

**Tata Water LLC**  
**Financial Statements**

**Year ended 31 March 2022**

**Tata Water LLC.**

**Income statement & Comprehensive income  
For the year ended 31 March 2022**

	Note	2022 USD'000	2021 USD'000
<b>Revenue</b>		<b>118</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Operating Profit/ (Loss)</b>	4	<b>(25)</b>	<b>(96)</b>
Finance costs	5	<b>(7)</b>	<b>(5)</b>
<b>Profit/( Loss) before taxation</b>		<b>(32)</b>	<b>(101)</b>
Income tax expense		-	-
<b>Profit /( Loss) for the financial year</b>		<b>(32)</b>	<b>(101)</b>
Other comprehensive (expense) / income for the financial year, net of tax		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive (expense)/income for the financial year</b>		<b>(32)</b>	<b>(101)</b>

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

/s/ SUSAN DONDERO

Susan Dondero

VP Finance

Date: May 27, 2022

## Tata Water LLC

### Statement of financial position

As at 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 USD'000	2021 USD'000
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Intangible Assets	6	-	-
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventories	7	19	5
Trade and Other Receivables	8	79	2
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>98</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Borrowings	9	267	258
Creditors - amounts falling due within one year	10	391	277
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>658</b>	<b>535</b>
<b>Net current assets</b>		<b>(560)</b>	<b>(528)</b>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<b>(560)</b>	<b>(528)</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>(560)</b>	<b>(528)</b>
<b>Stockholder's Equity</b>			
1000 ordinary shares of par value of USD 0.01		-	-
Retained earnings		(560)	(528)
<b>Total stockholder's equity</b>		<b>(560)</b>	<b>(528)</b>

*The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.*

/s/ SUSAN DONDERO

Susan Dondero

VP Finance

Date: May 27, 2022

## Tata Water LLC

### Statement of Cash Flows For the year ended 31 March 2022

	2022	2021
	US'000	US'000
<b>Net Income/(Loss) before Tax</b>	<b>(32)</b>	<b>(101)</b>
Adjustment to reconcile net income to cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation and Amortisation	-	4
Finance Cost	7	5
Operating Cash Flow before working capital changes	<b>(25)</b>	<b>(92)</b>
<b>Adjustment for:</b>		
Changes in Working Capital		
(Increase) / Decrease in Inventory	<b>(14)</b>	<b>(4)</b>
(Increase) / Decrease in Trade Receivables	<b>(77)</b>	2
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Receivables	-	17
Increase / (Decrease) in Other operating liability and provisions	<b>114</b>	42
<b>Cash flow from changes in Working capital</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>Operating Cash Flow after working capital changes</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(35)</b>
<b>Tax Paid</b>	-	-
<b>Net Cash from Operating activities</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(35)</b>
<b>Investing Activities</b>		
Payment for Property, Plant and Equipment	-	(1)
<b>Cash flow from Investing Activities</b>	-	(1)
<b>Financing Activities</b>		
Bank Overdraft	9	41
Interest Paid	<b>(7)</b>	<b>(5)</b>
<b>Cash flow from Financing Activities</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Net Change in Cash</b>	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalent	-	-
Opening Balance	-	-
Closing Balance	-	-

/s/ SUSAN DONDERO

Susan Dondero

VP Finance

Date: May 27, 2022

## Tata Water LLC

### Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Share Capital	Retained Earnings	USD'000 Total Stockholder's Equity
<b>Balance as at April 1, 2020</b>	-	(427)	(427)
Loss for the financial year	-	(101)	(101)
Other Comprehensive income	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2021</b>	-	(528)	(528)
Loss for the financial year	-	(32)	(32)
Other Comprehensive income	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2022</b>	-	(560)	(560)

*The notes are an integral part of these financial statements*

/s/ SUSAN DONDERO

Susan Dondero

VP Finance

Date: May 27, 2022

## **Tata Water LLC**

### **Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022**

#### **1. General Information**

Tata Waters, LLC (Tata Waters) is engaged in the sale of water products to the grocery, mass, club, dollar, military and convenience channels primarily within the United States.

The company was incorporated on August 18, 2016, pursuant to the laws of Delaware.

#### **2. Summary of significant accounting policies**

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are either set out below or included in the accompanying notes. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

##### **a. Function and presentation currency**

The company's functional and presentation currency is the United States Dollars (USD).

##### **b. Revenue from contracts with customer**

Revenue from contract with customers is recognised when the Company satisfies performance obligation by transferring promised goods and services to the customer. Performance obligations are said to be satisfied at a point of time when the customer obtains controls of the asset or when services are rendered.

Revenue is measured based on transaction price, which is the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, stated net of discounts, returns and value added tax. Transaction price is recognised based on the price specified in the contract, net of the estimated sales incentives/ discounts. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for the discounts/ right of return, using the expected value method.

##### **c. Finance income**

Finance income is recognised using the effective interest method. When a loan and receivable is impaired, the company reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at the original effective interest rate of the instrument, and continues unwinding the discount as finance income. Finance income on impaired loan and receivables is recognised using the original effective interest rate.

##### **d. Borrowing Costs**

Borrowing costs consist of interest, ancillary and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds and interest relating to other financial liabilities. Borrowing costs also include exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

## **Tata Water LLC.**

### **Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022**

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

#### **e. Intangible assets**

##### **Computer Software**

Software development costs are expensed unless technical and commercial feasibility of the project is demonstrated, future economic benefits are probable, the Company has an intention and ability to develop and sell or use the software and the costs can be measured reliably. Directly attributable costs that are capitalised as part of the software product include the software development cost, related employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads. Other expenditure that do not meet these criteria are recognised as an expense as and when incurred, costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period.

Computer software development costs recognised as assets are amortised over their estimated useful lives, which range between 3 to 5 years. Acquired computer software licences are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and put to use the specific software. These costs are amortised over their estimated useful lives of 3 to 5 years.

#### **f. Inventories**

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost, or net realizable value, as determined by using the first-in, first-out method. In evaluating whether inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, the Company considers factors such as the amount of inventory on hand; estimated time required to sell such inventory, remaining shelf life and market conditions.

#### **g. Current and deferred income tax**

##### **i) Current Income Tax:**

Current Income Tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with local laws of various jurisdiction where the Company operates.

##### **ii) Deferred Tax:**

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet approach on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial

## **Tata Water LLC.**

### **Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022**

reporting purposes at the reporting date. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the tax are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current income tax and deferred tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the statement of profit and loss.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

#### **h. Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts.

#### **i. Trade receivables**

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for products sold in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets. Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach for recognition of impairment allowance as provided in IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised on initial recognition of the receivables

#### **j. Creditors**

Short term trade creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Creditors are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.



## **Tata Water LLC.**

### **Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022**

#### **k. Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Contingent liabilities exist when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company, or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required or the amount cannot be reliably estimated. Contingent liabilities are appropriately disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

A contingent asset is a possible asset arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Contingent assets are not recognised till the realisation of the income is virtually certain. However, the same are disclosed in the financial statements where an inflow of economic benefit is possible.

#### **l. Foreign currencies**

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are re-translated at the rate of exchange rate ruling at the balance sheet date. All exchange differences are recognised in the income statement.

#### **m. Events after the reporting period**

Adjusting events are events that provide further evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period. The financial statements are adjusted for such events before

## **Tata Water LLC.**

### **Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022**

authorisation for issue. Non-adjusting events are events that are indicative of conditions that arose after the end of the reporting period. Non-adjusting events after the reporting date are not accounted, but disclosed, if material.

#### **3. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

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.

##### **Estimates**

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. There were no estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

##### **Judgements**

There are no judgements that have a risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

**Tata Water LLC.****Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022****4. Operating profit**

	<b>2022</b>	2021
	<b>USD'000</b>	USD'000
<b>Revenue</b>	<b>118</b>	2
Cost of sales	<b>(66)</b>	(34)
Selling and distribution costs	<b>(14)</b>	(18)
Administrative expenses	<b>(63)</b>	(46)
<b>Operating Profit/ (Loss)</b>	<b>(25)</b>	(96)

**5. Finance income and costs**

	<b>2022</b>	2021
	<b>USD'000</b>	USD'000
Interest Expense- Other	<b>(7)</b>	(5)
<b>Total interest expense</b>	<b>(7)</b>	(5)

**6. Intangible Assets**

	<b>USD'000</b>
	<b>Computer Software</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
<b>As at April 1, 2020</b>	<b>19</b>
Additions / Disposal	-
<b>As at March 31, 2021</b>	<b>19</b>
Additions / Disposal	-
<b>As at March 31, 2022</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation</b>	
<b>As at April 1, 2020</b>	<b>19</b>
Depreciation for the year	-
<b>As at March 31, 2021</b>	<b>19</b>
Depreciation for the year	-
<b>As at March 31, 2022</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Net Carrying Value</b>	
As at March 31, 2021	-
<b>As at March 31, 2022</b>	<b>-</b>

## Tata Water LLC.

### Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

#### 7. Inventories

	2022 USD'000	2021 USD'000
Finished goods	19	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>5</b>

#### 8. Trade and other receivables

	2022 USD'000	2021 USD'000
Trade receivables	79	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>2</b>

Trade receivables include amount due from Group Companies of USD NIL (2021: USD 1k).

#### 9. Borrowings

	2022 USD'000	2021 USD'000
Bank Overdraft	267	258
<b>Total</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>258</b>

Bank overdraft is a part of a Group's cash-pooling arrangement. Interest is charged at a margin over I.C.E. benchmark administration settlement rate.

#### 10. Creditors - amounts falling due within one year

	2022 USD'000	2021 USD'000
Trade creditors	391	277
<b>Total</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>277</b>

Trade Creditors include USD 303k being amounts due to group undertakings (2021: USD 269k).

## **Tata Water LLC.**

### **Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022**

#### **11. Parent company**

The immediate parent undertaking is Tata Consumer Products US Holdings Inc. The smallest parent to include the company's results in its consolidated financial statements is Tata Consumer Products UK Group Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom. The company's ultimate parent undertaking is Tata Consumer Products Limited, a company registered in India.

#### **12. Events after the end of the reporting period**

As at the date of this report, no matter or circumstance has arisen since 31 March 2022 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company, its results or the state of affairs in future financial years.

**13.** Previous year's figures have been regrouped / rearranged, to the extent necessary, to conform to current year's classifications.