Annual Report and Financial Statements of

Tata Motors European Technical Centre plc

For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

Company Registration No: 05551225

Contents

Company Information

Directors:

Mr S Chandra	Non-Executive Director (appointed 9th September 2021)
Mr A Malbari	Non-Executive Director (appointed 18th March 2022)
Mr M Uhlarik	Executive Director (appointed 18th March 2022)
Mr D G Bassett	Non-Executive Director (resigned 14th June 2022)
Mr G K Butschek	Non-Executive Director (resigned 31st October 2021)

Secretary:

Pennsec Limited
125 Wood Street
London
EC2V 7AW

Registered office:

18 Grosvenor Place
London
SW1X 7HS

Business address:

Prof. Lord Bhattacharyya Building
National Automotive Innovation Centre
Lord Bhattacharyya Way
University of Warwick
Coventry
CV4 7AL

Auditor:

KPMG LLP
One Snowhill
Snowhill Queensway
Birmingham
B4 6GH

Banker:

HSBC Bank
PO BOX 125
2nd Floor
62-76 Park Street
London
SE1 9DZ

Solicitor:

Penningtons Manches LLP
Da Vinci House
Basing View
Basingstoke
Hampshire
RG21 4EQ

Strategic Report

Tata Motors European Technical Centre plc (TMETC) was established in 2005 by Indian parent company Tata Motors Limited (TML) as a wholly owned subsidiary with the purpose of strengthening TML's technical capabilities through delivery of world-class automotive engineering services. Its success has allowed it to grow organically to its current strength of around 134 automotive professionals, and it is now an intrinsic part of TML's development capacity. Its location on the campus of University of Warwick (UoW) in the UK has been a key enabler both of attracting the right calibre of staff and conducting collaborative research with academia and with other commercial organizations. TMETC has a mandate to apply a proportion of its capacity to non-Tata brand customers to maintain and strengthen the skills base it can deploy on its core work for TML and its subsidiaries.

During the financial year under review the ownership of TMETC was transferred to a newly formed subsidiary of TML, Tata Passenger Electric Mobility Limited (TPEML). TPEML has been incorporated in India to manufacture, design and develop all kinds of services related to electric vehicles, electric mobility and hybrid electric vehicles. TMETC will play a key role in supporting its work in the years ahead.

TMETC now has a focus on developing new products through New Product Introduction (NPI) process with Design and Technology working in alignment. In parallel to this there is an emphasis on developing new enabling technologies to enhance the portfolio of products. These include Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS) which delivers ground-breaking research in Autonomous vehicles, 5G/Connectivity and Engineering Quality.

Tata Group, including TPEML, is a signatory to the United Nations Global Compact and as part of the Group's corporate philosophy, individual Tata companies seek to contribute to development of the society local to their operations. TMETC fosters relationships with a network of universities for collaborative research and to contribute to students' education. TMETC's employees regularly make technical presentations at institutional and trade events, and provide inputs to the development of national policy, standards, and legislation. The reduction of transport pollutants and CO_2 emissions is at the heart of much of the Company's engineering and development effort and is exemplified by its hybridisation and light weighting projects.

The Company's financial performance for the year ended 31 March 2022 is summarised below and is compared with the previous year.

	2021-22 **£'000**	**2020-21** **£'000**
Revenue	19,349	18,480
Cost of Sales	(12,369)	(12,122)
Gross Profit	6,980	6,358
Gross Profit Margin	*36%*	*34%*
Other operating income	183	1,332
Administrative expenses *	22,597	(9,114)
Profit / (Loss) on ordinary activities before finance charges and taxation	29,760	(1,424)

* Includes asset impairment reversal of £27.4m (2021: £0.5m of asset impairment) and restructuring costs of £2.5m in the year ending March 2021.

The Company has converted all loans to equity. No dividends have been paid or are proposed on ordinary shares by the Company during the year.

Strategic Report (Continued)

During the year ended 31 March 2021, TMETC has developed and implemented a revised business strategy and new Management Structure to improve the alignment and links with TML and its subsidiaries.

The Company is exposed to several areas of risk, against which it implements the following mitigating actions on an on-going basis.

- Financial risks: where the Company may be subject to foreign exchange fluctuations, TMETC enters most of its contracts with TML and its subsidiaries, other customers and suppliers in sterling which mitigates its exposure to currency fluctuations.

- Operational risks: where retention of its employees is vital to TMETC's progression and sustainability, the Company continually encourages its workforce to develop their technical and professional skills through the provision of training and degree courses. Regarding operational risks associated with its processes, and in line with its ISO 9001 accreditation, the Company updates its procedures, systems and policies on a regular basis and ensures they are being properly implemented and followed.

- Liquidity risks: where maintaining the necessary cash flows to ensure the smooth running of all business activities is paramount. The Company rigorously monitors its expected receipts from customers and payments to suppliers to enable it to forecast any potential working capital shortfalls and act before they arise. TPEML has written to the Directors to confirm its continuing financial support for the year from the date of approval of these financial statements.

- Customer service risks: TMETC is heavily dependent on its parent for work and there always remains a risk that there may be a change in TPEML's supplier requirement. However, TMETC continually strives to provide the highest level of service to its customer to ensure customer satisfaction, through a regular questionnaire and feedback process. Working remotely has benefited the working model in many ways by providing more frequent and open channels of communication with the customer.

For and on behalf of the Board
Tata Motors European Technical Centre plc

AASIF HUSEINI MALBARI
Digitally signed by AASIF HUSEINI MALBARI
Date: 2022.10.31 14:48:15 +05'30'

Mr A Malbari
Director
Tata Motors European Technical Centre plc
18 Grosvenor Place
London SW1X 7HS
United Kingdom

Date: ....31 October 2022.........................

Directors' Report

1. Employees

During the year ended 31 March 2022, the Company's mission was to "Innovate mobility solutions with passion to enhance quality of life" through its vision to be "The preferred choice for TML (customers) in delivering Excellence, Efficiency and Value in Design and Engineering Solutions". In pursuit of this mission during the year ended 31 March 2022, TMETC continues to recruit, develop, and retain the best automotive talent. It strongly encourages continuous professional development and membership of the relevant professional institutions across all functions. In addition to fulfilling vocational training needs identified through the annual appraisal process, TMETC has a well-established policy of supporting up to 5% of its permanent workforce through degree courses by the payment of fees and providing study leave.

There continues to be a major skills shortage in this sector in the UK, and competition for experienced automotive engineers remains fierce.

There were on average 134 employees for the financial year (March 2021: 177), consisting of 120 permanent and 14 contractors. The Company is an equal opportunities employer.

2. Board of directors

The Board of Directors is the apex decision making body within the Company. Mr Martin Uhlarik was appointed as Executive director of the Board on 18th March 2022. For the year ended 31 March 2022, Mr Dewi Gethin Bassett was a non-Executive director, and he resigned on 14th June 2022. Mr Guenter Karl Butschek was a non-Executive director until his resignation on 31st October 2021, and Mr Shailesh Chandra and Mr Aasif Malbari were appointed as non-Executive directors on 9th September 2021 and 18th March 2022 respectively. The Company's Articles do not mandate the retirement of directors by rotation.

In January 2007, the Committee of the Board signed an agreement with Tata Sons Limited to adopt formally the 'Tata Code of Conduct'. This is a comprehensive document that serves as the ethical road map for Tata Group employees and companies.

3. Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant post balance sheet events since the financial year ending 31 March 2022 which have had a material effect on the business of the Company that require disclosure in the Directors' Report or the financial statements.

4. Directors' indemnities

Tata Motors Limited, as the ultimate parent company of Tata Motors European Technical Centre plc, has made qualifying third-party indemnity provisions for the benefit of the directors of its subsidiary companies, which were made during the year and remain in force at the date of this report.

5. Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of this report confirms that:

a) So far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
b) The director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006.

Directors' Report (continued)

6. Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The directors have prepared cash flow forecasts in order to assess going concern which indicate that, taking account of reasonably possible downsides, the company will have sufficient funds through funding/receipts from its new parent undertaking, Tata Passenger Electric Mobility Limited (TPEML), to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period.

Those forecasts are dependent on TPEML providing financial support during the going concern assessment period. TPEML has indicated its intention to continue to make available such funds as are needed by the company during the going concern assessment period. As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

Consequently, the directors are confident that the company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and therefore have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

7. Auditor

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG LLP will therefore continue in office.

For and on behalf of the Board
Tata Motors European Technical Centre plc

AASIF HUSEINI MALBARI
Digitally signed by AASIF HUSEINI MALBARI
Date: 2022.10.31 14:48:46 +05'30'

Mr A Malbari
Director
Tata Motors European Technical Centre plc
18 Grosvenor Place
London SW1X 7HS
United Kingdom

Date: ....31 October 2022..

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in respect of the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements.
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern;
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so, and

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Independent Auditor’s Report to the Members of Tata Motors European Technical Centre plc

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Tata Motors European Technical Centre plc (“the company”) for the year ended 31 March 2022 which comprise the statement of financial position, statement of comprehensive income and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 1.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company’s affairs as at 31 March 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework*; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (“ISAs (UK)”) and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the company’s financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements (“the going concern period”).

In our evaluation of the directors’ conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the company’s business model and analysed how those risks might affect the company’s financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the directors’ use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate;
- we have not identified, and concur with the directors’ assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company’s ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the company will continue in operation.

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud (“fraud risks”) we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiring of directors as to the Company’s high-level policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
- Reading Board meeting minutes.
- Considering remuneration incentive schemes and performance targets.
- Using analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships

Independent Auditor’s Report to the Members of Tata Motors European Technical Centre plc (continued)

We communicated identified fraud risks throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of fraud throughout the audit.

As required by auditing standards and taking into account our overall knowledge of the control environment, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls, in particular the risk that management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries. On this audit we do not believe there is a fraud risk related to revenue recognition because majority of the revenue transactions are with Group companies and the nature of company’s revenue transactions being non-complex with limited judgmental aspects.

We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

We performed procedures including:

- Identifying journal entries and other adjustments to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. These included unexpected cost of sales and cash combination accounts; and journals posted to seldom used accounts.

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to non-compliance with laws and regulations

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience and through discussion with the directors and other management (as required by auditing standards) and discussed with the directors and other management the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

Firstly, the Company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies legislation), distributable profits legislation and taxation legislation and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Secondly, the Company is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: Health and safety, anti-bribery and employment law, recognising the nature of the Company’s activities. Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Therefore if a breach of operational regulations is not disclosed to us or evident from relevant correspondence, an audit will not detect that breach.

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Tata Motors European Technical Centre plc (continued)

Strategic report and directors' report
The directors are responsible for the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover those reports and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities
As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 8, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Tata Motors European Technical Centre plc (continued)

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

M Usman

Muhammad Usman (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
KPMG LLP
One Snowhill
Snow Hill Queensway
Birmingham
B4 6GH

31 October 2022

Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Notes		31 March 2022 £		31 March 2021 £
Revenue	2		19,349,427		18,479,642
Cost of sales			(12,369,358)		(12,121,967)
Gross profit			**6,980,069**		**6,357,675**
Other operating income			183,318		1,332,366
Administrative expenses:					
- General administrative expenses		(4,777,388)		(8,627,932)	
- Asset impairment reversal / (charge)	3	27,374,792		(485,639)	
			22,597,404		(9,113,571)
Profit / (Loss) on ordinary activities before finance charges and taxation			**29,760,791**		**(1,423,530)**
Net interest expense	4		(1,360,728)		(154,400)
Profit / (Loss) before taxation	3		**28,400,063**		**(1,577,930)**
Tax charge	7		(559,718)		(84,230)
Profit / (Loss) for the financial year			**27,840,345**		**(1,662,160)**

All activities are from continuing operations. There was no other comprehensive income for 2022 or 2021. The notes on pages 16 to 31 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 March 2022

	Notes	31 March 2022 £	31 March 2021 £
Non-current Assets			
Intangible assets	8	9,544	9,960
Property, plant and equipment	9	3,671,365	644,698
Right of use assets	10	23,520,870	-
		27,201,779	**654,658**
Current Assets			
Receivables	11	13,389,677	14,181,171
Cash at bank and in hand		3,194,851	1,932,280
		16,584,528	**16,113,451**
Current Liabilities	12	(3,528,530)	(11,046,305)
Net Current Assets		**13,055,998**	**5,067,146**
Non-current Liabilities	13	(323,305)	(349,915)
Provisions	20	-	(2,527,762)
Net Assets		**39,934,472**	**2,844,127**
Equity and Reserves			
Share capital	15	63,248,427	53,998,427
Retained Earnings		(23,313,955)	(51,154,300)
Shareholders' Funds		**39,934,472**	**2,844,127**

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on ……31 October 2022…… and were signed on its behalf by:

AASIF HUSEINI MALBARI
Digitally signed by AASIF HUSEINI MALBARI
Date: 2022.10.31 14:49:36 +05'30'

Mr A Malbari
Director
Company registered number: 05551225

The notes on pages 16 to 31 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Share Capital £	Retained Earnings £	Total £
Balance at 1 April 2020	53,998,427	(49,492,140)	4,506,287
Loss for the period	-	(1,662,160)	(1,662,160)
Balance at 31 March 2021	53,998,427	(51,154,300)	2,844,127

	Share Capital £	Retained Earnings £	Total £
Balance at 1 April 2021	53,998,427	(51,154,300)	2,844,127
Issue of share capital	9,250,000	-	9,250,000
Profit for the period	-	27,840,345	27,840,345
Balance at 31 March 2022	**63,248,427**	**(23,313,955)**	**39,934,472**

The notes on pages 16 to 31 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of preparation

Tata Motors European Technical Centre plc is a public limited company incorporated, domiciled and registered in the United Kingdom. The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under Financial Reporting Standard 100 (FRS 100) issued by the Financial Reporting Council. The financial statements have therefore been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101).

In preparing these financial statements, the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 [("Adopted IFRSs")], but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken:

- IFRS 2 Share-based payment
- IFRS 3 Business Combinations
- IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations
- IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures
- IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement
- IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
- IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements
- IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows
- IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures
- IAS 36 Impairment of Assets

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention and on the going concern basis as noted in the Directors' Report.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

Judgements made by the directors, in the application of these accounting policies that have significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year are discussed in note 9.

b) Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The directors have prepared cash flow forecasts in order to assess going concern which indicate that, taking account of reasonably possible downsides, the company will have sufficient funds through funding/receipts from its new parent undertaking, Tata Passenger Electric Mobility Limited (TPEML), to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period.

Those forecasts are dependent on TPEML providing financial support during the going concern assessment period. TPEML has indicated its intention to continue to make available such funds as are needed by the company during the going concern assessment period. As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

Consequently, the directors are confident that the company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and therefore have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2022

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

c) Revenue

Revenue consists of amounts chargeable by the Company to its customers (primarily Tata Motors Limited and its subsidiaries) for engineering and design consultancy services provided and is exclusive of value added tax. The Company recognises revenue when performance obligations are satisfied, which can be over a period of time. Only when both the Company and customer are satisfied that the performance obligations have been fulfilled is payment approved.

Contracts undertaken by the Company span the financial year such that any expenditure incurred during the year for which performance obligations cannot be achieved are fully recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income during the year in question. Therefore, the Company recognises no contract assets at the end of the financial year.

d) Impairment of non-financial assets excluding stocks and deferred tax assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than stocks and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives or that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated each year at the same time.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit (CGU) is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

e) Pensions & other benefits

The Company operates a Group Personal Pensions Plan (GPPP), which is a defined contributions scheme, provided by Royal London ('the provider') and arranged by Deven Yagnic Limited. The Company has constituted the said pension plan to attract and retain good talent from the industry. The Company makes a contribution of up to 6% of the employees' gross basic salary, subject to the employees' making a matching contribution towards the pension plan, as per the provisions of the Scheme. Pension costs for the Company's GPPP are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they are incurred.

Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the Statement of Financial Position.

The Company has also established an approved group life assurance plan for the benefit of the employees, which would provide financial protection to the employee's dependants in the event of the employee's death. HMRC has approved the said plan and the contributions paid towards the said plan would be eligible for deductions from profits chargeable to corporation tax under the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988 (ICTA 1988). The policy covers the insurance of the employees up to a limit of 4 times the employee's basic salary, subject to the overall Company ceiling cover of £1,250,000. Premiums paid towards the said policy have been charged to the Statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they are incurred.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2022

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e) Pensions & other benefits (continued)

The Company has also established a Group Income Protection Plan through Unum Limited, in order to provide finance to cover the work normally completed by the employee and protect employees' income in the event of their absence due to long term illness, whereby the employee is provided with a basic benefit of up to 50% of their basic annual salary up to a maximum period of 5 years. The benefits become payable after the expiry of 13 consecutive weeks from the date of incapacity of a member of the policy, subject to the rules of the policy. Premiums paid for the said income protection plan have been charged to the Statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they are incurred.

f) Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is provided in full on timing differences which result in an obligation at the balance sheet date to pay more tax, or a right to pay less, at a future date, at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on current tax rates and law. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in financial statements. Deferred tax is not provided on timing differences arising from the revaluation of fixed assets where there is no commitment to sell the asset. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as more likely than not that they will be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

g) Foreign exchange

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated from the functional currency at the periodic rate ruling at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are retranslated at the rates ruling at that date. These translation differences are dealt with in the Statement of comprehensive income.

h) Finance costs

Finance costs of financial liabilities are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the term of such instruments at a constant rate on the carrying amount.

i) Government grants

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the group will comply with the conditions attached to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants which have been made to reimburse expenses are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive income when they become receivable and in the appropriate period so to match with the expenses which it relates.

The Company has opted to apply for the Research and Development Expenditure Credit (RDEC) for qualifying expenditure and the Job Retention Scheme (JRS). In accordance with IAS 20 'Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance', RDEC and JRS income is included within other operating income and the associated taxation charge (for RDEC) within taxation charges.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2022

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

j) Property, plant and equipment

Fixed assets are stated at cost less provision for depreciation and any impairment. Depreciation on tangible fixed assets is provided to write off the value (being cost less estimated residual value) of tangible fixed assets over their estimated useful economic lives below:

Computer Equipment:	Over a period of 4 years
Office Equipment:	Over a period of 4 years
Design & Engineering Equipment:	Over a period of 4-10 years; assessed by each individual asset
Motor Vehicles:	Over a period of 4 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

k) Right of use assets

A right of use asset is measured at the amount of the lease liability (as per Note 1(r)) recognised which is adjusted for any accrued or prepaid operating lease payments at 1 April 2019 and is depreciated over the assets lease term. The Company's right of use assets have a lease term of 17.5 years. The right of use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

l) Intangible assets – intellectual property

Intellectual property is included at cost and amortised in equal annual instalments over a period of 7 years which is their estimated useful economic life. Provision is made for any impairment, when required.

m) Intangible assets – perpetual licences & software

Perpetual licences and software are included at cost and amortised in equal annual instalments over a period of 4 - 5 years which is their estimated useful economic life. Provision is made for any impairment, when required.

n) Financial instruments

Trade receivables issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), less transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortised cost. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model. A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions; (a) it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and (b) its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2022

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

n) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial instruments issued by the Company are treated as equity only to the extent that they meet the following two conditions; (a) they include no contractual obligations upon the Company to deliver cash or other financial assets or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another party under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the Company; and (b) where the instrument will or may be settled in the Company's own equity instruments, it is either a non-derivative that includes no obligation to deliver a variable number of the Company's own equity instruments or is a derivative that will be settled by the Company's exchanging a fixed amount of cash or other financial assets for a fixed number of its own equity instruments. To the extent that this definition is not met, the proceeds of issue are classified as a financial liability.

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

o) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and bank balances.

p) Liabilities and contingent liabilities

The Company records a liability for any claims where a potential loss is probable and capable of being estimated and discloses such matters in its financial statements, if material. For potential losses that are considered possible, but not probable, the Company provides disclosure in the financial statements but does not record a liability in its accounts unless the loss becomes probable.

q) Leases

The Company accounts for leases using the modified retrospective approach.

At the inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Company also assesses whether the contract contains any non-lease components, as these are accounted for outside of IFRS 16.

The Company recognises a right of use asset (as per Note 1(k)) and a lease liability at the lease transitional date. The right of use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the transitional date, plus any initial direct costs incurred less any lease incentives received.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the transitional date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, as is the case for the Company, to use its incremental borrowing rate.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2022

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

r) Leases (continued)

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right of use asset, to the extent that the right of use asset is reduced to nil, with any further adjustment required from the remeasurement being recorded in profit or loss.

The Company presents right of use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property within non-current assets and lease liabilities in creditors falling due within and after one year in the Statement of Financial Position.

The Company has elected not to recognise right of use assets and lease liabilities for lease of low-value assets and short-term leases. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2. REVENUE

Revenue for the year ended 31 March 2022 aggregated £19,349,427 (2021: £18,479,642), including revenue from the provision of services to Tata Motors Limited in India. The geographical breakdown of the Company's revenue is depicted below:

	For the year ended 31 March 2022 £	For the year ended 31 March 2021 £
UK revenue	96,080	89,849
Indian revenue	19,253,347	18,389,793
	19,349,427	**18,479,642**

The life of all contracts ended with the financial year, so any expenditure incurred during the year, which relate to the satisfied performance obligations (or partially satisfied performance obligations) in these contracts were expensed in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. As a result, there are no contract assets or liabilities held at 31 March 2022 (2021: nil).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2022

3. PROFIT / (LOSS) ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION

	31 March 2022 £	31 March 2021 £
Profit / (Loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	**28,400,063**	**(1,577,930)**
This is stated after charging / (crediting):		
Depreciation & amortisation	961,868	129,334
Asset impairment (reversal) / charge *	(27,374,792)	485,639
Profit on disposal of assets	(3,542)	(18,333)
UK furlough income	-	(889,049)
RDEC	(182,318)	(443,316)
Foreign exchange losses	14,543	430,208
Research and development expenditure	13,015,396	13,162,698
The analysis of auditor's remuneration is as follows:		
Audit fees	41,400	33,800

* The recent restructure of the Tata Motors Group has resulted in TMETC's involvement in the development of electric vehicles being more significant such that at 31 March 2022, the Company's forecasted profits and cashflows warrant a full impairment reversal to be undertaken.

4. NET INTEREST EXPENSE

	31 March 2022 £	31 March 2021 £
Interest on Indian tax	-	127,562
Other interest received	4,502	-
Total interest income	**4,502**	**127,562**
Interest expense on bank loan	(9,977)	(45,139)
Interest expense on loan taken from group undertaking *	(219,456)	(217,007)
Interest expense on lease liability **	(15,894)	(19,816)
Interest on Indian tax ***	(1,119,903)	-
Total interest expense	**(1,365,230)**	**(281,962)**
Net interest expense	**(1,360,728)**	**(154,400)**

* Further details regarding the loan provided and associated interest is contained within Note 12.
** Interest is calculated at the Company's incremental borrowing rate of LIBOR + 300 basis points, equating to 4.32% pa, on the total lease liability recognised.
*** Given the uncertainty of the recoverability of interest due on the Company's Indian withholding tax refunds, the Company has released its entire balance of £1.2m of interest income accrued so far. Going forwards, the Company will recognise such interest income once received.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2022

5. DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS

	31 March 2022 £	31 March 2021 £
Directors Emoluments		
Emoluments	7,123	138,066
Cash sum in lieu of Company Car	256	2,400
Pension contribution	-	74,933
	7,379	**215,399**

The remuneration for qualifying service of the other directors is not significant and has therefore not been disclosed.

The Company has a money purchase pension scheme whereby personal contributions are matched up to 6%, however there were no directors as at 31 March 2022 (2021: no directors) who were members of the money purchase pension scheme. There is no share option scheme in operation within the Company at present.

6. EMPLOYEE INFORMATION

	31 March 2022 £	31 March 2021 £
Permanent Staff Costs		
Salaries & Wages (including directors, but excluding non-executive directors)	8,921,023	10,603,221
Social security costs	1,072,186	1,151,198
Other pension costs	408,077	483,608
	10,401,286	**12,238,027**
Contractor Costs	**1,008,410**	**1,244,573**

Number of Employees (including the directors but excluding non-executive directors)

	31 March 2022 (Average in Numbers)	31 March 2021 (Average in Numbers)
Permanent	120	152
Contractors	14	25
	134	**177**

There were no unpaid pension contributions in the current year toward the pension scheme (2021: Nil).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2022

7. TAXATION

	31 March 2022 £	31 March 2021 £
Analysis of tax charge on ordinary activities		
UK corporation tax		
Current tax on income for the period	517,718	127,300
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(70,240)	(43,070)
Foreign tax		
Current tax on income for the period	37,680	-
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	74,560	-
	559,718	**84,230**
Deferred Tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences:		
Reduction in tax rate	-	-
Recognition of previously unrecognised tax losses	-	-
Tax on profit	**559,718**	**84,230**

Factors affecting current tax charge for the period

The taxation rate for the period is different to the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020/21: 19%). These differences are reconciled below:

	31 March 2022 £	31 March 2021 £
Profit / (Loss) on ordinary activities before tax	28,400,063	(1,577,930)
Tax at 19% (2020 / 21 at 19%)	5,396,012	(299,807)
Effects of:		
Unrecognised temporary differences	(4,939,468)	250,149
Research and Development Expenditure Credit (RDEC) debit / (credit) in respect of prior periods	(1,583)	171,458
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	74,560	(43,070)
Foreign tax	37,680	-
Fixed assets adjustments	(7,483)	-
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	5,500
Total tax charge for the period	**559,718**	**84,230**

The March 2021 Budget announced the tax rate would increase to 25% for the financial year beginning 1 April 2023, this was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021. This would increase the future tax charge of the company.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2022

8. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Perpetual Licences & Software £	Intellectual Property £	Total £
Cost			
As at 1 April 2021	11,349	-	**11,349**
Additions	2,917	-	**2,917**
Impairment reversal *	3,806,694	1,834,978	**5,641,672**
As at 31 March 2022	**3,820,960**	**1,834,978**	**5,655,938**
Amortisation			
As at 1 April 2021	1,389	-	**1,389**
Charge for the year	3,750	-	**3,750**
Impairment reversal *	3,806,277	1,834,978	**5,641,255**
As at 31 March 2022	**3,811,416**	**1,834,978**	**5,646,394**
Net Book Value			
As at 31 March 2022	**9,544**	**-**	**9,544**
As at 31 March 2021	**9,960**	-	**9,960**

* The Company's forecasted profits and cashflows have significantly improved such that intangible assets previously fully impaired in March 2020 have been fully reinstated during the year (further details provided in Note 9).

The Company considers its software assets not to be an integral part of the Company's plant and machinery and therefore classifies such items as intangible assets.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2022

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Computer Equipment	Office, Design & Engineering Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Total Tangible Assets
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
As at 1 April 2021	660,034	14,070	34,078	**708,182**
Additions	125,498	5,782	-	**131,280**
Disposals	-	-	(10,963)	**(10,963)**
Impairment reversal *	3,230,625	7,183,928	203,689	**10,618,242**
As at 31 March 2022	**4,016,157**	**7,203,780**	**226,804**	**11,446,741**
Depreciation				
As at 1 April 2021	60,229	1,835	1,420	**63,484**
Charge for the year	256,512	276,460	10,072	**543,044**
Disposals	-	-	(10,963)	**(10,963)**
Impairment reversal *	2,996,531	3,985,881	197,399	**7,179,811**
As at 31 March 2022	**3,313,272**	**4,264,176**	**197,928**	**7,775,376**
Net Book Value				
As at 31 March 2022	**702,885**	**2,939,604**	**28,876**	**3,671,365**
As at 31 March 2021	**599,805**	**12,235**	**32,658**	**644,698**

* The Company's forecasted profits and cashflows have significantly improved such that tangible assets previously fully impaired in March 2020 & March 2021 have been fully reinstated during the year.

The impact of COVID-19 had a significant adverse impact on the automobile industry. Undertaking the annual assessment of its cash generating unit (CGU) being intangible assets, property, plant and equipment (PPE) and right of use (ROU) assets in March 2020 & March 2021, resulted in the CGU's recoverable value being significantly lower than its carrying value such that a full impairment was required which has been recognised within administrative expenses.

As at March 2022, the Company's forecasted profits and cashflows have significantly improved as a result of the recent restructure of the Tata Motors Group which has resulted in TMETC's involvement in the development of electric vehicles being much more significant. In calculating the value in use of the CGU, a discount factor of 10.5% has been used combined with a terminal growth of 2.5% in EBITDA, which has led to the CGU being valued much higher than its carrying value warranting a full reversal of previous impairments recognised relating to the CGU.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2022

10. RIGHT OF USE ASSETS

	Commercial Premises £	Total £
Cost		
As at 1 April 2021	-	-
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Impairment reversal *	28,570,096	28,570,096
As at 31 March 2022	**28,570,096**	**28,570,096**
Depreciation		
As at 1 April 2021	-	-
Charge for the year	415,074	415,074
Disposals	-	-
Impairment reversal *	4,634,152	4,634,152
As at 31 March 2022	**5,049,226**	**5,049,226**
Net Book Value		
As at 31 March 2022	**23,520,870**	**23,520,870**
As at 31 March 2021	-	-

* The Company's forecasted profits and cashflows have significantly improved such that right of use assets previously fully impaired in March 2020 have been fully reinstated during the year (further details provided in Note 9.

In line with IFRS 16 "Leases", the Company has two right of use assets; the National Automotive Innovation Centre (NAIC) and Argent Court. Other leases had been classified as short term leases and have therefore been excluded from IFRS 16 and no additions were made during the year.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2022

11. RECEIVABLES

	31 March 2022 £	31 March 2021 £
Current assets		
Trade receivables	3,780	5,825
Amounts due from related parties	7,064,816	6,011,784
VAT	59,603	263,973
Prepayments	638,248	805,553
Withholding tax recoverable and associated interest	4,606,031	5,811,676
Research and Development Expenditure Credit	1,017,199	1,282,360
	13,389,677	**14,181,171**

During the year, the Company continued to recover its withholding taxes from the Indian tax authorities. The remaining balance is believed to be recoverable within 12 months.

12. CURRENT LIABILITIES

	31 March 2022 £	31 March 2021 £
Bank loan	-	2,000,000
Loan from parent company	-	4,250,000
Trade creditors	1,051,942	1,163,381
Loan Interest payable to parent company	-	39,524
Other creditors	78,729	16,123
Other taxation and social security	142,335	1,221,622
Lease liability	24,555	16,055
Accruals	2,230,969	2,339,600
	3,528,530	**11,046,305**

The £2m unsecured bank loan from Australia and New Zealand Banking Group (ANZ) was provided in December 2015. Interest is calculated at LIBOR + 200 basis points on a daily basis, based on actual number of days elapsed from the date of drawdown of the facility, and is accrued from the first day of the initial draw down of the facility, and is calculated accordingly. The said loan was repaid in June 2021.

The £2.25m unsecured loan from the parent company was provided in December 2013. Interest is accrued and calculated at the twelve month LIBOR + 300 basis points and is reset on an annual basis. A further £2m unsecured loan from the parent company was provided in February 2016, whereby interest is calculated on the same basis as the original £2.25m loan provided from its parent company. In June 2021, an additional loan of £5m was provided by the parent company whereby interest is calculated at 4.485% (inclusive of taxes) per annum, bringing the total loans provided by the parent company to £9.25m. During November 2021, loans of £9.25m were converted to equity, resulting in 9.25m Ordinary £1 shares being issued and allotted. All outstanding loan interest was repaid during November 2021, resulting in the Company holding no loans at March 2022.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2022

13. NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

	31 March 2022 £	31 March 2021 £
Lease liability	323,305	349,915
	323,305	**349,915**

The Company recognised a long term lease liability following the implementation of IFRS 16 from 1st April 19, with respect to its premises, Argent Court. Further details about the leases are included in Note 1(r).

The following amounts have been recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for which the Company is a lessee:

	31 March 2022 £	31 March 2021 £
Interest on lease liabilities (under IFRS 16)	15,894	19,816
	15,894	**19,816**

14. DEFERRED TAX

At 31 March 2022 the Company had unused trading losses of £28,670,881 (2021: £39,583,757). No deferred tax asset has been recognised this year and the preceding year in respect of these losses and other timing differences due to the uncertainty over whether there will be sufficient taxable profits in future periods to utilise them. Details of unrecognised deferred tax balances are stated below:

	31 March 2022 £	31 March 2021 £
Analysis of unrecognised deferred tax balance		
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(2,575,230)	(3,096,781)
Tax losses carried forward	(7,167,720)	(7,520,914)
RDEC expenditure claim	-	(1,720,167)
	(9,742,950)	**(12,337,862)**

15. SHARE CAPITAL

	31 March 2022 £	31 March 2021 £
Ordinary shares issued	63,248,427	53,998,427

The Company's share capital consists of ordinary allotted, called up and fully paid shares of a value of £1 each. During the year, the loan of £9.25m provided by Tata Motors Limited was converted to 9.25m ordinary £1 shares.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2022

16. DEFINED CONTRIBUTION SCHEMES

The total cost of £408,077 (2021: £483,608) recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income represents contributions payable to these schemes by the group at rates specified in the rules of the plans.

17. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The ultimate parent company for Tata Motors European Technical Centre plc is Tata Motors Limited, a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in India, which is an associate of Tata Sons Limited.

Tata Motors Limited is the parent company of the group to which this Company belongs and for which the smallest and largest group accounts are prepared. Copies of the consolidated financial statements of Tata Motors Limited can be obtained from the parent's registered office situated at Bombay House, 24 Homi Mody Street, Mumbai 400 001, India.

Tata Motors European Technical Centre plc became a wholly owned subsidiary of Tata Motors Passenger Vehicles Limited effective 1 January 2022. Ownership then transferred to Tata Passenger Electric Mobility Limited who became the immediate parent company of Tata Motors European Technical Centre plc with effect from 10 March 2022.

18. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption available under FRS 101 Section 8 not to disclose details of transactions with wholly owned group members.

Trading transactions with non-wholly owned group companies are summarised below:

Purchase of goods or services

	31 March 2022 £	31 March 2021 £
Tata Limited	41,000	41,000
Tata Elxsi Limited	11,500	-
Tata Technologies Pte	3,488	20,841
Tata Quality Management Services	3,000	-
Tata Management Training Centre	-	9,585
Tata Sons Limited	-	3,563
	58,988	**74,989**

Trade Creditor Balances

	31 March 2022 £	31 March 2021 £
Tata Limited	12,808	8,200
Tata Sons Limited	-	3,563
	12,808	**11,763**

There were no sales of goods or services to non-wholly owned group companies during the year or amounts owed to non-wholly owned group companies at the end of the year. All transactions with related parties are on arm's length basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2022

19. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There have been no significant post balance sheet events since 31 March 2022 which have a material effect on the business of the Company.

20. ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The provision recognised in March 2021 regarding severance costs of £2,527,762 has been settled during the year such that no further provision is required. Such costs are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within general administrative expenses.

The Company continues to conduct its annual impairment reviews on all cash generating units (CGU) whereby best estimates are applied in calculating the recoverable values of the CGU.

As stated in note 14, no deferred tax asset has been recognised in respect of unused trading losses and other timing differences due to the uncertainty over whether there will be sufficient taxable profits in future periods to utilise them.