

T STEEL HOLDINGS PTE LTD
(formerly known as Tata Steel Holdings Pte. Ltd.)

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2015.

On July 8, 2015, the company changed its name from Tata Steel Holdings Pte. Ltd. to T Steel Holdings Pte. Ltd.

1 DIRECTORS

The directors of the Company in office at the date of this report are:

Sandip Biswas
Ranganath Raghupathy Rao
Sanjib Nanda (Appointed on April 29, 2015)

2 ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE BENEFITS BY MEANS OF THE ACQUISITION OF SHARES AND DEBENTURES

Neither at the end of the financial year nor at any time during the financial year did there subsist any arrangement whose object is to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares or debentures in the Company or any other body corporate.

3 DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES AND DEBENTURES

The directors of the Company holding office at the end of the financial year had no interests in the share capital and debentures of the Company and related corporations as recorded in the Register of Directors' Shareholdings kept by the Company under Section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act except as follows:

<u>Name of directors and company in which interests are held</u>	<u>Shareholdings registered in the name of directors</u>		<u>Shareholdings in which directors are deemed to have an interest</u>	
	<u>At beginning of year</u>	<u>At end of year</u>	<u>At beginning of year</u>	<u>At end of year</u>
<u>Tata Steel Limited</u> (Ordinary shares of Rupees 10 each)				
Sandip Biswas	3,868	3,868	-	-
Ranganath Raghupathy Rao	TBA	TBA	-	-
Aniruddha Banerjee ⁽¹⁾	202	202	-	-

⁽¹⁾ The directors have resigned on 29 April 2015.

T STEEL HOLDINGS PTE LTD
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REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

4 DIRECTORS' RECEIPT AND ENTITLEMENT TO CONTRACTUAL BENEFITS

Since the beginning of the financial year, no director has received or become entitled to receive a benefit which is required to be disclosed under Section 201(8) of the Singapore Companies Act, by reason of a contract made by the Company or a related corporation with the director or with a firm of which he is a member, or with a company in which he has a substantial financial interest. Certain directors received remuneration from related corporations in their capacity as directors and/or executives of those related corporations.

5 SHARE OPTIONS

(a) *Options to take up unissued shares*

During the financial year, no options to take up unissued shares of the Company were granted.

(b) *Options exercised*

During the financial year, there were no shares of the Company issued by virtue of the exercise of an option to take up unissued shares.

(c) *Unissued shares under option*

At the end of the financial year, there were no unissued shares of the Company under option.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

6 AUDITORS

The auditors, Deloitte & Touche LLP, have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment.

ON BEHALF OF THE DIRECTORS

.....
Sandip Biswas

.....
Sanjib Nanda

Date:

T STEEL HOLDINGS PTE LTD
(formerly known as Tata Steel Holdings Pte. Ltd.)

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS

In the opinion of the directors, the financial statements of the Company as set out on pages 7 to 25 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2015, and of the results, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the financial year then ended and at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts when they fall due.

ON BEHALF OF THE DIRECTORS

.....
Sandip Biswas

.....
Sanjib Nanda

Date:

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF

T STEEL HOLDINGS PTE LTD (formerly known as Tata Steel Holdings Pte. Ltd.)

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of T Steel Holdings Pte Ltd (formerly known as Tata Steel Holdings Pte Ltd) (the "Company") which comprise the statement of financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2015, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows of the Company for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, as set out on pages 7 to 25.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act (the "Act") and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair profit and loss account and balance sheet and to maintain accountability of assets.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF

T STEEL HOLDINGS PTE LTD

(formerly known as Tata Steel Holdings Pte. Ltd.)

Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of the Company are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2015 and of the results, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the Company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

Date:

T STEEL HOLDINGS PTE LTD
(formerly known as Tata Steel Holdings Pte. Ltd.)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
March 31, 2015

(Expressed in thousands, Great Britain Pound)

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2015</u> £'000	<u>2014</u> £'000
<u>ASSETS</u>			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	222	252
Other receivables	8	*	*
Total current assets		<u>222</u>	<u>252</u>
Non-current asset			
Subsidiary	9	<u>5,868,440</u>	<u>5,868,440</u>
Total assets		<u>5,868,662</u>	<u>5,868,692</u>
<u>LIABILITY AND EQUITY</u>			
Current liability			
Other payables, representing total current liability	10	<u>18</u>	<u>18</u>
Capital, reserve and accumulated losses			
Share capital	11	5,931,767	5,931,767
Capital reserve	12	-	-
Accumulated losses		<u>(63,123)</u>	<u>(63,093)</u>
Total equity		<u>5,868,644</u>	<u>5,868,674</u>
Total liability and equity		<u>5,868,662</u>	<u>5,868,692</u>

* Amount is less than GBP1,000

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

T STEEL HOLDINGS PTE LTD
(formerly known as Tata Steel Holdings Pte. Ltd.)

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
Year ended March 31, 2015

(Expressed in thousands, Great Britain Pound)

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2015</u> £'000	<u>2014</u> £'000
Other operating (expenses) income - net	13	(10)	(7)
Administrative expenses		<u>(20)</u>	<u>(19)</u>
Loss before tax		(30)	(26)
Income tax	14	<u>*</u>	<u>*</u>
Loss for the year, representing total comprehensive loss for the year	15	<u>(30)</u>	<u>(26)</u>

* Amount is less than GBP1,000

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

T STEEL HOLDINGS PTE LTD
(formerly known as Tata Steel Holdings Pte. Ltd.)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
Year ended March 31, 2015

(Expressed in thousands, Great Britain Pound)

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>Share capital</u> £'000	<u>Capital reserve</u> £'000	<u>Accumulated losses</u> £'000	<u>Total</u> £'000
Balance as at April 1, 2013		5,659,052	272,715	(63,067)	5,868,700
Loss for the year, representing total comprehensive loss for the year		-	-	(26)	(26)
Capitalisation of capital reserves	11, 12	<u>272,715</u>	<u>(272,715)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance as at March 31, 2014		5,931,767	-	(63,093)	5,868,674
Loss for the year, representing total comprehensive loss for the year		-	-	(30)	(30)
Capitalisation of capital reserves	11, 12	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance as at March 31, 2015		5,931,767	-	(63,123)	5,868,644

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

T STEEL HOLDINGS PTE LTD
(formerly known as Tata Steel Holdings Pte. Ltd.)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
Year ended March 31, 2015

(Expressed in thousands, Great Britain Pound)

	<u>2015</u> £'000	<u>2014</u> £'000
Operating activities		
Loss before tax	(30)	(26)
Adjustment for:		
Interest income	<u>*</u>	<u>*</u>
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	(30)	(26)
Other receivables	*	2
Other payables	<u>*</u>	<u>(4)</u>
Cash used in operations	(30)	(28)
Interest received	*	*
Income tax paid	<u>*</u>	<u>*</u>
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(30)</u>	<u>(28)</u>
Investing activity		
Investment in subsidiaries, representing net cash used in investing activity	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Financing activity		
Arising from advances from holding company, representing net cash from financing activity	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net decrease in cash at bank	(30)	(28)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>252</u>	<u>280</u>
Cash at cash equivalents at end of year	<u><u>222</u></u>	<u><u>252</u></u>

* Amount is less than GBP1,000

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

T STEEL HOLDINGS PTE LTD
(formerly known as Tata Steel Holdings Pte. Ltd.)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
March 31, 2015

(Expressed in thousands, Great Britain Pound)

1 GENERAL

The Company (Registration No. 200609769D) is incorporated in Singapore with its principal place of business and registered office at 22 Tanjong Kling Road, Singapore 628048. The financial statements are expressed in Great Britain Pound.

The principal activity of the Company is that of investment holding.

The principal activities of the subsidiary are disclosed in Note 9 to the financial statements.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2015 were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on _____.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost basis, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below, and are drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (“FRS”).

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability which market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in the financial statements is determined on such a basis.

ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS - On April 1, 2014, the company adopted all the new and revised FRSs and Interpretations of FRS (“INT FRS”) that are effective from that date and are relevant to its operations. The adoption of these new/ revised FRSs and INT FRSs does not result in changes to the company’s accounting policies and has no material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior years.

T STEEL HOLDINGS PTE LTD
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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
March 31, 2015

(Expressed in thousands, Great Britain Pound)

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following FRSs, INT FRSs and amendments to FRS that are relevant to the Company were issued but not effective:

- FRS 27 (Revised) *Separate Financial Statements*
- FRS 110 *Consolidated Financial Statements*
- FRS 112 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*
- Amendments to FRS 110 *Consolidated Financial Statements - Investment Entities*
- FRS 110, FRS 112 *Transition Guidance*
- Amendments to FRS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*
- Amendments to FRS 36 *Impairment of Assets*

Consequential amendments were also made to various standards as a result of these new/revised standards.

The management anticipates that the adoption of the above FRSs, INT FRS and amendments to FRS in future periods will not have a material impact on the financial statements of the company in the period of their initial adoption.

BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION - The financial statements of the subsidiaries have not been consolidated with the Company's financial statements as the Company itself is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Tata Steel Limited, incorporated in India, which prepares consolidated financial statements on a worldwide basis. Such financial statements are publicly available.

The registered address of Tata Steel Limited is Bombay House, 24 Homi Mody Street, Mumbai 400001, India.

SUBSIDIARY - A subsidiary is an enterprise which the Company, directly or indirectly, holds more than half of the issued share capital, or controls more than half of the voting power, or where the company controls the composition of its board of directors or equivalent governing body. Investments in subsidiaries in the financial statements of the Company are carried at cost, less any impairment in net recoverable value that has been recognised in profit or loss.

T STEEL HOLDINGS PTE LTD
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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
March 31, 2015

(Expressed in thousands, Great Britain Pound)

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the Company's statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period.

Financial assets

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment. Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest method except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets have been impacted.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
March 31, 2015

(Expressed in thousands, Great Britain Pound)

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of receivables where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the assets and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument

T STEEL HOLDINGS PTE LTD
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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
March 31, 2015

(Expressed in thousands, Great Britain Pound)

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

Equity instruments

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

Financial liabilities

Other payables are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

IMPAIRMENT OF NON FINANCIAL ASSETS - At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. 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 which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

T STEEL HOLDINGS PTE LTD
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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
March 31, 2015

(Expressed in thousands, Great Britain Pound)

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

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 the Company 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. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

INCOME TAX - Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are not taxable or tax deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

T STEEL HOLDINGS PTE LTD
(formerly known as Tata Steel Holdings Pte. Ltd.)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2015

(Expressed in thousands, Great Britain Pound)

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

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

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset realised based on the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax are recognised as an expense or income in profit or loss, except when they relate to items credited or debited outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity), in which case the tax is also recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively).

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS AND TRANSLATION - The financial statements of the Company is measured and presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency). The financial statements of the Company are presented in Great Britain Pound, which is the functional currency of the Company.

Transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items, and on retranslation of monetary items are included in profit or loss for the period.

T STEEL HOLDINGS PTE LTD
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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
March 31, 2015

(Expressed in thousands, Great Britain Pound)

**3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES
OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY**

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in Note 2, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

(i) *Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies*

Management is of the opinion that any instances of application of judgments are not expected to have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

(ii) *Key sources of estimation uncertainty*

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below.

Investment in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost less impairment loss. The Company follows the guidance of FRS 36 *Impairment of Assets* to determine when its investments in subsidiaries are impaired. This determination requires significant judgement and estimates. In making this judgement, the Company evaluates, among other factors, the market and economic environment in which the subsidiaries operate, economic performance of these entities, the duration and extent to which the cost of investments in these entities exceed their net tangible assets values and fair value of investments less cost to sell.

During the year, the Company has considered and assessed the value of its investments and is of the opinion that no impairment is necessary.

If the performance of the subsidiaries and/or market condition was to deteriorate which will affect the Company's investments in subsidiaries, impairment may be required.

T STEEL HOLDINGS PTE LTD
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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
March 31, 2015

(Expressed in thousands, Great Britain Pound)

4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL RISKS MANAGEMENT

(a) Categories of financial instruments

The following table sets out the financial instruments as at the end of the reporting period:

	<u>2015</u> £'000	<u>2014</u> £'000
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Loans and receivables (including cash and cash equivalents)	<u>222</u>	<u>252</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Amortised cost	<u>18</u>	<u>18</u>

(b) Financial risk management policies and objectives

(i) Foreign exchange risk management

The Company adopts the Great Britain Pound as its functional currency as its main investment is a sterling denominated asset. At the end of the reporting period, the carrying amounts of significant monetary assets and monetary liabilities that are not denominated in functional currency are as follows:

	<u>Assets</u>		<u>Liabilities</u>	
	<u>2015</u> £'000	<u>2014</u> £'000	<u>2015</u> £'000	<u>2014</u> £'000
Euro	105	120	-	-
Singapore Dollars	13	13	18	18
United States Dollars	<u>39</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

As the differences between its non-sterling assets and liabilities base are small, management has determined that changes in foreign exchange rates would not have a material impact on the financial affairs of the Company and accordingly, no sensitivity analysis is prepared by management.

T STEEL HOLDINGS PTE LTD
(formerly known as Tata Steel Holdings Pte. Ltd.)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
March 31, 2015

(Expressed in thousands, Great Britain Pound)

4 **FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL RISKS MANAGEMENT**
(cont'd)

(ii) Interest rate risk management

The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk as there are no significant interest-bearing liabilities or interest-bearing assets.

The company has no significant exposure to interest rate risk as its financial assets and financial liabilities are substantially non-interest bearing or fixed interest rates.

Interest rate sensitivity

No sensitivity analysis has been prepared by management as management is of the view that the company is not exposed to material interest rate risk.

(iii) Credit risk management

The Company is an investment holding company and does not have significant credit risk exposures with outside parties.

(iv) Liquidity risk management

The Company relies on the holding company for financial support to fund its existing and continuing commitments. New investments are likely to be funded similarly.

The Company's financial assets and financial liabilities are non-derivative, non-interest bearing and due on demand or within 1 year.

(v) Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

The carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities approximate their respective fair values due to the relatively short-term maturity of these financial instruments.

T STEEL HOLDINGS PTE LTD
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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2015

(Expressed in thousands, Great Britain Pound)

4 **FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL RISKS MANAGEMENT**
(cont'd)

(c) Capital risk management policies and objectives

The Company manages its capital structure to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern.

The capital structure of the Company comprises only issued capital and accumulated losses.

The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from prior year.

5 **HOLDING COMPANY AND RELATED COMPANY TRANSACTIONS**

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Tata Steel Limited, incorporated in India, which is also the Company's ultimate holding company. Related companies in these financial statements refer to members of the holding company's group of companies.

There were no intercompany balances as at year ended 2015 and 2014 and there were no significant transactions with related companies during 2015 and 2014.

6 **OTHER RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

Compensation of directors and key management personnel

There are no key managerial personnel other than the directors of the Company. The directors are paid remuneration by related corporations in their capacity as directors and/or executives of those related corporations.

7 **CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

	<u>2015</u> £'000	<u>2014</u> £'000
Cash at bank	<u>222</u>	<u>252</u>

T STEEL HOLDINGS PTE LTD
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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
March 31, 2015

(Expressed in thousands, Great Britain Pound)

8	OTHER RECEIVABLES	<u>2015</u> £'000	<u>2014</u> £'000
	Deposit	<u> *</u>	<u> *</u>

* Amount is less than £1,000.

9	SUBSIDIARY	<u>2015</u> £'000	<u>2014</u> £'000
	Unquoted equity shares, at cost	4,849,414	4,849,414
	Other capital contribution	<u>1,019,026</u>	<u>1,019,026</u>
		<u>5,868,440</u>	<u>5,868,440</u>

Details of the Company's immediate subsidiary at March 31, 2015 is as follows:

<u>Name of subsidiary</u>	<u>Country of incorporation and operation</u>	<u>Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held</u>		<u>Principal activities</u>
		<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	
		%	%	
Tata Steel Global Holdings Pte Ltd ⁽¹⁾	Singapore	100	100	Investment holding

⁽¹⁾ Significant subsidiaries of this Singapore incorporated company are disclosed in the financial statements of this subsidiary.

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10 OTHER PAYABLES

	<u>2015</u> £'000	<u>2014</u> £'000
Outside parties	<u>18</u>	<u>18</u>

11 SHARE CAPITAL

During the year ended March 31, 2015, the Company carried out a capitalisation of the credit amount in the capital reserve of the Company amounting to £Nil (2014 : £272,715.00) (see Notes 12 and 16).

	<u>2015</u> Number of ordinary shares '000	<u>2014</u> Number of ordinary shares '000	<u>2015</u> £'000	<u>2014</u> £'000
Issued and paid up:				
At beginning of year	5,931,767	5,659,052	5,931,767	5,659,052
Capitalisation of capital reserves (Note 12)	<u>-</u>	<u>272,715</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>272,715</u>
At end of year	<u>5,931,767</u>	<u>5,931,767</u>	<u>5,931,767</u>	<u>5,931,767</u>

Fully paid ordinary shares, which have no par value, carry one vote per share and carry a right to dividends as and when declared by the company.

12 CAPITAL RESERVE

	<u>2015</u> £'000	<u>2014</u> £'000
At beginning of the year	-	272,715
Arising from advances from holding company during the year	-	-
Capitalised as share capital (Note 11)	<u>-</u>	<u>(272,715)</u>
At end of the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

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13	OTHER OPERATING (EXPENSES) INCOME - NET	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
		£'000	£'000
	Interest income from outside parties	*	*
	Foreign currency exchange (losses) gains – net	<u>(10)</u>	<u>(7)</u>
		<u>(10)</u>	<u>(7)</u>

* Amount is less than £1,000.

14	INCOME TAX	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
		£'000	£'000
	Underprovision in prior year	<u>*</u>	<u>*</u>

Domestic income tax is calculated at 17% (2014 : 17%) of the estimated assessable loss for the year. The total amount for the year can be reconciled to the accounting loss as follows:

		<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
		£'000	£'000
	Loss before tax	<u>(30)</u>	<u>(26)</u>
	Income tax credit calculated at 17% (2014 : 17%)	(5)	(4)
	Underprovision of income tax in prior year	*	*
	Effect of expenses that are not deductible	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>
	Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	<u>*</u>	<u>*</u>

* Amount is less than GBP1,000.