

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Tata Steel Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Tata Steel Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.
2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally

accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, and total comprehensive income (comprising of profit and other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

4. Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Fair value measurement of investments in equity shares of subsidiaries [Refer to Note 2(c) to the standalone financial statements – “Use of estimates and critical accounting judgements – Fair value measurements of financial instruments”, Note 2(l) to the standalone financial statements – “Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures”, Note 6 to the standalone financial statements – “Investments”, Note 6(iii) and 6(iv) to the standalone financial statements] The Company measures its equity investments in subsidiaries at fair value through other comprehensive income as per Ind AS 109 “Financial instruments”. The total carrying amount of equity investments in subsidiaries as on March 31, 2026 is ₹84,387.46 crores. The determination of fair value of the Company’s material equity investments in subsidiaries is based on management’s estimates and key assumptions that include: • Cash flow forecast including assumptions on capacity expansion and plan for decarbonisation • Discount rates • Terminal growth rate • Economic and entity specific factors incorporated in the fair value models. Significant judgements are involved in the aforesaid assumptions used in the discounted cash flow models. The accounting for investments in equity shares of subsidiaries is a key audit matter due to the uncertainty of forecasts and discounting future cash flows, being inherently subjective, and the level of management’s judgement and estimation involved.	Our audit procedures included the following: • Obtained an understanding from the management, assessed and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the Company’s key controls over the fair valuation of equity investment in subsidiaries. • Evaluated the appropriateness of the Company’s accounting policy in respect of fair valuation of investments in equity shares of subsidiaries. • Evaluated the Company’s process regarding fair value assessment by involving auditor’s valuation experts, where considered necessary, to assist in assessing the appropriateness of the fair value models, underlying assumptions relating to discount rate, terminal value, etc. • Evaluated the cash flow forecasts with the latest budgets, actual results, other supporting documents, as applicable, and our understanding of the internal and external factors. • Checked the mathematical accuracy of the fair value models. • Assessed the sensitivity of the fair value model and evaluated whether any reasonably foreseeable change in key assumptions could lead to change in fair value. • Discussed the management’s process, involvement of experts, key assumptions and sensitivities with those charged with governance. • Evaluated the adequacy of the disclosures made in the standalone financial statements.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Assessment of litigations and related disclosures of contingent liabilities [Refer to Note 2(c) to the standalone financial statements –“Use of estimates and critical accounting judgements- Provisions and contingent liabilities”, Note 34A to the standalone financial statements “Contingencies” and Note 35 to the standalone financial statements-“Other significant litigations”] As at March 31, 2026, the Company has exposures towards litigations relating to various matters as set out in the aforesaid Notes. Significant management judgement is required to assess such matters to determine the probability of occurrence of material outflow of economic resources and whether a provision should be recognised or a disclosure should be made. The management judgement is also supported with legal advice in certain cases, as considered appropriate. As the ultimate outcome of the matters are uncertain and the positions taken by the management are based on the application of their best judgement, related legal advice including those relating to interpretation of laws/ regulations, it is considered as a key audit matter.	Our audit procedures included the following: • We understood from the management, assessed and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the Company’s key controls surrounding assessment of litigations relating to the relevant laws and regulations. • We have reviewed the legal and other professional expenses and enquired with the management for recent developments and the status of the material litigations which were reviewed. • We performed our assessment on a test basis on the underlying calculations supporting the contingent liabilities /other significant litigations disclosed in the standalone financial statements. • We used auditor’s experts/specialists to gain an understanding and to evaluate the disputed tax matters. • We considered external legal opinions, where relevant, obtained by management. • We evaluated management’s assessments by understanding precedents set in similar cases and assessed the reliability of the management’s past estimates/judgements. • We evaluated management’s assessment around those matters that are not disclosed or not considered as contingent liability, as the probability of material outflow is considered to be remote by the management. • We assessed the adequacy of the Company’s disclosures.

Other Information

5. The Company’s Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the “Board’s Report and Annexures and Management Discussion and Analysis 2025-26” (but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor’s report thereon), which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor’s report, and additional information excluding those referred above that would be included in the Integrated Report (titled as ‘Tata Steel Integrated Report and Annual Accounts 2025-26’), which is expected to be made available to us after that date.

Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other

information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor’s report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

When we read the additional information, as mentioned above, that would be included in the Integrated Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take appropriate action as applicable under the relevant laws and regulations.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the standalone financial statements

6. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
7. In preparing the standalone financial statements, Board of Directors is 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 Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.
8. Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

9. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's 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 SAs 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 standalone financial statements.

10. As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:
 - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
 - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
 - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
 - Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
 - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

11. We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.
12. We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.
13. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

14. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure B a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
15. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books, except for the matters stated in paragraph 15(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended).
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - (f) With respect to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith, reference is made to our remarks in paragraph 15(b) above and paragraph 15(h)(vi) below.
 - (g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A".
 - (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note 34(A) and 35 to the standalone financial statements;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year.
 - iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in Note 6(x) and 7(v) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any

- other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- (b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 6(xi) and 7(vi) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
- (c) Based on such audit procedures that we considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.
- v. The dividend declared and paid by the Company during the year in respect of the prior year ended March 31, 2025, is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to declaration and payment of dividend. As stated in Note 49 to the standalone financial statements, the Board of Directors of the Company has proposed final dividend for the year, which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting, and is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act, to the extent applicable.
- vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used two accounting software for maintaining its books of account, which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and that has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the accounting software, except that the audit trail feature was not enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes. During the course of performing our procedures, except for the aforesaid instances of audit trail not enabled, where the question of our commenting on whether the audit trail feature has been tampered with does not arise, we did not notice any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Further, the audit trail, to the extent maintained in the prior year, has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.
16. The Company has paid/provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

For **Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP**

Firm Registration Number: 304026E/E-300009

Subramanian Vivek

Partner

Membership Number: 100332

UDIN: 26100332RWDEKB6299

Mumbai

May 15, 2026

ANNEXURE A TO INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Referred to in paragraph 15(g) of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Tata Steel Limited on the standalone financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2026

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of Tata Steel Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

2. The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ("the Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and both issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan

and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to standalone financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.
5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system with reference to standalone financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

6. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and

expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

7. Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls system with reference to standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by ICAI.

For **Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP**

Firm Registration Number: 304026E/E-300009

Subramanian Vivek

Partner

Membership Number: 100332

UDIN: 26100332RWDEKB6299

Mumbai

May 15, 2026

ANNEXURE B TO INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Referred to in paragraph 14 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Tata Steel Limited on the standalone financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2026

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and furnished by the Company, and the books of account and records examined by us during the course of our audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

- i. (a) (A) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation, of Property, plant and equipment.
- (B) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of Intangible Assets.
- (b) The Property, plant and equipment of the Company are physically verified by the Management according to a phased programme designed to cover all the items over a period of three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the programme, a portion of the Property, plant and equipment has been physically verified by the Management during the year, and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification.
- (c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), as disclosed in Note 3 on Property, plant and equipment and Note 4 on Right-of-use assets to the standalone financial statements, are held in the name of the Company (including erstwhile name), except for the following:

Description of property	Gross carrying value (₹ crores)	Held in the name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held (i.e. dates of capitalisation provided in range)#	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company
Freehold Land	214.43	Not Applicable*	No	March, 1928 to April, 2022	Title Deeds not available with the Company
Buildings	134.01	Not Applicable*	No	January, 1960 to April 2022	Title Deeds not available with the Company
Freehold Land	11.32	Tata Steel BSL Limited	No	April, 2020	For certain properties acquired through amalgamation/merger, the name change in the name of the Company is pending
Freehold Land	122.12	Bhushan Steel Limited (earlier name of Tata Steel BSL Limited)	No	April, 2020	
Freehold Land	1.92	Bhushan Steel & Strips Limited (earlier name of Tata Steel BSL Limited)	No	April, 2020	
Freehold Land	124.78	Tata Steel Long Products Limited/Tata Sponge Iron Limited (earlier name of Tata Steel Long Products Limited)	No	April, 2022	
Freehold Land	71.21	Usha Martin Limited	No	April, 2022	
Freehold Land	0.12	Rawmet Ferrous Industries Private Limited	No	April, 2023	
Freehold Land	0.57	Rohit Ferro Tech Limited	No	April, 2023	
Freehold Land	0.04	The Tinplate Company of India Limited	No	April, 2022	
Freehold Land	6.21	Tata Metaliks Limited	No	April, 2022	
Freehold Land	0.45	Bharat Minex Private Limited	No	April, 2022	
Freehold Land	0.21	Chandrakali Devi	No	April, 2022	
Freehold Land	0.08	Bhagwan Singh	No	April, 2022	
Freehold Land	0.02	Premnath Prasad	No	April, 2022	
Freehold Land	0.07	Laljahari Devi	No	April, 2022	

Description of property	Gross carrying value (₹ crores)	Held in the name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held (i.e. dates of capitalisation provided in range)#	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company
Freehold Land	0.08	Gopinath Pradhan	No	April, 2022	For certain properties acquired through amalgamation/merger, the name change in the name of the Company is pending
Freehold Land	8.11	Bhubaneswar Power Private Limited	No	April, 2023	
Buildings	15.89	Tata SSL Limited	No	January, 1989 to January, 1991	
Buildings	3.08	Indian Tube Company Limited	No	January, 1960	
Buildings	1.17	Tata Steel Mining Limited	No	April, 2023	
Buildings	0.71	Usha Martin Limited	No	April, 2022	
Buildings	4.39	The Assam Company (India) Limited	No	January, 1997	
Right of Use - Land	9.02	Tata Steel BSL Limited	No	April, 2020	
Right of Use - Land	179.40	Bhushan Steel Limited (earlier name of Tata Steel BSL Limited)	No	April, 2020	
Right of Use - Land	139.93	Bhushan Steel & Strips Limited (earlier name of Tata Steel BSL Limited)	No	April, 2020	
Right of Use - Land	3.28	Jawahar Metal Industries Private Limited (earlier name of Tata Steel BSL Limited)	No	April, 2020	
Right of Use - Land	131.85	Tata Sponge Iron Limited (earlier name of Tata Steel Long Products Limited)	No	April, 2022	
Right of Use - Land	2.36	Usha Martin Limited	No	April, 2022	
Right of Use - Land	7.68	Rawmet Ferrous Industries Private Limited (earlier name of Tata Steel Mining Limited)	No	April, 2023	
Right of Use - Land	25.66	Rohit Ferro Tech Limited	No	April, 2023	
Right of Use - Land	25.60	Tata Metaliks Limited	No	April, 2022 to May, 2023	
Right of Use - Land	13.70	Bhubaneshwar Power Private Limited	No	April, 2023	
Right of Use - Land	27.27	Bhushan Energy Limited	No	April, 2023	
Right of Use - Land	1.85	Not Applicable*	No	April, 2020 to July, 2025	
Right of Use - Building	56.83	Not Applicable*	No	April, 2021	

Immovable properties acquired from entities merged with the Company have been considered with effect from the Appointed Date as was set out in the scheme.

* Refer column "Reason for not being held in the name of the Company".

- (d) The Company has not revalued its Property, plant and equipment (including Right of Use assets) or Intangible Assets or both during the year. Consequently, the question of our commenting on whether the revaluation is based on the valuation by a Registered Valuer, or specifying the amount of change, if the change is 10% or more in the aggregate of the net carrying value of each class of Property, plant and equipment (including Right of Use assets) or Intangible Assets does not arise.
- (e) No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) [formerly the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)] and Rules made thereunder, and therefore the question of our commenting on whether the Company has appropriately disclosed the details in the standalone financial statements, does not arise.

- ii. (a) The physical verification of inventory (excluding stocks with third parties) has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the Management during the year and, in our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by Management is appropriate. In respect of inventory lying with third parties, these have substantially been confirmed by them. In respect of inventories of stores and spares, the Management has a verification programme designed to cover the items over a period of three years. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventory as compared to book records were not 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory.
- (b) During the year, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹5 crores, in aggregate, from banks on the basis of security of current assets. The Company has filed quarterly returns or statements with such banks, and the discrepancies noted in such quarterly return or statements with the books of account were trivial. Also, refer Note 17 to the standalone financial statements.
- iii. (a) The Company has, during the year, made investments* in nine companies and twenty six mutual fund schemes, granted unsecured loans to two companies and forty five employees and stood guarantee for one company. The aggregate amount during the year, and balance outstanding at the balance sheet date with respect to such loans and guarantees to subsidiaries, joint ventures and to parties other than subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are as per the table given below:

Particulars	Guarantees (₹ crores)	Loans (₹ crores)
Aggregate amount granted/provided during the year		
Subsidiaries	-	161.15
Joint Ventures	82.59	-
Others	-	0.40
Balance outstanding (gross) as at balance sheet date in respect of the above cases		
Subsidiaries	-	81.15
Joint Ventures	82.59	-
Others	-	0.30

* During the year, investments made includes investment in two companies which has been converted from advance against equity to investment in equity shares.

The above amounts are included in Note 7 on Loans and Note 34(B) on Commitments to the standalone financial statements.

- (b) In respect of the aforesaid investments, guarantees and loans, the terms and conditions under which such loans were granted, investments were made and guarantees provided are not prejudicial to the Company's interest.
- (c) In respect of the loans outstanding as on the balance sheet date, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated by the Company except for two loans aggregating ₹9.60 crores (fully provided in books) where no schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated. Except for the aforesaid instances (where in the absence of stipulation of repayment/payment terms, we are unable to comment on the regularity of repayment of principal and payment of interest) and the following instance, the parties are repaying the principal amounts, as stipulated, and are also regular in payment of interest, as applicable.

Name of the entity	Amount (₹ crores)	Due Date	Extent of delay (provided in range)	Remarks
Tayo Rolls Limited	81.30	Multiple Dates	2,922 days– 3,517 days	The amounts pertain to principal and interest, which are overdue as at March 31, 2026. The entity is under corporate insolvency resolution process. The Company has filed its claim as financial creditor. The amounts are fully provided in books.

- (d) In respect of the following loans, the total amount overdue for more than ninety days as at March 31, 2026 is ₹81.30 crores. Based on the information and explanations given to us, the entity is under corporate insolvency resolution process and accordingly, the Company is not taking any further steps for the recovery of the principal and interest amounts, other than those mentioned in clause (iii)(c) above against Tayo Rolls Limited.

No. of cases	Principal Amount Overdue (₹ crores)	Interest Overdue (₹ crores)	Total Overdue (₹ crores)	Remarks
One	67.00	14.30	81.30	The amounts are fully provided in books

- (e) Following loan (including interest) were granted to same party, which has fallen due during the year and were renewed/extended. Further, no fresh loans were granted to same parties to settle the existing overdue loans.

Name of the party	Aggregate amount of loan renewed or extended (₹ crores)	Percentage of the aggregate to the total loans granted during the year
Subarnarekha Port Private Limited	50.95	31.54%

The above amounts are included in Note 7 on Loans to the standalone financial statements.

- (f) The loans granted during the year, including to related parties had stipulated the scheduled repayment of principal and payment of interest and the same were not repayable on demand. No loans were granted during the year to promoters.
- iv. In our opinion, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the loans and investments made, and guarantees and security provided by it, as applicable.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits referred in Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the Rules framed there under. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vi. Pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government of India, the Company is required to maintain cost records as specified under Section 148(1) of the Act in respect of its products and services. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the said requirement, and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.
- vii. (a) In our opinion, except for the dues in respect of royalty, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues in respect of provident fund, labour welfare fund and electricity duty, though there has been a slight delay in a few cases, and is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including employees' state insurance, sales tax, income tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess, goods and services tax and other statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities. We are informed that the Company has applied for exemption from operation of Employees' State Insurance Act at some locations. We are also informed that actions taken by the authorities at some locations to bring the employees of the Company under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme has been contested by the Company and payment has not been made of the contribution demanded. The extent of the arrears of statutory dues outstanding as at March 31, 2026, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (₹ crores)	Period to which the amount relates	Due date	Date of Payment	Remarks, if any
The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2021	Royalty	2,579.38	March, 2021 to March, 2024	Various dates till March, 2024	Not yet paid	Additional royalty for sale to group companies
	Performance Security for shortfall in minimum Production Requirement	84.00	June, 2019 to March, 2025	Various dates till March, 2025	Not yet paid	Shortfall in production as per MDPA

- (b) The particulars of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) as at March 31, 2026 which have not been deposited on account of a dispute, are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (net of payments) (₹ crores)	Amount paid (₹ crores)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	1,827.93	1,246.36	1998-99, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2013-14, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2018-19 and 2021-22	Tribunal
		383.56	125.70	2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2019-20 and 2022-23	CIT Appeals
		3.76	0.56	2014-15, 2017-18 and 2019-20	Deputy Commissioner/ Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax
Customs Act, 1962	Customs duty	0.01	-	2014-15 to 2018-19	Assistant Commissioner
		10.71	0.18	2017-18 to 2021-22	Commissioner
		15.98	2.30	1984-85, 1993-94, 2002-03, 2017-18	High Court
		3.73	0.22	2005-06 to 2008-09	Supreme Court
		123.14	15.07	2008-09 to 2019-20	Tribunal
Bihar Electricity Duty Act, 1948	Electricity Duty	0.17	-	1996-97 to 2000-01	Assistant Commissioner
		22.39	-	2003-04 to 2010-11, 2012-13, 2016-17	Deputy Commissioner
		6.33	-	2011-12 to 2015-16	High Court
		0.30	-	2004-05 to 2007-08	Tribunal
Employee State Insurance Act, 1948	Employee State Insurance	29.49	-	1996-97 to 2003-04, 2005-06 to 2009-10, 2017-18 to 2021-22	High Court
Entry Tax Laws	Entry Tax	1.98	0.27	2007-08 to 2010-11, 2014-15	Additional Commissioner
		4.20	-	2002-03, 2008-09, 2011-12	Assessing Officer
		0.37	-	2015-16 to 2020-21	Assistant Commissioner
		0.65	0.56	2001-02, 2005-06 to 2006-07	Deputy Commissioner
		7.07	0.53	2000-01 to 2002-03, 2005-06 to 2010-11, 2014-15	High Court
		0.11	0.24	2008-09 to 2011-12	Joint Commissioner
		1.19	1.21	2007-08 to 2010-11	Tribunal

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (net of payments) (₹ crores)	Amount paid (₹ crores)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
Mines and Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957	Excess Mining /Common Cause	59.40	45.10	2000-01 to 2010-11	Additional Chief Secretary, Steel & Mines
		2,994.49	573.83	2011-12 to 2014-15	High Court
		2,140.30	-	2000-01 to 2016-17	Revisional Authority, Ministry of Mines
		234.74	-	2001-02 to 2010-11	Additional Secretary, Steel & Mines
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	0.58	-	2014-15	Additional Commissioner
		0.09	-	2010-11 to 2011-12	Assistant Commissioner
		52.88	7.34	1988-89, 2004-05, 2009-10, 2011-12, 2013-14 to 2017-18	Commissioner
		0.50	-	1994-95 to 1997-98, 2016-17 to 2017-18	Deputy Commissioner
		284.75	0.10	1989-90, 2003-04 to 2017-18	High Court
		2.24	1.07	2010-11, 2016-17	Joint Commissioner
		449.15	34.65	2002-03 to 2017-18	Tribunal
Goods & Services Tax Act, 2017	Goods & Service Tax	75.61	1.20	2017-18 to 2022-23	Additional Commissioner
		2.48	-	2019-20	Adjudicating Officer
		43.67	1.96	2017-18 to 2022-23	Assistant Commissioner
		185.64	5.66	2017-18 to 2021-22	Commissioner
		72.88	1.97	2017-18 to 2023-24	Deputy Commissioner
		6.08	2.30	2017-18, 2020-21	Joint Commissioner
		0.40	-	2018-19 to 2021-22	Superintendent
		2,987.90	-	2018-19 to 2022-23	High Court
Labour Laws	Labour Related	0.23	-	2015-16	High Court
		0.05	-	2011-12	Presiding Officer, Labour Court, Jamshedpur
Jharkhand Mineral Area Development Authority Act, 2000	Mineral Area Development Fee	58.51	18.00	2005-06 to 2006-07, 2008-09 to 2009-10, 2011-12 to 2013-14, 2016-17	High Court
		8.23	-	1992-93 to 1994-95, 2005-06	Supreme Court

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (net of payments) (₹ crores)	Amount paid (₹ crores)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
Minerals (Other than Atomic and Hydro Carbons Energy Mineral) Concession Rules - 2016	Royalty on Minerals	4,313.62	-	2023-24 to 2025-26	High Court*
		597.69	218.50	2020-21 to 2021-22	High Court
Employees Provident Fund & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952	Provident Fund	-	1.02	1997-98	High Court
Mineral Concession Rules, 1960	Royalty on Minerals	408.48	2.60	2009-10 to 2014-15	Mines Tribunal
		1,366.78	1,333.41	2000-01 to 2007-08	Supreme Court
		54.71	-	2008-09 to 2010-11	Revisional Authority, Ministry of Mines
Sales Tax Laws	Sales Tax	27.14	2.36	1983-84, 2002-03, 2012-13	Additional Commissioner
		30.68	2.85	1973-74, 1980-81 to 1991-92, 1994-95 to 1996-97, 2004-05, 2007-08, 2014-15 to 2017-18	Assistant Commissioner
		211.02	3.80	1988-89 to 1989-90, 1991-92, 2001-02 to 2004-05, 2012-13 to 2013-14	Commissioner
		45.55	0.54	1975-76, 1985-86 to 1987-88, 1997-98 to 2001-02, 2008-09, 2011-12 to 2014-15, 2016-17 to 2017-18	Deputy Commissioner
		10.01	1.23	1977-78 to 1978-79, 1983-84, 1991-92 to 1992-93, 1995-96 to 1996-97, 2000-01, 2008-09	High Court
		71.66	0.57	1979-80, 2003-04, 2006-07, 2008-09 to 2009-10, 2012-13 to 2014-15, 2016-17 to 2017-18	Joint Commissioner

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (net of payments) (₹ crores)	Amount paid (₹ crores)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
Sales Tax Laws	Sales Tax	0.41	0.19	1983-84, 1988-89, 1990-91, 1992-93, 1994-95 to 1995-96	Sales Tax Officer
		11.18	4.93	1977-78, 1984-85, 1987-88, 1989-90 to 1998-99, 2001-02, 2003-04 to 2009-10, 2012-13, 2015-16	Tribunal
	Sales Tax (VAT)	2.76	0.47	2005-06, 2012-13 to 2016-17	Additional Commissioner
		0.45	0.09	2005-06 to 2006-07, 2017-18	Assistant Commissioner
		19.71	0.08	2006-07 to 2011-12, 2014-15, 2016-17 to 2017-18	Commissioner
		34.64	0.13	2006-07, 2010-11 to 2011-12, 2013-14	Deputy Commissioner
		265.50	1.07	2001-02, 2003-04, 2007-08, 2010-11, 2012-13 to 2015-16	High Court
		4.17	-	2015-16 to 2017-18	Joint Commissioner
		2.75	0.93	2005-06 to 2006-07, 2008-09, 2013-14 to 2015-16, 2017-18	Tribunal
Service Tax Laws	Service tax	0.88	-	2005-06 to 2010-11	Additional Commissioner
		1.88	0.03	2010-11 to 2017-18	Assistant Commissioner
		10.13	0.13	2004-05 to 2007-08, 2010-11 to 2017-18	Commissioner
		0.30	-	2010-11	High Court
		3.14	0.17	2016-17 to 2017-18	Joint Commissioner
		171.60	6.68	2001-02 to 2009-10, 2011-12 to 2016-17	Tribunal
Indian Stamp Act, 1899	Stamp Duty	5,439.69	414.00	2013-14, 2015-16, 2020-21, 2023-24	High Court
State Water Tax Laws	Water Tax	239.81	35.00	1980-81 to 1993-94, 1995-96 to 2022-23	High Court

*The demand has been subsequently quashed by the Hon'ble High Court of Orissa vide order dated April 20, 2026. [Refer note (b)(iii) of Other taxes, dues and claims under note 34(A) to the standalone financial statements].

The following matters have been decided in favour of the Company although the department has preferred appeal at higher levels:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (net of payments) (₹ crores)	Amount Paid (crores)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
Customs Act, 1962	Customs Duty	129.67	-	2005-06 to 2007-08	High Court
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	235.48	-	2004-05	Supreme Court
		16.34	-	2009-10	Tribunal
		26.84	-	2006-07 to 2008-09	Commissioner

- viii. There are no transactions previously unrecorded in the books of account that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961.
- ix. (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.
- (b) On the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared Wilful Defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) In our opinion, the term loans have been applied, on an overall basis, for the purposes for which they were obtained.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been utilised for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) On an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.
- (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.
- x. (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xi. (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.
- (b) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, a report under Section 143(12) of the Act, in Form ADT-4, as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed by us, as statutory auditors, with the Central Government. Further, no such report has been filed by any other auditor appointed by the Company under the Act. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, the Company has received whistle-blower complaints during the year, which have been considered by us for any bearing on our audit and reporting under this clause. As explained by the management, there were certain complaints in respect of which investigations are ongoing as on the date of our report and our consideration of the complaints having any bearing on our audit is based on the information furnished to us by the management.

- xii. As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, the reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xiii. The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Sections 177 and 188 of the Act. The details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard 24 "Related Party Disclosures" specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- xiv. (a) In our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
(b) The reports of the Internal Auditor for the period under audit have been considered by us.
- xv. In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with the directors. Accordingly, the reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 192 of the Act under clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
(b) The Company has not conducted non-banking financial /housing finance activities during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the additional reporting under clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) In our opinion, the Group as defined in the Reserve Bank of India (Core Investment Companies) Directions, 2025 has six CICs as part of the Group.
- xvii. The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year or in the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and, accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- xx. As at balance sheet date, the Company does not have any amount remaining unspent under Section 135(5) of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable.
- xxi. The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of Standalone Financial Statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

For **Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP**
Firm Registration Number: 304026E/E-300009

Subramanian Vivek
Partner
Membership Number: 100332
UDIN: 26100332RWDEKB6299

Mumbai
May 15, 2026

BALANCE SHEET

as at March 31, 2026

	Note	Page	As at March 31, 2026	(₹ crore) As at March 31, 2025
Assets				
I Non-current assets				
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	F42	1,09,059.93	93,203.83
(b) Capital work-in-progress	3	F42	19,220.06	34,189.06
(c) Right-of-use assets	4	F47	5,976.02	5,342.89
(d) Goodwill			12.66	12.66
(e) Other intangible assets	5	F50	842.91	919.68
(f) Intangible assets under development	5	F50	795.47	671.24
(g) Financial assets				
(i) Investments	6	F52	94,528.54	72,699.01
(ii) Loans	7	F61	3.87	4,816.22
(iii) Derivative assets			664.28	-
(iv) Other financial assets	8	F63	1,352.83	2,015.58
(h) Retirement benefit assets	20	F84	70.52	-
(i) Non-current tax assets (net)			3,784.77	3,763.20
(j) Other assets	10	F66	3,042.49	2,796.47
Total non-current assets			2,39,354.35	2,20,429.84
II Current assets				
(a) Inventories	11	F67	23,059.16	22,933.85
(b) Financial assets				
(i) Investments	6	F52	0.11	0.12
(ii) Trade receivables	12	F67	1,631.65	1,565.65
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	13	F69	2,912.79	3,111.93
(iv) Other balances with banks	14	F69	191.60	1,032.69
(v) Loans	7	F61	2.71	24.74
(vi) Derivative assets			364.72	239.07
(vii) Other financial assets	8	F63	1,047.17	1,163.58
(c) Other assets	10	F66	4,183.16	3,631.27
Total current assets			33,393.07	33,702.90
Total assets			2,72,747.42	2,54,132.74
Equity and liabilities				
III Equity				
(a) Equity share capital	15	F70	1,248.60	1,248.60
(b) Other equity	16	F73	1,34,284.71	1,25,483.34
Total equity			1,35,533.31	1,26,731.94
IV Non-current liabilities				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	17	F76	50,666.45	51,040.98
(ii) Lease liabilities			3,766.16	3,177.06
(iii) Derivative liabilities			-	46.26
(iv) Other financial liabilities	18	F82	852.58	1,146.69
(b) Provisions	19	F83	2,870.50	3,153.70
(c) Retirement benefit obligations	20	F84	2,351.40	2,450.15
(d) Deferred income	21	F85	401.50	314.28
(e) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	9	F64	9,745.00	9,077.75
(f) Other liabilities	22	F86	2,827.73	2,511.01
Total non-current liabilities			73,481.32	72,917.88
V Current liabilities				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	17	F76	14,037.73	8,640.44
(ii) Lease liabilities			578.93	364.91
(iii) Trade payables	23	F87		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises			1,597.51	1,236.18
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises			16,778.21	12,902.73
(c) Acceptances			6,735.57	6,462.20
(iv) Derivative liabilities			10.55	126.40
(v) Other financial liabilities	18	F82	9,545.97	9,847.89
(b) Provisions	19	F83	1,258.59	1,191.34
(c) Retirement benefit obligations	20	F84	132.93	122.88
(d) Deferred income	21	F85	25.04	22.22
(e) Current tax liabilities (net)			1,974.96	1,451.98
(f) Other liabilities	22	F86	11,056.80	12,113.75
Total current liabilities			63,732.79	54,482.92
Total liabilities			1,37,214.11	1,27,400.80
Total equity and liabilities			2,72,747.42	2,54,132.74
Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements			1-49	

In terms of our report attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For **Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP**
Firm Registration Number:
304026E/E-300009

sd/-
N. Chandrasekaran
Chairman
DIN: 00121863

sd/-
Noel Naval Tata
Vice-Chairman
DIN: 00024713

sd/-
Deepak Kapoor
Independent Director
DIN: 00162957

sd/-
V. K. Sharma
Independent Director
DIN: 02449088

sd/-
Bharti Gupta Ramola
Independent Director
DIN: 00356188

sd/-
Dr. Shekhar C. Mande
Independent Director
DIN: 10083454

sd/-
Subramanian Vivek
Partner
Membership Number 100332

sd/-
Pramod Agrawal
Independent
Director
DIN: 00279727

sd/-
Saurabh Agrawal
Non-Executive
Director
DIN: 02144558

sd/-
T. V. Narendran
Chief Executive Officer
& Managing Director
DIN: 03083605

sd/-
Koushik Chatterjee
Executive Director
& Chief Financial Officer
DIN: 00004989

sd/-
Parvatheesam Kanchinadham
Company Secretary and
Chief Legal Officer
ACS: 15921

Mumbai, May 15, 2026

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

for the year ended March 31, 2026

	Note	Page	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
(₹ crore)				
I Revenue from operations	24	F89	1,39,720.22	1,32,516.66
II Other income	25	F89	2,165.70	2,246.90
III Total income			1,41,885.92	1,34,763.56
IV Expenses:				
(a) Cost of materials consumed			47,978.73	44,088.93
(b) Purchases of stock-in-trade			5,075.90	9,825.50
(c) Changes in inventories of finished and semi-finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress	26	F90	(365.03)	330.66
(d) Employee benefits expense	27	F90	7,755.70	8,010.08
(e) Finance costs	28	F91	5,116.88	4,238.35
(f) Depreciation and amortisation expense	29	F91	7,068.68	6,253.16
(g) Other expenses	30	F91	47,154.30	43,170.46
			1,19,785.17	1,15,917.14
(h) Less: Expenditure (other than finance cost) transferred to capital account			351.20	774.46
Total expenses			1,19,433.96	1,15,142.68
V Profit before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)			22,451.96	19,620.88
VI Exceptional items:	31	F93		
(a) Provision for impairment and non-recoverability of non-current assets/non-current investments/loans and advances/other financial assets			(948.40)	(74.91)
(b) Profit/(loss) on sale of non-current investments/business undertakings/non-current assets			322.08	-
(c) Restructuring, redundancy and other provisions (net)			(425.68)	(670.78)
(d) Statutory impact of new labour codes			(72.53)	-
(e) Contribution to electoral trusts			-	(173.11)
(f) Fair value gain/(loss) on non-current investments (net)			25.67	16.76
Total exceptional items			(1,098.86)	(902.04)
VII Profit before tax (V+VI)			21,353.10	18,718.84
VIII Tax expense:	9	F64		
(a) Current tax			4,917.07	3,765.51
(b) Current tax in relation to earlier years			(164.54)	-
(c) Deferred tax			535.44	983.63
Total tax expense			5,287.97	4,749.14
IX Profit for the year (VII-VIII)			16,065.13	13,969.70
X Other comprehensive income				
A. (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss:				
(a) Remeasurement gain/(loss) on post-employment defined benefit plans			327.72	(168.92)
(b) Fair value changes of investments in equity shares			(3,108.26)	(23,729.01)
(ii) Income tax on items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss			(79.95)	18.78
B. (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit and loss:				
(a) Fair value changes of cash flow hedges			121.34	(125.62)
(ii) Income tax on items that will be reclassified to profit and loss			(30.54)	31.61
Total other comprehensive income for the year			(2,769.69)	(23,973.16)
XI Total comprehensive income for the year (IX+X)			13,295.44	(10,003.46)
XII Earnings per share	32	F93		
Basic (₹)			12.87	11.19
Diluted (₹)			12.87	11.19
Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements	1-49			

In terms of our report attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Price Waterhouse & Co
Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number:
304026E/E-300009

sd/-
N. Chandrasekaran
Chairman
DIN: 00121863

sd/-
Noel Naval Tata
Vice-Chairman
DIN: 00024713

sd/-
Deepak Kapoor
Independent Director
DIN: 00162957

sd/-
V. K. Sharma
Independent Director
DIN: 02449088

sd/-
Bharti Gupta Ramola
Independent Director
DIN: 00356188

sd/-
Dr. Shekhar C. Mande
Independent Director
DIN: 10083454

sd/-
Subramanian Vivek
Partner
Membership Number 100332

sd/-
Pramod Agrawal
Independent
Director
DIN: 00279727

sd/-
Saurabh Agrawal
Non-Executive
Director
DIN: 02144558

sd/-
T. V. Narendran
Chief Executive Officer
& Managing Director
DIN: 03083605

sd/-
Koushik Chatterjee
Executive Director
& Chief Financial Officer
DIN: 00004989

sd/-
Parvatheesam Kanchinadham
Company Secretary and
Chief Legal Officer
ACS: 15921

Mumbai, May 15, 2026

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended March 31, 2026

A. Equity share capital

(₹ crore)		
Balance as at April 1, 2025	Changes during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2026
1,248.60	-	1,248.60

(₹ crore)		
Balance as at April 1, 2024	Changes during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2025
1,248.60	-	1,248.60

B. Other equity

(₹ crore)				
	Retained earnings [refer note 16A, page F73]	Items of other comprehensive income [refer note 16B, page F73]	Other reserves [refer note 16C, page F74]	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2025	1,09,729.39	(33,080.81)	48,834.76	1,25,483.34
Profit/(loss) for the year	16,065.13	-	-	16,065.13
Other comprehensive income for the year	245.41	(3,015.10)	-	(2,769.69)
Total comprehensive income for the year	16,310.54	(3,015.10)	-	13,295.44
Dividend	(4,494.07)	-	-	(4,494.07)
Balance as at March 31, 2026	1,21,545.86	(36,095.91)	48,834.76	1,34,284.71

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(₹ crore)

	Retained earnings [refer note 16A, page F73]	Items of other comprehensive income [refer note 16B, page F73]	Other reserves [refer note 16C, page F74]	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2024	1,00,380.17	(9,234.06)	48,834.76	1,39,980.87
Profit for the year	13,969.70	-	-	13,969.70
Other comprehensive income for the year	(126.41)	(23,846.75)	-	(23,973.16)
Total comprehensive income for the year	13,843.29	(23,846.75)	-	(10,003.46)
Dividend	(4,494.07)	-	-	(4,494.07)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	1,09,729.39	(33,080.81)	48,834.76	1,25,483.34

Dividend paid during the year ended March 31, 2026 is ₹3.60 (March 31, 2025: ₹3.60) per Ordinary share (face value of ₹1 each)

C. Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

Note 1-49

In terms of our report attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For **Price Waterhouse & Co**
Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number:
304026E/E-300009

sd/-
N. Chandrasekaran
Chairman
DIN: 00121863

sd/-
Noel Naval Tata
Vice-Chairman
DIN: 00024713

sd/-
Deepak Kapoor
Independent Director
DIN: 00162957

sd/-
V. K. Sharma
Independent Director
DIN: 02449088

sd/-
Bharti Gupta Ramola
Independent Director
DIN: 00356188

sd/-
Dr. Shekhar C. Mande
Independent Director
DIN: 10083454

sd/-
Subramanian Vivek
Partner
Membership Number 100332

sd/-
Pramod Agrawal
Independent
Director
DIN: 00279727

sd/-
Saurabh Agrawal
Non-Executive
Director
DIN: 02144558

sd/-
T. V. Narendran
Chief Executive Officer
& Managing Director
DIN: 03083605

sd/-
Koushik Chatterjee
Executive Director
& Chief Financial Officer
DIN: 00004989

sd/-
Parvatheesam Kanchinadham
Company Secretary and
Chief Legal Officer
ACS: 15921

Mumbai, May 15, 2026

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
(A) Cash flows from operating activities:		
Profit before tax	21,353.10	18,718.84
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	7,068.68	6,253.16
Dividend Income	(566.77)	(297.35)
(Gain)/loss on sale of property, plant and equipment including intangible assets (net of loss on assets scrapped/written off)	149.60	77.60
Exceptional (income)/expenses	1,098.86	902.04
Interest income and income from current investments	(1,601.89)	(1,895.01)
Finance costs	5,116.88	4,238.35
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss	(177.75)	(397.52)
Other non-cash items	16.99	(1,919.13)
	11,104.60	6,962.14
Operating profit before changes in non-current/current assets and liabilities	32,457.70	25,680.98
Adjustments for:		
Non-current/current financial and other assets	(605.99)	(548.53)
Inventories	(225.06)	1,584.13
Non-current/current financial and other liabilities/provisions	4,564.10	(522.64)
	3,733.05	512.96
Cash generated from operations	36,190.75	26,193.94
Income taxes paid (net of refund)	(4,229.80)	(2,688.26)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	31,960.95	23,505.68
(B) Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of capital assets	(8,813.60)	(11,105.71)
Sale of capital assets/business undertakings	1,186.31	25.28
Advance received against sale of property, plant and equipment	4.60	750.00
Purchase of investments in subsidiaries ⁽ⁱ⁾	(24,166.20)	(24,575.72)
Purchase of other non-current investments	(26.05)	(327.73)
(Purchase)/sale of current investments (net)	127.94	782.61
Loans given	(111.15)	(1,138.31)
Repayment of loans given	5,116.05	201.65
Principal receipts under sublease	0.45	0.46
Fixed/restricted deposits placed with banks	(29.98)	(15.49)
Fixed/restricted deposits realised from banks	14.94	358.66
Interest received	466.67	515.52
Dividend received from subsidiaries	353.04	163.47
Dividend received from associates and joint ventures	120.93	79.28
Dividend received from others	92.80	54.60
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities	(25,663.25)	(34,231.43)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
(C) Cash flows from financing activities:		
Consideration paid upon merger	-	(12.77)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings (net of issue expenses)	8,245.38	19,463.73
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(9,385.44)	(3,931.48)
Proceeds/(repayments) of short-term borrowings (net)	5,338.39	3,562.72
Principal payment of lease liabilities	(427.36)	(503.45)
Amount received/(paid) on utilisation/cancellation of derivatives	293.40	309.71
Interest paid	(6,067.14)	(5,113.51)
Dividend paid	(4,494.07)	(4,494.07)
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities	(6,496.84)	9,280.88
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(199.14)	(1,444.87)
Opening cash and cash equivalents (refer note 13, page F69)	3,111.93	4,556.80
Closing cash and cash equivalents (refer note 13, page F69)	2,912.79	3,111.93

- (i) Includes ₹6.00 crore paid in respect of deferred consideration on acquisition of a subsidiary during the year ended March 31, 2025.
- (ii) Significant non-cash movements in borrowings, lease liabilities and loans given during the year include:
- (a) amortisation/effective interest rate adjustments of upfront fees and other adjustments **₹10.95** crore (2024-25: ₹13.37 crore).
 - (b) exchange loss on borrowings **₹706.82** crore (2024-25: gain ₹74.67 crore).
 - (c) adjustments to lease liabilities, increase **₹1,230.50** crore (2024-25: ₹766.03 crore).
 - (d) during the year ended March 31, 2025, loan of ₹4,709.17 crore given to a subsidiary was converted into equity investment.
- (iii) During the year ended March 31, 2025, other non-cash items represent reversal of provision for claims no longer required.

(C) Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

Note 1-49

In terms of our report attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For **Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP**
Firm Registration Number:
304026E/E-300009

sd/-
N. Chandrasekaran
Chairman
DIN: 00121863

sd/-
Noel Naval Tata
Vice-Chairman
DIN: 00024713

sd/-
Deepak Kapoor
Independent Director
DIN: 00162957

sd/-
V. K. Sharma
Independent Director
DIN: 02449088

sd/-
Bharti Gupta Ramola
Independent Director
DIN: 00356188

sd/-
Dr. Shekhar C. Mande
Independent Director
DIN: 10083454

sd/-
Subramanian Vivek
Partner
Membership Number 100332

sd/-
Pramod Agrawal
Independent
Director
DIN: 00279727

sd/-
Saurabh Agrawal
Non-Executive
Director
DIN: 02144558

sd/-
T. V. Narendran
Chief Executive Officer
& Managing Director
DIN: 03083605

sd/-
Koushik Chatterjee
Executive Director
& Chief Financial Officer
DIN: 00004989

sd/-
Parvatheesam Kanchinadham
Company Secretary and
Chief Legal Officer
ACS: 15921

Mumbai, May 15, 2026

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

1. Company Information

Tata Steel Limited ("the Company") is a public limited Company incorporated in India with its registered office in Bombay House 24, Homi Modi Street Fort, Mumbai - 400 001, Maharashtra, India. The Company is listed on the BSE Limited (BSE) and the National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE).

The Company has presence across the entire value chain of steel manufacturing from mining and processing iron ore and coal to producing and distributing finished products. The Company offers a broad range of steel products including a portfolio of high value added downstream products such as hot rolled, cold rolled, coated steel, rebars, wire rods, tubes and wires.

The functional and presentation currency of the Company is Indian Rupee ("₹") which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates and all the values are rounded off to the nearest two decimal places, unless otherwise indicated.

As on March 31, 2026, Tata Sons Private Limited owns 31.76% of the Ordinary Shares of the Company and has the ability to influence the Company's operations.

The standalone financial statements ('financial statements') for the year ended March 31, 2026 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on May 15, 2026.

2. Material accounting policies

The material accounting policies applied by the Company in the preparation of its financial statements are listed below. Such accounting policies have been applied consistently to all the periods presented in these financial statements, unless otherwise indicated.

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, as amended from time to time and other relevant provisions of the Act.

(b) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with the exception of certain assets and liabilities that are required to be carried at fair value by Ind AS.

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.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current and non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle which is based on the nature of businesses and the time elapsed between deployment of resources and the realisation of cash and cash equivalents. The Company has considered an operating cycle of 12 months.

(c) Use of estimates and critical accounting judgements

In the preparation of the financial statements, the Company makes judgements in the application of accounting policies; and estimates and assumptions which affects carrying values 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.

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 and future periods affected.

The Company uses the following critical accounting estimates and judgements in preparation of its financial statements.

Impairment of financial assets (other than subsequent measurement at fair value)

Measurement of impairment of financial assets require use of estimates and judgements, which have been explained in the note on financial instruments under impairment of financial assets. (refer note 2(m), page F36).

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

2. Material accounting policies (Contd.)

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets

The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation and amortisation expense in future periods. The policy has been detailed out in note 2(e), page F32, note 2(j), page F34 and note 2(k), page F35.

Provisions and contingent liabilities

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation, legal or constructive, as result of a past event and it is probable that the outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. They include provisions on decommissioning, site restoration and environmental provisions as well which may change where changes in estimated reserves affect expectations about the timing or cost of these activities. All provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

The Company uses significant judgements to assess contingent liabilities. Contingent liabilities are disclosed 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 event where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be utilised to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements. Further details are set out in note 19, page F83 and note 34(A), page F101.

Fair value measurements of financial instruments

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including Discounted Cash Flow Model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree

of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risks, credit risks and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. Further details are set out in note 37, page F110.

Leases

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116 "Leases". Identification of a lease requires significant judgement in assessing the terms and conditions of the arrangement including lease term, anticipated renewals and the applicable discount rate.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate.

Retirement benefit obligations and assets

The Company's retirement benefit obligations and assets are subject to a number of assumptions including discount/interest rates as applicable, inflation, salary growth and mortality rate. Significant assumptions are required when setting these criteria and a change in these assumptions would have a significant impact on the amount recorded in the Company's balance sheet and the statement of profit and loss. The Company sets these assumptions based on previous experience and third party actuarial advice. The assumptions are reviewed annually and adjusted following actuarial and experience changes. Further details on the Company's retirement benefit obligations and assets, including key assumptions are set out in note 33, page F94.

(d) Business combination under common control

Business combinations involving entities or businesses under common control are accounted for using the pooling of interest method. Under pooling of interest method, the assets and liabilities of the combining entities or businesses are reflected at their carrying amounts after making adjustments necessary to harmonise the accounting policies. The financial information in the financial statements in respect of prior periods is restated as if the business combination had occurred from the beginning of the preceding period in the

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

2. Material accounting policies (Contd.)

financial statements, irrespective of the actual date of the combination. The identity of the reserves is preserved in the same form in which they appeared in the financial statements of the transferor and the difference, if any, between the amount recorded as share capital issued plus any additional consideration in the form of cash or other assets and the amount of share capital of the transferor is transferred to capital reserve.

(e) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost or deemed cost applied on transition to Ind AS, less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Cost includes all direct costs and expenditures incurred to bring the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Trial run expenses are capitalised. Borrowing costs incurred during the period of construction is capitalised as part of cost of qualifying asset.

Depreciation is provided so as to write off, on a straight line basis, the cost/deemed cost of property, plant and equipment to their residual value. These charges are commenced from the dates the assets are available for their intended use and are spread over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives of assets, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed regularly and revised when necessary.

Depreciation on assets under construction commences only when the assets are ready for their intended use.

The estimated useful lives for the main categories of property, plant and equipment are:

	Estimated useful life (years)
Freehold buildings	upto 60 years*
Roads	5 to 10 years*
Plant and machinery	upto 40 years*
Furniture, fixture and office equipment	3 to 10 years*
Vehicles and aircraft	5 to 20 years*
Railway sidings	upto 35 years*
Assets covered under the Electricity Act (life as prescribed under the Electricity Act)	3 to 38 years

Property, plant and equipment are evaluated for recoverability wherever there is any indication that their carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount being the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use is determined on an individual asset basis. In cases where the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a tax free discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risk specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable value of an asset (CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (CGU) is reduced to its recoverable value. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Major furnace relining expenses are depreciated over a period of 10 years (average expected life).

Freehold land is not depreciated.

* For these class of assets, based on internal assessment and independent technical evaluation carried out by chartered engineers, the Company believes that the useful lives as given above best represent the period over which the Company expects to use these assets. Hence the useful lives for these assets are different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

(f) Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources

Expenditures associated with search for specific mineral resources are recognised as exploration and evaluation assets. The following expenditure comprises cost of exploration and evaluation assets:

- › obtaining of the rights to explore and evaluate mineral reserves and resources including costs directly related to this acquisition
- › researching and analysing existing exploration data

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

2. Material accounting policies (Contd.)

- › conducting geological studies, exploratory drilling and sampling
- › examining and testing extraction and treatment methods
- › compiling pre-feasibility and feasibility studies
- › activities in relation to evaluating the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource.

Administration and other overhead costs are charged to the cost of exploration and evaluation assets only if directly related to an exploration and evaluation project.

If a project does not prove viable, all irrecoverable exploration and evaluation expenditure associated with the project net of any related impairment allowances is written off to the statement of profit and loss.

The Company measures its exploration and evaluation assets at cost and classifies as property, plant and equipment or intangible assets according to the nature of the assets acquired and applies the classification consistently. To the extent that a tangible asset is consumed in developing an intangible asset, the amount reflecting that consumption is capitalised as a part of the cost of the intangible asset.

As the capitalised exploration asset is not available for use, it is not depreciated. All exploration and evaluation assets are monitored for indications of impairment. An exploration and evaluation asset is no longer classified as such when the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable and the development of the deposit is sanctioned by the management. The carrying value of such exploration and evaluation asset is reclassified to mining assets.

(g) Development expenditure for mineral reserves

Development is the establishment of access to mineral reserves and other preparations for commercial production. Development activities often continue during production and include:

- › sinking shafts and underground drifts (often called mine development)
- › making permanent excavations
- › developing passageways and rooms or galleries
- › building roads and tunnels and
- › advance removal of overburden and waste rock.

Development (or construction) also includes the installation of infrastructure (e.g., roads, utilities and housing), machinery, equipment and facilities.

Development expenditure is capitalised and presented as part of mining assets. No depreciation is charged on the development expenditure before the start of commercial production.

(h) Provision for restoration and environmental costs

The Company has liabilities related to restoration of soil and other related works, which are due upon the closure of certain of its mining sites.

Such liabilities are estimated case-by-case based on available information, considering applicable local legal requirements. The estimation is made using existing technology, at current prices, and discounted using an appropriate discount rate where the effect of time value of money is material. Future restoration and environmental costs, discounted to net present value, are capitalised and the corresponding restoration liability is raised as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. Future restoration and environmental costs are capitalised in property, plant and equipment or mining assets as appropriate and are depreciated over the life of the related asset. The effect of time value of money on the restoration and environmental costs liability is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(i) Stripping Costs

The Company separates two different types of stripping costs that are incurred in surface mining activity:

- › developmental stripping costs and
- › production stripping costs

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

2. Material accounting policies (Contd.)

Developmental stripping costs which are incurred in order to obtain access to quantities of mineral reserves that will be mined in future periods are capitalised as part of mining assets.

Capitalisation of developmental stripping costs ends when the commercial production of the mineral reserves begins. A mine can operate several open pits that are regarded as separate operations for the purpose of mine planning and production. In this case, stripping costs are accounted for separately, by reference to the ore extracted from each separate pit. If, however, the pits are highly integrated for the purpose of mine planning and production, stripping costs are aggregated too.

The determination of whether multiple pit mines are considered separate or integrated operations depends on each mine's specific circumstances. The following factors normally point towards the stripping costs for the individual pits being accounted for separately:

- › mining of the second and subsequent pits is conducted consecutively with that of the first pit, rather than concurrently
- › separate investment decisions are made to develop each pit, rather than a single investment decision being made at the outset
- › the pits are operated as separate units in terms of mine planning and the sequencing of overburden and ore mining, rather than as an integrated unit
- › expenditures for additional infrastructure to support the second and subsequent pits are relatively large
- › the pits extract ore from separate and distinct ore bodies, rather than from a single ore body.

The relative importance of each factor is considered by the management to determine whether, the stripping costs should be attributed to the individual pit or to the combined output from the several pits.

Production stripping costs are incurred to extract the ore in the form of inventories and/or to improve access to an additional component of an ore body or deeper levels of material. Production stripping costs are accounted for as inventories to the extent the benefit from production stripping activity is realised in the form of inventories.

The Company recognises a stripping activity asset in the production phase if, and only if, all of the following are met:

- › it is probable that the future economic benefit (improved access to the ore body) associated with the stripping activity will flow to the Company
- › the Company can identify the component of the ore body for which access has been improved and
- › the costs relating to the improved access to that component can be measured reliably.

Such costs are presented within mining assets. After initial recognition, stripping activity assets are carried at cost/deemed cost, less accumulated amortisation and impairment. The expected useful life of the identified component of the ore body is used to depreciate or amortise the stripping asset.

(j) Intangible assets

Software costs and other intangible assets are included in the balance sheet as intangible assets when it is probable that associated future economic benefits would flow to the Company. In this case they are measured initially at purchase cost and then amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives.

	Estimated useful life (years)
Computer software	3 to 5 years

Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets with definite useful lives are reported at cost or deemed cost applied on transition to Ind AS, less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets are evaluated for recoverability wherever there is any indication that their carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount being the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use is determined on an individual asset basis. In cases, where the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable value of an asset (CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (CGU) is reduced to its recoverable value. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

2. Material accounting policies (Contd.)

Mining assets are amortised over the useful life of the mine or lease period whichever is lower. For certain mining assets, where unit of production is considered to be more reflective of the pattern of use, amortisation is done based on unit of production method.

(k) Leases

The Company determines whether an arrangement contains a lease by assessing whether the fulfilment of a transaction is dependent on the use of a specific asset and whether the transaction conveys the right to control the use of that asset to the Company in return for payment.

The Company as lessee

The Company accounts for each lease component within the contract separately from non-lease components and allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components. The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception comprises of the amount of initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date.

Certain lease arrangements include options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. The right-of-use assets and lease liabilities include these options when it is reasonably certain that such options would be exercised.

The right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for any re-measurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset.

Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement

date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate. The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications. The Company recognises the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognises any remaining amount of the re-measurement in the statement of profit and loss.

Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liabilities are expensed to the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the events or conditions which trigger those payments occur.

Payment made towards leases for which non-cancellable term is 12 months or lesser (short-term leases) and low value leases are recognised in the statement of Profit and Loss as rental expenses over the tenure of such leases.

The Company as lessor

(i) **Operating lease** – Rental income from operating leases is recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset is diminished. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying value of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(ii) **Finance lease** – When assets are leased out under a finance lease, the present value of minimum lease payments is recognised as a receivable. The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of receivable is recognised as unearned finance income. Lease income is recognised over the term of the lease using the net investment method before tax, which reflects a constant periodic rate of return. Such rate is the interest rate which is implicit in the lease contract.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

2. Material accounting policies (Contd.)

(l) Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

The Company measures its equity investments in subsidiaries in the standalone financial statements at fair value through other comprehensive income as per Ind AS 109 "Financial instruments" with changes in fair value of such investments being recognised through "Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)" as on each reporting date.

Investments in associates and joint ventures are carried at cost/deemed cost applied on transition to Ind AS, less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of investment is assessed and an impairment provision is recognised, if required, immediately to its recoverable amount, being the higher of value in use or fair value less costs to sell. On disposal of such investments, difference between the net disposal proceeds and carrying amount is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(m) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are immediately recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

(l) Financial assets

Cash and bank balances

Cash and bank balances consist of:

- (i) **Cash and cash equivalents** - which includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term deposits which are readily

convertible into known amounts of cash, are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and have original maturities of less than three months. These balances with banks are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

- (ii) **Other balances with banks** - which also include balances and deposits with banks that are restricted for withdrawal and usage.

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets measured at fair value

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if such financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and to sell such financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Company in respect of certain equity investments (other than in associates and joint ventures) which are not held for trading has made an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of such equity instruments. Such an election is made by the Company on an instrument-by-instrument basis at the time of initial recognition of such equity investments. These investments are held for medium or long-term strategic purpose. The Company has chosen to designate these investments in equity instruments as fair value through other comprehensive income as the management believes this provides a more meaningful presentation for medium or long-term strategic investments, than reflecting changes in fair value immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

2. Material accounting policies (Contd.)

Financial assets not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income are carried at fair value through profit and loss.

Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and effective interest rate applicable and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Dividend income

Dividend income from investments is recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the right to receive payment has been established.

Impairment of financial assets

Loss allowance for expected credit losses is recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Company recognises lifetime expected credit losses for all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction.

For financial assets (apart from trade receivables that do not constitute of financing transaction) whose credit risk has not significantly increased since initial recognition, loss allowance equal to twelve months expected credit losses is recognised. Loss allowance equal to the lifetime expected credit losses is recognised if the credit risk of the financial asset has significantly increased since initial recognition.

De-recognition of financial assets

The Company de-recognises 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 risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks 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 borrowing for the proceeds received.

(II) 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.

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

Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method where the time value of money is significant.

Interest bearing bank loans, overdrafts and issued debt are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowings in the statement of profit and loss.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

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

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

In the ordinary course of business, the Company uses certain derivative financial instruments to reduce business risks which arise from its exposure

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

2. Material accounting policies (Contd.)

to foreign exchange, base metal prices and interest rate fluctuations. The instruments are confined principally to forward foreign exchange contracts, forward rate agreements, cross currency swaps, interest rate swaps and collars. The instruments are employed as hedges of transactions included in the financial statements or for highly probable forecast transactions/firm contractual commitments. These derivatives contracts do not generally extend beyond six months, except for certain currency swaps and interest rate derivatives.

Derivatives are initially accounted for and measured at fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period.

The Company adopts hedge accounting for forward foreign exchange, interest rate and commodity contracts wherever possible. At the inception of each hedge, there is a formal, documented designation of the hedging relationship. This documentation includes, inter alia, items such as identification of the hedged item and transaction and nature of the risk being hedged. At inception each hedge is expected to be highly effective in achieving an offset of changes in fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. The effectiveness of hedge instruments to reduce the risk associated with the exposure being hedged is assessed and measured at the inception and on an ongoing basis. The ineffective portion of designated hedges is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

When hedge accounting is applied:

- › for fair value hedges of recognised assets and liabilities, changes in fair value of the hedged assets and liabilities attributable to the risk being hedged, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss and compensate for the effective portion of symmetrical changes in the fair value of the derivatives.
- › for cash flow hedges, the effective portion of the change in the fair value of the derivative is

recognised directly in other comprehensive income and the ineffective portion is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. If the cash flow hedge of a firm commitment or forecasted transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or liability, then, at the time the asset or liability is recognised, the associated gains or losses on the derivative that had previously been recognised in equity are included in the initial measurement of the asset or liability. For hedges that do not result in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a liability, amounts deferred in equity are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the same period in which the hedged item affects the statement of profit and loss.

In cases where hedge accounting is not applied, changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as and when they arise.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. At that time, any cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognised in equity is retained in equity until the forecasted transaction occurs. If a hedged transaction is no longer expected to occur, the net cumulative gain or loss recognised in equity is transferred to the statement of profit and loss.

Further details on the Company's financial instruments are set out in note 37, page F110.

(n) Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

Contributions under defined contribution plans are recognised as expense for the period in which the employee has rendered service. Payments made to state managed retirement benefit schemes are dealt with as payments to defined contribution schemes where the Company's obligations under the schemes are equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution retirement benefit scheme.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

2. Material accounting policies (Contd.)

Defined benefit plans

For defined benefit retirement schemes, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuation being carried out at each year-end balance sheet date. Re-measurement gains and losses of the net defined benefit liability/(asset) are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income. The service cost and net interest on the net defined benefit liability/(asset) are recognised as an expense within employee costs.

Past service cost is recognised as an expense when the plan amendment or curtailment occurs or when any related restructuring costs or termination benefits are recognised, whichever is earlier.

The retirement benefit obligations recognised in the balance sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligations as reduced by the fair value of plan assets.

Compensated absences

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits such as annual leave and sick leave are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method with actuarial valuation being carried out at each year-end balance sheet date. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise.

Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service are recognised based on actuarial valuation.

(o) Inventories

Inventories comprise the followings:

- a) Raw materials,
- b) Work-in-progress,
- c) Finished and semi-finished goods,

d) Stock-in-trade, and

e) Stores and spares.

Inventories are recorded at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is ascertained on a weighted average basis. Costs comprise direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value is the price at which the inventories can be realised in the normal course of business after allowing for the cost of conversion from their existing state to a finished condition and for the cost of marketing, selling and distribution.

Provisions are made to cover slow moving and obsolete items based on historical experience of utilisation on a product category basis, which involves individual businesses considering their product lines and market conditions.

(p) Provisions

Provisions are recognised in the balance sheet when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, which is expected to result in an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits which can be reliably estimated. They also include provisions on decommissioning, site restoration and environmental provisions as well. Each provision is based on the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date. Where the time value of money is material, provisions are measured on a discounted basis.

Constructive obligation is an obligation that derives from an entity's actions where:

- (i) by an established pattern of past practice, published policies or a sufficiently specific current statement, the entity has indicated to other parties that it will accept certain responsibilities and
- (ii) as a result, the entity has created a valid expectation on the part of those other parties that it will discharge such responsibilities.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

2. Material accounting policies (Contd.)

(q) Onerous contracts

A provision for onerous contracts is recognised when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

(r) Government grants

Government grants are recognised at its fair value, where there is a reasonable assurance that such grants will be received and compliance with the conditions attached therewith have been met.

Government grants related to expenditure on property, plant and equipment are credited to the statement of profit and loss over the useful lives of qualifying assets or other systematic basis representative of the pattern of fulfilment of obligations associated with the grant received. Grants received less amounts credited to the statement of profit and loss at the reporting date are included in the balance sheet as deferred income.

(s) Income taxes

Tax expense for the year comprises of current and deferred tax. The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the statement of profit and loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted in countries where the Company and its subsidiaries operate by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying value 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. In

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised on taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying value 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 is realised based on the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying value of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset to the extent that they relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority and there are legally enforceable rights to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities within that jurisdiction.

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

(t) Revenue

The Company manufactures and sells a range of steel and other products.

Sale of products

Revenue from sale of products is recognised when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped or delivered to the

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

2. Material accounting policies (Contd.)

specific location as the case may be, the risks of loss has been transferred, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied. Sale of products include related ancillary services, if any.

Goods are often sold with volume and price discounts based on aggregate sales over a 12 months period. Revenue from these sales is recognised based on the price specified in the contract, net of the estimated volume and price discounts. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for the discounts, using the most likely method, and revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. A liability is recognised for expected volume discounts and price discounts payable to customers in relation to sales made until the end of the reporting period. No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are generally made with a credit term of 30-90 days, which is consistent with market practice. Any obligation to provide a refund is recognised as refund liability. A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

The Company does not adjust the transaction prices for any time value of money in case of contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer does not exceed one year.

Sale of power and water

Revenue from sale of power and water is recognised when the services are provided to the customer based on approved tariff rates established by the respective regulatory authorities. The Company doesn't recognise revenue and an asset for cost incurred in the past that will be recovered.

(u) Foreign currency transactions and translations

The financial statements of the Company are presented in Indian Rupee ("₹"), which is the functional currency of the Company and the presentation currency for the financial statements.

In preparing the financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the entity'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 re-translated at the rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are re-translated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not translated.

Exchange differences arising on the re-translation or settlement of other monetary items are included in the statement of profit and loss for the period.

(v) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has notified amendments to the existing standards Ind AS 1 – Presentation of financial statements relating to classification of liabilities as current or non-current subject to covenants, Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes relating to international tax reforms – Pillar Two Model Rules, Ind AS 21 – the effect of changes in foreign exchange rates and Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures and Ind AS 7 - Statement of Cashflows relating to disclosure of supplier financing arrangements, applicable from April 1, 2025. The Company has assessed that there is no significant impact on its financial statements with respect to the amendments in Ind AS 1, Ind AS 21 and Ind AS 12. The Company has evaluated and provided disclosure with respect to supplier financing arrangement in note 23, page F87.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

3. Property, plant and equipment

[Item No. I(a) and I(b), Page F24]

(₹ crore)

	Land including roads	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	Vehicles and aircraft	Railway sidings	Total
Cost/deemed cost as at April 1, 2025	15,343.58	19,615.80	1,02,661.92	992.84	370.80	1,308.61	1,40,293.55
Additions	92.36	2,441.80	19,517.84	107.66	3.25	424.84	22,587.75
Disposals	(5.49)	(137.09)	(456.29)	(40.96)	(14.84)	(0.83)	(655.50)
Other re-classifications	-	-	0.08	(0.08)	-	-	-
Cost/deemed cost as at March 31, 2026	15,430.45	21,920.51	1,21,723.55	1,059.46	359.21	1,732.62	1,62,225.80
Accumulated impairment as at April 1, 2025	-	8.74	18.95	-	0.25	-	27.94
Accumulated impairment as at March 31, 2026	-	8.74	18.95	-	0.25	-	27.94
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2025	1,071.52	4,708.33	39,774.84	794.58	240.85	471.66	47,061.78
Charge for the year	47.22	673.53	5,475.10	102.18	16.03	61.63	6,375.69
Disposals	-	(34.70)	(212.65)	(37.74)	(13.75)	(0.70)	(299.54)
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2026	1,118.74	5,347.16	45,037.29	859.02	243.13	532.59	53,137.93
Total accumulated depreciation and impairment as at March 31, 2026	1,118.74	5,355.90	45,056.24	859.02	243.38	532.59	53,165.87
Net carrying value as at April 1, 2025	14,272.06	14,898.73	62,868.13	198.26	129.70	836.95	93,203.83
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2026	14,311.71	16,564.61	76,667.31	200.44	115.83	1,200.03	1,09,059.93

(₹ crore)

	Land including roads	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	Vehicles and aircraft	Railway sidings	Total
Cost/deemed cost as at April 1, 2024	15,241.00	18,823.46	97,261.40	965.89	402.60	1,305.39	1,33,999.74
Additions	78.81	829.71	5,530.94	92.67	5.79	3.22	6,541.14
Disposals	(0.03)	(13.57)	(130.17)	(65.97)	(37.69)	-	(247.43)
Other re-classifications	23.80	(23.80)	(0.25)	0.25	0.10	-	0.10
Cost/deemed cost as at March 31, 2025	15,343.58	19,615.80	1,02,661.92	992.84	370.80	1,308.61	1,40,293.55
Accumulated impairment as at April 1, 2024	-	8.74	18.95	-	0.25	-	27.94
Accumulated impairment as at March 31, 2025	-	8.74	18.95	-	0.25	-	27.94
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2024	1,008.12	4,085.94	35,074.19	767.14	255.34	422.79	41,613.52
Charge for the year	55.29	635.19	4,770.44	93.02	18.16	48.87	5,620.97
Disposals	-	(4.69)	(69.58)	(65.79)	(32.75)	-	(172.81)
Other re-classifications	8.11	(8.11)	(0.21)	0.21	0.10	-	0.10
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2025	1,071.52	4,708.33	39,774.84	794.58	240.85	471.66	47,061.78
Total accumulated depreciation and impairment as at March 31, 2025	1,071.52	4,717.07	39,793.79	794.58	241.10	471.66	47,089.72
Net carrying value as at April 1, 2024	14,232.88	14,728.78	62,168.26	198.75	147.01	882.60	92,358.28
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2025	14,272.06	14,898.73	62,868.13	198.26	129.70	836.95	93,203.83

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

3. Property, plant and equipment (Contd.)

[Item No. I(a) and I(b), Page F24]

- (i) Buildings include **₹123.81** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹123.81 crore) being held through shares in the co-operative housing societies.
- (ii) Net carrying value of furniture, fixtures and office equipment comprises of:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Furniture and fixtures		
Cost/deemed cost	207.53	194.43
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	181.47	167.87
	26.06	26.56
Office equipment		
Cost/deemed cost	851.93	798.41
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	677.55	626.71
	174.38	171.70
	200.44	198.26

- (iii) Borrowing costs has been capitalised (refer note 28, page F91) during the year against qualifying assets under construction using a capitalisation rate of **7.71%** (2024-25: 8.24%).
- (iv) Property, plant and equipment (including capital work-in-progress) were tested for impairment during the year where indicators of impairment existed. During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company has recognised an impairment of **₹120.00** crore in capital work-in-progress. The impairment recognised is included within exceptional items [VI(a)] in the statement of profit and loss.
- (v) Details of property, plant and equipment pledged against borrowings is presented in note 17, page F76.
- (vi) Net additions to capital work-in-progress during the year is **₹7,618.75** crore (2024-25: ₹13,246.12 crore).

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

3. Property, plant and equipment (Contd.)

[Item No. I(a) and I(b), Page F24]

- (vii) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favor of the lessee), are held in the name of the Company (including erstwhile name) except the following:

Description of property	Gross carrying value (₹ crore)	Held in the name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held (i.e. dates of capitalisation provided in range)#	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company
Freehold land	214.43 213.96	Not applicable	No	March, 1928 to April, 2022	Title Deeds not available with the Company
Buildings	134.01 130.03	Not applicable	No	January, 1960 to April, 2022	
	11.32 16.57	Tata Steel BSL Limited	No	April, 2020	For certain properties acquired through amalgamation/merger, the name change in the name of the Company is pending
	0.57 0.57	Rohit Ferro Tech Limited	No	April, 2023	
	0.12 0.12	Rawmet Ferrous Industries Private Limited (earlier name of Tata Steel Mining Limited)	No	April, 2023	
	124.78 195.16	Tata Steel Long Products Limited/Tata Sponge Iron Limited (earlier name of Tata Steel Long Products Limited)	No	April, 2022	
	0.04 0.04	The Tinplate Company of India Limited	No	April, 2022	
	6.21 4.02	Tata Metaliks Limited	No	April, 2022	
	0.45 0.45	Bharat Minex Private Limited	No	April, 2022	
Freehold land	71.21 0.83	Usha Martin Limited	No	April, 2022	
	0.21 0.21	Chandrakali Devi	No	April, 2022	
	0.08 0.08	Bhagwan Singh	No	April, 2022	
	0.02 0.02	Premnath Prasad	No	April, 2022	
	0.07 0.07	Laljahari Devi	No	April, 2022	
	0.08 0.08	Gopinath Pradhan	No	April, 2022	
	122.12 122.12	Bhushan Steel Limited (earlier name of Tata Steel BSL Limited)	No	April, 2020	
	1.92 1.92	Bhushan Steel & Strips Limited (earlier name of Tata Steel BSL Limited)	No	April, 2020	
	8.11 8.11	Bhubaneshwar Power Private Limited	No	April, 2023	

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

3. Property, plant and equipment (Contd.)

[Item No. I(a) and I(b), Page F24]

Description of property	Gross carrying value (₹ crore)	Held in the name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held (i.e. dates of capitalisation provided in range)#	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company
Buildings	15.89	Tata SSL Limited	No	January, 1989 to January, 1991	For certain properties acquired through amalgamation/merger, the name change in the name of the Company is pending
	15.89				
	0.71	Usha Martin Limited	No	April, 2022	
	0.71				
	1.17	Tata Steel Mining Limited	No	April, 2023	
	1.17				
	3.08	Indian Tube Company Limited	No	January, 1960	
	3.08				
	4.39	The Assam Company (India) Limited	No	January, 1997	
	4.39				

Figures in italics represents comparative figures of previous year.

#Immovable properties acquired from entities merged with the Company pursuant to separate scheme of amalgamation, dates have been considered with effect from the appointed date as was set out in the scheme.

(viii) Ageing of capital work-in-progress is as below:

As at March 31, 2026

(₹ crore)

	Amount in capital work-in-progress for period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project in progress	8,810.65	4,715.28	2,361.24	3,332.89	19,220.06
Total	8,810.65	4,715.28	2,361.24	3,332.89	19,220.06

As at March 31, 2025

(₹ crore)

	Amount in capital work-in-progress for period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project in progress	16,103.15	8,451.87	4,965.33	4,668.71	34,189.06
Total	16,103.15	8,451.87	4,965.33	4,668.71	34,189.06

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

3. Property, plant and equipment (Contd.)

[Item No. I(a) and I(b), Page F24]

(ix) The expected completion of amounts lying in capital work-in-progress whose completion is overdue is as below:

As at March 31, 2026

(₹ crore)

	Amount in capital work-in-progress to be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Project in progress:				
Growth projects	13,400.74	173.61	42.23	-
Raw material augmentation	143.20	92.64	598.01	-
Environment, safety and compliance	788.56	12.88	-	0.73
Sustenance projects	2,240.08	701.63	107.30	403.51
Total	16,572.58	980.76	747.54	404.24

As at March 31, 2025

(₹ crore)

	Amount in capital work-in-progress to be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Project in progress:				
Growth projects	20,355.94	1,893.08	1,026.40	-
Raw material augmentation	3,538.99	-	-	-
Environment, safety and compliance	850.68	185.57	-	-
Sustenance projects	3,265.94	1,462.01	3.13	13.15
Total	28,011.55	3,540.66	1029.53	13.15

The Company in the earlier years had prioritised its strategic objective of deleveraging balance sheet over the planned investments in organic growth projects which resulted in lower capital expenditure on projects as compared to the original plan as approved by the Board of Directors of the Company.

Following the rebalancing of capital structure and the Company attaining an investment grade credit rating, the capital allocation for organic growth projects has been increased and the Company expects to commission these facilities in line with revised completion schedules.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

3. Property, plant and equipment (Contd.)

[Item No. I(a) and I(b), Page F24]

(x) Property, plant, and equipment include capital cost of in-house-research facilities as below:

(₹ crore)

	Land including roads	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	Vehicles	Total
Cost/deemed cost as at April 1, 2025	1.88	7.06	104.62	10.67	0.09	124.32
	<i>1.88</i>	<i>7.06</i>	<i>100.27</i>	<i>9.36</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>118.66</i>
Additions	-	7.51	0.57	0.60	-	8.68
	-	-	<i>5.21</i>	<i>0.70</i>	-	<i>5.91</i>
Deductions	-	-	-	(1.01)	-	(1.01)
	-	-	<i>(0.87)</i>	<i>(0.01)</i>	-	<i>(0.88)</i>
Other re-classifications	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.62</i>	-	<i>0.63</i>
Cost/deemed cost as at March 31, 2026	1.88	14.57	105.19	10.26	0.09	131.99
	<i>1.88</i>	<i>7.06</i>	<i>104.62</i>	<i>10.67</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>124.32</i>
Capital work-in-progress	-	-	-	-	-	61.87
	-	-	-	-	-	<i>26.33</i>

Figures in italics represents comparative figures of previous year.

4. Right-of-use assets

[Item No. I(c), Page F24]

(₹ crore)

	Right-of-use Land	Right-of-use Buildings	Right-of-use Plant and Machinery	Right-of-use vehicles	Total
Cost as at April 1, 2025	2,373.16	178.33	6,502.58	156.96	9,211.03
Additions	4.91	-	1,145.01	68.27	1,218.19
Disposals	(22.89)	(2.19)	-	(18.09)	(43.17)
Other re-classifications	(2.32)	2.32	-	-	-
Cost as at March 31, 2026	2,352.86	178.46	7,647.59	207.14	10,386.05
Accumulated Depreciation as at April 1, 2025	342.04	118.48	3,342.41	65.21	3,868.14
Charge for the year	37.42	27.86	454.94	38.07	558.29
Disposals	(3.91)	(2.10)	-	(10.39)	(16.40)
Other re-classifications	(0.15)	0.15	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2026	375.40	144.39	3,797.35	92.89	4,410.03
Total accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2026	375.40	144.39	3,797.35	92.89	4,410.03
Net carrying value as at April 1, 2025	2,031.12	59.85	3,160.17	91.75	5,342.89
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2026	1,977.46	34.07	3,850.24	114.25	5,976.02

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

4. Right-of-use assets (Contd.)

[Item No. I(c), Page F24]

	Right-of-use Land	Right-of-use Buildings	Right-of-use Plant and Machinery	Right-of-use vehicles	Total
Cost as at April 1, 2024	2,368.03	173.27	6,454.96	132.65	9,128.91
Additions	4.69	17.50	728.60	35.38	786.17
Disposals	(1.66)	(10.34)	(680.98)	(11.07)	(704.05)
Other re-classifications	2.10	(2.10)	-	-	-
Cost as at March 31, 2025	2,373.16	178.33	6,502.58	156.96	9,211.03
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2024	303.26	99.32	3,618.00	41.96	4,062.54
Charge for the year	40.42	29.50	405.39	29.43	504.74
Disposals	(1.64)	(10.34)	(680.98)	(6.18)	(699.14)
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2025	342.04	118.48	3,342.41	65.21	3,868.14
Total accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2025	342.04	118.48	3,342.41	65.21	3,868.14
Net carrying value as at April 1, 2024	2,064.77	73.95	2,836.96	90.69	5,066.37
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2025	2,031.12	59.85	3,160.17	91.75	5,342.89

- (i) Vehicle cost used for in-house research and development included within right-of-use vehicles is ₹4.26 crore (March 31, 2025: ₹4.23 crore).
- (ii) The Company's significant leasing arrangements include assets dedicated for use under long-term arrangements, lease of land, office space, equipment, vehicles and some IT equipment.

Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. Each lease generally imposes a restriction that, unless there is a contractual right for the Company to sublet the asset to another party, the right-of-use asset can only be used by the Company. Extension and termination options are included in some property and equipment leases. These are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the Company's operations. Majority of the extension and termination options held are exercisable based on mutual agreement of the Company and the lessors.

With the exception of short-term leases and leases of low-value underlying assets, each lease is reflected on the balance sheet as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. Payments made for short-term leases and leases of low-value are expensed on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Variable lease payments which do not depend on an index or a rate (such as lease payments based on a percentage of sales) are excluded from the initial measurement of the lease liability and asset.

For leases recognised under long-term arrangements involving use of a dedicated asset, non-lease components are excluded based on the underlying contractual terms and conditions. A change in the allocation assumptions may have an impact on the measurement of lease liabilities and the related right-of-use assets.

During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company has recognised the following in the statement of profit and loss:

- expense in respect of short-term leases and leases of low-value assets ₹15.19 crore (2024-25: ₹17.88 crore) and ₹1.73 crore (2024-25: ₹1.58 crore) respectively.
- expense in respect of variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities ₹60.02 crore (2024-25: ₹71.72 crore).
- income in respect of sub-leases of right-of-use assets ₹0.20 crore (March 31, 2025: ₹0.24 crore).

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

4. Right-of-use assets (Contd.)

[Item No. I(c), Page F24]

During the year ended March 31, 2026, total cash outflow in respect of leases amounted to **₹856.60** crore (2024-25: ₹963.42 crore).

During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company has sold an Air Separation Unit for a consideration of **₹575.00** crore. Simultaneously, the Company has entered into a lease arrangement with respect to such Air Separation Unit. No gain/loss has been recorded in respect of such sale and leaseback transaction.

iii) Lease deeds of all right-of-use assets are held in the name of the Company (including erstwhile name), except for the following:

Description of property	Gross carrying value (₹ crore)	Held in the name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held (i.e. dates of capitalisation provided in the range)*	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company
Right-of-use Land	9.02 9.02	Tata Steel BSL Limited	No		
	179.40 179.40	Bhushan Steel Limited (earlier name of Tata Steel BSL Limited)	No	April, 2020	
	139.93 139.93	Bhushan Steel & Strips Limited (earlier name of Tata Steel BSL Limited)	No		
	3.28 3.28	Jawahar Metal Industries Private Limited (earlier name of Tata Steel BSL Limited)	No		
	131.85 131.85	Tata Sponge Iron Limited (earlier name of Tata Steel Long Products Limited)	No	April, 2022	
	2.36 2.36	Usha Martin Limited	No	April, 2022	
	7.68 6.47	Rawmet Ferrous Industries Private Limited (earlier name of Tata Steel Mining Limited)	No	April, 2023	For certain properties acquired through amalgamation/merger, the name change in the name of the Company is pending
	25.66 25.66	Rohit Ferro Tech Limited	No	April, 2023	
	- 19.98	Tata Steel Mining Limited	No	May, 2023	
	25.60 23.79	Tata Metaliks Limited	No	April, 2022 to May, 2023	
	13.70 13.70	Bhubaneshwar Power Private Limited	No	April, 2023	
	27.27 27.27	Bhushan Energy Limited	No	April, 2023	
	- 0.64	The Tinplate Company of India Limited	No	April, 2022 to January, 2023	
	- 1.00	Bhubaneshwar Power Private Limited	No	April, 2023	
Right-of-use Land	1.85 342.73	Not applicable	No	April, 2020 to July, 2025	Lease deed not available with the Company
Right-of-use Building	56.83 56.83	Not applicable	No	April, 2021	

Figures in italics represents comparative figures of previous year.

#Immovable properties acquired from entities merged with the Company pursuant to separate scheme of amalgamation, dates have been considered with effect from the appointed date as was set out in the scheme.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

5. Other Intangible assets

[Item No. I(e) and I(f), Page F24]

	Software costs	Mining assets	Others	(₹ crore) Total
Cost/deemed cost as at April 1, 2025	417.81	2,627.30	90.20	3,135.31
Additions	17.25	41.24	-	58.49
Disposals	(0.46)	(20.05)	-	(20.51)
Cost/deemed cost as at March 31, 2026	434.60	2,648.49	90.20	3,173.29
Accumulated Impairment as at April 1, 2025	-	152.35	-	152.35
Accumulated impairment as at March 31, 2026	-	152.35	-	152.35
Accumulated amortisation as at April 1, 2025	346.98	1,626.10	90.20	2,063.28
Charge for the year	23.02	111.68	-	134.70
Disposals	(0.36)	(19.59)	-	(19.95)
Accumulated amortisation as at March 31, 2026	369.64	1,718.19	90.20	2,178.03
Total accumulated amortisation and impairment as at March 31, 2026	369.64	1,870.54	90.20	2,330.38
Net carrying value as at April 1, 2025	70.83	848.85	-	919.68
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2026	64.96	777.95	-	842.91

	Software costs	Mining assets	Others	(₹ crore) Total
Cost/deemed cost as at April 1, 2024	363.38	2,603.27	90.20	3,056.85
Additions	54.90	24.03	-	78.93
Disposals	(0.47)	-	-	(0.47)
Cost/deemed cost as at March 31, 2025	417.81	2,627.30	90.20	3,135.31
Accumulated Impairment as at April 1, 2024	-	152.35	-	152.35
Accumulated impairment as at March 31, 2025	-	152.35	-	152.35
Accumulated amortisation as at April 1, 2024	313.42	1,532.68	90.20	1,936.30
Charge for the year	21.48	105.97	-	127.45
Disposals	(0.47)	-	-	(0.47)
Other re-classifications	12.55	(12.55)	-	-
Accumulated amortisation as at March 31, 2025	346.98	1,626.10	90.20	2,063.28
Total accumulated amortisation and impairment as at March 31, 2025	346.98	1,778.45	90.20	2,215.63
Net carrying value as at April 1, 2024	49.96	918.24	-	968.20
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2025	70.83	848.85	-	919.68

- (i) Mining assets represent expenditure incurred in relation to acquisition of mines, mine development expenditure post establishment of technical and commercial feasibility and restoration obligations as per applicable regulations.
- (ii) Software costs related to in-house research and development included within software costs is ₹0.15 crore (2024-25: ₹0.15 crore). Intangible asset under development include expenditure related to research and development of ₹114.49 crore (2024-25: Nil)

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

5. Other Intangible assets (Contd.)

[Item No. I(e) and I(f), Page F24]

(iii) Other intangible assets were tested for impairment during the year where indicators of impairment existed. Intangible assets under development are tested for impairment annually.

(iv) Ageing of intangible assets under development is as below:

As at March 31, 2026

(₹ crore)

	Amount in intangible assets under development for period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project in progress	143.59	128.79	33.42	489.67	795.47
Total	143.59	128.79	33.42	489.67	795.47

As at March 31, 2025

(₹ crore)

	Amount in intangible assets under development for period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project in progress	131.90	37.56	132.62	369.16	671.24
Total	131.90	37.56	132.62	369.16	671.24

(v) The expected completion of the amounts lying in intangible assets under development whose completion is overdue is as below:

As at March 31, 2026

(₹ crore)

	Amount in intangible assets under development to be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Project in progress:				
Sustenance projects	268.65	-	-	-
Total	268.65	-	-	-

As at March 31, 2025

(₹ crore)

	Amount in intangible assets under development to be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Project in progress:				
Sustenance projects	168.08	87.22	-	9.11
Environment, safety and compliance	0.39	-	-	-
Total	168.47	87.22	-	9.11

(vi) Net additions to intangible assets under development during the year is ₹182.72 crore (2024-25: ₹149.08 crore).

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

6. Investments

[Item No. I(g)(i) and II(b)(i), Page F24]

A. Non-current

		No. of shares as at March 31, 2026 (face value of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up unless otherwise specified)	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
A. Investments carried at cost/deemed cost				
(a) Investments in preference shares of subsidiary companies				
(i) Unquoted				
(1)	Creative Port Development Private Limited 0.01% non-cumulative optionally convertible redeemable preference shares (Face value of ₹100 each)	2,22,10,830	222.11	222.11
(2)	Medica TS Hospital Private Limited 0.01% non-cumulative optionally convertible redeemable preference shares (2,30,05,182 shares acquired during the year)	7,22,34,982	50.73	49.23
			272.84	271.34
Aggregate provision for impairment in value of investments			(272.84)	(271.34)
			-	-
(b) Investment in equity shares of associate companies				
(i) Quoted				
(1)	TRF Limited®	37,53,275	221.12	221.12
Aggregate provision for impairment in value of investments			(118.18)	(118.18)
			102.94	102.94
(ii) Unquoted				
(1)	Bhushan Capital & Credit Services Private Limited	86,43,742	9.40	9.40
(2)	Jawahar Credit & Holdings Private Limited	86,43,742	9.40	9.40
(3)	Kalinga Aquatic Ltd*	10,49,920	-	-
(4)	Kumardhubi Fireclay and Silica Works Ltd.**	1,50,001	-	-
(5)	Kumardhubi Metal Casting and Engineering Ltd.**	10,70,000	-	-
(6)	Malusha Travels Pvt Ltd. ₹33,520 (March 31, 2025: ₹33,520)	3,352	-	-
(7)	Strategic Energy Technology Systems Private Limited	2,56,14,500	0.91	0.91
(8)	Tata Construction and Projects Limited**	11,97,699	-	-
(9)	TP Parivart Limited^ (2,60,51,776 shares acquired during the year)	2,60,64,776	26.06	0.01
(10)	TP Vardhaman Surya Limited^	25,27,34,220	252.73	252.73
			298.50	272.45
Aggregate provision for impairment in value of investments			(19.71)	(19.71)
			278.79	252.74

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

6. Investments (Contd.)

[Item No. I(g)(i) and II(b)(i), Page F24]

(₹ crore)

	No. of shares as at March 31, 2026 (face value of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up unless otherwise specified)	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(c) Investment in equity shares of joint ventures			
(i) Unquoted			
(1) Andal East Coal Company Private Limited [#]	3,30,000	1.46	1.46
(2) Industrial Energy Limited	17,31,60,000	173.16	173.16
(3) Jamipol Limited	8,00,000	0.80	0.80
(4) mjunction services limited	40,00,000	4.00	4.00
(5) Nicco Jubilee Park Limited	20,000	-	-
(6) Tata NYK Shipping Pte Ltd. (Face value of USD 1 each)	6,51,67,500	350.14	350.14
(7) TM International Logistics Limited	91,80,000	9.18	9.18
		538.74	538.74
Aggregate provision for impairment in value of investments		(1.46)	(1.46)
		537.28	537.28
B. Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income:			
(a) Investment in equity shares of subsidiary companies			
(i) Quoted			
Tayo Rolls Limited ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	55,87,372	-	-
		-	-
(ii) Unquoted			
(1) ABJA Investment Co. Pte. Ltd. (Face value of USD 1 each)	2,00,000	12.02	-
(2) Bhushan Steel (Australia) Pty Limited (Face value of AUD 1 each)	5,20,69,796	-	-
(3) Bhushan Steel (South) Limited	13,00,000	0.02	0.05
(4) Creative Port Development Private Limited	1,27,500	-	-
(5) Jamshedpur Football and Sporting Private Limited	4,08,00,000	-	-
(6) Medica TS Hospital Private Limited (7,40,000 shares acquired during the year)	15,10,200	-	-
(7) Mohar Export Services Pvt. Ltd.*	3,352	-	-
(8) Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited (22,92,501 shares acquired during the year)	1,35,87,88,062	10,139.92	9,723.17
(9) Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited (1,38,52,000 partly paid shares of ₹5 each)	1,38,52,000	51.69	49.64
(10) Rujuvalika Investments Limited	13,28,800	235.17	192.20
(11) Subarnarekha Port Private Limited	4,24,183	-	-
(12) T Steel Holdings Pte. Ltd. (Face value of USD 1.31 each)	7,31,21,21,292	5,986.01	6,283.40
(13) T Steel Holdings Pte. Ltd. (Face value of USD 1.02 each)	1,25,80,00,000	1,029.85	1,081.01
(14) T Steel Holdings Pte. Ltd. (Face value of USD 0.16 each)	48,11,94,26,751	39,392.58	41,349.62
(15) T Steel Holdings Pte. Ltd. (Face value of USD 0.1005 each) (12,73,88,05,971 shares acquired during the year)	12,73,88,05,971	10,428.52	-

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

6. Investments (Contd.)

[Item No. I(g)(i) and II(b)(i), Page F24]

	No. of shares as at March 31, 2026 (face value of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up unless otherwise specified)	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(₹ crore)			
(16) T Steel Holdings Pte. Ltd. (Face value of USD 0.1008 each) (12,10,06,94,447 shares acquired during the year)	12,10,06,94,447	9,906.14	-
(17) Tata Korf Engineering Services Ltd.*	3,99,986	-	-
(18) Tata Steel Advanced Materials Limited (formerly Tata Steel Odisha Limited) (1,25,00,000 shares acquired during the year)	10,41,21,101	58.96	74.41
(19) Tata Steel Colors Private Limited (formerly Tata BlueScope Steel Private Limited) (43,29,90,000 shares acquired during the year)	43,29,90,000	1,100.14	-
(20) Tata Steel Downstream Products Limited	24,30,39,683	3,557.18	3,540.72
(21) Tata Steel Foundation	10,00,000	1.00	1.00
(22) Tata Steel Support Services Limited (formerly Bhushan Steel (Orissa) Limited)	49,990	18.27	2.87
(23) Tata Steel Technical Services Limited (formerly Bhushan Steel Madhya Bharat Limited)	49,990	6.72	8.42
(24) Tata Steel Utilities and Infrastructure Services Limited	6,32,16,337	1,828.05	1,014.23
(25) Thriveni Pellets Private Limited (90,06,801 shares acquired during the year)	90,06,801	635.22	-
		84,387.46	63,320.74
(b) Investments in equity shares of other companies			
(i) Quoted			
(1) CARE Ratings Limited	3,54,000	51.28	39.15
(2) HDFC Bank Limited (Face value of ₹1 each) (13,272 bonus shares received during the year)	26,544	1.94	2.43
(3) Steel Strips Wheels Limited (Face value of ₹1 each)	1,08,69,720	185.25	193.93
(4) Tata Consultancy Services Limited (Face Value of ₹1 each)	46,798	11.04	16.88
(5) Tata Investment Corporation Limited (Share split of 1:10 during the year)	22,80,150	123.39	144.05
(6) Tata Motors Passenger Vehicles Limited (Face Value of ₹2 each) (formerly Tata Motors Limited) (1,00,000 shares received on demerger of Tata Motors Limited)	1,00,000	2.96	6.74
(7) Tata Motors Limited (Face Value of ₹2 each) (formerly TML Commercial Vehicles Limited) (1,00,000 shares received on demerger of Tata Motors Limited)	1,00,000	3.95	-
(8) The Tata Power Company Limited (Face value of ₹1 each)	3,91,22,725	1,481.77	1,468.67
(9) Timken India Ltd. ₹3,225.30 (March 31, 2025: ₹2,750.65)	1	-	-
		1,861.58	1,871.85
(ii) Unquoted^s			
(1) Bhushan Buildwell Private Limited	4,900	0.25	0.25
(2) Bhushan Steel Bengal Limited	50,000	0.05	0.05

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

6. Investments (Contd.)

[Item No. I(g)(i) and II(b)(i), Page F24]

(₹ crore)

	No. of shares as at March 31, 2026 (face value of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up unless otherwise specified)	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(3) IFCI Venture Capital Funds Ltd.	1,00,000	0.10	0.10
(4) Indian Foundation for Quality Management (1,25,00,000 shares acquired during the year)	2,50,00,000	25.00	12.50
(5) Panatone Finvest Ltd.	45,000	0.05	0.05
(6) Saraswat Co-operative Bank Limited	2,500	0.01	0.01
(7) Steelscape Consultancy Pvt. Ltd.	50,000	-	-
(8) Taj Air Limited	42,00,000	-	-
(9) Tarapur Environment Protection Society	82,776	0.89	0.89
(10) Tata Industries Ltd. (Face value of ₹100 each)	99,80,436	202.19	202.19
(11) Tata International Ltd. (Face value of ₹1,000 each)	42,294	54.80	54.80
(12) Tata Services Ltd. (Face value of ₹1,000 each)	1,621	0.16	0.16
(13) Tata Sons Private Ltd. (Face value of ₹1,000 each)	12,375	68.75	68.75
(14) Others ^(viii)		0.01	0.01
		352.26	339.76
		2,213.84	2,211.61
C. Investments carried at amortised cost:			
Investments in preference shares of subsidiary companies			
(i) Unquoted			
Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited 0.01% non-cumulative redeemable preference shares (Face value of ₹100 each)	45,60,54,252	6,831.35	6,133.96
		6,831.35	6,133.96
D. Investments carried at fair value through profit and loss:			
Investments in preference shares			
(a) Subsidiary companies			
(i) Unquoted			
(1) Tayo Rolls Limited 7.00% non-cumulative redeemable preference shares (Face value of ₹100 each)	43,30,000	-	-
(2) Tayo Rolls Limited 7.17% non-cumulative redeemable preference shares (Face value of ₹100 each)	64,00,000	-	-
(3) Tayo Rolls Limited 8% non-cumulative redeemable preference shares (Face value of ₹100 each)	3,00,000	-	-
(4) Tayo Rolls Limited 8.50% non-cumulative redeemable preference shares (Face value of ₹100 each)	2,31,00,000	-	-
		-	-

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

6. Investments (Contd.)

[Item No. I(g)(i) and II(b)(i), Page F24]

					(₹ crore)
		No. of shares as at March 31, 2026 (face value of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up unless otherwise specified)	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	
(b) Associate companies					
(i) Unquoted					
(1)	TRF Limited. 12.50% non-cumulative redeemable preference shares	25,00,00,000	51.61	45.42	
(2)	TRF Limited. Non-cumulative non-convertible redeemable preference shares	26,40,00,000	69.05	61.18	
			120.66	106.60	
(c) Investments in others					
(i) Unquoted					
(1)	Angul Sukinda Railway Limited Non-convertible redeemable preference shares (5,00,00,000 shares acquired during the year)	15,50,00,000	56.22	33.14	
			56.22	33.14	
			94,528.54	72,699.01	

* These investments are carried at a book value of ₹1.00

As on March 31, 2026, Kumardhubi Fireclay and Silica Works Ltd., Kumardhubi Metal Casting and Engineering Ltd., Tata Construction and Projects Limited and Andar East Coal Company Private Limited are under liquidation.

@ Equity investment in TRF Limited includes ₹5.79 crore for 37,53,275 equity shares and deemed equity component in respect of NCRPS issued by TRF.

\$ Cost of unquoted equity instruments has been considered as an appropriate estimate of fair value because of a wide range of possible fair value measurements and cost represents the best estimate of fair value within that range.

^ The Company has restricted access to returns associated with its ownership interest in the investment.

- (i) The Company holds more than 50% of the equity share capital in TM International Logistics Limited. However, decisions in respect of activities which significantly affect the risks and rewards of these businesses, require unanimous consent of all the shareholders. This entity has therefore been considered as joint venture.
- (ii) The Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Kolkata vide order dated April 5, 2019 has admitted the initiation of Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) in respect of Tayo Rolls Limited, a subsidiary of the Company.
- (iii) Tata Steel Netherland ('TSN') and Tata Steel UK Limited ('TSUK'), both wholly owned subsidiaries of Tata Steel Europe Limited ('TSE'), which in turn is a wholly owned step-down subsidiary of the Company, are undertaking a transition towards de-carbonised operations and away from the current blast furnace-based production processes.

With respect to TSN, on December 19, 2024, the local Environmental Agency (EA) had sent a notice to Tata Steel IJmuiden (TSIJ), a wholly owned subsidiary of TSN, on alleged non-compliances regarding certain aspects of the state of maintenance and continuing operation of its Coke and Gas Plant (CGP) 2 for which the EA gave TSIJ a period of 12 months to remedy the alleged non-compliances. TSN also received notices alleging non-compliance and orders under penalty based on the local EA's measurements of exceedances of emissions of substances versus certain prescribed limits for both Coke Ovens (CGP 1 and 2). The EA and the local Province of North Holland (Province) have issued a letter on April 23, 2026 to TSN, indicating their intention to revoke operating permits and trigger an early closure of CGP 1 and 2. TSN has made a detailed assessment and shared with the EA and the Province a timeline which is necessary to ensure a safe, responsible and controlled closure process. The timing, nature and contents of a decision that may be issued by the EA and the Province, is currently unclear.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

6. Investments (Contd.)

[Item No. I(g)(i) and II(b)(i), Page F24]

TSN is also exploring all options including legal recourse to ensure that the closure process is managed with due care and prudence. Given the significance of the CGP facilities to TSN's operations and the risks, challenges and uncertainties associated with the continued operations of both the CGP units, there exists a material uncertainty surrounding the impact of such adversities on the financial stability of TSN as an entity. The financial results of TSN as an entity have accordingly been prepared on a going concern basis while recognising the aforesaid material uncertainty.

On September 29, 2025, the Government of the Netherlands and the province of North Holland, the Company and TSN have agreed an intended framework for the integrated project in TSN and signed a non-binding Joint Letter of Intent ('JLoI'). The JLoI sets out the aims and objectives of the parties for the first phase of transition to low CO₂ steel production and to improve the healthy living environment around the IJmuiden site, including specific beyond legal measures to reduce the contribution of TSN's operations to potential environmental pollution. The JLoI also includes the financial and policy support required for the integrated project. TSN's transition plan considers that the policy environment in the Netherlands and EU is supportive to the European steel industry.

TSN's plans for its integrated de-carbonisation and environmental improvement project are part of the non-binding Joint Letter of Intent executed with the Government of Netherlands and Province of North Holland in September 2025.

The financial results of TSUK have also been prepared on a going concern basis, considering the UK Government funding being available under the Grant Funding Agreement (GFA) signed with the UK Government and a commitment to infuse equity into TSUK by the Company.

Considering the above, the fair value of investments held by the Company in T Steel Holdings Pte. Ltd. ('TSH'), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company is largely dependent on the operational and financial performance of TSE which in turn primarily derives its value based on fair value models for the TSUK and TSN businesses. The fair value computation uses cash flow forecasts based not only on the most recent financial budgets, but more importantly strategic forecasts and future projections taking the analysis on sustainable cash flow reflecting average steel industry conditions (between cyclical peaks and troughs of profitability) out into perpetuity based on a steady state. If any of the key assumptions change, the fair value of the relevant business would increase/decrease and that could lead to change in the carrying amount of investments in TSH. Key assumptions for the fair value model relate to expected changes to selling prices and raw material & conversion costs, EU steel demand, energy costs, transformation programme with improvement initiatives/cost rationalisation (including employee cost), exchange rates, the amount of capital expenditure needed for decarbonisation, changes to EBITDA resulting from producing and selling steel with low embedded CO₂ emissions, levels of government support for decarbonisation, phasing of decommissioning of legacy assets as well as the commissioning of new low CO₂ production facilities, tariff regimes and discount rates. The projections are based on both the past performance and the expectations of future performance assumptions therein. The Company estimates discount rates using post-tax rates that reflect the current market rates adjusted to reflect the way the European Union steel market would assess the specific risk. The weighted average post-tax discount rates used for discounting the cash flows projections is in the range of **8.15% - 9.94%** (March 31, 2025: 8.20% to 9.56%). Beyond the specifically forecasted period, a growth rate in the range of **Nil - 2.00%** (March 31, 2025: Nil - 2.00%) is used to extrapolate the cash flow projections. This rate does not exceed the average long-term growth rate for the relevant markets.

The Company has conducted sensitivity analysis on the fair value including sensitivity in respect of discount rates. An increase/decrease of 25 basis points in discount rate would result in an decrease/increase in fair value of investments in TSH by **₹3,921.00 crore** (March 31, 2025: ₹4,120.00 crore) and **₹4,118.00 crore** (March 31, 2025: ₹4,464.00 crore) respectively.

Based on the above fair value assessment of its investments held in TSH, the Company has recognised a fair value loss through Other Comprehensive Income of **₹4,369.59 crore** during the year ended March 31, 2026 in the standalone financial statements. (2024-25: loss ₹24,870.00 crore).

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

6. Investments (Contd.)

[Item No. I(g)(i) and II(b)(i), Page F24]

- (iv) The Company, through erstwhile Tata Steel Long Products Limited ("TSLP") now merged with the Company, on July 4, 2022, completed the acquisition of Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited ("NINL").

The fair value of equity exposure in NINL has been assessed using cash flow forecasts based on the most recently approved business plan for financial year 2026-27. Beyond financial year 2026-27, the cash flow forecasts is based on strategic forecasts which cover a period of nine years and future projections taking the analysis out to perpetuity. It also includes capital expenditure for capacity expansion of steel making facilities from the current 1.10 MTPA to 5.90 MTPA by financial year 2031-32 as well as estimated EBITDA changes due to implementation of the expansion strategy and operating the assets.

Key assumptions to the cash flow model are changes to selling prices and raw material costs, steel demand, amount of capital expenditure needed for expansion of the existing facilities, EBITDA and post-tax discount rate of **12.50%** (March 31, 2025: 13.00%). The estimates are based on management's best estimate of implementing the expansion strategy.

For the cash flow model, a terminal growth rate of **4.00%** (March 31, 2025: 4.00%) has been used to extrapolate the cash flows beyond the specifically forecasted period.

The outcome of the fair value assessment for equity investments held in NINL has resulted in a fair value gain through other comprehensive income of **₹400.65** crore during the year ended March 31, 2026 (2024-25: ₹1,026.98 crore).

The management has conducted sensitivity analysis including sensitivity in respect of discount rates, on the fair value assessment of the carrying value of investments held in NINL. An increase/decrease of 25 basis points in the discount rate would result in an decrease/increase in fair value of investments by **₹1,226.00** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹912.00 crore) and **₹1,302.00** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹970.00 crore) respectively.

- (v) The fair value of equity exposure in Tata Steel Downstream Products Limited (TSDPL) has been assessed using discounted cash flow forecasts. Key assumptions to the cash flow model are EBITDA and post-tax discount rate of **13.90%** (March 31, 2025: 14.00%). For the cash flow model, a terminal growth rate of **4.00%** (March 31, 2025: 3.00%) has been used to extrapolate the cash flows beyond the specifically forecasted period.

The outcome of the fair value assessment for equity investments held in TSDPL has resulted in a fair value gain through other comprehensive income of **₹16.46** crore during the year ended March 31, 2026 (2024-25: gain of ₹172.58 crore).

The management has conducted sensitivity analysis including sensitivity in respect of discount rates, on the fair value assessment of the carrying value of investments held in TSDPL and that results in no significantly different estimate of fair value.

- (vi) The fair value of equity exposure in Tata Steel Utilities and Infrastructure Services Limited (TSUISL) has been assessed using discounted cash flow forecasts. Key assumptions to the cash flow model are EBITDA and post-tax discount rate of **14.30%** (March 31, 2025: 15.00%). For the cash flow model, a terminal growth rate of **4.00%** (March 31, 2025: 4.00%) has been used to extrapolate the cash flows beyond the specifically forecasted period.

The outcome of the fair value assessment for equity investments held in TSUISL has resulted in a fair value gain through other comprehensive income of **₹813.83** crore during the year ended March 31, 2026 (2024-25: gain of ₹75.77 crore).

The management has conducted sensitivity analysis including sensitivity in respect of discount rates, on the fair value assessment of the carrying value of investments held in TSUISL and that results in no significantly different estimate of fair value.

The Company believes that key assumptions which have been used to undertake the valuation for the above investments referred in note (iii) to (vi) in its balance sheet as of March 31, 2026, represent the best view of the future economic landscape and operating model at this time. Going forward, the key assumptions would be kept under review and relevant changes, if any, will be reflected in the financial statements from time to time.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

6. Investments (Contd.)

[Item No. I(g)(i) and II(b)(i), Page F24]

B. Current

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(₹ crore)		
Investments carried at fair value through profit and loss:		
Investments in mutual funds - Quoted		
(1) Nippon India Mutual Fund ETF Liquid Bees	0.11	0.11
	0.11	0.11
Investments in mutual funds - Unquoted		
(1) Unit Large Cap Fund - Regular Plan - Payout of IDCW (Canserve)	-	0.01
	-	0.01
	0.11	0.12

(vii) Carrying value and market value of quoted and unquoted investments are as follows:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(₹ crore)		
(a) Investments in subsidiary companies:		
Aggregate carrying value of quoted investments	-	-
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	49.95	51.04
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments	91,218.81	69,454.70
(b) Investments in associate companies:		
Aggregate carrying value of quoted investments	102.94	102.94
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	81.46	131.51
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments	399.45	359.34
(c) Investments in joint ventures:		
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments	537.28	537.28
(d) Investments in others:		
Aggregate carrying value of quoted investments	1,861.69	1,871.96
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	1,861.69	1,871.96
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments	408.48	372.91

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

6. Investments (Contd.)

[Item No. I(g)(i) and II(b)(i), Page F24]

(viii) Details of other unquoted investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income is as below:

		(₹)
	No. of shares as at March 31, 2026 (face value of ₹10 each fully paid-up unless otherwise specified)	As at March 31, 2026
		As at March 31, 2025
(a) Barajamda Iron Ore Mine Workers' Central Co-operative Stores Ltd. (Face value of ₹25 each)	200	5,000.00
(b) Bihar State Financial Corporation (Face value of ₹100 each)	500	25,001.00
(c) Bokaro and Ramgarh Ltd.	100	16,225.00
(d) Eastern Synpacks Limited (Face value of ₹25 each)	1,50,000	1.00
(e) Ferro Manganese Plant Employees' Consumer Co-operative Society Ltd. (Face value of ₹25 each)	100	2,500.00
(f) INCAB Industries Limited	1,40,280	1.00
(g) Investech Advisory Services (India) Limited (Face value of ₹100 each)	1,680	1.00
(h) Jamshedpur Co-operative House Building Society Ltd. (Face value of ₹100 each)	10	1,000.00
(i) Jamshedpur Co-operative Stores Ltd. (Face value of ₹5 each)	50	250.00
(j) Jamshedpur Educational and Culture Co-operative Society Ltd. (Face value of ₹100 each)	50	5,000.00
(k) Joda East Iron Mine Employees' Consumer Co-operative Society Ltd. (Face value of ₹25 each)	100	2,500.00
(l) Namtech Electronic Devices Limited	48,026	1.00
(m) Reliance Firebrick and Pottery Company Ltd. (Partly paid-up)	16,800	1.00
(n) Reliance Firebrick and Pottery Company Ltd.	2,400	1.00
(o) Sanderson Industries Ltd.	3,33,876	2.00
(p) Standard Chrome Ltd.	11,16,000	2.00
(q) Sijua (Jherriah) Electric Supply Co. Ltd.	4,144	40,260.00
(r) TBW Publishing and Media Pvt. Limited	100	1.00
(s) Wellman Incandescent India Ltd.	15,21,234	2.00
(t) Woodland Multispeciality Hospital Ltd.	800	8,000.00
		1,05,749.00
		1,05,749.00

(ix) Tata Steel BSL Limited (TSBSL) (formerly known as Bhushan Steel Limited) was being shown as promoter of Jawahar Credit & Holdings Private Limited ("JCHPL") and M/s Bhushan Capital & Credit Services Private Limited ("BCCSPL"). These entities were connected to the previous management of Bhushan Steel Limited. The Company has written to JCHPL, BCCSPL and the Registrar of Companies (National Capital Territory of Delhi & Haryana) intimating that TSBSL should not be identified as promoter of these companies. In view of the same, the Company currently does not exercise significant influence on these entities, and hence, these have not been considered as associates.

(x) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person or entity, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediaries shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons/entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

6. Investments (Contd.)

[Item No. I(g)(i) and II(b)(i), Page F24]

provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries, other than investments made by the Company aggregating ₹12.50 crore (March 31, 2025: ₹22.00 crore) and ₹22,398.70 crore (March 31, 2025: ₹24,530.47 crore) during the year ended March 31, 2026 in subsidiaries, Tata Steel Advanced Materials Limited and in T Steel Holdings Pte. Ltd. respectively, and as set out in note 7(v), page F62, in the ordinary course of business and in keeping with the applicable regulatory requirements for onward funding to certain Indian and overseas subsidiaries of the Company towards meeting their business requirements and/or loan repayments. Accordingly, no further disclosure, in this regard, is required.

- (xi) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Party") with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

7. Loans

[Item No. I(g)(ii) and II(b)(v), Page F24]

A. Non-current

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Loans to related parties		
Considered good - Unsecured	-	4,816.15
	-	4,816.15
(b) Other loans		
Considered good - Unsecured	3.87	0.07
Credit impaired	0.60	5.84
Less: Allowances for credit losses	0.60	5.84
	3.87	0.07
	3.87	4,816.22

B. Current

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Loans to related parties		
Considered good - Unsecured	-	20.41
Credit impaired	148.78	113.59
Less: Allowances for credit losses	148.78	113.59
	-	20.41
(b) Other loans		
Considered good - Unsecured	2.71	4.33
Credit impaired	9.60	9.60
Less: Allowances for credit losses	9.60	9.60
	2.71	4.33
	2.71	24.74

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

7. Loans (Contd.)

[Item No. I(g)(ii) and II(b)(v), Page F24]

- (i) As on March 31, 2025, non-current loans to related parties represents loan given to subsidiaries ₹4,816.15 crore.
- (ii) Current loans to related parties represent loans/advances given to subsidiaries **₹148.78** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹134.00 crore) out of which **₹148.78** crore (2024-25: ₹113.59 crore) is impaired.
- (iii) During the year ended March 31, 2025, loan amounting to **₹4,709.17** crore provided to a subsidiary has been converted into equity based on the fair value of the shares of the issuer.
- (iv) Other loans primarily represent loans given to employees.
- (v) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person or entity, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediaries shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons/ entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ('Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries, other than loans aggregating Nil (2024-25: ₹1,041.88 crore) and as set out in note 6(x), page F60. Accordingly, no further disclosure, in this regard, is required.
- (vi) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Party") with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (vii) Disclosure as per Schedule V of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and Section 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (a) Loans/advances in the nature of loan outstanding from subsidiaries as on March 31, 2026:

		(₹ crore)	
		Debts outstanding as at March 31, 2026	Maximum balance outstanding during the year
Subsidiaries			
(1)	ABJA Investment Co. Pte Ltd. (interest rate SOFR + 4.90% ; Tenure 96 Months)	-	4,762.41
		4,756.15	4,869.40
(2)	Subarnarekha Port Private Limited ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾ (interest rate 10.07% to 11.02%, Tenure 12 Months)	81.15	81.15
		46.32	46.32
(3)	T Steel Holdings Pte. Ltd. (interest rate LIBOR + 2.99 to 6.75% and SOFR + 1.65% to 3.90% ; Tenure 96 Months)	-	-
		-	4,713.40
(4)	Tata Steel Downstream Products Limited (interest rate 7.16% to 8.11% ; Tenure 6 to 60 Months)	-	80.00
		80.00	195.00
(5)	Tayo Rolls Limited ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾ (interest rate 7.00 % to 13.07 %, Tenure 4 to 15 Months)	67.00	67.00
		67.00	67.00

Figures in italics represents comparative figures of previous year.

Tenure means original tenure from the date of disbursement of loan.

- (i) The above loans have been given for business purpose.
- (ii) As at March 31, 2026, loans given to Tayo Rolls and Subarnarekha Port Private Limited have been fully impaired.
- (b) Details of investments made and guarantees provided are given in note 6, page F52 and note 34(B), page F105.
- (viii) There are no outstanding loans/advances in nature of loan from promoters, directors, key management personnel or other officers of the Company.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

8. Other financial assets

[Item No. I(g)(iv) and II(b)(vii), Page F24]

A. Non-current

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(₹ crore)		
(a) Security Deposits		
Considered good - Unsecured	284.86	265.48
Considered doubtful - Unsecured	115.68	115.83
Less: Allowances for credit losses	115.68	115.83
	284.86	265.48
(b) Interest accrued on deposits and loans		
Considered good - Unsecured	-	569.55
Credit impaired	3,372.42	2,580.34
Less: Allowances for credit losses	3,372.42	2,580.34
	-	569.55
(c) Earmarked Balances with banks	95.99	105.60
(d) Others		
Considered good - Unsecured	971.98	1,074.95
	1,352.83	2,015.58

B. Current

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(₹ crore)		
(a) Security Deposits		
Considered good - Unsecured	32.85	54.47
Considered doubtful - Unsecured	2.28	2.28
Less: Allowances for credit losses	2.28	2.28
	32.85	54.47
(b) Interest accrued on deposits and loans		
Considered good - Unsecured	63.65	143.63
Credit impaired	14.30	14.66
Less: Allowances for credit losses	14.30	14.66
	63.65	143.63
(c) Earmarked Balances with banks	98.57	-
(d) Others		
Considered good - Unsecured	852.10	965.48
Considered doubtful - Unsecured	143.94	144.25
Less: Allowances for credit losses	143.94	144.25
	852.10	965.48
	1,047.17	1,163.58

- (i) Security deposits are primarily in relation to public utility services and rental agreements. It includes deposits with Tata Sons Private Limited ₹11.25 crore (March 31, 2025: ₹11.25 crore).

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

8. Other financial assets (Contd.)

[Item No. I(g)(iv) and II(b)(vii), Page F24]

- (ii) Non-current and current earmarked balances with banks represent deposits in escrow account. These are primarily placed as security with government bodies, margin money against issue of bank guarantees, etc.
- (iii) Current other financial assets include amount receivable from post-employment benefit funds **₹83.92** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹153.47 crore) on account of retirement benefit obligations paid by the Company directly.
- (iv) Non-current and current other financial assets include:
 - (a) lease receivable of **₹1,012.05** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹1,012.14 crore) recognised on account of long-term arrangement with a subsidiary on de-recognition of assets.
 - (b) advance paid in respect of de-allocated coal blocks of **₹487.71** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹487.71 crore) which is recoverable from the new allottee once the mine is allotted.

9. Income taxes

[Item No. IV(e), Page F24]

A. Income tax expenses/(benefit)

The Company is subject to income tax in India on the basis of its financial statements. The Company can claim tax exemptions/ deductions under specific sections of the Income Tax Act, 1961 subject to fulfilment of prescribed conditions, as may be applicable. The Company had opted for the new tax regime under Section 115BAA of the Act, which provides a domestic company with an option to pay tax at a rate of 22% (effective rate of 25.168%). The lower rate shall be applicable subject to certain conditions, including that the total income should be computed without claiming specific deduction or exemptions.

As per the tax laws, business loss can be carried forward for a maximum period of eight assessment years immediately succeeding the assessment year to which the loss pertains. Unabsorbed depreciation can be carried forward for an indefinite period.

The reconciliation of estimated income tax to income tax expense is as below:

	(₹ crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Profit/(loss) before tax	21,353.10	18,718.84
Expected income tax expense at statutory income tax rate of 25.168% (2024-25: 25.168%)	5,374.15	4,711.16
(a) Income exempt from tax/items not deductible/adjustments on account of unrecognised tax losses/ other tax benefits	13.19	115.96
(b) Adjustments in respect of earlier years	(30.57)	-
(c) Tax on income at different rates	(75.79)	(95.73)
(d) Others	6.99	17.75
Tax expense as reported	5,287.97	4,749.14

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

9. Income taxes (Contd.)

[Item No. IV(e), Page F24]

B. Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)

(i) Components of deferred tax assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2026 is as below:

(₹ crore)

	Balance as at April 1, 2025	Recognised/ (reversed) in profit and loss during the year	Recognised in other comprehensive income during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2026
Deferred tax assets:				
Investments	2,624.75	(99.72)	2.36	2,527.39
Retirement benefit obligations	134.09	(134.09)	(103.63)	(103.63)
Expenses allowable for tax purposes when paid/written off	2,832.82	122.91	-	2,955.73
Others	127.01	69.79	(30.54)	166.26
	5,718.67	(41.11)	(131.81)	5,545.75
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	14,661.87	628.88	-	15,290.75
Loans	134.55	(134.55)	-	-
	14,796.42	494.33	-	15,290.75
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	(9,077.75)	(535.44)	(131.81)	(9,745.00)
Disclosed as:				
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	(9,077.75)	-	-	(9,745.00)

Components of deferred tax assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2025 is as below:

	Balance as at April 1, 2024	Recognised/ (reversed) in profit and loss during the year	Recognised in other comprehensive income during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2025
Deferred tax assets:				
Investments	2,710.35	(61.87)	(23.73)	2,624.75
Retirement benefit obligations	134.09	-	-	134.09
Expenses allowable for tax purposes when paid/written off	3,628.80	(795.98)	-	2,832.82
Others	112.18	(16.78)	31.61	127.01
	6,585.42	(874.63)	7.88	5,718.67
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	14,635.46	26.41	-	14,661.87
Loans	51.96	82.59	-	134.55
	14,687.42	109.00	-	14,796.42
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	(8,102.00)	(983.63)	7.88	(9,077.75)
Disclosed as:				
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	(8,102.00)			(9,077.75)

(ii) Deferred tax assets amounting to **₹7,967.37** crore as at March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: ₹7,967.37 crore) on fair value adjustment recognised in respect of investments held in a subsidiary on transition to Ind AS has not been recognised due to uncertainty surrounding availability of future taxable income (capital gain) against which such loss can be offset.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

10. Other assets

[Item No. I(j) and II(c), Page F24]

A. Non-current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Capital advances		
Considered good - Unsecured	842.28	678.15
Considered doubtful - Unsecured	107.79	90.78
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	107.79	90.78
	842.28	678.15
(b) Advances with public bodies		
Considered good - Unsecured	2,003.83	1,983.26
Considered doubtful - Unsecured	309.28	309.28
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	309.28	309.28
	2,003.83	1,983.26
(c) Capital advances to related parties		
Considered good - Unsecured	61.44	38.49
(d) Other		
Considered good - Unsecured	134.94	96.57
Considered doubtful - Unsecured	43.68	43.68
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	43.68	43.68
	134.94	96.57
	3,042.49	2,796.47

B. Current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Advances with public bodies		
Considered good - Unsecured	3,294.49	2,701.01
Considered doubtful - Unsecured	3.52	3.63
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	3.52	3.63
	3,294.49	2,701.01
(b) Advances to related parties		
Considered good - Unsecured	97.96	39.82
(c) Others		
Considered good - Unsecured	790.71	890.44
Considered doubtful - Unsecured	212.82	209.50
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	212.82	209.50
	790.71	890.44
	4,183.16	3,631.27

- (i) Advance with public bodies primarily relate to input credit entitlements and amounts paid under protest in respect of demands and claims from regulatory authorities.
- (ii) Non-current and current other advances (net of provision) include advances against supply of goods/services ₹1,088.84 crore (March 31, 2025: ₹1,167.90 crore).

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

11. Inventories

[Item No. II(a), Page F24]

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Raw materials	10,329.28	10,385.28
(b) Finished and semi-finished goods	8,211.86	7,836.90
(c) Stock-in-trade	31.23	41.16
(d) Stores and spares	4,486.79	4,670.51
	23,059.16	22,933.85
Included above, goods-in-transit:[^]		
(i) Raw materials	2,312.89	1,678.11
(ii) Finished and semi-finished goods	2.83	10.04
(iii) Stores and spares	47.82	108.55
	2,363.54	1,796.70

[^]Goods-in-transit represent amount of purchased material which are in transit as on date.

- (i) Value of inventories above is stated after provisions (net of reversal) **₹259.79** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹199.50 crore) for write-downs to net realisable value and provision for slow-moving and obsolete items.
- (ii) The cost of inventories recognised as expense **₹54.37** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹17.92 crore) in respect of write-down of inventory to net realisable value.

12. Trade receivables

[Item No. II(b)(ii), Page F24]

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Considered good - Unsecured	1,674.59	1,620.64
(b) Credit impaired	185.88	175.73
	1,860.47	1,796.37
Less: Allowance for credit losses	228.82	230.72
	1,631.65	1,565.65

In determining allowance for credit losses of trade receivables, the Company has used the practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on ageing of receivables and the rates used in provision matrix.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

12. Trade receivables (Contd.)

[Item No. II(b)(ii), Page F24]

(i) Movement in allowance for credit losses of receivables is as below:

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	230.72	259.52
Charge/(release) during the year	(1.90)	(28.80)
Balance at the end of the year	228.82	230.72

(₹ crore)

(ii) Ageing of trade receivables and credit risk arising therefrom is as below:

As at March 31, 2026

	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months- 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed - considered good	1,039.75	259.40	151.91	116.58	25.92	81.03	1,674.59
Undisputed - credit impaired	0.35	5.03	1.70	4.17	14.33	104.93	130.51
Disputed - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - credit impaired	-	-	-	2.01	-	53.36	55.37
	1,040.10	264.43	153.61	122.76	40.25	239.32	1,860.47
Expected loss rate	0.53%	5.23%	5.51%	3.62%	13.37%	9.61%	
Less: Allowance for credit losses	5.89	18.58	10.07	10.40	17.80	166.08	228.82
Total trade receivables	1,034.21	245.85	143.54	112.36	22.45	73.24	1,631.65

(₹ crore)

As at March 31, 2025

	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months- 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed - considered good	1,107.24	353.59	26.73	44.91	36.56	51.61	1,620.64
Undisputed - credit impaired	0.31	1.90	2.22	11.88	77.61	26.76	120.68
Disputed - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - credit impaired	-	-	-	2.02	-	53.03	55.05
	1,107.55	355.49	28.95	58.81	114.17	131.40	1,796.37
Expected loss rate	0.74%	9.59%	9.43%	8.51%	4.51%	9.59%	
Less: Allowance for credit losses	8.47	35.80	4.74	17.71	79.26	84.74	230.72
Total trade receivables	1,099.08	319.69	24.21	41.10	34.91	46.66	1,565.65

(₹ crore)

(iii) The Company considers its maximum exposure to credit risk with respect to customers as at March 31, 2026 to be ₹1,631.65 crore (March 31, 2025: ₹1,565.65 crore), which is the carrying value of trade receivables after allowance for credit losses.

The Company's exposure to customers is diversified. As at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, no single customer contributes more than 10% of the outstanding receivables.

(iv) There are no outstanding receivables due from directors or other officers of the Company.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

13. Cash and cash equivalents

[Item No. II(b)(iii), Page F24]

	(₹ crore)	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Cash on hand	0.69	0.72
(b) Cheques, drafts on hand	0.45	2.68
(c) Remittances in-transit	400.23	356.17
(d) Unrestricted balances with banks	2,511.42	2,752.36
	2,912.79	3,111.93

(i) Cash and bank balances are denominated and held in Indian Rupees.

14. Other balances with banks

[Item No. II(b)(iv), Page F24]

	(₹ crore)	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Other balances with banks	191.60	1,032.69
	191.60	1,032.69

- (i) Other balances with banks include earmarked balances of **₹191.60** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹1,029.90 crore) which primarily includes balances held for unpaid dividends **₹130.70** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹118.52 crore), amount held back against the consideration payable for acquisition of a subsidiary **Nil** (March 31, 2025: ₹774.95 crore) and towards margin money for bank guarantee and others **₹60.90** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹136.43 crore).
- (ii) Balances with banks are denominated and held in Indian Rupees.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

15. Equity share capital

[Item No. III(a), Page F24]

		(₹ crore)	
		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Authorised:			
2,60,19,50,00,000[#]	Ordinary Shares of ₹1 each	26,019.50	26,019.50
	(March 31, 2025: 2,60,19,50,00,000 Ordinary Shares of ₹1 each)		
35,00,00,000	'A' Ordinary Shares of ₹10 each*	350.00	350.00
	(March 31, 2025: 35,00,00,000 'A' Ordinary Shares of ₹10 each)		
2,50,00,000	Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of ₹100 each*	250.00	250.00
	(March 31, 2025: 2,50,00,000 Shares of ₹100 each)		
60,00,00,000	Cumulative Convertible Preference Shares of ₹100 each*	6,000.00	6,000.00
	(March 31, 2025: 60,00,00,000 Shares of ₹100 each)		
		32,619.50	32,619.50
Issued:			
12,49,64,11,091	Ordinary Shares of ₹1 each	1,249.64	1,249.64
	(March 31, 2025: 12,49,64,11,091 Ordinary Shares of ₹1 each)		
		1,249.64	1,249.64
Subscribed and paid up:			
12,48,35,31,541**	Ordinary Shares of ₹1 each fully paid up	1,248.35	1,248.35
	(March 31, 2025: 12,48,35,31,541 Ordinary Shares of ₹1 each)		
	Amount paid up on 58,11,460 Ordinary Shares of ₹1 each forfeited	0.25	0.25
	(March 31, 2025: 58,11,460 Ordinary Shares of ₹1 each)		
		1,248.60	1,248.60

[#]During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company's authorised share capital has increased, with requisite regulatory approvals because of the mergers given effect in earlier years.

* 'A' Ordinary Shares and Preference Shares included within the authorised share capital are for disclosure purposes and have not yet been issued by the Company as on March 31, 2026.

** Includes 4,370 equity shares of ₹1 each, on which first and final call money has been received and the partly paid-up equity shares have been converted to fully paid-up equity shares but, are pending final listing and trading approval under the ISIN INE081A01020 (for fully paid shares), and hence, continue to be listed under the ISIN IN9081A01010 (for partly paid shares) as on March 31, 2026.

- (i) Subscribed and paid-up capital includes **1,16,83,930** (March 31, 2025: 1,16,83,930) Ordinary Shares of ₹1 each, held by Rujuvalika Investments Limited, wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

15. Equity share capital (Contd.)

[Item No. III(a), Page F24]

(ii) Details of movement in subscribed and paid-up share capital is as below:

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2026		Year ended March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	₹ crore	No. of shares	₹ crore
Ordinary Shares				
Balance at the beginning of the year	12,48,35,31,541	1,248.35	12,48,35,31,541	1,248.35
Balance at the end of the year	12,48,35,31,541	1,248.35	12,48,35,31,541	1,248.35

(iii) As on March 31, 2026, **29,27,850** (March 31, 2025: 29,27,850) Ordinary Shares of face value ₹1 each are kept in abeyance in respect of Rights issue of 2007. As on March 31, 2026, **17,97,930** (March 31, 2025: 17,97,930) Ordinary Shares of face value ₹1 each are kept in abeyance in respect of Rights Issue of 2018.

(iv) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company are as below:

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of ordinary shares	% held	No. of ordinary shares	% held
Name of shareholders				
(a) Tata Sons Private Limited	3,96,50,81,420	31.76	3,96,50,81,420	31.76
(b) Life Insurance Corporation of India	86,43,62,822	6.92	97,47,51,078	7.81

(v) Details of promoters' shareholding in the Company are as below:

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of ordinary shares	% held	No. of ordinary shares	% held
Name of promoter shareholder				
Tata Sons Private Limited	3,96,50,81,420	31.76	3,96,50,81,420	31.76

(vi) **5,95,29,020** shares (March 31, 2025: 6,11,55,380 shares) of face value of ₹1 per share represent the shares underlying GDRs which were issued during 1994 and 2009. Each GDR represents one underlying Ordinary Share.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

15. Equity share capital (Contd.)

[Item No. III(a), Page F24]

- (vii) The rights, powers and preferences relating to each class of share capital and the qualifications, limitations and restrictions thereof are contained in the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company. The principal rights are as follows:

A. Ordinary Shares of ₹1 each

- (i) In respect of every Ordinary Share (whether fully paid or partly paid), voting right and dividend shall be in the same proportion as the capital paid up on such Ordinary Share bears to the total paid up Ordinary Capital of the Company.
- (ii) The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the Shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend.
- (iii) In the event of liquidation, the Shareholders of Ordinary Shares are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

B. 'A' Ordinary Shares of ₹10 each

- (i) (a) The holders of 'A' Ordinary Shares shall be entitled to such rights of voting and/or dividend and such other rights as per the terms of the issue of such shares, provided always that:
 - › in the case where a resolution is put to vote on a poll, such differential voting entitlement (excluding fractions, if any) will be applicable to holders of 'A' Ordinary Shares.
 - › In the case where a resolution is put to vote in the meeting and is to be decided on a show of hands, the holders of 'A' Ordinary Shares shall be entitled to the same number of votes as available to holders of Ordinary Shares.
- (b) The holders of Ordinary Shares and the holders of 'A' Ordinary Shares shall vote as a single class with respect to all matters submitted for voting by shareholders of the Company and shall exercise such votes in proportion to the voting rights attached to such shares including in relation to any scheme under Sections 391 to 394 of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (ii) The holders of 'A' Ordinary Shares shall be entitled to dividend on each 'A' Ordinary Share which may be equal to or higher than the amount per Ordinary Share declared by the Board for each Ordinary Share, and as may be specified at the time of the issue. Different series of 'A' Ordinary Shares may carry different entitlements to dividend to the extent permitted under applicable law and as prescribed under the terms applicable to such issue.

C. Preference Shares

The Company has two classes of preference shares i.e. Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares (CRPS) of ₹100 per share and Cumulative Convertible Preference Shares (CCPS) of ₹100 per share.

- (i) Such shares shall confer on the holders thereof, the right to a fixed preferential dividend from the date of allotment, at a rate as may be determined by the Board at the time of the issue, on the capital for the time being paid up or credited as paid up thereon.
- (ii) Such shares shall rank for capital and dividend (including all dividend undeclared upto the commencement of winding up) and for repayment of capital in a winding up, pari passu inter se and in priority to the Ordinary Shares of the Company, but shall not confer any further or other right to participate either in profits or assets. However, in case of CCPS, such preferential rights shall automatically cease on conversion of these shares into Ordinary Shares.
- (iii) The holders of such shares shall have the right to receive all notices of general meetings of the Company but shall not confer on the holders thereof the right to vote at any meetings of the Company save to the extent and in the manner provided in the Companies Act, 1956, or any re-enactment thereof.
- (iv) CCPS shall be converted into Ordinary Shares as per the terms, determined by the Board at the time of issue; as and when converted, such Ordinary Shares shall rank pari passu with the then existing Ordinary Shares of the Company in all respects.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

16. Other equity

[Item No. III(b), Page F24]

A. Retained earnings

The details of movement in retained earnings is as below:

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Balance as at the beginning of the year	1,09,729.39	1,00,380.17
Profit for the year	16,065.13	13,969.70
Remeasurement of post-employment defined benefit plans	327.72	(168.92)
Tax on remeasurement of post-employment defined benefit plans	(82.31)	42.51
Dividend	(4,494.07)	(4,494.07)
Balance at the end of the year	1,21,545.86	1,09,729.39

(₹ crore)

B. Items of other comprehensive income

(a) Cash flow hedge reserve

The cumulative effective portion of gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of hedging instruments designated as cash flow hedges are recognised in cash flow hedge reserve. Such changes recognised are reclassified to the statement of profit and loss when the hedged item affects the profit or loss or are included as an adjustment to the cost of the related non-financial hedged item.

The Company has designated certain foreign currency forward contracts, commodity futures, interest rate swaps and interest rate caps and collars as cash flow hedges in respect of foreign exchange and interest rate risks.

The details of movement in cash flow hedge reserve is as below:

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	(16.94)	77.07
Other comprehensive income recognised during the year	90.80	(94.01)
Balance at the end of the year	73.86	(16.94)

(₹ crore)

(i) The details of other comprehensive income recognised during the year is as below:

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Fair value changes recognised during the year	221.09	12.18
Fair value changes reclassified to profit and loss/cost of hedged items	(99.75)	(137.80)
Tax impact on above	(30.54)	31.61
	90.80	(94.01)

(₹ crore)

(ii) The amount recognised in cash flow hedge reserve (net of tax) is expected to impact the statement of profit and loss within the next one year.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

16. Other equity (Contd.)

[Item No. III(b), Page F24]

(b) Investment revaluation reserve

Cumulative gains and losses arising from fair value changes of equity investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised in investment revaluation reserve. The reserve balance represents such changes recognised net of amounts reclassified to retained earnings on disposal of such investments.

The details of movement in investment revaluation reserve is as below:

	(₹ crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	(33,063.87)	(9,311.13)
Other comprehensive income recognised during the year	(3,108.26)	(23,729.01)
Tax Impact on above	2.36	(23.73)
Balance at the end of the year	(36,169.77)	(33,063.87)

C. Other reserves

(a) Securities premium

Securities premium is used to record premium received on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

The details of movement in securities premium during the year is as below:

	(₹ crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	31,290.24	31,290.24
Balance at the end of the year	31,290.24	31,290.24

(b) Debenture redemption reserve

The provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the related rules required a company issuing debentures to create a Debenture redemption reserve (DRR) of 25% of the value of debentures issued, either through a public issue or on a private placement basis, out of the profits of the company available for payment of dividend. The amounts credited to the DRR can be utilised by the company only to redeem debentures.

As per the recent amendment in the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014, a listed company issuing privately placed debentures on or after August 16, 2019, is not required to maintain additional amount in the DRR. Accordingly, the existing balance in the DRR shall be maintained to be utilised only for the redemption of existing debentures issued by the Company before August 16, 2019.

The details of movement in debenture redemption reserve during the year is as below:

	(₹ crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,328.75	1,328.75
Balance at the end of the year	1,328.75	1,328.75

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

16. Other equity (Contd.)

[Item No. III(b), Page F24]

(c) General reserve

Under the erstwhile Companies Act, 1956, a general reserve was created through an annual transfer of net profit at a specified percentage in accordance with applicable regulations. Consequent to the introduction of the Companies Act, 2013 the requirement to mandatory transfer a specified percentage of net profit to general reserve has been withdrawn.

The details of movement in general reserve during the year is as below:

	(₹ crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	12,779.15	12,779.15
Balance at the end of the year	12,779.15	12,779.15

(d) Capital redemption reserve

The Companies Act, 2013 requires that when a company purchases its own shares out of free reserves or securities premium account, a sum equal to the nominal value of the shares so purchased shall be transferred to a capital redemption reserve account. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provision of Section 69 of the Companies Act, 2013.

The details of movement in capital redemption reserve during the year is as below:

	(₹ crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	133.11	133.11
Balance at the end of the year	133.11	133.11

(e) Capital Reserve

The excess of fair value of net assets acquired over consideration paid in a common control transaction is recognised as capital reserve.

The details of movement in Capital Reserve during the year is as below:

	(₹ crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	3,187.74	3,187.74
Balance at the end of the year	3,187.74	3,187.74

(f) Others

Others primarily represent amounts appropriated out of the statement of profit or loss for unforeseen contingencies.

The details of movement in others during the year is as below:

	(₹ crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	115.77	115.77
Balance at the end of the year	115.77	115.77

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

17. Borrowings

[Item No. IV(a)(i) and V(a)(i), Page F24]

A. Non-current

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(₹ crore)		
(a) Unsecured		
(i) Non-convertible debentures	11,460.64	15,156.26
(ii) Term loans from banks/financial institutions	39,205.81	35,884.72
	50,666.45	51,040.98

B. Current

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(₹ crore)		
(a) Secured		
(i) Repayable on demand from banks	6.15	0.82
(ii) Current maturities of long-term borrowings-Loan from Joint Plant Committee	-	2,907.12
	6.15	2,907.94
(b) Unsecured		
(i) Loans from banks/financial institutions	5,400.00	1,598.47
(ii) Current maturities of long-term borrowings	5,119.51	2,161.04
(iii) Commercial papers	3,512.07	1,972.99
	14,031.58	5,732.50
	14,037.73	8,640.44

(i) As at March 31, 2026, ₹6.15 crore (March 31, 2025: ₹2,907.94 crore) of the total outstanding borrowings were secured by a charge on property, plant and equipment, inventories, receivables and other current assets.

(ii) Loan from Joint Plant Committee-Steel Development Fund

It is secured by mortgages on all present and future immovable properties wherever situated and hypothecation of movable assets, excluding land and building mortgaged in favour of Government of India under the deed of mortgage dated April 13, 1967 and in favour of Government of Bihar under two deeds of mortgage dated May 11, 1963, immovable properties and movable assets of the Tube Division, Bearings Division, Ferro Alloys Division and Cold Rolling Complex (West) at Tarapur and all investments and book debts of the Company subject to the prior charges created and/or to be created in favour of the bankers for securing borrowing for the working capital requirement and charges created and/or to be created on specific items of machinery and equipment procured/to be procured under deferred payment schemes/bill re-discounting schemes/asset credit schemes.

The loan was repayable in 16 equal semi-annual instalments after completion of four years from the date of the tranche.

The Company filed a writ petition being WP No. 70 of 2006 (subsequently renumbered as WPO 70 of 2006) before the High Court at Calcutta in February 2006 claiming waiver of the outstanding loan and interest and refund of the balance lying with Steel Development Fund ("SDF"). The Writ Petition was decided by judgment dated August 3, 2022. By the judgment, the High Court declared that the corpus of SDF can only be utilised for the benefit of the main steel producers. However, the waiver of loan as sought by the Company was not allowed. Hence, against the judgment the Company filed an appeal in the High Court being APO No. 85 of 2022.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

17. Borrowings (Contd.)

[Item No. IV(a)(i) and V(a)(i), Page F24]

The appeal has been decided on January 3, 2023. By the final order, High Court has directed the Company to submit a fresh representation to Union of India and fixed a time of three months for Union of India to take a decision on the representation. The Company has submitted the representation on March 28, 2023.

The representation of the Company has been rejected by Government of India (Ministry of Steel) on December 29, 2023. By a letter of January 2024, the Company sought No-objection certificate ("NoC") from Joint Plant Committee ("JPC") for scheme of amalgamation of two of its subsidiary companies, namely Bhubaneswar Power Private Limited and Indian Steel and Wire Products Limited. By its letter dated February 22, 2024, while NoC has been issued for the merger, JPC has directed the Company to repay the outstanding SDF loans with interest within one month.

The Company challenged the rejection of representation by the Union of India (vide its communication dated December 29, 2023) and the direction of JPC to the Company to repay the outstanding loans by filing a writ petition being WPO No. 227 of 2024. It was also the contention of the Company that it is entitled to refund of all sums paid by it to SDF and that the Union of India has no right to the same.

On May 24, 2024, the Calcutta High Court (Single Bench) dismissed the writ petition filed by the Company. The Company filed an appeal against the aforesaid before the Calcutta High Court (Division Bench). The appeal filed is pending for hearing.

In the meanwhile, on January 17, 2025, the Company received a demand from the Ministry of Steel to make payment of outstanding balance of SDF loan. The Company made a payment of ₹2,824.15 crore against the outstanding loan (including funded interest) in April, 2025. Subsequently, pursuant to an additional demand raised by JPC, the Company made payment of ₹145.95 crore on August 22, 2025, outstanding as of date. The payments have been made without prejudice to the company's rights and contentions in the appeal pending before the Hon'ble Calcutta High Court. The same was communicated to the Ministry of Steel.

- (iii) As at March 31, 2026, the register of charges of the Company as available in records of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) includes charges that were created/modified since the inception of the Company. There are certain charges which are historic in nature and it involves practical challenges in obtaining no-objection certificates ('NOCs') from the charge holders of such charges, despite repayment of the underlying loans. The Company is in the continuous process of filing the charge satisfaction e-form with MCA, within the timelines, as and when it receives NOCs from the respective charge holders.
- (iv) The Company has filed quarterly returns or statements with the banks in lieu of the sanctioned working capital facilities and the discrepancy noted in such quarterly return or statement with the books of accounts were immaterial for the year ended March 31, 2026.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

17. Borrowings (Contd.)

[Item No. IV(a)(i) and V(a)(i), Page F24]

The Company has filed quarterly returns or statements with the banks in lieu of the sanctioned working capital facilities which are in agreement with books of account other than those as set out below for the year ended March 31, 2025.

(₹ crore)

Name of the Bank	Aggregate working capital limits sanctioned	Nature of Current Asset offered as Security	Quarter ended	Amount disclosed as per quarterly return/statement	Amount as per books of account	Difference	Reason for variance
State Bank of India and consortium of banks	1,850.00*	Refer Note 1 below	September 30, 2024	1,467.04	1,321.92	145.12	Incorrect amount of Export advances
State Bank of India and consortium of banks	1,850.00*	Refer Note 1 below	December 31, 2024	7,033.25	7,034.08	(0.83)	Incorrect amount of creditor for Goods under LC

*The working capital consortium limit as per the agreement is ₹2,000 crore, out of which the available sanction limits for utilisation is ₹1,850 crore. However, the corresponding charge created is ₹2,000 crore.

Note 1: Pari-passu charge on the Company's entire current assets namely stock of raw materials, finished and semi-finished goods, stocks-in-process, consumables stores and spares and book debts at its plant sites or anywhere else, in favour of the Bank, by way of hypothecation.

(v) The details of major unsecured borrowings as at March 31, 2026 are as below:

(a) Non-convertible Debentures (NCD):

The details of debentures issued/redeemed by the Company are as below:

- 7.76% p.a. interest bearing 15,000 debentures of face value ₹10,00,000 each are redeemable at par on September 20, 2032.
- 9.84% p.a. interest bearing 43,150 debentures of face value ₹10,00,000 each are redeemable at par in 4 equal annual instalments commencing from February 28, 2031.
- 7.65% p.a. interest bearing 3,00,000 debentures of face value ₹1,00,000 each are redeemable at par on February 21, 2030.
- 8.03% p.a. interest bearing 2,15,000 debentures of face value ₹1,00,000 each are redeemable at par on February 25, 2028.
- 7.50% p.a. interest bearing 5,000 debentures of face value ₹10,00,000 each are redeemable at par on September 20, 2027.
- 7.79% p.a. interest bearing 2,70,000 debentures of face value ₹1,00,000 each are redeemable at par on March 26, 2027.
- 8.15% p.a. interest bearing 10,000 debentures of face value ₹10,00,000 each are redeemable at par on October 3, 2026.

(b) Term loans from banks/financial institutions

The details of loans from banks and financial institutions availed/repaid by the Company are as below:

- Rupee loan amounting **₹956.00** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹1,320.00 crore) is repayable in 2 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on February 28, 2030.
- Rupee loan amounting **₹1,000.00** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹1,000.00 crore) is repayable on August 30, 2029.
- USD 750 million equivalent to **₹7,113.56** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹6,411.00 crore) loan is repayable in 3 equal annual instalments, the first instalment is due on February 12, 2029.
- Rupee loan amounting **₹500.00** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹500.00 crore) is repayable on December 11, 2027.
- Rupee loan amounting **₹100.00** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹100.00 crore) is repayable on December 8, 2027.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

17. Borrowings (Contd.)

[Item No. IV(a)(i) and V(a)(i), Page F24]

- (vi) Rupee loan amounting **₹475.00** crore (March 31, 2025: Nil) is repayable in 20 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on September 30, 2027.
- (vii) Rupee loan amounting **₹400.00** crore (March 31, 2025: Nil) is repayable in 11 annual instalments, the next instalment is due on June 25, 2027.
- (viii) Rupee loan amounting **₹272.25** crore (March 31, 2025: Nil) is repayable in 19 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on March 31, 2027.
- (ix) Rupee loan amounting **₹1,500.00** crore (March 31, 2025: Nil) is repayable in 18 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on February 26, 2027.
- (x) Rupee loan amounting **₹1,000.00** crore (March 31, 2025: Nil) is repayable in 18 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on December 31, 2026.
- (xi) Rupee loan amounting **₹595.00** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹595.00 crore) is repayable in 4 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on October 16, 2026.
- (xii) Rupee loan amounting **₹1,500.00** crore (March 31, 2025: Nil) is repayable in 20 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on September 30, 2026.
- (xiii) Rupee loan amounting **₹291.00** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹294.00 crore) is repayable in 2 annual instalments, the next instalment is due on September 30, 2026.
- (xiv) Rupee loan amounting **₹372.00** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹380.00 crore) is repayable in 13 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on September 30, 2026.
- (xv) Rupee loan amounting **₹558.00** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹570.00 crore) is repayable in 13 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on September 30, 2026.
- (xvi) Rupee loan amounting **₹465.00** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹475.00 crore) is repayable in 13 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on September 30, 2026.
- (xvii) Rupee loan amounting **₹930.00** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹950.00 crore) is repayable in 13 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on September 30, 2026.
- (xviii) Rupee loan amounting **₹1,960.00** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹2,000.00 crore) is repayable in 18 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on September 30, 2026.
- (xix) Rupee loan amounting **₹336.00** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹343.00 crore) is repayable in 16 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on September 30, 2026.
- (xx) Rupee loan amounting **₹768.00** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹784.00 crore) is repayable in 16 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on September 30, 2026.
- (xxi) Rupee loan amounting **₹816.00** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹833.00 crore) is repayable in 16 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on September 30, 2026.
- (xxii) Rupee loan amounting **₹1,000.00** crore (March 31, 2025: Nil) is repayable in 18 semi-annual instalments, starting on September 30, 2026.
- (xxiii) Rupee loan amounting **₹400.00** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹400.00 crore) is repayable on September 14, 2027.
- (xxiv) Rupee loan amounting **₹465.00** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹475.00 crore) is repayable in 13 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on September 7, 2026.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

17. Borrowings (Contd.)

[Item No. IV(a)(i) and V(a)(i), Page F24]

- (xxv) Rupee loan amounting **₹186.00** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹190.00 crore) is repayable in 13 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on September 1, 2026.
- (xxvi) Rupee loan amounting **₹511.50** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹522.50 crore) is repayable in 13 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on September 1, 2026.
- (xxvii) Rupee loan amounting **₹485.00** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹495.00 crore) is repayable in 17 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on August 19, 2026.
- (xxviii) Rupee loan amounting **₹686.00** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹700.00 crore) is repayable in 7 annual instalments, the next instalment is due on August 12, 2026.
- (xxix) Rupee loan amounting **₹2,910.00** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹2,970.00 crore) is repayable in 17 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on July 22, 2026.
- (xxx) Rupee loan amounting **₹350.00** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹400.00 crore) is repayable in 14 equal semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on July 1, 2026.
- (xxxi) Rupee loan amounting **₹360.00** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹520.00 crore) is repayable in 3 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on June 30, 2026.
- (xxxii) Rupee loan amounting **₹658.00** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹686.00 crore) is repayable in 28 quarterly instalments, the next instalment is due on June 30, 2026.
- (xxxiii) Rupee loan amounting **₹495.00** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹500.00 crore) is repayable in 32 quarterly instalments, the next instalment is due on June 30, 2026.
- (xxxiv) Rupee loan amounting **₹1,410.00** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹1,440.00 crore) is repayable in 14 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on June 30, 2026.
- (xxxv) Rupee loan amounting **₹1,710.00** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹1,746.00 crore) is repayable in 15 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on June 30, 2026.
- (xxxvi) Rupee loan amounting **₹294.00** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹297.00 crore) is repayable in 32 quarterly instalments, the next instalment is due on June 30, 2026.
- (xxxvii) Rupee loan amounting **₹495.00** crore (March 31, 2025: Nil) is repayable in 19 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on June 30, 2026.
- (xxxviii) Rupee loan amounting **₹930.00** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹950.00 crore) is repayable in 13 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on June 28, 2026.
- (xxxix) Rupee loan amounting **₹1,245.00** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹1,380.00 crore) is repayable in 11 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on June 19, 2026.
- (xl) Rupee loan amounting **₹1,900.00** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹1,940.00 crore) is repayable in 15 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on June 14, 2026.
- (xli) Rupee loan amounting **₹321.75** crore (March 31, 2025: Nil) is repayable in 19 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on June 5, 2026.
- (xlii) Rupee loan amounting **₹1,000.00** crore (March 31, 2025: Nil) is repayable in 36 quarterly instalments, the next instalment is due on June 4, 2026.
- (xliii) Rupee loan amounting **₹194.00** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹198.00 crore) is repayable in 17 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on May 30, 2026.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

17. Borrowings (Contd.)

[Item No. IV(a)(i) and V(a)(i), Page F24]

- (xlv) Rupee loan amounting **₹760.00** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹850.00 crore) is repayable in 9 semi-annual instalments, the next instalment is due on May 15, 2026.
- (xlv) USD **146.67** million loan equivalent to **₹1,253.71** crore outstanding as on March 31, 2025 has been repaid during the year.
- (xlv) Rupee loan amounting **₹686.00** crore as on March 31, 2025 has been pre-paid during the year.
- (xlvii) Rupee loan amounting **₹960.00** crore as on March 31, 2025 has been pre-paid during the year.
- (xlviii) Rupee loan amounting **₹485.00** crore as on March 31, 2025 has been pre-paid during the year.
- (xlix) Rupee loan amounting **₹1,500.00** crore as on March 31, 2025 has been pre-paid during the year.
- (vi) Currency and interest exposure of borrowings including current maturities is as below:

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2026			As at March 31, 2025		
	Fixed rate	Floating rate	Total	Fixed rate	Floating rate	Total
INR	24,077.43	33,559.92	57,637.35	18,728.53	33,340.80	52,069.33
USD	-	7,066.83	7,066.83	-	7,612.09	7,612.09
Total	24,077.43	40,626.75	64,704.18	18,728.53	40,952.89	59,681.42

INR-Indian Rupees, USD-United States Dollars.

- (vii) Majority of floating rate borrowings are bank borrowings bearing interest rates based on Marginal Cost of Lending Rate (MCLR), Repo rate, T-Bills and Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR). Of the total floating rate borrowings as at March 31, 2026, **₹4,979.49** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹1,253.71 crore) has been hedged using interest rate swaps, with contracts covering period of more than one year.
- (viii) Maturity profile of borrowings including current maturities is as below:

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Not later than one year or on demand	14,039.18	8,643.10
Later than one year but not two years	5,394.81	4,856.00
Later than two years but not three years	3,956.50	5,929.00
Later than three years but not four years	9,046.25	3,567.00
Later than four years but not five years	7,523.22	9,063.25
More than five years	24,797.32	27,685.25
	64,757.28	59,743.60
Less: Capitalisation of transaction costs	53.10	62.18
	64,704.18	59,681.42

- (ix) Some of the Company's major financing arrangements include financial covenants, which require compliance to certain debt-equity and debt coverage ratios. Additionally, certain negative covenants may limit the Company's ability to borrow additional funds or to incur additional liens, and/or provide for increased costs in case of breach. The Company has satisfied all the covenants required in terms of borrowings.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

18. Other financial liabilities

[Item No. IV(a)(iv) and V(a)(v), Page F24]

A. Non-current

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Creditors for other liabilities	852.58	1,146.69
	852.58	1,146.69

B. Current

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Interest accrued but not due	440.50	465.94
(b) Unpaid dividends	130.70	118.52
(c) Creditors for accrued wages and salaries	2,023.26	1,695.31
(d) Creditors for other liabilities	6,951.51	7,568.12
	9,545.97	9,847.89

Non-current and current creditors for other liabilities include:

- (a) creditors for capital supplies and services **₹2,401.03** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹3,413.02 crore).
- (b) as on March 31, 2025, out of the total consideration paid for acquisition of a subsidiary in 2022-23, ₹774.95 crore held towards resolution and payments of litigations.
- (c) liability for employee family benefit scheme **₹289.19** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹282.64 crore).
- (d) liability for family protection scheme **₹187.45** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹198.94 crore).
- (e) rebate liabilities arising from volume and price discounts/concessions **₹1,138.55** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹1,069.83 crore)

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

19. Provisions

[Item No. IV(b) and V(b), Page F24]

A. Non-current

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Employee benefits	2,211.69	2,484.15
(b) Others	658.81	669.55
	2,870.50	3,153.70

B. Current

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Employee benefits	489.89	456.00
(b) Others	768.70	735.34
	1,258.59	1,191.34

- (i) Non-current and current provision for employee benefits include provision for leave salaries ₹1,119.39 crore (March 31, 2025: ₹1,361.68 crore) and provision for early separation scheme ₹1,512.70 crore (March 31, 2025: ₹1,549.05 crore).
- (ii) As per the leave policy of the Company, an employee is entitled to be paid the accumulated leave balance on separation. The Company presents provision for leave salaries as current and non-current based on actuarial valuation considering estimates of availment of leave, separation of employee, etc.
- (iii) Non-current and current other provisions include:
- (a) provision for compensatory afforestation, mine closure and rehabilitation obligations ₹1,328.17 crore (March 31, 2025: ₹1,404.89 crore). These amounts become payable upon closure of the mines and are expected to be incurred over a period of 1 to 44 years.
- (b) provision for reimbursement of payments payable to a subsidiary ₹99.34 crore (March 31, 2025: Nil)
- (iv) Details of movement in other provisions is as below:

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,404.89	1,487.80
Recognised/(released) during the year	61.97	(40.73)
Utilised during the year	(39.35)	(0.07)
Other re-classifications	-	(42.11)
Balance at the end of the year	1,427.51	1,404.89

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

20. Retirement benefit obligations and assets

[Item No. I(h), IV(c) and V(c), Page F24]

I. Retirement benefit obligations

A. Non-current

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Retiring gratuities	-	355.65
(b) Post-retirement medical benefits	2,029.78	1,746.13
(c) Other defined benefits	321.62	348.37
	2,351.40	2,450.15

B. Current

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Post-retirement medical benefits	107.42	96.34
(b) Other defined benefits	25.51	26.54
	132.93	122.88

- (i) Detailed disclosure in respect of post-retirement defined benefit schemes is provided in note 33, page F94.
- (ii) Other defined benefits include shortfall on account of interest cost on provident fund of ₹24.42 crore (March 31, 2025: ₹24.42 crore).

II. Retirement benefit assets

A. Non-current

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Retiring gratuities	70.52	-
	70.52	-

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

21. Deferred income

[Item No. IV(d) and V(d), Page F24]

A. Non - Current

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Grants relating to property, plant and equipment	221.88	130.27
(b) Revenue grants	176.96	94.79
(c) Other deferred income	2.66	89.22
	401.50	314.28

B. Current

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Revenue grants	5.17	5.60
(b) Other deferred income	19.87	16.62
	25.04	22.22

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

22. Other liabilities

[Item No. IV(f) and V(f), Page F24]

A. Non-current

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Statutory dues	34.25	30.78
(b) Other credit balances	2,793.48	2,480.23
	2,827.73	2,511.01

B. Current

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Advances received from customers	1,586.93	1,442.42
(b) Employee recoveries and employer contributions	30.46	33.04
(c) Statutory dues	8,684.81	9,888.29
(d) Other credit balances	754.60	750.00
	11,056.80	12,113.75

- (i) As on March 31, 2025, current advance from customer included an interest-bearing advance of ₹374.21 crore which has been adjusted against export of steel products. Amount of revenue recognised for the year ended March 31, 2026, in respect of such advances outstanding at the beginning of the year is **₹464.92** crore (2024-25: ₹1,465.61 crore).
- (ii) Statutory dues primarily relate to payables in respect of GST, excise duty, service tax, sales tax, electricity duty, water tax, VAT tax deducted at source and royalties. It also includes provision for demand notices received against shortfall in dispatch of Chromite ore from the mines **₹818.01** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹818.01 crore). The demand notices have been challenged before the Hon'ble High Court of Orissa and as per the court direction, an amount of **₹218.50** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹218.50 crore) has been paid under protest.
- (iii) Non-current and current other credit balance includes GST compensation cess and interest thereon amounting to **₹2,727.11** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹2,451.59 crore) and **₹754.60** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹750.00 crore) against sale of property, plant and equipment.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

23. Trade payables

[Item No. V(a)(iii), Page F24]

A. Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Dues of micro and small enterprises	1,597.51	1,236.18
	1,597.51	1,236.18

B. Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Creditors for supplies and services	16,778.21	12,902.73
(b) Acceptances	6,735.57	6,462.20
	23,513.78	19,364.93

C. Amount due to micro and small enterprises as defined in the “The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006” (MSMED Act) has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. The disclosures relating to micro and small enterprises is as below:

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to supplier at the end of the year*	1,937.93	1,592.65
(ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to supplier at the end of the year	8.67	11.50
(iii) Amount of interest paid in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
(iv) Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act	37.16	32.93
(v) Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year	45.83	44.43
(vi) Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of MSMED Act, 2006	44.43	51.67

* Included within other financial liabilities ₹340.42 crore (March 31, 2025: ₹356.47 crore) towards dues of micro and small enterprises.

D. Ageing schedule of trade payables is as below:

As at March 31, 2026

(₹ crore)

	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed dues - micro and small enterprises	1,117.15	9.62	-	-	-	1,126.77
Undisputed dues - Others	17,658.95	1,972.32	40.22	30.35	36.69	19,738.53
Disputed dues - micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	18.17	18.17
	18,776.10	1,981.94	40.22	30.35	54.86	20,883.47
Add: Unbilled dues*						4,227.82
Total trade payables						25,111.29

* Includes dues of micro and small enterprises of ₹470.74 crore.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

23. Trade payables (Contd.)

[Item No. V(a)(iii), Page F24]

As at March 31, 2025

	(₹ crore)				
	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment			
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Undisputed dues - micro and small enterprises	878.48	64.09	-	-	-
Undisputed dues - Others	14,031.77	2,000.42	30.35	16.40	23.75
Disputed dues - micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	18.17
	14,910.25	2,064.51	30.35	16.40	41.92
Add: Unbilled dues*					
					3,537.68
Total trade payables					20,601.11

* Includes dues of micro and small enterprises of ₹293.61 crore.

- (i) The Company has trade payables balance amounting to **₹8,954.99** crore as at March 31, 2026, which are part of supplier finance arrangements.

Out of which, as on March 31, 2026, trade payables include an amount of **₹8,315.02** crore which represents extended interest-bearing credit offered by the supplier and is backed by letter of credit (LC). The credit period offered by the supplier ranges upto a maximum of 180 days. Under the letter of credit, the supplier is eligible to receive payment from the negotiating bank prior to the expiry of the extended credit period. The interest for the extended credit period payable to the bank on maturity of the LC is presented within finance cost. Out of the above supplier has received payment of **₹6,434.71** crore as at March 31, 2026 from the finance provider for which the Company has provided its acceptance to banks. There is no comparable trade payables that are not part of the supplier finance arrangement against the mentioned transaction.

In respect of **₹639.97** crore wherein the suppliers entitled to avail early payment. Out of the above supplier has received payment of **₹639.97** crore as at March 31, 2026 from the finance provider. The credit period ranges between 30-60 days which is comparable to the credit period offered by other suppliers.

There is no non-cash changes in the carrying amounts of the financial liabilities which form part of supplier finance. There were no material business combinations or foreign exchange differences that would affect the liabilities under the supplier finance arrangement in either period.

Further, the Company has not provided comparative information in respect of the amendments to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107 relating to supplier finance arrangements, as it has applied the transitional relief available on initial adoption of these amendments, which allows entities not to present comparative disclosures for prior periods.

- (ii) Acceptance of **₹6,735.57** crore includes acceptances of **₹300.86** crore which do not form part of supplier finance arrangement.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

24. Revenue from operations

[Item No. I, Page 25]

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
(a) Sale of products	1,36,445.25	1,29,303.98
(b) Sale of power and water	1,517.78	1,561.54
(c) Other operating revenues ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	1,757.19	1,651.14
	1,39,720.22	1,32,516.66

(i) Revenue from contracts with customers disaggregated on the basis of geographical region and major businesses are as below:

	Year ended March 31, 2026		
	India	Outside India	Total
(a) Steel	1,22,535.07	9,445.64	1,31,980.71
(b) Power and water	1,517.78	-	1,517.78
(c) Others	3,239.51	1,225.03	4,464.54
	1,27,292.36	10,670.67	1,37,963.03

	Year ended March 31, 2025		
	India	Outside India	Total
(a) Steel	1,16,292.61	6,532.85	1,22,825.46
(b) Power and water	1,561.54	-	1,561.54
(c) Others	5,310.95	1,167.57	6,478.52
	1,23,165.10	7,700.42	1,30,865.52

(ii) Other operating revenues include income from export, sale of scrap and other incentive schemes.

(iii) There are no significant adjustments between the contracted price and revenue recognised.

25. Other income

[Item No. II, Page 25]

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
(a) Dividend income	566.77	297.35
(b) Interest income	1,473.97	1,697.86
(c) Net gain/(loss) on sale/fair value changes of mutual funds	127.92	197.15
(d) Gain/(loss) on sale of property, plant and equipment including intangible assets (net of loss on assets scrapped/written off)	(149.60)	(77.60)
(e) Gain/(loss) on cancellation of forwards, swaps and options	102.33	67.83
(f) Other miscellaneous income	44.31	64.31
	2,165.70	2,246.90

(i) Dividend income includes income from investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income **₹445.83** crore (2024-25: ₹218.07 crore).

(ii) Interest income represents income on financial assets carried at amortised cost **₹1,013.79** crore (2024-25: ₹1,142.12 crore).

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

26. Changes in inventories of finished and semi-finished goods, stock-in-trade and work in-progress

[Item No. IV(c), Page 25]

	(₹ crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Inventories at the end of the year		
(a) Finished and semi-finished goods	8,211.86	7,836.90
(b) Stock-in-trade	31.23	41.16
	8,243.09	7,878.06
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
(a) Work-in-progress	-	0.20
(b) Finished and semi-finished goods	7,836.90	8,167.27
(c) Stock-in-trade	41.16	41.25
	7,878.06	8,208.72
Increase/(decrease)	365.03	(330.66)

27. Employee benefits expense

[Item No. IV(d), Page 25]

	(₹ crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
(a) Salaries and wages	6,288.10	6,502.30
(b) Contribution to provident and other funds	691.38	671.08
(c) Staff welfare expenses	776.22	836.70
	7,755.70	8,010.08

During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company has recognised an amount of ₹40.66 crore (2024-25: ₹32.91 crore) as remuneration to key managerial personnel. The details of such remuneration is as below:

	(₹ crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
(a) Short-term employee benefits	37.05	31.29
(b) Post-employment benefits	3.60	1.50
(c) Other long-term employee benefits	0.01	0.12
	40.66	32.91

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

28. Finance costs

[Item No. IV(e), Page 25]

	Year ended March 31, 2026	(₹ crore) Year ended March 31, 2025
Interest expense on:		
(a) Bonds, debentures, bank borrowings and others	5,748.12	4,940.03
(b) Lease obligations	374.57	358.11
	6,122.69	5,298.14
Less: Interest capitalised	1,005.81	1,059.79
	5,116.88	4,238.35

- (i) During the year ended March 31, 2026, interest expense includes interest on income tax of ₹26.10 crore (2024-25: Nil).

29. Depreciation and amortisation expense

[Item No. IV(f), Page 25]

	Year ended March 31, 2026	(₹ crore) Year ended March 31, 2025
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	6,375.69	5,620.97
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	558.29	504.74
Amortisation of other intangible assets	134.70	127.45
	7,068.68	6,253.16

30. Other expenses

[Item No. IV(g), Page 25]

	Year ended March 31, 2026	(₹ crore) Year ended March 31, 2025
(a) Consumption of stores and spares*	6,062.13	6,477.48
(b) Repairs and maintenance	5,134.66	5,857.75
(c) Relining expenses	178.32	204.30
(d) Power, fuel and industrial gases	7,526.77	7,111.41
(e) Conversion charges	2,440.36	2,409.93
(f) Freight and handling charges	7,739.66	7,701.74
(g) Rent and hire charges	525.84	462.45
(h) Mining premium and royalties	5,448.62	5,137.08
(i) Rates and taxes	3,098.86	1,884.44
(j) Insurance charges	210.42	229.35
(k) Commission	289.79	338.78
(l) Allowance for credit losses/provision for advances	18.16	(5.40)
(m) Others	8,480.71	5,361.15
	47,154.30	43,170.46

*Net of capitalisation of ₹3,925.27 crore (2024-25: ₹5,910.24 crore)

- (i) Others include net foreign exchange gain ₹91.72 crore (2024-25: ₹470.06 crore) and reversal of provision for claims no longer required written back Nil (2024-25: ₹1,860.39 crore)

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

30. Other expenses (Contd.)

[Item No. IV(g), Page 25]

- (ii) During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company has recognised an amount of **₹9.01** crore (2024-25: ₹7.95 crore) towards payment to non-executive directors. The details are as below:

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
(a) Short-term benefits	8.60	7.50
(b) Sitting fees	0.41	0.45
	9.01	7.95

- (iii) Details of auditors' remuneration and out-of-pocket expenses is as below:

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended ⁽ⁱ⁾ March 31, 2025
(a) Auditors remuneration and out-of-pocket expenses		
(i) Statutory audit fees ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	15.06	15.02
(ii) Tax audit fees	1.35	1.35
(iii) For other services*	4.03	2.75
(iv) Out-of-pocket expenses	0.55	0.43
(b) Cost audit fees [including out of pocket expenses ₹18,151 (2024-25: ₹2,611)]	0.35	0.47

⁽ⁱ⁾ Includes fees of/for merged entities excluding Angul Energy Limited for the year ended March 31, 2025.

⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ Includes quarterly audit/review fees **₹5.60** crore (2024-25: ₹5.55 crore).

*Includes **Nil** (2024-25: ₹0.47 crore) towards audit of accounts and tax audit (after giving impact of merger of subsidiaries) for the purpose of preparation of modified return of income and filing with Income Tax Authorities.

- (iv) As per the Companies Act, 2013, amount required to be spent by the Company on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities during the year was **₹412.92** crore (2024-25: ₹580.09 crore).

During the year ended March 31, 2026 amount approved by the Board to be spent on CSR activities was **₹473.40** crore (2024-25: ₹613.40 crore) and the amount approved by the Board of the merged entities was **Nil** (2024-25: ₹1.78 crore).

During the year ended March 31, 2026, in respect of CSR activities revenue expenditure incurred by the company amounted to **₹473.09** crore (**₹472.85** crore has been paid in cash and **₹0.24** crore is yet to be paid). The amount spent relates to purpose other than construction or acquisition of any asset and out of the above, **₹166.90** crore was spent on ongoing projects during the year. There was no amount unspent for the year ended March 31, 2026 and the Company does not propose to carry forward any amount spent beyond the statutory requirement.

During the year ended March 31, 2025, revenue expenditure incurred by the Company amounted to ₹584.61 crore (₹584.20 crore has been paid in cash and ₹0.41 crore is yet to be paid), which included ₹222.66 crore spent on ongoing projects. There was no amount unspent for the year ended March 31, 2025.

During the year ended March 31, 2026, amount spent on CSR activities through related parties was **₹417.93** crore (2024-25: ₹526.15 crore).

- (v) During the year ended March 31, 2026, revenue expenditure charged to the statement of profit and loss in respect of research and development activities undertaken was **₹585.97** crore (2024-25: ₹328.11 crore) including depreciation of **₹7.48** crore (2024-25: ₹9.73 crore). Capital expenditure incurred in respect of research and development activities during the year was **₹158.90** crore (2024-25: ₹20.64 crore).

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

31. Exceptional items

[Item No. VI, Page 25]

Exceptional items are those which are considered for separate disclosure in the financial statements considering their size, nature or incidence. Such items included the statement of profit and loss are as below:

- Provision for impairment and non-recoverability of non-current assets/investments/loans and advances/other financial assets **₹948.40** crore (2024-25: ₹74.91 crore) relates to provisions recognised for capital work-in-progress, other financial assets, investments in preference shares and loans given to subsidiaries.
- Profit/loss on sale of investments/business undertakings/non-current assets relate to profit on sale of business undertaking **₹322.08** crore (2024-25: Nil) (refer note 45, page F123).
- Restructuring, redundancy and other provisions **₹425.68** crore (2024-25: ₹670.78 crore) relate to provision recognised in respect of amounts payable for employee separation schemes and reimbursement of payments payable to a subsidiary.
- Statutory impact of new labour codes **₹72.53** crore (2024-25: Nil) (refer note 41, page F122).
- During the year ended March 31, 2025, contribution made to progressive electoral trust was ₹173.11 crore.
- Gain/(loss) on non-current investments classified as fair value through profit and loss (net) **₹25.67** crore (2024-25: ₹16.76 crore) represents fair value changes of investments in preference shares held by the Company.

32. Earnings per share

[Item No. XII, Page 25]

The following table reflects the profit/(loss) and shares data used in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS).

	(₹ crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
(a) Profit after tax	16,065.13	13,969.70
Profit attributable to the ordinary shareholders - for basic and diluted EPS	16,065.13	13,969.70
	Nos.	Nos.
(b) Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic EPS	12,48,35,31,541	12,48,35,31,541
Add: Adjustment for shares held in abeyance	36,33,051	35,17,726
Weighted average number of ordinary shares and potential ordinary shares for diluted EPS	12,48,71,64,592	12,48,70,49,267
(c) Nominal value of ordinary shares (₹)	1.00	1.00
(d) Basic earnings per ordinary share (₹)	12.87	11.19
(e) Diluted earnings per ordinary share (₹)	12.87	11.19

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

33. Employee benefits

A. Defined contribution plans

The Company participates in a number of defined contribution plans on behalf of relevant personnel. Any expense recognised in relation to these schemes represents the value of contributions payable during the period by the Company at rates specified by the rules of those plans. The only amounts included in the balance sheet are those relating to the prior months contributions that were not due to be paid until after the end of the reporting period.

The major defined contribution plans operated by the Company are as below:

(a) Provident fund and pension

The Company provides provident fund benefits for eligible employees as per applicable regulations wherein both employees and the Company make monthly contributions at a specified percentage of the eligible employee's salary. Contributions under such schemes are made either to a provident fund set up as an irrevocable trust by the Company to manage the investments and distribute the amounts entitled to employees or to state managed funds.

Benefits provided under plans wherein contributions are made to state managed funds and the Company does not have a future obligation to make good short fall if any, are treated as a defined contribution plan.

(b) Superannuation fund

The Company has a superannuation plan for the benefit of its employees. Employees who are members of the superannuation plan are entitled to benefits depending on the years of service and salary drawn.

Separate irrevocable trusts are maintained for employees covered and entitled to benefits. The Company contributes up to 15% of the eligible employees' salary or ₹1,50,000, whichever is lower, to the trust every year. Such contributions are recognised as an expense as and when incurred. The Company does not have any further obligation beyond this contribution.

The contributions recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss during the year on account of the above defined contribution plans amounted to **₹216.50** crore (2024-25: ₹237.01 crore).

B. Defined benefit plans

The defined benefit plans operated by the Company are as below:

(a) Provident fund and pension

Provident fund benefits provided under plans wherein contributions are made to an irrevocable trust set up by the Company to manage the investments and distribute the amounts entitled to employees are treated as a defined benefit plan as the Company is obligated to provide the members a rate of return which should, at the minimum, meet the interest rate declared by Government administered provident fund as per the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. A part of the Company's contribution is transferred to Government administered pension fund. The contributions made by the Company and the shortfall of interest, if any, are recognised as an expense in statement of profit and loss.

In accordance with an actuarial valuation of provident fund liabilities based on guidance issued by Actuarial Society of India and based on the assumptions as mentioned below, there is deficiency of **₹24.42** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹24.42 crore) in the interest cost in respect of the entities merged with the Company in earlier periods, as the present value of the expected future earnings of the fund is lesser than the expected amount to be credited to the individual members based on the expected guaranteed rate of interest of Government administered provident fund.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

33. Employee benefits (Contd.)

Key assumptions used for actuarial valuation are as below:

	(₹ crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Discount rate	7.00%	6.60%
Guaranteed rate of return	8.25%	8.25%
Expected Rate of return on investment	7.25% to 8.30%	7.25% to 8.15%

(b) Retiring gratuity

The Company has an obligation towards gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The plan provides for a lump-sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment of an amount equivalent to 15 to 30 days wage payable for each completed year of service. Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service for permanent employees and one year of service for fixed term employees. The Company makes annual contributions to gratuity funds established as trusts or insurance companies. The Company accounts for the liability for gratuity benefits payable in the future based on a year-end actuarial valuation.

(c) Post-retirement medical benefits

Under this unfunded scheme, employees of the Company receive medical benefits subject to certain limits on amounts of benefits, periods after retirement and types of benefits, depending on their grade and location at the time of retirement. Employees separated from the Company under an early separation scheme, on medical grounds or due to permanent disablement are also covered under the scheme. The Company accounts for the liability for post-retirement medical scheme based on a year-end actuarial valuation.

(d) Other defined benefits

Other benefits provided under unfunded schemes include post-retirement lumpsum benefits, pension payable to directors of the Company on their retirement, farewell gifts and reimbursement of packing and transportation charges to the employees based on their last drawn salary.

The defined benefit plans expose the Company to a number of actuarial risks as below:

- (i) **Investment risk:** The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to government bond yields. If the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit.
- (ii) **Interest risk:** A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability. However, this will be partially offset by an increase in the value of plan's debt investments.
- (iii) **Salary risk:** The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.
- (iv) **Longevity risk:** The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

33. Employee benefits (Contd.)

C. Details of defined benefit obligations and plan assets:

(a) Retiring gratuity:

(i) The following table sets out the amounts recognised in the financial statements in respect of retiring gratuity plan:

	(₹ crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Change in defined benefit obligations:		
Obligation at the beginning of the year	3,526.25	3,395.52
Disposal of business undertaking	(2.52)	-
Current service cost	225.47	189.49
Past service cost	71.95	-
Interest expense	209.13	211.79
Remeasurement (gain)/loss	(577.23)	181.62
Benefits paid	(381.13)	(452.17)
Obligations at the end of the year	3,071.92	3,526.25

	(₹ crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Change in plan assets:		
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	3,170.60	2,954.27
Disposal of business undertaking	(2.59)	-
Interest income	202.96	204.89
Remeasurement gain/(loss) excluding the amount included within employee benefit expense	(47.40)	66.22
Employers' contribution	200.00	397.39
Benefits paid	(381.13)	(452.17)
Fair value of the plan assets at the end of the year	3,142.44	3,170.60

Amounts recognised in the balance sheet consist of:

	(₹ crore)	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Fair value of plan assets	3,142.44	3,170.60
Present Value of obligation	(3,071.92)	(3,526.25)
	70.52	(355.65)
Recognised as:		
Retirement benefit assets - Non-current	70.52	-
Retirement benefit obligations - Non-current	-	(355.65)

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

33. Employee benefits (Contd.)

Expense/(gain) recognised in the statement of profit and loss consists of:

	Year ended March 31, 2026	(₹ crore) Year ended March 31, 2025
Employee benefits expense:		
Current service cost	225.47	189.49
Net interest expense	6.17	6.90
	231.64	196.39
Exceptional Items:		
Past service cost	71.95	-
Other comprehensive income:		
Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in employee benefits expense	47.40	(66.22)
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in demographic assumption	-	0.20
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in financial assumption	(496.61)	114.00
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in experience adjustments	(80.62)	67.42
	(529.83)	115.40
Expense/(gain) recognised in the statement of profit and loss	(226.24)	311.79

(ii) Fair value of plan assets by category of investment is as below:

	As at March 31, 2026	(₹ crore) As at March 31, 2025
Asset category (%)		
Equity instruments (quoted)	6.22%	5.43%
Debt instruments (quoted)	58.91%	52.00%
Insurance products (unquoted)	30.96%	37.79%
Others	3.91%	4.78%
	100.00%	100.00%

The Company's investment policy is driven by considerations of maximising returns while ensuring credit quality of debt instruments. The asset allocation for plan assets is determined based on prescribed investment criteria and is also subject to other exposure limitations. The Company evaluates the risks, transaction costs and liquidity for potential investments. To measure plan assets performance, the Company compares actual returns for each asset category with published benchmarks.

(iii) Key assumptions used in the measurement of retiring gratuity is as below:

	As at March 31, 2026	(₹ crore) As at March 31, 2025
Discount rate	7.00%	6.60%
Rate of escalation in the salary	6.00% to 8.00%	7.00% to 10.50%

(iv) Weighted average duration of the retiring gratuity obligation is **7.7** years (March 31, 2025: 8.6 years).

(v) There will be no contribution to the plan during the financial year 2026-27.

(vi) The table below outlines the effect on retiring gratuity obligation in the event of a decrease/increase of 1% in the assumptions used.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

33. Employee benefits (Contd.)

As at March 31, 2026

Assumption	Change in assumption	Impact on obligation
Discount rate	Increase by 1%, decrease by 1%	Decrease by ₹212.28 crore, increase by ₹246.40 crore
Rate of escalation in salary	Increase by 1%, decrease by 1%	Increase by ₹234.85 crore, decrease by ₹206.22 crore

As at March 31, 2025

Assumption	Change in assumption	Impact on obligation
Discount rate	Increase by 1%, decrease by 1%	Decrease by ₹271.75 crore, increase by ₹318.29 crore
Rate of escalation in salary	Increase by 1%, decrease by 1%	Increase by ₹309.63 crore, decrease by ₹269.62 crore

The above sensitivities may not be representative of the actual change as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

(b) Post-retirement medical benefits and other defined benefits:

- (i) The following table sets out the amounts recognised in the financial statements in respect of post-retirement medical benefits and other defined benefit plans.

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2026		Year ended March 31, 2025	
	Medical	Others	Medical	Others
Obligation at the beginning of the year	1,842.47	350.49	1,715.79	335.92
Current service cost	46.81	30.40	45.63	48.56
Interest expense	118.58	21.11	117.29	21.28
Remeasurement (gain)/loss				
(i) Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	0.43	-
(ii) Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(142.33)	(9.28)	120.45	9.02
(iii) Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in experience adjustments	363.25	(9.53)	(74.96)	(1.42)
Benefits paid	(91.58)	(60.11)	(82.16)	(63.88)
Past service cost	-	(0.37)	-	1.01
Obligation at the end of the year	2,137.20	322.71	1,842.47	350.49

Amounts recognised in the balance sheet consist of:

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2026		Year ended March 31, 2025	
	Medical	Others	Medical	Others
Present Value of obligation	2,137.20	322.71	1,842.47	350.49
Recognised as:				
Retirement benefit obligations - Current	107.42	25.51	96.34	26.54
Retirement benefit obligations - Non-current	2,029.78	297.20	1,746.13	323.95

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

33. Employee benefits (Contd.)

Expense/(gain) recognised in the statement of profit and loss consists of:

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2026		Year ended March 31, 2025	
	Medical	Others	Medical	Others
Employee benefit expenses:				
Current service cost	46.81	30.40	45.63	48.56
Past service cost	-	(0.37)	-	1.01
Interest expense	118.58	21.11	117.29	21.28
	165.39	51.14	162.92	70.85
Other comprehensive income:				
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	0.43	-
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(142.33)	(9.28)	120.45	9.02
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in experience adjustments	363.25	(9.53)	(74.96)	(1.42)
	220.92	(18.81)	45.92	7.60
Expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss	386.31	32.33	208.84	78.45

(ii) Key assumptions used in the measurement of post-retirement medical benefits and other defined benefit plans is as below:

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Medical	Others	Medical	Others
Discount rate	7.00%	7.00%	6.60%	6.60%
Rate of escalation in salary	NA	12.00%	NA	12.00%
Inflation rate	8.00%	5.00%	8.00%	5.00%

(iii) Weighted average duration of post-retirement medical benefit obligation is **9** years (March 31, 2025: 9 years). Weighted average duration of other defined benefit obligation ranges from **2.4** to **11** years (March 31, 2025: 2.5 to 12 years).

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

33. Employee benefits (Contd.)

- (iv) The table below outlines the effect on post-retirement medical benefit obligation in the event of a decrease/increase of 1% in the assumptions used:

As at March 31, 2026

Assumption	Change in assumption	Impact on obligation
Discount rate	Increase by 1%, decrease by 1%	Decrease by ₹297.76 crore, increase by ₹386.87 crore
Medical cost inflation rate	Increase by 1%, decrease by 1%	Increase by ₹361.86 crore, decrease by ₹284.81 crore

As at March 31, 2025

Assumption	Change in assumption	Impact on obligation
Discount rate	Increase by 1%, decrease by 1%	Decrease by ₹261.65 crore, increase by ₹342.82 crore
Medical cost inflation rate	Increase by 1%, decrease by 1%	Increase by ₹319.09 crore, decrease by ₹249.32 crore

- (v) The table below outlines the effect on other defined benefit obligation in the event of a decrease/increase of 1 % in the assumptions used.

As at March 31, 2026

Assumption	Change in assumption	Impact on obligation
Discount rate	Increase by 1%, decrease by 1%	Decrease by ₹19.45 crore, increase by ₹22.67 crore
Rate of escalation in salary	Increase by 1%, decrease by 1%	Increase by ₹3.22 crore, decrease by ₹3.09 crore
Inflation rate	Increase by 1%, decrease by 1%	Increase by ₹9.50 crore, decrease by ₹8.26 crore

As at March 31, 2025

Assumption	Change in assumption	Impact on obligation
Discount rate	Increase by 1%, decrease by 1%	Decrease by ₹21.55 crore, increase by ₹25.23 crore
Rate of escalation in salary	Increase by 1%, decrease by 1%	Increase by ₹3.76 crore, decrease by ₹3.57 crore
Inflation rate	Increase by 1%, decrease by 1%	Increase by ₹14.32 crore, decrease by ₹12.49 crore

The above sensitivities may not be representative of the actual change as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

34. Contingencies and commitments

A. Contingencies

In the ordinary course of business, the Company faces claims and assertions by various parties. The Company assesses such claims and assertions and monitors the legal environment on an on-going basis with the assistance of external legal counsel, wherever necessary. 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 financial statements unless the loss becomes probable.

The following is a description of claims and assertions where a potential loss is possible, but not probable. The Company believes that none of the contingencies described below would have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

It is not practicable for the Company to estimate the timings of the cash outflows, if any, pending resolution of the respective proceedings. The Company does not expect any reimbursements in respect of the same.

Litigations

The Company is involved in legal proceedings as defendant. There are claims which the Company does not believe to be of a material nature, other than those described below:

Income tax

The Company has ongoing disputes with income tax authorities relating to tax treatment of certain items. These mainly include disallowance of expenses and tax treatment of certain expenses claimed by the Company as deduction.

Most of these disputes and/or disallowances, being repetitive in nature, have been raised by the income tax authorities consistently in most of the years.

As at March 31, 2026, there are matters and/or disputes pending in appeal amounting to **₹3,982.47** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹4,093.71 crore).

The details of significant demands are as below:

- interest expenditure on loans taken by the Company for acquisition of a subsidiary has been disallowed in assessments with tax demand raised for **₹1,459.55** crore (inclusive of interest) (March 31, 2025: ₹1,521.87 crore).
- interest expenditure on "Hybrid Perpetual Securities" has been disallowed in assessments with tax demand raised for **₹394.89** crore (inclusive of interest) (March 31, 2025: ₹379.69 crore).
- the Company, through its wholly owned subsidiary Bamnipal Steel Limited, acquired erstwhile Bhushan Steel Limited (subsequently renamed as Tata Steel BSL Limited (TSBSL), now merged with the Company) through the resolution process of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016. Following this acquisition, a debt of ₹25,185.51 crore was waived in favour of erstwhile TSBSL by Bamnipal Steel Limited. The waiver of loan has been deemed as taxable in the hands of TSBSL under a reassessment order for FY 2018-19. In the same reassessment order, the Company has received a tax demand of **₹594.80** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹594.80 crore) on account of withdrawal of earlier refund granted. The Company has filed writ petition before the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay challenging the reassessment. Matter was heard and decided in favour of the Company vide order dated August 12, 2025.

Finance Act 2025 has, however, made a retrospective amendment pertaining to the ground based on which the Company had received a favourable order. Basis the amendment, the matter may be revived and would then again be argued before the High Court on other grounds challenging the validity of the proceedings.

In respect of above demands, the Company has deposited an amount of **₹1,372.62** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹1,343.80 crore) as a precondition for obtaining stay. The Company expects to sustain its position on ultimate resolution of the said appeals.

Customs, excise duty, service tax and goods and service tax

As at March 31, 2026, there were pending litigations for various matters relating to customs, excise duty, service tax and GST involving demands of **₹535.17** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹667.27 crore).

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

34. Contingencies and commitments (Contd.)

The detail of significant demand is as below:

The Company is providing municipal services in the town of Jamshedpur as per the Lease deed dated August 20, 2005. In this regard, the Company has entered into various agreements with Tata Steel Utilities and Infrastructure Services Limited ('TSUISL'), whereby TSUISL provides services to the Company, and the Company in turn provides such services to the residents. TSUISL charges GST on the invoices raised and the Company takes Input Tax Credit (ITC) of the same in terms of the GST Laws.

Further, the Company maintains Tata Main Hospital (TMH) in the town of Jamshedpur, wherein health care services are provided to employees as well as non-employees. The Company has taken ITC of GST paid on various services received which is attributable to employees.

Both the above ITC were disputed by the department and show cause notices (SCN) were issued. The demand in the said SCN has been confirmed vide order in original dated June 23, 2023. Against the said Order, the Company preferred an appeal before the Commissioner (Appeals) Ranchi which was disposed in the favor of the company vide order dated May 22, 2025.

The amount involved as at March 31, 2026 amounts to **Nil** (March 31, 2025: ₹154.54 crore).

Sales tax/VAT

As at March 31, 2026, sales tax demands that are being contested by the Company amount to **₹313.33** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹300.78 crore).

Other taxes, dues and claims

- (a) Orissa Rural Infrastructure and Socio-Economic Development Act, (ORISED)

The State of Odisha enacted the "Orissa Rural Infrastructure and Socio-Economic Development Act, 2004 (ORISED Act)" with effect from February 01, 2005, levying tax on mineral bearing land.

The Company during FY06 received various demands amounting to ₹129.00 crore pertaining to the period FY05 and FY06 in respect of its mines in the State of Odisha. The Company had filed a writ petition in the Hon'ble High Court of Orissa challenging the constitutional validity of the Act on the ground that the State of Odisha lacks the

legislative authority to enact ORISED Act, 2004 and therefore the same is unconstitutional. The Hon'ble High Court of Orissa in December 2005 held that the State does not have the legislative authority to levy tax on minerals. The State of Odisha had challenged the Judgment of the Hon'ble High Court before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Subsequently, the matter relating to legislative authority of the States to tax minerals, was referred to the Constitution Bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

The Judgement of the Constitution Bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court was pronounced on July 25, 2024. The Hon'ble Supreme Court ruled that the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act will not denude the States of the power to levy tax on mineral rights. The Constitution Bench further directed the listing of the pending matters before an appropriate Regular Bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. This was followed by an Order dated August 14, 2024 of the Constitution Bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, directing/clarifying certain matters in respect of its Judgement dated July 25, 2024.

Notwithstanding the recent Judgement dated July 25, 2024 and August 14, 2024 of the Constitution Bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court laying down the principle of law, pending hearing of the Appeal filed by the State of Odisha before the appropriate Regular Bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court against the Judgement and Order of the Hon'ble High Court of Orissa which had declared the ORISED Act, 2004 to be unconstitutional and inoperative, it is unclear/uncertain as regards the form and manner in which the ORISED Act, 2004 may get enacted once the decision of the Hon'ble High Court of Orissa is set aside by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, which currently is pending.

The Company has filed a curative petition before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on January 17, 2025, invoking extraordinary jurisdiction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India under Article 142 of the Constitution of India read with order XLVIII, Rule 1 of the Supreme Court Rules, 2013 in respect of the order dated September 24, 2024 passed by the Constitutional Bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dismissing the review petition against judgment dated July 25, 2024 and August 14, 2024, which is pending.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

34. Contingencies and commitments (Contd.)

Accordingly, the Company would be able to assess the financial impact, if any, of the possible obligation only on the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events, related to the legal course, not entirely within the control of the Company, and the consequent actions of the Union and the State Government.

While the Company had previously reported and disclosed an estimated amount of contingent liability towards possible obligation under the aforesaid ORISED matter, as on date, based on the above uncertainty, along with an opinion from senior legal counsel obtained by the Company, there is no present/legal obligation in respect of the levy related to the ORISED Act, 2004 and its financial impact along with the possibility of outflow at this stage is unlikely.

The Company has, accordingly, not recognised any provision in its financial statements.

- (b) Other amounts for which the Company may contingently be liable aggregate to **₹5,773.38** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹5,152.02 crore).

The details of significant demands are as below:

- (i) the Company pays royalty on iron ore on the basis of quantity removed from the leased area at the rates based on notification issued by the Ministry of Mines, Government of India and the price published by Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) on a monthly basis.

A demand of ₹411.08 crore was raised by the Deputy Director of Mines, Joda, claiming royalty at sized ore rates on dispatches of ore fines. The Company filed a revision petition before the Mines Tribunal, Government of India, Ministry of Mines, New Delhi, challenging the legality and validity of the demand raised and also to grant refund of excess royalty paid by the Company.

Mines tribunal vide its order dated November 13, 2014 stayed the demand of royalty on iron ore for Joda East mines of ₹314.28 crore upto the period ending March 31, 2014. For the demand of ₹96.80 crore for April 2014

to September 2014, a separate revision application was filed before the Mines Tribunal. The matter was heard by the Mines Tribunal and a stay was granted on the total demand with a directive to the Government of Odisha not to take any coercive action for realisation of demand.

Subsequently, the Hon'ble High Court of Orissa in a similar matter held the circulars based on which demands were raised to be valid. On the basis of this judgement the matter was challenged in the Supreme Court, which is pending to be listed for hearing.

In the meanwhile, on October 26, 2022, an assessment order (for the period April 2022 to September 2022) was served, confirming that royalty will be paid for Calibrated Lump Ore and Fines at their respective prices published by the IBM w.e.f. April 2022.

The matter is pending for hearing before the Mines Tribunal, New Delhi, subject to the final hearing in the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Likely demand of royalty on fines at sized ore rates as on March 31, 2026 is **₹2,696.58** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹2,696.58 crore).

- (ii) The Hon'ble Supreme Court pronounced its judgement in the Common Cause case on August 2, 2017 wherein it directed that compensation equivalent to the price of mineral extracted in excess of environment clearance or without forest clearance from the forest land be paid.

In pursuance to the Judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, demand/show cause notices were issued during 2017-18 by the Deputy Director of Mines, Odisha and the District Mining Office, Jharkhand.

In respect of the above demands outstanding as on March 31, 2026:

- › the Company has challenged demands amounting to ₹132.91 crore for production in excess of lower of mining plan and consent to operate limits raised by the Deputy Directors of Mines, Odisha before

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

34. Contingencies and commitments (Contd.)

the Mines Tribunal and obtained a stay of the matter. Mines Tribunal, Delhi vide order dated November 26, 2018 sent back the matter to the State for fresh consideration.

On September 14, 2022, the Deputy Director of Mines, Government of Odisha issued a fresh demand amounting to ₹107.00 crore against the Company directing payment of compensation amount towards unlawful production in the mines in violation of mining plan/consent to operate. Revision Applications have also been filed against the same on November 3, 2022 with the Mines Tribunal. Thereafter, the Company filed writ petitions against the Order passed by the revisional authority in the case of Katamati Iron Ore mines & Manmora Iron Ore Mines on March 22, 2024.

The Revisional Authority passed orders dismissing the Revisional Applications filed by the Company for Katamati Iron Ore Mines and Manmora iron ore mines and set aside the orders passed by Deputy Director of Mines against the Company for other mining locations amounting to ₹62.09 crore. Subsequently, on September 01, 2025, the State has raised a demand for interest on delayed payment of these demands amounting to ₹59.40 crore. The Company has challenged these demands via revision applications filed before Mines Tribunal, Delhi on September 18, 2025 and notice has been issued to the State inviting its comments. Demand stayed on November 17, 2025.

The demand amount of **₹104.50** crore is considered contingent.

- › the Company based on its internal assessment had provided an amount of ₹1,412.89 crore against demand notices amounting to ₹2,140.30 crore received from the District Mining Office, Jharkhand for producing more than environment clearance and the balance amount of ₹727.41 crore was considered contingent.

Subsequently, based on a favourable judgement of the Revisionary Authority wherein the demands of the State were set aside and legal opinion obtained by the Company, it was considered appropriate to reverse the provision of ₹1,412.89 crore and also drop ₹727.41 crore from contingent liability.

Subsequently, the Hon'ble High court of Jharkhand in its order on similar matter related to other coal companies decided that the District Mining Officer do not have the authority to raise such demands.

Pursuant to the above order, the Government of Jharkhand has authorised its designated officials to deal on the above matters.

Thereafter, on February 2, 2026 and March 30, 2026 the Company has again received similar demands amounting to ₹2,140.30 crore in respect of its collieries in Jharia and West Bokaro in the State of Jharkhand.

Based on the earlier favourable judgement of the Revisionary Authority and external legal opinion obtained by Company, the said demand of **₹2,140.30** crore is considered contingent.

- (iii) As per the Mine Development & Production Agreement (MDPA) signed by erstwhile Tata Steel Mining limited (TSML) (now merged with the Company) with the State Government, Sukinda Chromite Mine of TSML is required to dispatch annually 80 percent of the average annual production of the last two years before the mine was put into auction. In view of the low volume of open cast minable reserves and inoperable conditions in the mine, TSML approached the State Government for revision of MDPA targets. During discussions with the State, TSML had obtained approval for modified mining plan of six lakh tonnes on July 22, 2022 from the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) for the period FY2023 till FY2025 basis which the operational plan of TSML was revised accordingly.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

34. Contingencies and commitments (Contd.)

On March 13, 2024 the Company received a letter from IBM stating that the modification plan approved vide IBM letter dated July 22, 2022 is no more relevant and is withdrawn. In response to the aforesaid letter, the Company has submitted the Mine Closure plan on March 29, 2024 which was approved on October 08, 2024.

The Company has received various demand letters from the Deputy Director of Mines, Jajpur amounting to ₹4,314 crore on different dates for shortfall in despatch for the period July 23, 2023 to July 22, 2025 which has been challenged by the Company in the Hon'ble High Court of Orissa.

Subsequently, in a judgement dated April 20, 2026, the Court had quashed the demand notices and directed the State to take fresh steps based on the legal conclusions provided in the judgement.

Accordingly, based on the above and external legal opinion obtained by the Company, the demand amount of ₹4,314.00 crore (March 31, 2025: ₹1,563.76 crore) is not considered as contingent.

B. Commitments

- (a) The Company has entered into various contracts with suppliers and contractors for the acquisition of plant and machinery, equipment and various civil contracts of capital nature amounting to **₹19,958.06** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹18,048.64 crore).

Other commitments as at March 31, 2026 amount to **₹0.01** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹0.01 crore).

- (b) The Company has given undertakings to:
- (i) IDBI not to dispose of its investment in Wellman Incandescent India Ltd.
 - (ii) IDBI and ICICI Bank Ltd. (formerly ICICI) not to dispose of its investment in Standard Chrome Ltd.

- (c) The Company has given guarantees aggregating **₹84.91** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹156.66 crore) details of which are as below:
- (i) in favour of Commissioner Customs for **₹1.07** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹1.07 crore) given on behalf of Timken India Limited in respect of goods imported.
 - (ii) in favour of The President of India for **₹82.59** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹82.59 crore) against performance of export obligation under the various bonds executed by a joint venture Jamshedpur Continuous Annealing & Processing Company Private Limited.
 - (iii) in favour of State Bank of India for **₹1.10** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹47.26 crore) guaranteeing the financial liability of a subsidiary, Tata Steel Utilities and Infrastructure Service Limited (TSUISL), for the purpose of availing banking facility for TSUISL's business operations including working capital and performance contract.
 - (iv) in favour of State Bank of India for **Nil** (March 31, 2025: ₹1.42 crore) guaranteeing the financial liability of a subsidiary, Tata Steel Downstream Products Limited (TSDPL) for the purpose of availing banking facility for TSDPL's business operations including working capital and performance contract.
 - (v) in favour of ICICI Bank for **Nil** (March 31, 2025: ₹24.17 crore) guaranteeing the financial liability of an associate TRF Limited (TRF), for the purpose of availing banking facility for TRF's business operations including working capital and performance contract.
 - (vi) in favour of President of India for **₹0.15** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹0.15 crore) against advance license.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

35. Other significant litigations

- (a) Odisha Legislative Assembly issued an amendment to Indian Stamp Act, 1899, on May 9, 2013 and inserted a new provision (Section 3A) in respect of stamp duty payable on grant/renewal of mining leases. As per the amended provision, stamp duty is levied equal to 15% of the average royalty that would accrue out of the highest annual extraction of minerals under the approved mining plan multiplied by the period of such mining lease.

The Company filed a writ petition challenging the constitutionality of the Act on July 5, 2013. The Hon'ble High Court, Cuttack passed an order on July 9, 2013 granting interim stay on the operation of the Amendment Act, 2013. Because of the stay, as on date, the Act is not enforceable and any demand received by the Company is not liable to be proceeded with. Meanwhile, the Company received demand notices for the various mines at Odisha totalling to **₹5,579.00** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹5,579.00 crore).

In April 2015, the Company had received an intimation from Government of Odisha, granting extension of validity period for leases under the MMDR Amendment Act, 2015 upto March 31, 2030 in respect of eight mines and upto March 31, 2020 for two mines subject to execution of supplementary lease deed. The Company had paid the stamp duty and registration charges as per the earlier provisions of the Stamp Act, 1899 totaling ₹413.72 crore for supplementary deed execution in respect of eight mines out of the above mines.

The Company subsequently received notices demanding differential stamp duty and registration fees from Deputy Director of Mines amounting to **₹69.16** crore in respect of Joda East iron ore mine and **₹86.07** crore in respect of Katamati iron ore Mine. These have also been challenged by the Company by filing Writ Petitions, for which hearing took place on multiple dates. Meanwhile, the Court has directed the Deputy Director of Mines not to take any coercive action against the Company.

On November 26, 2025, the Company has received demand notices regarding differential stamp duty and registration fees amounting to **₹5.30** crore, **₹4.57** crore, **₹13.58** crore and **₹94.98** crore in respect of Bamebari, Tiringpahar, Joda West and Khondbond Iron Ore & Manganese Mine. These were challenged by filing writ petition on December 1, 2025. The case was listed for hearing on December 8, 2025 and was rescheduled for hearing on February 10, 2026 which could not be taken up and the next date of hearing is not known.

Based on external legal opinion obtained by the Company, the Company is of the view that it is remote that the claim will sustain on ultimate resolution of the legal case by the court.

- (b) Noamundi iron ore mine of the Company was due for its third renewal with effect from January 1, 2012. The application for renewal was submitted by the Company within the stipulated time, but it remained pending consideration with the State and the mining operations were continued in accordance with the prevailing law.

By a judgement of April 2014 in the case of Goa Mines, the Supreme Court took a view that second and subsequent renewal of mining lease can be effected once the State considers the application and decides to renew the mining lease by issuing an express order. State of Jharkhand issued renewal order to the Company on December 31, 2014. The State, however, took a view on interpretation of Goa Mines judgement that the mining carried out after expiry of the period of second renewal was 'illegal' and hence, issued a demand notice of **₹3,568.31** crore being the price of iron ore extracted. The said demand was challenged by the Company before the Jharkhand High Court.

The writ petition filed by the company before the Hon'ble High Court of Jharkhand was heard and an interim order was given wherein the Court directed the Company to pay an amount of ₹371.83 crore in 3 equal instalments, first instalment by October 15, 2015, second instalment by November 15, 2015 and third instalment by December 15, 2015.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

35. Other significant litigations (Contd.)

In view of the interim order of the Hon'ble High Court of Jharkhand, ₹124.00 crore was paid on September 28, 2015, ₹124.00 crore on November 12, 2015 and ₹123.83 crore on December 14, 2015 under protest.

The case is pending before the Hon'ble High court for disposal. The State issued similar terms and conditions to other mining lessees in the State rendering the mining as illegal.

Based on the Company's assessment of the Goa mines judgement read with the Ordinance issued in the year 2015, and external legal opinion obtained, the Company believes that it is remote that the demand of the State would sustain.

- (c) The Supreme Court of India vide its order dated September 24, 2014, cancelled the coal blocks allocated to various entities which included one coal block allocated to the Tata Steel BSL Limited ("TSBSL", entity merged with the Company in an earlier year). Subsequently, the Government of India issued the Coal Mines (Special Provision) Act, 2015, which inter alia deals with the payment of compensation to affected parties for investment in coal blocks.

The Company filed its claim for compensation with the Government of India, Ministry of Coal ('MoC'). The MoC informed that all statutory license, consent approvals, permission required for undertaking of coal mining operations in New Patrapara Coal Mine now vested with Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. ("SCCL", a state Government Undertaking) to whom the mine was subsequently allotted.

The MoC/Union of India filed a supplementary affidavit dated February 11, 2020 before the Delhi High Court vide which it informed that payment of compensation can be made to the prior allottee after the mine is successfully allotted and compensation is deposited by the successful allottee, following the sequence mentioned in section 9 of Coal Mine (Special Provisions) Act, 2015. The MoC vide order dated May 17, 2021 directed SCCL to pay compensation to erstwhile TSBSL.

Subsequently, the Union of India filed an affidavit dated March 6, 2023 before the High Court vide which it informed that the successful allottee i.e., M/s SCCL had surrendered

the New Patrapara Coal Block. The Hon'ble High Court directed the MoC and Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO) to file updated status report outlining the amount payable to the prior allottee and indicate the date by which amount could be disbursed.

On July 5, 2023, the Delhi High Court directed the State of Odisha and IDCO to release the available balance of ₹105.33 crore within four weeks and directed the Union of India to file a detailed affidavit clearly stating as to what steps are being taken to ensure that the coal block is successfully allocated within a reasonable period of time. Government of Odisha along with IDCO released ₹105.33 crore on August 8, 2023. Further, an amount of ₹0.32 crore was released by IDCO on August 10, 2023 towards compensation pertaining to cost for geological reports.

Subsequently, the MoC vide its letter dated April 15, 2024, informed that the earlier order dated May 15, 2021 wherein compensation payable to the prior allottee was fixed, stands withdrawn and that the compensation needs to be redetermined.

On November 26, 2024, NLC India Ltd. was declared as the successful allottee of the coal block i.e., New Patrapara South Coal Block, which is a part of the larger New Patrapara Coal Block.

In view of the change in law and facts, the Company filed an application for withdrawal of its writ petition and seeking liberty to file a fresh writ petition to include subsequent developments. The Court granted liberty to the Company to include in its Writ Petition any other ancillary relief as it may deem appropriate. The Company has subsequently filed a writ petition on May 26, 2025 and a rejoinder on February 24, 2026, which are yet to be taken on record. The next date of hearing is schedule to be on July 23, 2026.

The receivable in respect of the de-allocated coal block in the financial statements of the Company amounts to ₹308.90 crore (net of provision of ₹138.74 crore).

Based on an assessment of the matter, including evidences supporting the expenditures and related claims, the Company considers the aforesaid amount to be good and fully recoverable.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

35. Other significant litigations (Contd.)

- (d) The Company upon merger of erstwhile Tata Steel Long Products Limited ('TSLP') has a receivable of ₹179.00 crore towards the de-allocated Radhikapur (East) Coal Block.

Pursuant to the judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Government of India promulgated the Coal Mines (Special Provision) Act, 2015 (the "Coal Mines Act") for fresh allocation of the coal mines through auction. In terms of the Coal Mines Act, the prior allottee would be compensated for expenses incurred towards land and mine infrastructure. The validity of the Act has been challenged by Federation of Indian Mineral Industries ('FIMI') in 2019 before the Hon'ble Supreme Court to the extent that the Act does not provide grant of just, fair and equitable compensation in a time bound manner to the prior allottees of the coal blocks.

Tata Steel Long Products Limited (TSLP) has filed an application on December 15, 2022, before the Hon'ble

Supreme Court in the pending writ of FIMI seeking to expedite the disbursement of compensation. On March 6, 2023, the MoC submitted a status affidavit to the High Court with regard to the ongoing case which was filed by TSLP challenging the constitutional validity of the provisions dealing with the payment of compensation to the prior allottee of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015. On March 7, 2023, TSLP submitted that the status affidavit did not comply with the previous orders passed. The Company has also filed a rejoinder on May 9, 2025, claiming compensation. On May 4, 2026 the matter was taken up for hearing and the Court was pleased to allow the Application for change of name from Tata Steel Long Products to Tata Steel Limited. Further, the application for amendment of writ petition also stands allowed on the same date. The case is listed for hearing on July 23, 2026.

Based on an assessment of the matter including evidence supporting the expenditure and claim and an external legal opinion obtained by the Company, the aforesaid amount is considered good and fully recoverable.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

36. Capital management

The Company's capital management is intended to create value for shareholders by facilitating the achievement of long-term and short-term goals of the Company.

The Company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual business plan coupled with long-term and short-term strategic investment and expansion plans. The funding needs are met through equity, cash generated from operations, long-term and short-term bank borrowings and issue of non-convertible debt securities.

The Company monitors the capital structure on the basis of net debt to equity ratio and maturity profile of the overall debt portfolio of the Company.

Net debt includes interest bearing borrowings including lease obligations less cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances (including non-current earmarked balances), current investments and foreign currency hedges against borrowings.

The table below summarises the capital, net debt and net debt to equity ratio of the Company.

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Equity share capital	1,248.60	1,248.60
Other equity	1,34,284.71	1,25,483.34
Total equity (A)	1,35,533.31	1,26,731.94
Non-current borrowings	50,666.45	51,040.98
Non-current lease obligations	3,766.16	3,177.06
Current borrowings	14,037.73	8,640.44
Current lease obligations	578.93	364.91
Gross debt (B)	69,049.27	63,223.39
Total capital (A+B)	2,04,582.58	1,89,955.33
Gross debt as above	69,049.27	63,223.39
Less: Current investments	0.11	0.12
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	2,912.79	3,111.93
Less: Other balances with banks (including non-current and current earmarked balances)	386.16	1,138.29
Less: Foreign currency hedges against borrowings	664.28	149.50
Net debt (C)	65,085.92	58,823.55
Net debt to equity⁽ⁱ⁾	0.50	0.44

- i) Net debt to equity ratio as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 has been computed based on average of opening and closing equity.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

37. Disclosures on financial instruments

This section gives an overview of the significance of financial instruments for the Company and provides additional information on balance sheet items that contain financial instruments.

The details of significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in note 2(m), page F36 to the financial statements.

(a) Financial assets and liabilities

The following tables present the carrying value and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

As at March 31, 2026

(₹ crore)

	Amortised cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Derivative instruments in hedging relationship	Derivative instruments not in hedging relationship	Fair value through profit and loss	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial assets:							
Cash and bank balances	3,298.95	-	-	-	-	3,298.95	3,298.95
Trade receivables	1,631.65	-	-	-	-	1,631.65	1,631.65
Investments	6,831.35	86,601.30	-	-	176.99	93,609.64	94,531.73
Derivatives	-	-	97.34	931.66	-	1,029.00	1,029.00
Loans	6.58	-	-	-	-	6.58	6.58
Other financial assets	2,205.44	-	-	-	-	2,205.44	2,205.44
	13,973.97	86,601.30	97.34	931.66	176.99	1,01,781.26	1,02,703.35
Financial liabilities:							
Trade payables	25,111.29	-	-	-	-	25,111.29	25,111.29
Borrowings other than lease obligations	64,704.18	-	-	-	-	64,704.18	65,029.14
Derivatives	-	-	2.12	8.43	-	10.55	10.55
Other financial liabilities	10,398.55	-	-	-	-	10,398.55	10,398.55
	1,00,214.02	-	2.12	8.43	-	1,00,224.57	1,00,549.53

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

37. Disclosures on financial instruments (Contd.)

As at March 31, 2025

(₹ crore)

	Amortised cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Derivative instruments in hedging relationship	Derivative instruments not in hedging relationship	Fair value through profit and loss	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial assets:							
Cash and bank balances	4,250.22	-	-	-	-	4,250.22	4,250.22
Trade receivables	1,565.65	-	-	-	-	1,565.65	1,565.65
Investments	6,133.96	65,532.35	-	-	139.86	71,806.17	73,571.04
Derivatives	-	-	21.97	217.10	-	239.07	239.07
Loans	4,840.96	-	-	-	-	4,840.96	4,877.42
Other financial assets	3,073.56	-	-	-	-	3,073.56	3,073.56
	19,864.35	65,532.35	21.97	217.10	139.86	85,775.63	87,576.96
Financial liabilities:							
Trade payables	20,601.11	-	-	-	-	20,601.11	20,601.11
Borrowings other than lease obligations	59,681.42	-	-	-	-	59,681.42	60,308.04
Derivatives	-	-	35.25	137.41	-	172.66	172.66
Other financial liabilities	10,994.58	-	-	-	-	10,994.58	10,994.58
	91,277.11	-	35.25	137.41	-	91,449.77	92,076.39

Investments in mutual funds and derivative instruments (other than those designated in a hedging relationship) are mandatorily classified as fair value through profit and loss.

(b) Fair value hierarchy

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Level 1 to Level 3, as described below:

Quoted prices in an active market (Level 1): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets that are measured by reference to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This category consists of investment in quoted equity shares and mutual funds.

Valuation techniques with observable inputs (Level 2): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and liabilities, measured using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices). This level of hierarchy includes the Company's over-the-counter (OTC) derivative contracts.

Valuation techniques with significant unobservable inputs (Level 3): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and liabilities measured using inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair value is determined in whole or in part, using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data. This Level includes investment in unquoted equity shares and preference shares.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

37. Disclosures on financial instruments (Contd.)

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2026			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Investments in mutual funds	0.11	-	-	0.11
Investments in equity shares	1,861.58	-	84,739.72	86,601.30
Investments in preference shares	-	-	176.88	176.88
Derivative financial assets	-	1,029.00	-	1,029.00
	1,861.69	1,029.00	84,916.60	87,807.29
Financial liabilities:				
Derivative Financial Liabilities	-	10.55	-	10.55
	-	10.55	-	10.55

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2025			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Investments in mutual funds	0.12	-	-	0.12
Investments in equity shares	1,871.85	-	63,660.50	65,532.35
Investments in preference shares	-	-	139.74	139.74
Derivative financial assets	-	239.07	-	239.07
	1,871.97	239.07	63,800.24	65,911.28
Financial liabilities:				
Derivative Financial Liabilities	-	172.66	-	172.66
	-	172.66	-	172.66

- (i) Current financial assets and liabilities are stated at carrying value which is approximately equal to their fair value.
- (ii) Derivatives are fair valued using market observable rates and published prices together with forecasted cash flow information where applicable.
- (iii) Investments carried at fair value are generally based on market price quotations. Investments in equity shares of subsidiaries included in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy have been valued primarily using the income approach to arrive at their fair value. Fair values are determined in whole or in part, using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data. The valuation requires management to make certain assumption about the model inputs including forecast cash flows, discount rate and volatility. Cost of other unquoted equity instruments has been considered as an appropriate estimate of fair value because of a wide range of possible fair value measurements and cost represents the best estimate of fair value within that range.
- (iv) Fair value of borrowings which have a quoted market price in an active market is based on its market price which is categorised as Level 1. Fair value of borrowings which do not have an active market or are unquoted is estimated by discounting expected future cash flows using a discount rate equivalent to the risk-free rate of return adjusted for credit spread considered by lenders for instruments of similar maturities which is categorised as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

37. Disclosures on financial instruments (Contd.)

- (v) Management uses its best judgement in estimating the fair value of its financial instruments. However, there are inherent limitations in any estimation technique. Therefore, for substantially all financial instruments, the fair value estimates presented above are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that the Company could have realised or paid in sale transactions as of respective dates. As such, fair value of financial instruments subsequent to the reporting dates may be different from the amounts reported at each reporting date.
- (vi) There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.
- (vii) Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurement is as below:

	(₹ crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	63,800.24	58,089.76
Additions during the year	24,188.67	29,299.30
Fair value changes through profit or loss and other comprehensive income	(3,072.31)	(23,588.82)
Balance at the end of the year	84,916.60	63,800.24

(c) Derivative financial instruments

Derivative instruments used by the Company include forward exchange contracts, interest rate swaps, currency swaps, options and interest rate caps and collars. These financial instruments are utilised to hedge future transactions and cash flows and are subject to hedge accounting under Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments" wherever possible. The Company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes. All transactions in derivative financial instruments are undertaken to manage risks arising from underlying business activities.

The following table sets out the fair value of derivatives held by the Company as at the end of the reporting period:

	(₹ crore)			
	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
(a) Foreign currency forwards, swaps, options and commodity futures	995.85	10.33	217.10	172.66
(b) Interest rate swaps and collars	33.15	0.22	21.97	-
	1,029.00	10.55	239.07	172.66
Classified as:				
Non-current	664.28	-	-	46.26
Current	364.72	10.55	239.07	126.40
	1,029.00	10.55	239.07	172.66

As at the end of the reporting period, total notional amount of outstanding foreign currency contracts, commodity futures, options, interest rate swaps and collars that the Company has committed to is as below:

	(US \$ million)	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(i) Foreign currency forwards, swaps and options	2,368.00	2,169.89
(ii) Interest rate swaps and collars	525.00	146.67
	2,893.00	2,316.56

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

37. Disclosures on financial instruments (Contd.)

(d) Transfer of financial assets

The Company transfers certain trade receivables under discounting arrangements with banks/financial institutions. Some of such arrangements do not qualify for de-recognition due to recourse arrangements being in place. Consequently, the proceeds received from transfer are recorded as short-term borrowings from banks and financial institutions. As at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, there has been no such transfer of trade receivables.

(e) Financial risk management

In the course of its business, the Company is exposed primarily to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, equity prices, liquidity and credit risk, which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instruments.

The Company has a risk management policy which not only covers the foreign exchange risks but also other risks associated with the financial assets and liabilities such as interest rate risks and credit risks. The risk management policy is approved by the Board of Directors. The risk management framework aims to:

- (i) create a stable business planning environment by reducing the impact of currency and interest rate fluctuations on the Company's business plan.
- (ii) achieve greater predictability to earnings by determining the financial value of the expected earnings in advance.

(i) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of any loss in future earnings, in realising fair values or in future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, equity price fluctuations, liquidity and other market changes. Future specific market movements cannot be normally predicted with reasonable accuracy.

(a) Market risk - Foreign currency exchange rate risk:

The fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates may have a potential impact on the statement of profit and loss and equity, where any transaction references more than one currency or where assets/liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Company.

The Company, as per its risk management policy, uses foreign exchange and other derivative instruments primarily to hedge foreign exchange and interest rate exposure. Any weakening of the functional currency may impact the Company's cost of imports and cost of borrowings and consequently may increase the cost of financing the Company's capital expenditures.

Since the entire exposure is hedged, a 10% appreciation/depreciation of foreign currencies with respect to functional currency of the Company would not result in any increase/decrease in the Company's net profit/equity before considering tax impacts for the year ended March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: ₹155.06 crore).

The foreign exchange rate sensitivity is calculated by assuming a simultaneous parallel foreign exchange rates shift of all the currencies by 10% against the functional currency of the Company.

The sensitivity analysis has been based on the composition of the Company's financial assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 excluding trade payables, trade receivables, other derivative and non-derivative financial instruments (except investment in preference shares and loans receivable) not forming part of debt and which do not present a material exposure. The period end balances are not necessarily representative of the average balance outstanding during the period.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

37. Disclosures on financial instruments (Contd.)

(b) Market risk - Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is measured by using the cash flow sensitivity for changes in variable interest rates. Any movement in the reference rates could have an impact on the Company's cash flows as well as costs. The Company is subject to variable interest rates on some of its interest bearing liabilities. The Company's interest rate exposure is mainly related to debt obligations.

Based on the composition of debt as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 a 100 basis points increase in interest rates would increase the Company's finance costs (before considering interest eligible for capitalisation) and consequently reduce net profit/equity before considering tax impacts by approximately ₹356.47 crore for the year ended March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: ₹397.01 crore).

The risk estimates provided assume a parallel shift of 100 basis points interest rate across all yield curves. This calculation also assumes that the change occurs at the balance sheet date and has been calculated based on risk exposures outstanding as at that date. The period end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the period.

(c) Market risk - Equity price risk:

Equity price risk is related to change in market reference price of investments in equity securities held by the Company.

The fair value of quoted investments held by the Company exposes the Company to equity price risks. In general, these investments are not held for trading purposes.

The fair value of quoted investments in equity, classified as fair value through other comprehensive income as at March 31, 2026 was ₹1,861.58 crore (March 31, 2025: ₹1871.85 crore).

A 10% change in equity prices of such securities held as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 would result in an impact of ₹186.16 crore and ₹187.19 crore respectively on equity before considering tax impact.

(ii) Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from counter-party failure to repay or service debt according to the contractual terms or obligations. Credit risk encompasses both the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of credit worthiness as well as concentration risks.

The Company has a policy of dealing only with credit worthy counter parties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

Financial instruments that are subject to credit risk and concentration thereof principally consist of trade receivables, loans receivables, investments in debt securities and mutual funds, balances with bank, bank deposits, derivatives and financial guarantees provided by the Company. None of the financial instruments of the Company result in material concentration of credit risk except investment in preference shares made by the Company in its subsidiary companies.

The carrying value of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk was ₹15,179.57 crore and ₹20,180.07 crore, as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 respectively, being the total carrying value of trade receivables, balances with bank, bank deposits, investments in debt securities, mutual funds, loans, derivative assets and other financial assets.

The risk relating to trade receivables is presented in note 12, page F67.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

37. Disclosures on financial instruments (Contd.)

The Company's exposure to customers is diversified and no single customer contributes to more than 10% of outstanding trade receivables as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

In respect of financial guarantees provided by the Company to banks/financial institutions, the maximum exposure which the Company is exposed to is the maximum amount which the Company would have to pay if the guarantee is called upon. Based on the expectation at the end of the reporting period, the Company considers that it is more likely than not that such an amount will not be payable under the guarantees provided.

(iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements.

The Company has obtained fund and non-fund based working capital lines from various banks. Furthermore, the Company have access to undrawn lines of committed and uncommitted borrowing/facilities, funds from debt markets through commercial paper programs, non-convertible debentures and other debt instruments. The Company invests its surplus funds in bank fixed deposits and in mutual funds, which carry no or low market risk.

The Company also constantly monitors funding options available in the debt and capital markets with a view to maintaining financial flexibility.

The Company's liquidity position remains strong at **₹25,579.13** crore as at March 31, 2026, comprising **₹3,299.06** crore in the form of current investments, cash and cash equivalents and other balances with banks (including non-current and current earmarked balances) and **₹22,280.07** crore in committed undrawn bank lines including **₹11,770.60** crore in respect of subsidiary which can be utilised for the Company's global operations as required.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

37. Disclosures on financial instruments (Contd.)

The following table shows a maturity analysis of the anticipated cash flows including interest obligations for the Company's derivative and non- derivative financial liabilities on an undiscounted basis, which therefore differ from both carrying value and fair value. Floating rate interest is estimated using the prevailing interest rate at the end of the reporting period. Cash flows in foreign currencies are translated using the period end spot rates:

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2026				
	Carrying value	Contractual cashflows	Less than one year	Between one to five years	More than five years
Non-derivative financial liabilities:					
Borrowings other than lease obligation including interest	65,085.01	84,323.07	18,016.71	37,601.96	28,704.40
Lease obligations including interest obligations	4,404.75	7,022.89	1,120.14	2,898.92	3,003.84
Trade payables	25,111.29	25,111.29	25,111.29	-	-
Other financial liabilities	9,958.05	10,223.58	9,105.47	718.33	399.78
	1,04,559.10	1,26,680.83	53,353.61	41,219.21	32,108.02
Derivative financial liabilities	10.55	10.55	10.55	-	-

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2025				
	Carrying value	Contractual cashflows	Less than one year	Between one to five years	More than five years
Non-derivative financial liabilities:					
Borrowings other than lease obligation including interest	60,106.33	83,042.76	12,875.24	36,888.08	33,279.44
Lease obligations including interest obligations	3,583.00	5,906.11	872.32	2,574.38	2,459.41
Trade payables	20,601.11	20,601.11	20,601.11	-	-
Other financial liabilities	10,528.64	10,802.10	9,381.95	1,005.22	414.93
	94,819.08	1,20,352.08	43,730.62	40,467.68	36,153.78
Derivative financial liabilities	172.66	172.66	126.40	46.26	-

38. Segment reporting

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of manufacture and distribution of steel products and is operated out of India. In accordance with Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments", the Company has presented segment information on the basis of its consolidated financial statements which forms a part of this report.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

39. Related party transactions

The Company's related parties principally consist of its subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, Tata Sons Private Limited including its subsidiaries and joint ventures. The Company routinely enters into transactions with these related parties in the ordinary course of business at market rates and terms.

The following table summarises related party transactions and balances included in the financial statements of the Company for the year ended/as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025:

(₹ crore)

	Subsidiaries	Associates	Joint Ventures	Tata Sons Private Limited, its subsidiaries and joint ventures	Total
Purchase of goods	30,745.29	40.72	568.38	1,207.02	32,561.41
	33,199.17	70.30	39.09	953.24	34,261.80
Sale of goods[#]	8,914.61	5.28	5,566.24	4,416.04	18,902.17
	8,069.01	3.13	6,065.53	2,972.46	17,110.13
Services received	2,295.64	85.15	2,626.42	960.31	5,967.52
	2,294.68	56.61	1,589.76	630.98	4,572.03
Services rendered	242.65	8.03	53.66	11.43	315.77
	130.74	2.51	36.24	2.69	172.18
Securitization of receivables	-	-	-	8,490.66	8,490.66
	-	-	-	6,397.11	6,397.11
Interest income recognised	950.91	-	71.55	1.66	1,024.12
	1,028.25	-	95.80	2.53	1,126.58
Interest expense recognised	11.69	-	143.87	36.93	192.49
	10.93	-	152.51	28.64	192.08
Dividend paid^(vi)	3.79	-	-	1,308.93	1,312.72
	3.79	-	-	1,308.93	1,312.72
Dividend received^(vi)	353.04	-	120.93	81.87	555.84
	163.47	-	79.28	43.31	286.06
Provision recognised for receivables during the year	828.62	-	-	-	828.62
	74.91	-	-	-	74.91
Management contracts*	5.76	-	0.39	204.23	210.38
	83.11	5.56	21.49	200.00	310.16
Investments made	22,411.20	26.05	-	-	22,437.25
	29,261.64	252.73	-	-	29,514.37
Loans given[®]	114.83	-	-	-	114.83
	1,138.20	-	-	-	1,138.20
Loans repaid	5,116.05	-	-	-	5,116.05
	201.65	-	-	-	201.65
Outstanding loans and receivables	5,265.89	4.11	107.97	116.63	5,494.60
	8,376.72	2.30	1,274.11	216.51	9,869.64
Provision for outstanding loans and receivables	3,560.23	0.03	-	-	3,560.26
	2,731.61	-	-	-	2,731.64

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

39. Related party transactions (Contd.)

(₹ crore)

	Subsidiaries	Associates	Joint Ventures	Tata Sons Private Limited, its subsidiaries and joint ventures	Total
Outstanding payables	14,360.86	34.85	1,642.18	659.64	16,697.53
	<i>10,731.09</i>	<i>19.46</i>	<i>1,746.63</i>	<i>286.06</i>	<i>12,783.24</i>
Guarantees provided outstanding[^]	1.11	-	82.59	-	83.70
	<i>48.68</i>	<i>24.17</i>	<i>82.59</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>155.44</i>
Purchase of Assets	142.81	-	13.58	11.71	168.10
	<i>260.81</i>	<i>70.30</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>331.11</i>
Sale of Fixed Assets	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>0.14</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>22.47</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>22.61</i>

Figures in italics represents comparative figures of previous year.

* Primarily includes brand equity due to Tata Sons Private Limited.

#Includes sale of power and water.

@ Includes rollover of loans and interest thereon.

[^] Includes guarantees renewed during the year.

- (i) The details of remuneration paid to key managerial personnel (Chief Executive Officer & Managing Director, Executive Director & Chief Financial Officer) and payment to non-executive directors are provided in note 27, page F90 & note 30, page F91 respectively.

The Company has paid dividend of **₹1,10,094.00** (2024-25: ₹1,10,094.00) to key managerial personnel and **₹21,351.00** (2024-25: ₹21,351.00) to relatives of key managerial personnel during the year ended March 31, 2026.

- (ii) During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company has contributed **₹497.73** crore (2024-25: ₹710.81 crore) to post employment benefit plans.

As at March 31, 2026, amount receivable (net) from post-employment benefit fund is **₹72.52** crore (2024-25: ₹144.90 crore) on account of retirement benefit obligations paid by the Company directly.

- (iii) Details of investments made by the Company in shares of its subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures is disclosed in note 6, page F52 and note 48, page F128.

- (iv) Commitments with respect to subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures is disclosed in note 34(B), page F105.

- (v) Transactions with joint ventures and associates have been disclosed at full value and not at their proportionate share.

- (vi) Dividend paid includes **₹1,284.69** crore (2024-25: ₹1,284.69 crore) paid to Tata Sons Private Limited. Dividend received includes **₹80.31** crore (2024-25: ₹43.31 crore) received from Tata Sons Private Limited.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

40. Financial ratios

The ratios as per the latest amendment to Schedule III are as below:

	Year ended March 31, 2026	(₹ crore) Year ended March 31, 2025
(1) Current ratio (Total current assets/Current liabilities) [Current liabilities: Total current liabilities - Current maturities of non-current borrowings and lease obligations]	0.58	0.69
(2) Debt equity ratio[#] (Debt equity ratio: Net debt equity ratio) (Net debt/Average equity) [Net debt: Non-current and current borrowings + Non-current and current lease liabilities - Current investments - Cash and cash equivalents - Other balances with banks (including non-current and current earmarked balances) - Foreign currency hedges against borrowings] [Equity: Equity share capital + Other equity]	0.50	0.44
(3) Debt service coverage ratio⁵ (EBIT/(Net finance charges + Interest income from group companies + Scheduled principal repayments of non-current borrowings and lease obligations (excluding prepayments) during the period)) [EBIT: Profit before taxes +/- Exceptional items + Net finance charges] [Net finance charges: Finance costs (excluding interest on current borrowings) - Interest income - Dividend income from current investments - Net gain/(loss) on sale of current investments]	2.85	3.82
(4) Return on Equity (%) (Profit after tax (PAT)/Average Equity) [Equity: Equity share capital + Other equity]	12.25	10.43
(5) Inventory turnover ratio (in days) (Average inventory/Sale of products in days)	62	67
(6) Debtors turnover ratio (in days) (Average trade receivables/Turnover in days) [Turnover: Revenue from operations]	4	4
(7) Trade payables turnover ratio (in days) (Average Trade Payables/Expenses) [Expenses: Total Expenses - Finance Cost - Depreciation and Amortisation Expense - Employee Benefit Expenses in respect of Retirement Benefits - Other expenses with respect to Royalty, Rates & Taxes, Provision for Doubtful Debts & Advances, Provision for Impairment and Foreign Exchange Gain/Loss]	85	76
(8) Net capital turnover ratio (in days)* (Average Working Capital/Turnover) [Working Capital: Current Assets - Current Liabilities] [Current Liabilities: Total Current liabilities - Current maturities of long-term debt and lease obligations] [Turnover: Revenue from operations]	*	*

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

40. Financial ratios(Contd.)

	Year ended March 31, 2026	(₹ crore) Year ended March 31, 2025
(9) Net profit ratio (%) (Net profit after tax/Turnover) [Turnover: Revenue from operations]	11.50	10.54
(10) Return on Capital Employed (%) (EBIT/Average Capital Employed) [Capital Employed: Equity share capital + Other equity + Non-current and current borrowings + Current maturities of long- term debt and lease obligations + Deferred tax liabilities – Capital Work-in-Progress – Intangible Assets under Development] [EBIT: Profit before taxes +/- Exceptional items + Net finance charges] [Net finance charges: Finance costs - Interest income - Dividend income from current investments - Net gain/(loss) on sale of current investments]	14.49	13.34
(11) Return on investment (%)^ (Weighted average annualised return on current investment) [Return on current investment: Net gain/(loss) on sale of mutual funds/Cost of purchase of mutual funds]	4.74	6.00

* Net working capital is negative

Change in the definition of Debt equity ratio and no change in the prior periods ratio presented above.

\$ Variation in coverage ratios is primarily due to higher scheduled repayments during the year ended March 31, 2026

^ Change in the definition of return on investment and corresponding change in prior period's ratio presented above.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

- 41.** On November 21, 2025, the Government of India notified the four Labour Codes - the Code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Code on Social Security, 2020, and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 - consolidating 29 existing labour laws. The Ministry of Labour & Employment published draft Central Rules and FAQs to enable assessment of the financial impact due to changes in regulations. The Company has assessed and disclosed the incremental impact of these changes, consistent with the guidance provided by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. The Company continues to monitor the finalisation of Central/State Rules and clarifications from the Government on other aspects of the Labour Code and would provide appropriate accounting effect on the basis of such developments as and when needed.
- 42.** The erstwhile Tata Steel BSL Limited, now merged with the Company, was eligible under Package Scheme of Incentives, 1993 and 2007, accordingly as per the provisions of the Scheme it had obtained eligibility certificate from Directorate of Industries. As per the Scheme, the Tata Steel BSL Limited has an option to defer the payment of sales tax for a period of fourteen years upto a specified limit (twenty-one years in case the specified limit is not availed in fourteen years). The said tax collected shall be paid after fourteen years in five annual equal instalments and has been recognised as deferred sales tax liability, which as at March 31, 2026 amounts to **₹34.25** crore (March 31, 2025: ₹30.78 crore). Post-introduction of GST, the Maharashtra government modified the scheme, whereby the Company needs to deposit the GST and claim refund of the same. During the year, the Company has recognised **₹17.51** crore (2024-25: ₹23.92 crore) as an income on account of such scheme.
- 43.** (a) The Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on July 31, 2024, considered, and approved the amalgamation of Rujuvalika Investments Limited ("RIL") into and with the Company, by way of scheme of amalgamation ('Scheme'). RIL is an investment company having investments in shares of listed and unlisted body corporates and in mutual funds. It is registered under Section 45-IA of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 as Non-Banking Financial Company ('NBFC') holding certificate of registration as NBFC. RIL, however, does not have any active operations as a NBFC.
- As part of the Scheme, among other things, equity shares held by the Company in the RIL shall stand cancelled. No shares of the Company shall be issued, nor any cash payment shall be made whatsoever by the Company in lieu of cancellation of shares of RIL (being wholly owned subsidiary). The Scheme is subject to certain conditions, including approval from regulatory authorities and sanction of the Scheme by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal ('NCLT'), Mumbai bench.
- (b) The Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on March 17, 2026, considered, and approved the amalgamation of Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited ("NINL") into and with the Company, by way of scheme of amalgamation ('Scheme').
- As part of the Scheme, among other things, equity and preference shares held by the Company in NINL shall stand cancelled. No shares of the Company shall be issued, nor any cash payment shall be made whatsoever by the Company in lieu of cancellation of shares of NINL (being wholly owned subsidiary). The Scheme is subject to certain conditions, including approval from regulatory authorities and sanction of the Scheme by the relevant bench of the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal ('NCLT').

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

- 44.** TM International Logistics Limited ('TMILL') is a 51:26:23 joint venture company between Tata Steel Limited, NYK Holding Europe B.V. ('NYK') and IQ Martrade Holding Und Management GmbH ('IQ'), respectively.

The Board of Directors of the Company, on May 15, 2026, considered and approved the acquisition of 41,40,000 equity shares of face value ₹10/- each (23% equity stake), in TMILL, from IQ for a consideration of ₹335.00 crore, subject to necessary approvals. The Company has, on May 15, 2026, executed Share Purchase Agreement with IQ and TMILL. The transaction is subject to customary conditions precedent, and approvals from regulatory authorities including Competition Commission of India and other stakeholders, as applicable.

On completion of the above transaction, the Joint Venture agreement dated July 26, 2001, between the Company and IQ, and the Deed of Adherence dated November 26, 2009, amongst the Company, TMILL, NYK and IQ will be terminated and the Company will hold 74% equity shares in TMILL and NYK will hold 26% equity shares in TMILL.

- 45.** On November 4, 2025, the Company had signed an Asset Transfer Agreement with Indian Metals & Ferro Alloys Ltd. (IMFA) for the sale of its Ferro Alloy Plant at Jajpur, Odisha. Upon receiving of necessary regulatory approvals, the Company has successfully completed the sale on February 27, 2026 for a base consideration of ₹610 crore (net of GST and excluding working capital). Exceptional item in the statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2026 includes a gain of ₹322.08 crore on account of this sale.

- 46.** With effect from April 1, 2023, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has made it mandatory for every Company, which uses accounting software for maintaining its books of account, to use only such accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in books of account along with the date when such changes were made and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled.

The Company uses multiple accounting software including SAP HANA Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) software to maintain its books of accounts. Implementation of the above notification to ensure enabling appropriate audit log on financial tables in aforesaid SAP HANA, which have high frequency database operations would lead to a severe system performance degradation thereby adversely impacting business operations and users, besides requiring significant additional storage and supporting infrastructure.

With a view to address the above challenges while ensuring compliance with the MCA notification and mitigate the risks involved therein, the Company has appropriately designed and implemented alternate mitigating controls over direct change at database level.

Further, the audit trail, to the extent maintained in prior year, has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

47. Disclosure for struck off companies

The following table depicts the details of balances outstanding in respect of transactions undertaken with a company struck-off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013:

(₹ crore)

Name of struck off Company	Nature of transactions with struck-off Company	Balance as at March 31, 2026	Balance as at March 31, 2025	Relationship with the struck-off Company
BBR (India) Private Limited	Sale of products and rendering of services	0.26	-	Advance from customer
Metecno India Projects Private Limited		-	0.18	
Highway Roadlines Pvt. Ltd.		0.00	-	
Jindal (India) Limited		0.12	-	
Polycab Wires and Cables Private Limited		0.00	0.00	
Bajrang Steel & Alloys Private Limited		-	0.01	
Apex Auto Private Limited		0.02	-	
Andhra Cylinders Pvt Ltd		0.13	0.04	
Creative Constructions & Contractors Private Limited		0.00	0.00	
Kochar Agro Pvt. Ltd.		-	0.25	
S.G. & Co Pvt Ltd		0.60	-	
Bright Steel Castings Pvt. Ltd.		1.25	0.56	
Victoria Auto Private Limited		1.32	0.34	
Agni Fuels Private Limited		-	0.01	
Antarctic Industries Ltd.		0.00	0.00	
Alok Enterprises Private Limited		0.01	0.01	
Sagar Business Pvt. Ltd.		0.21	3.83	
B.G. Shirke Construction Technology Private Limited		0.17	0.17	
Schwing Stetter (India) Pvt. Ltd.		0.04	0.04	
Adarsh Metal Industries Private Limited		0.20	-	Customer
Bansal Industries Private Limited		-	2.73	
Pinacle Airpoint Services Pvt. Ltd.		0.00	0.00	
Elegant Mkt Private Limited*		0.18	0.17	
Harinagar Sugar Mills Limited		0.00	0.00	
Jindal (India) Limited		3.61	-	
Fairdeal Tins Private Limited		0.00	-	
BB Man-Power And Facilities Services Private Limited		0.00	0.00	
Sagar Business Private Limited		0.26	-	
Menkar Energy Solutions Private Limited		1.76	1.76	
Calcutta Carriers Pvt Ltd	Purchase of goods and receiving of services	4.83	10.41	Vendor
Sagar Business Private Limited		1.30	0.01	
Highway Roadlines Pvt. Ltd.		0.34	-	
Advance Valves Private Limited		0.03	-	
Rajdeep Automation Private Limited		0.00	-	
Parikh Inn Private Limited		0.00	-	
K A Industries Pvt. Ltd.		0.11	1.49	
Hostin Services Private Limited		0.10	-	
Jaju Chemicals Private Limited		0.00	-	
Krofta Engineering Limited		0.18	-	
Karunamoyee Trexim Private Limited		0.00	-	
Leo Elevators Private Limited		0.08	-	
MT Industries Pvt. Ltd.		0.29	0.37	
Bearing Sales Corpn Private Limited		0.10	0.02	

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

47. Disclosure for struck off companies (Contd.)

(₹ crore)

Name of struck off Company	Nature of transactions with struck-off Company	Balance as at March 31, 2026	Balance as at March 31, 2025	Relationship with the struck-off Company
Millenium Impex Private Limited	Purchase of goods and receiving of services	0.00	0.28	Vendor
Dgt Engineers Pvt. Ltd.		0.02	0.01	
Metecno India Projects Private Limited		0.00	0.25	
Sodexo Foods Solutions Limited		0.72	0.72	
Nita Industries Private Limited		0.00	-	
Organic Intermediates Pvt Ltd		0.01	-	
Pyrotech Electronics Private Limited		0.29	-	
Sew-Eurodrive India Private Limited		0.89	-	
BB Man-Power And Facilities Services Private Limited		0.01	1.63	
Sinha Aviation Service Private Limited		0.14	0.14	
Apex Auto Private Limited		0.00	-	Advance from Suppliers
Avanza Epsilon Elektro Private Limited		0.00	-	
Creative Constructions & Contractors Private Limited		0.00	-	
Daewoo India Private Limited		0.00	-	
E.Itec India Power Connection Private Limited		0.00	-	
Millenium Impex Private Limited		0.00	-	
Savita Machine Tools Private Limited		0.01	-	
Nita Industries Private Limited		0.00	-	
Rohini Impex Pvt. Ltd.		0.00	-	
Other Entities ⁽ⁱ⁾	Subscription to equity shares	-	-	Equity shareholder

0.00 represents value less than ₹0.01 crore.

* Refers to companies that were struck off as at March 31, 2025, but have become active during the year ended March 31, 2026.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

47. Disclosure for struck off companies (Contd.)

(i) Details of other struck off entities holding equity shares in the Company is as below:

Name of struck off Company	No. of shares held	Paid-up as at March 31, 2026 (₹)	Paid-up as at March 31, 2025 (₹)
(1) Agro Based Industries Ltd.	1,450	1,450.00	1,450.00
(2) Anand Growth Fund Pvt. Ltd.	1,330	1,330.00	1,330.00
(3) Anileksha Investments Pvt. Ltd.	2,250	2,250.00	2,250.00
(4) Annamallai Finance Limited	150	150.00	150.00
(5) Bejo Sheetal Seeds (Karnataka) Private Limited	750	750.00	750.00
(6) Bhagirathi Protein Ltd	6,500	6,500.00	6,500.00
(7) Bharat Solite Limited	10	10.00	10.00
(8) Burdwan Holdings Pvt Ltd	3,150	3,150.00	3,150.00
(9) Chaityadeep Investments Pvt. Ltd.	2,110	2,110.00	2,110.00
(10) Chanakya Service Station Private Limited	16,500	16,500.00	16,500.00
(11) Dashtina Investments Private Limited	400	400.00	400.00
(12) Desai Holdings Limited	750	750.00	750.00
(13) Dhanastra Investments Limited	13,500	13,500.00	13,500.00
(14) Dinsons (India) Private Limited	3,120	3,120.00	-
(15) Dipy Finstock Pvt. Ltd.	2,000	2,000.00	2,000.00
(16) Fortis Financial Services Limited	250	250.00	250.00
(17) Fortune Investment And Finance India Pvt. Ltd.	750	750.00	750.00
(18) Frontline Corporate Finance Ltd.	1,060	1,060.00	1,060.00
(19) Gagan Trading Co Ltd.	1,690	1,690.00	1,690.00
(20) Hrg Leasing Ltd.	30	30.00	30.00
(21) Goldcrest Jute and Fibre Ltd.	1,800	1,800.00	1,800.00
(22) Kapursco Cold Storage Pvt. Ltd.	300	300.00	300.00
(23) Kirban Sales Pvt. Ltd.	150	150.00	150.00
(24) Krishna Hire Purchase Pvt. Ltd.	1,000	1,000.00	1,000.00

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

47. Disclosure for struck off companies (Contd.)

Name of struck off Company	No. of shares held	Paid-up as at March 31, 2026 (₹)	Paid-up as at March 31, 2025 (₹)
(25) Landmark Fin & Invt Consultancy P Ltd.	570	570.00	570.00
(26) Meghna Finance and Investments Private Limited	4,890	4,890.00	4,890.00
(27) Merchant Management System Private Limited	8,800	8,800.00	8,800.00
(28) Midas Touch Securities Pvt. Ltd.	150	150.00	150.00
(29) Modern Holdings Pvt. Ltd.	18,040	18,040.00	18,040.00
(30) Monnet Finance Limited*	1,000	1,000.00	1,000.00
(31) Montgomery Eng. Mkt. Ltd.	1,500	1,500.00	1,500.00
(32) My Shares & Stock Brokers Pvt. Ltd.	2,060	2,060.00	2,060.00
(33) Popular Stock and Share Services Private Limited	320	320.00	320.00
(34) Prahit Investments Pvt Ltd	4,600	4,600.00	4,600.00
(35) Protect Finvest Private Limited	330	330.00	330.00
(36) S S Securities Limited	500	500.00	500.00
(37) Seagull Finance And Investment Company Private Limited	600	600.00	600.00
(38) Shraman Trades & Industries Pvt. Ltd.	1,810	1,810.00	1,810.00
(39) Shree Agencies Pvt Ltd	3,180	3,180.00	3,180.00
(40) Shriram Investment Services Private Limited	1,500	1,500.00	1,500.00
(41) Shilpa Investments and Financials Services Private Limited	13,440	13,440.00	13,440.00
(42) St Helens Nominees India Private Limited	9,350	9,350.00	-
(43) Suhit Investments Pvt Ltd	1,660	1,660.00	500.00
(44) Swapnalok Construction Pvt Ltd	500	500.00	500.00
(45) Swapan Properties Private Limited	500	500.00	500.00
(46) The Calcutta Sales Agency Ltd	6,340	6,340.00	6,340.00
(47) Varun Credit & Real Estate Pvt Ltd	570	570.00	570.00
		1,43,210.00	1,29,580.00

* Refers to companies that were struck off as at March 31, 2025, but have become active during the year ended March 31, 2026.

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

48. Details of significant investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates

		(% Direct Holding)	
		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	Country of Incorporation		
(a) Subsidiary companies			
(1) ABJA Investment Co. Pte Ltd.	Singapore	100.00	100.00
(2) Bhushan Steel (Australia) Pty Limited*	Australia	100.00	100.00
(3) Bhushan Steel (South) Limited	India	100.00	100.00
(4) Creative Port Development Private Limited*	India	51.00	51.00
(5) Jamshedpur Football and Sporting Private Limited	India	100.00	100.00
(6) Medica TS Hospital Pvt Ltd.	India	100.00	51.00
(7) Mohar Exports Services Pvt Ltd	India	33.23	33.23
(8) Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited	India	100.00	99.83
(9) Rujuvalika Investments Limited*	India	100.00	100.00
(10) Subarnarekha Port Private Limited	India	3.88	3.88
(11) T Steel Holdings Pte. Ltd.*	Singapore	100.00	100.00
(12) Tata Korf Engineering Services Ltd	India	100.00	100.00
(13) Tata Steel Advanced Materials Limited* (formerly Tata Steel Odisha Limited)	India	100.00	100.00
(14) Tata Steel Colors Private Limited (formerly Tata BlueScope Steel Private Limited)	India	49.99	-
(15) Tata Steel Downstream Products Limited*	India	100.00	100.00
(16) Tata Steel Foundation	India	100.00	100.00
(17) Tata Steel Support Services Limited (formerly Bhushan Steel (Orissa) Limited)	India	100.00	100.00
(18) Tata Steel Technical Services Limited (formerly Bhushan Steel Madhya Bharat Limited)	India	100.00	100.00
(19) Tata Steel Utilities and Infrastructure Services Limited*	India	100.00	100.00
(20) Tayo Rolls Limited	India	54.91	54.91
(21) Thriveni Pellets Private Limited*	India	50.01	-
(b) Associate companies			
(1) Bhushan Capital & Credit Services Private Limited	India	42.58	42.58
(2) Jawahar Credit & Holdings Private Limited	India	39.65	39.65
(3) Kalinga Aquatics Ltd.	India	30.00	30.00
(4) Kumardhubi Fireclay and Silica Works Ltd	India	27.78	27.78
(5) Kumardhubi Metal Casting and Engineering Ltd	India	49.31	49.31
(6) Malusha Travels Pvt Ltd	India	33.23	33.23
(7) Strategic Energy Technology Systems Private Limited	India	25.00	25.00
(8) Tata Construction and Projects Ltd.	India	27.19	27.19
(9) TP Parivart Limited	India	26.00	26.00
(10) TP Vardhaman Surya Limited	India	26.00	26.00
(11) TRF Limited	India	34.11	34.11

NOTES

forming part of the standalone financial statements

48. Details of significant investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates (Contd.)

			(% Direct Holding)		
			Country of Incorporation	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(c)	Joint ventures				
(1)	Andal East Coal Company Private Limited		India	33.89	33.89
(2)	Industrial Energy Limited		India	26.00	26.00
(3)	Jamipol Limited		India	7.11	7.11
(4)	mjunction Services Limited		India	50.00	50.00
(5)	Nicco Jubilee Park Limited		India	1.23	1.23
(6)	Tata NYK Shipping Pte Ltd.		Singapore	50.00	50.00
(7)	TM International Logistics Limited		India	51.00	51.00

* Include step-down subsidiaries.

49. Dividend

The dividend declared by the Company is based on profits available for distribution as reported in the standalone financial statements of the Company. On May 15, 2026 the Board of Directors of the Company had proposed a dividend of **₹4.00** per Ordinary share of ₹1 each in respect of the year ended March 31, 2026 subject to the approval of shareholders at the Annual General Meeting. If approved, the dividend would result in a cash outflow of approximately **₹4,993.41** crore.

In terms of our report attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For **Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP**
Firm Registration Number:
304026E/E-300009

sd/-
N. Chandrasekaran
Chairman
DIN: 00121863

sd/-
Noel Naval Tata
Vice-Chairman
DIN: 00024713

sd/-
Deepak Kapoor
Independent Director
DIN: 00162957

sd/-
V. K. Sharma
Independent Director
DIN: 02449088

sd/-
Bharti Gupta Ramola
Independent Director
DIN: 00356188

sd/-
Dr. Shekhar C. Mande
Independent Director
DIN: 10083454

sd/-
Subramanian Vivek
Partner
Membership Number 100332

sd/-
Pramod Agrawal
Independent Director
DIN: 00279727

sd/-
Saurabh Agrawal
Non-Executive Director
DIN: 02144558

sd/-
T. V. Narendran
Chief Executive Officer & Managing Director
DIN: 03083605

sd/-
Koushik Chatterjee
Executive Director & Chief Financial Officer
DIN: 00004989

sd/-
Parvatheesam Kanchinadham
Company Secretary and Chief Legal Officer
ACS: 15921

Mumbai, May 15, 2026