

NOVELIS SERVICES LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021



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Novelis Services Limited

Registered office: Latchford Locks Works Thelwall Lane Warrington Cheshire United Kingdom WA4 1NN

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Registered in England Number 6628654



Strategic Report

Strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2021

The directors present their strategic report on the Company for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Activity, review of the business and future development

The principal activities are to hold the license to the Novelis Brand and to charge associated branding, technology and service fees to group companies.

The Company continued to trade profitably during the year and as a result of this the Shareholders' Funds increased by the year end. This can be seen on the statement of financial position on page 9 of these financial statements.

Section 172(1) Statement

The Directors consider, both individually and together, that they have acted in the way they consider, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the company.

The Company is aware of the importance of its reputation with customers and suppliers. To do this, the Company develops and maintains strong relationships with both the key suppliers and customers.

The customers and suppliers of the Company are almost exclusively intercompany.

Financial risk management / principal risks and uncertainties

The Company's operations expose it periodically to financial risks associated with the effects of changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

Risk Management Policies are set by the Novelis Group, and are adopted in full by the Company. Specifically Novelis Group has policies and procedures manuals that set out specific guidelines to manage foreign currency risk and circumstances where it would be appropriate to use financial instruments to manage this.

The Company is occasionally exposed to currency risk on foreign currency receipts and payments. Inline with Novelis Group policy all foreign currency commitments are covered by forward currency contracts, at the time they arise, so as to fix the functional currency value of the Company's future cash flows.

Key Performance Indicators

The directors consider the Company's key performance indicators to be financial, specifically turnover and operating profit. These are disclosed in the financial statements.

The profit after tax for the financial year was \$29,463,000 (2020: \$33,792,000)

On behalf of the Board

D Haydon Director

14 May 2021

Directors' Report

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Directors and their interests

The directors of the Company who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

- F Lucido
- C. Courts
- A. Sweeney (appointed 31 December 2020)
- D. Haydon (appointed 31 December 2020)
- N. Oakes (resigned 31 December 2020)

There are no disclosable directors' interests in the Company's shares. No director during or at the end of the year had any material interest in any significant contract with the Company.

2. Future development of the Company

The directors expect the Company to continue in its current role in the future.

Results and dividends

The result for the year is set out on page 8. No ordinary dividends were paid during the year (2020:

The Directors do not propose the payment of a final dividend.

Subsequent events

4. Subsequent events
There have been no subsequent events.

5. Statement of Directors Responsibilities. The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation. Statement of Directors' Responsibilities Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law). 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 the financial statements, the directors are required

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

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.

The directors of the ultimate parent company are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the of the ultimate parent company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions

Directors' confirmations

In the case of each director in office at the date the Directors' Report is approved:

so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware

Financial Risk Management

Details of the financial risk management considerations of the Company can be found in the strategic report (page 2).

Statement on engagement with suppliers, customers and others in a business relationship, with the company

The Company understands the need to maintain good relationships with both suppliers and customers.

Where necessary, the Directors' have travelled overseas as they understand the need to engage with all stakeholders of the business on a regular basis.

8. Third party indemnity provision

Third party indemnity insurance has been purchased for those persons acting as Directors'. The cover was in force during the year and also at the date of approval of the accounts.

Directors' Report (continued)

- 9. Provision of information to auditors
 In the case of each director in office at the date the
 Directors' Report is approved:
- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

10. Independent Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office. Resolutions concerning their re-appointment and the authorisation of the directors to determine their remuneration will be submitted to the forthcoming Annual General Meeting of the Company.

On behalf of the Board

D Haydon Director Registered office: Latchford Locks Works Thelwall Lane

Warrington Cheshire WA4 1NN 14 May 2021

Independent auditors' report to the members of Novelis Services Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Novelis Services Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report, which comprise: the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2021; the statement of comprehensive income and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for

a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic report and the Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Strategic Report and Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic report and the Directors' Report for the year ended 31 March 2021 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic report and the Directors' Report.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Novelis Services Limited (continued)

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also 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.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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 an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of noncompliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to UK tax laws, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of

the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to fraudulent transactions to overstate profits. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Discussions with management, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations or fraud;
- Reviewing Board minutes and reports;
- Identifying and testing journal entries, in particular those having unusual account combinations;
- Obtaining third party confirmations of the company's banking arrangements.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at:

www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Novelis Services Limited (continued)

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not obtained all the information and explanations we require for our audit;
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

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Stuart Couch (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors Cardiff

14 May 2021

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2021

Registered in England Number 6628654

	Note	2021 US\$'000	2020 US\$'000
Revenue	4	27,291	33,849
Cost of sales		(10,347)	(10,323)
Gross profit		16,944	23,526
Administrative Expenses		-	(26)
Interest receivable and similar income	7	14,469	13,462
Profit before taxation	5	31,413	36,962
Tax on profit	8	(1,950)	(3,170)
Profit for the financial year	13	29,463	33,792

The notes on pages 11 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position as at 31 March 2021

		2021	2020
	Note	US\$'000	US\$'000
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	9	125,625	
		125,625	135,675
Current assets:			
Debtors (including \$319,000,000 (2020: \$311,000,000) due after one year)	10	383,914	359,871
Cash at bank and in hand	····	17,247 401,161	2,350 362,221
		401,161	302,221
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(456)	(1,029)
Net current assets		400,705	361,192
Total assets less current liabilities		526,330	496,867
Net assets		526,330	496,867
Equity			
Called up share capital	12	201,010	201,010
Profit and loss account	13	325,320	295,857
Total shareholders' funds	14	526,330	496,867

The financial statements on pages 8 to 16 were authorised by issue of the board of directors on 14 May 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:

D Haydon Director

The notes on pages 11 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2021

	Called up share capital US\$000	Profit and loss account US\$000	Total shareholders' funds US\$000
Balance as at 1 April 2019	201,010	262,065	463,075
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income	-	33,792	33,792
Balance as at 31 March 2020	201,010	295,857	496,867
Balance as at 1 April 2020	201,010	295,857	496,867
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income	-	29,463	29,463
Balance as at 31 March 2021	201,010	325,320	526,330

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Notes to the financial statements

1. General information and statement of accounting policies

Novelis Services Limited ('the company') holds the license to the Novelis Brand and charges associated branding, technology and service fees to group companies.

The company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in the United Kingdom and domiciled in England. The address of its registered office is Latchford Lock Works, Thelwall Lane, Warrington, Cheshire, United Kingdom, WA4 1NN.

A. Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the year presented, unless otherwise stated.

B. Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 3.

C. Exemptions

The Company's results are consolidated in the consolidated financial statements of Novelis Inc. that are publicly available. Consequently, the Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions allowed by FRS 102:

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of Section 26 Share-based Payment paragraphs 26.18(b), 26.19 to 26.21 and 26.23;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7

D. Taxation

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

(i) Current tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

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.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date except for certain exceptions. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

E. Revenue

Revenue represents the amount invoiced in the ordinary course of business for services provided.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

1. General information and statement of accounting policies (continued)

F. Financial instruments

The company has chosen to adopt the Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

G. Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recorded at cost.

Amortisation of intangible assets is calculated on original cost at rates estimated to write off the assets over their useful lives by equal instalments. The annual rates in use are:

Trademark Brand

5%

If business conditions or changes in circumstances indicate asset values may be impaired an estimate is made of the discounted future cashflow arising from an asset or group of assets and impairment charges made when this estimated cashflow is less than the recorded value of the asset.

H. Foreign currency translation

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date or the forward rate where forward exchange contracts have been entered into. Gains or losses on translation are included in the profit and loss account.

2. Statement of compliance

The individual financial statements of Novelis Services Limited have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

3. Critical accounting judgements and 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.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies.

Intangibles valuations

The annual amortisation charge for intangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives of the assets and also the impact of any change in contractual agreements with customers. The useful economic life and carrying values are re-assessed and amended when necessary to reflect current estimates.

4. Revenue

An analysis of revenue by geographical market is as follows:

	2021 US\$'000	2020 US\$'000
Rest of Europe	10,477	8,857
Americas	10,735	19,019
Asia	4,661	4,613
Middle East	1,418	1,360
	27,291	33,849
An analysis of revenue by category is as follows:		
•	2021 US\$'000	2020 US\$'000
Branding fees	27,291	33,849
	27,291	33,849

5. Profit before taxation

	2021 US\$'000	2020 US\$'000
Profit before taxation is stated after charging		
Auditors' remuneration: - for audit services	25	25
Amortisation of tradename license (note 9)	10,050	10,050

6. Staff costs and directors' emoluments

The Company does not employ any staff. During the year no director received any emoluments for qualifying services to the Company. No pension contributions were made on behalf of any director nor at the year end was any director accruing retirement benefits in relation to qualifying services.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

7. Interest receivable and similar income

	2021 US\$'000	2020 US\$'000
Interest receivable on intercompany loans	14,469	1 3, 462
Tax on profit		
	2021 US\$'000	2020 US\$'000
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax on profits for the year	2,038	3,125
Double tax relief .	(562)	(1,514
Overseas tax incurred	474	1,559
Total current tax	1,950	3,170
Deferred tax charge	_	_
Total tax charge on profit	1,950	3,170

UK corporation tax has been provided where applicable at a rate of 19% (2020: 19%).

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2020: lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020: 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2021 US\$'000	2020 US\$'000
Profit before taxation	31,413	36,962
Profit before taxation multiplied by standard rate in the UK of 19% (2020: 19%) Effect of:	5,968	7,023
Overseas tax suffered UK deduction for overseas tax suffered Group relief received for no charge	. 475 (562) (3,931)	1,559 (1,515) (3,897)
Total tax charge	1,950	3,170

On 3 March 2021, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that the main rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom will rise to 25% with effect from 1 April 2023 for companies earning annual taxable profits in excess of £250,000. Companies earning annual taxable profits of £50,000 or less will continue to pay corporation tax at 19% with a marginal rate adjustment for companies earning annual taxable profits between the two levels. These changes had not been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and there would have been no impact on any balance sheet items had they been enacted at that date.

9. Intangible assets

	Trademark US\$'000	Total US\$'000
Cost:		
At beginning and end of the year	201,000	201,000
Accumulated amortisation:	•	
At beginning of the year	65,325	65,325
Charge for the year	10,050	10,050
At end of the year	, ,	75 075
At end of the year	75,375	75,375
Net book amount at 31 March 2021	125,625	125,625
Net book amount at 31 March 2020	135,675	135,675

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

10.	Debtors

	2021 US\$'000	2020 US\$'000
Amounts owed by group undertakings Other debtors Corporation tax	320,862 62,678 374	311,329 48,211 331
	383,914	359,871

Amounts owed by group undertakings includes \$318,944,000 (2020: \$310,944,000) falling due after more than one year.

The loan of 318,944,000 (2020: 310,944,000), bears interest at a rate of 4.5% (2020: 4.5%), is due to be repaid to the Company by 2 June 2022. The amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured.

11. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021 US\$'000	2020 US\$'000
Amounts owed to group undertakings Accruals and deferred income	439 17	1,012 17
	456	1,029

The amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, bear interest at a rate of 0% (2020: 0%), and are repayable on demand.

12. Called up share capital

•	2021 US\$'000	2020 US\$'000
Allotted, called up and fully paid: 201,010,000 ordinary shares of \$1 each (2020: 201,010,000)	201,010	201,010

13. Profit and loss account

At 1 April 2020	295.857
Profit for the financial year	295,857 29,463
At 31 March 2021	325,320

14. Total shareholders' funds

	2021 US\$'000	2020 US\$'000
Profit for the financial year and net increase of shareholders' funds Opening shareholders' funds	29,463 496,867	33,792 463,075
Closing shareholders' funds	526,330	496,867

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

15. Contingent liabilities

As of March 31, 2021, the senior secured credit facilities consisted of (i) a \$0.6 billion (2020: \$1.8 billion), five-year secured term loan credit facility (Term Loan Facilities), maturing in June 2022, (ii) a \$0.8 billion (2020: \$NIL), five year secured term loan credit facility (Term Loan Facilities), maturing in January 2025, (iii) a \$0.5 billion (2020: \$NIL), seven year secured term loan credit facility (Term Loan Facilities), maturing in March 2028 and (iv) a \$1.5 billion (2020: \$1.5 billion), five-year asset based loan facility (ABL Revolver), maturing in April 2024. As of March 31, 2021, \$31 million (2020: \$18 million), of the Term Loan Facility is due within one year. All the assets of the Company, along with those of certain other companies in the Novelis Inc. group, have been pledged as security for these facilities. As of March 31, 2021, there were borrowings outstanding of \$89m (2020: \$555m) on the ABL facility.

16. Ultimate parent company

In the opinion of the directors, the ultimate parent company and controlling party at the balance sheet date was Hindalco Industries Ltd, a company incorporated in India. Hindalco Industries Ltd was also the parent company of the largest group in which Novelis Services Limited is included. Novelis Inc. is the parent company of the smallest group in which the consolidated results of Novelis Services Limited is included. Copies of this company's financial statements can be obtained from its head office at Century Bhavan, 3rd floor, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli, Mumbai 400 030.

The address of Novelis Inc. is 3560 Lenox Rd NE, Atlanta, GA 30326

The Company's immediate parent company is Novelis UK Ltd, a company incorporated in England and Wales.