Tata International Singapore Pte. Ltd.	Trading	Same group of shareholders
Tata Sons Private Limited	Investment holdings and consultancy services	Same group of shareholders
TSN Wires Co., Ltd.	Manufacture galvanized steel wire	Same group of shareholders
Tata International Limited	Trading	Same group of shareholders
Tata Communications (Thailand) Co., Ltd	Telecommunications service	Same group of shareholders
Tata International West Asia DMCC	Trading	Same group of shareholders
Tata Services Limited	Training services	Same group of shareholders
Tata International Metals Americas Ltd.	Trading	Same group of shareholders
Jamipol Limited	Manufacture steel	Same group of shareholders

* This company have not been treated as related parties under “same group of shareholders” since 30 September 2021

35 Commitments

35.1 Capital commitments

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

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Building and equipment	154,016	191,731	-	-

35.2 Commitments from letter of credit

Letters of credit opened but are not qualified as liabilities as at 31 March 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Thousand	2022 Thousand	2023 Thousand	2022 Thousand
Currency US Dollars	5,528	7,636	-	-

36 Events occurring after the statement of financial position date

At the Board of Directors Meeting of the Company on 18 April 2023, the Board of Directors has recommended a dividend of Baht 0.03 per share, totalling to Baht 253 million for the fiscal year 2022 - 2023. The dividend is subject to the approval of the Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting scheduled to be held on 18 July 2023.