

Mr. Ratan Tata was a visionary leader whose contributions transformed not just our Company but the entire nation.

His legacy of innovation, integrity and philanthropy will forever be a beacon for us. Mr. Tata's commitment to giving back to the community and his compassionate leadership have left an indelible mark on the fabric of our organisation.

As we mourn his loss, we also celebrate his extraordinary life and vow to honour his memory by continuing to uphold the values he cherished.

RATAN N TATA

28.12.1937 - 09.10.2024



Safe harbour statement

Statements in this presentation describing the Company's performance may be "forward looking statements" within the meaning of applicable securities laws and regulations. Actual results may differ materially from those directly or indirectly expressed, inferred or implied. Important factors that could make a difference to the Company's operations include, among others, economic conditions affecting demand/supply and price conditions in the domestic and overseas markets in which the Company operates, changes in or due to the environment, Government regulations, laws, statutes, judicial pronouncements and/or other incidental factors



We are committed to 'Zero Harm'

Journey towards excellence in Safety & Health of employees¹





Digital enabled Safety

Safety command centre inaugurated at Meramandali



Process Safety

Cross functional audits on safety standards



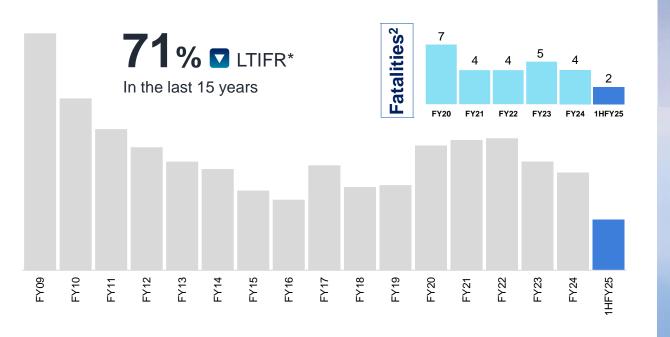
Behavioral Safety

Training on risk perception and decision making



Occupational Health

n Wellness recognition policy





Improving quality of life of our communities

Social capital and scalable change models to enable deep societal impact

23 lakh+
lives impacted¹





Rural & Urban Education

21,000+ out of school children brought back to education system

Public Health & Nutrition

90% redressal rate in high-risk cases among pregnant women and children



Grassroots Sports

12,300+ children and youth engaged in rural sports



68 targets
prioritised across
15 relevant
UN SDG goals



Tribal Identity

37,000+ people enrolled in tribal language classes



Grassroots Governance

>₹1,258 crore public funds unlocked directly to communities



Dignity for Disabled

5,900+ PwD connected through SABAL programme



Public Infrastructure

57 structures relevant for community have been completed



Gender & Youth Empowerment

3,000+ women changemakers enabled via leadership trainings



Water Resources

29.5 million cubic feet water storage capacity created





Climate resilient Livelihoods

19,056 households adopted climate resilient agri practices





5 MTPA Blast Furnace commissioned at Kalinganagar site in September 2024



Strategic Update



Tata Steel is focused on creating sustainable value



Leadership in Sustainability



Leadership in India



Leadership in technology and digital



Consolidate position as global cost leader



Robust financial health



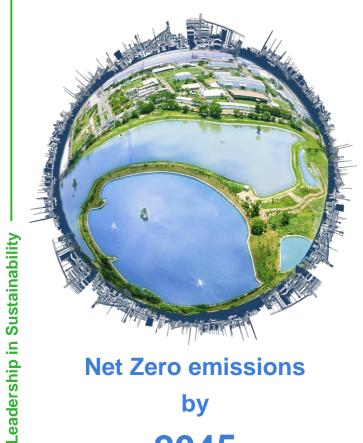
Become future ready





Sustainability is at the core of our strategy

Route and pace of decarbonisation being calibrated across geographies







Transitioning to greener steelmaking



Committed to 35 – 40% emission reduction by 2030

Our ESG goals underpin the focus areas



Circular economy



Air emissions, Dust



Biodiversity, Water

Net Zero emissions

by

2045



Employees, Community



Supply chain



R&D. Technology



India: Piloting emerging technologies to reduce emissions

Process improvement



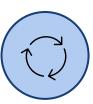
Carbon direct avoidance



Carbon Capture & Utilisation



Hisarna



EasyMelt



COG Injection

- » Use of lower quality raw material & recycling of steelmaking slag
- » Lower CO₂ footprint and capex due to nil requirement of coke and agglomerates
- » Off gases produced amenable for carbon capture solutions

- » Facilitate continuation of blast furnace technology with much lower CO₂ footprint
- » Substitution of coke with syn-gas in blast furnace. Syn-gas to be generated using coke oven gas

- » Improved efficiency of blast furnace with respect to CO₂ footprint
- » Substitution of coke partially with fuel gases generated like coke oven gas



Leadership in Sustainability

UK: Pursuing transition to reduce 50 mn tons CO_{2e} over a decade

Journeying towards a sustainable future

EAF to be operational by 2027 - 28

Safely decommissioned BF#5 in 1st week of July and BF#4 in September 2024



Secured slab and hot rolled coil substrate to run downstream operations



Grant Funding Agreement (GFA) signed with the UK government for £500 million



underway and national grid contract for high voltage connection in place

Multiple intiatives to aid

affected employees

Voluntary Redundancy Aspiration, generous support package

Transition Board setup with UK and the Welsh government

Committed towards reskilling and training of employees



ton of crude steel

ton of crude steel





№ Netherlands: Committed to achieve 35 – 40% CO_{2e} reduction by 2030

Commenced discussions with the Dutch government for decarb support

Government support is key

- Phase 1 of decarbonising operations
- Shutdown of one of the blast furnaces
- Replaced by DRP EAF by 2030
- Utilise H₂ as it becomes cost competitive
- Phase 2 of decarbonising operations
- Shutdown of remaining blast furnace



Targeted research for green transition: Optimisation of pellet characteristics for DRP - EAF



Roadmap plus program to reduce air emissions, including dust and noise pollution

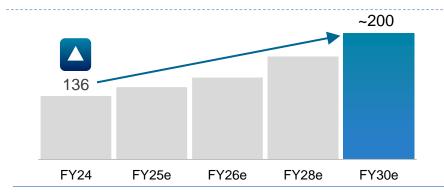


Independently validated reduced carbon steel solns. to aid customers meet Scope 3 emission targets

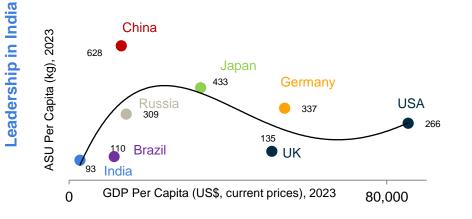


India steel remains a bright spot aided by the economic growth cycle

India steel demand forecast (in mn tons)



Apparent steel use and GDP per capita



Key Trends



590 million

Expected population to live in Indian cities by 2030



Rs 143 trillion

Expected Investments by India towards its infrastructure by 2030



USD 4,000

Forecast per capita income of India by 2030 (vs. \$2,450 now)



~300 MTPA

India's targeted crude steel capacity by FY30 - 31



~27 MTPA

~13 MTPA

40 MTPA

60 - 65

MTPA

Pipe

0.45

MTPA

~1

MTPA

Tinplate

0.38

MTPA

~1

MTPA

Wires

0.6

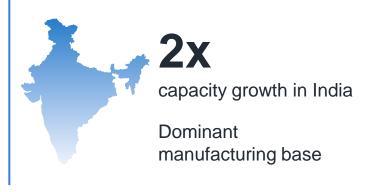
MTPA

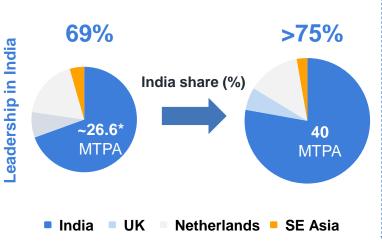
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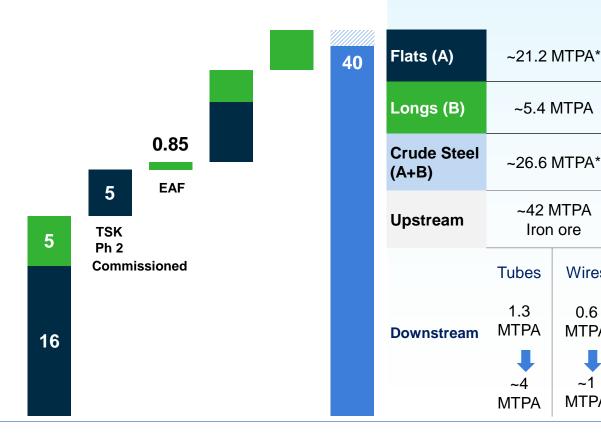
MTPA

Tata Steel is scaling up in India to capitalise on growth opportunity

Investments set to drive sector leading returns









Commissioned India's largest blast furnace at Kalinganagar

Kalinganagar expansion to enhance product mix and cost savings

5 MTPA expansion with State-of-the-art Features

Best-in-class technology

- » Blast furnace with a volume of 5870 m³
- » World's largest TRT with 35 MW power capacity
- » Use of evaporative cooling system in BF (1st in India)

Responsible growth

- » Zero process water discharge with rainwater harvesting
- » 20% lower power consumption compared to conventional designs
- » Top combustion stoves → optimise fuel consumption

Phase 2 Kalinganagar expansion to aid meet evolving needs in chosen segments

- Key facilities in Phase II expansion include 2.2 MTPA
 CRM complex and ~ 6 MTPA Pellet plant
 - » CRM Complex : Have initiated commissioning of Continuous Annealing Line

Automotive

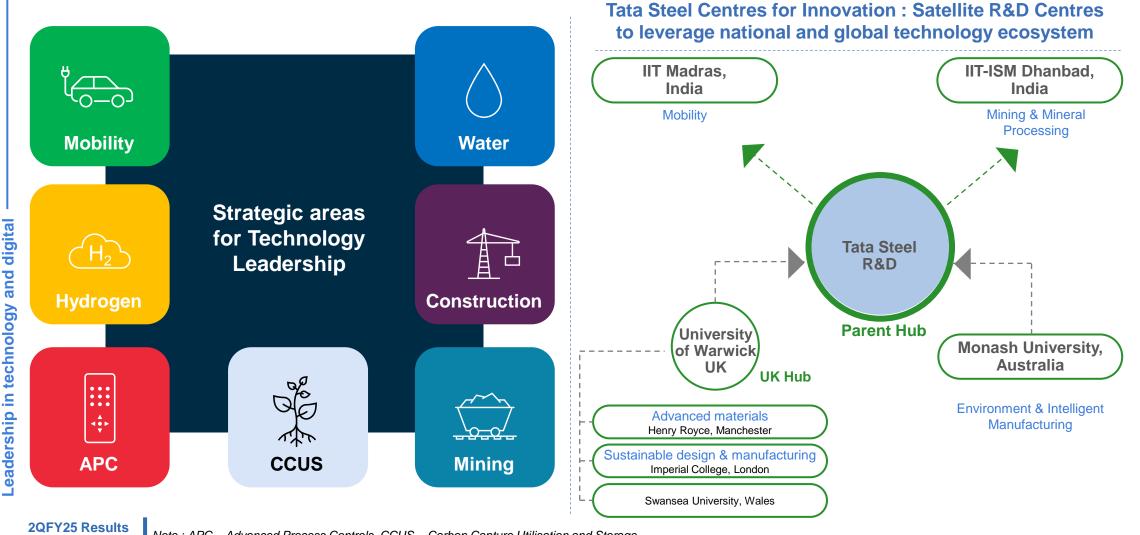
- » Cold Rolled (CR) coils and sheets upto 1180 MPa
- » GA (Galvannealed) upto 980 MPa
- » Aluminum-Silicon coated for high temperature applications

Energy, Engineering and Construction

- » Zn-Al-Mg coated for solar, construction & infrastructure and general engineering
- » Additional hi-strength hot rolled for use in lifting & excavation and oil & gas among others



Embracing Digital and Technology to create and unlock value





Focus on consolidating position as a global cost leader



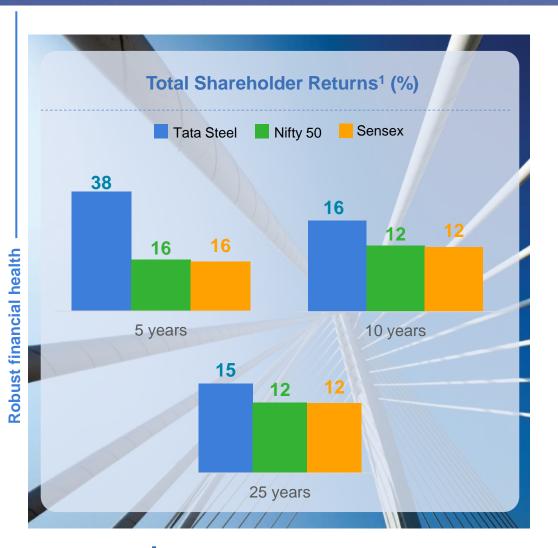
Focus on raw material

- » Scaling up iron ore mining in India and debottlenecking supply chain
- Optimisation of raw material related costs
 - » Pellet capacity of ~14.6 MTPA*, blend of coal grades
- Continuous improvement programs
 - » Achieved savings of >Rs 8,300 crs. in FY2024
- Focused on digitally enabled sustainable supply chain
 - » Usage of biofuels, End to end visibility of material movement
- Agile ways of working to improve performance
 - » Connected solutions & strategic project deployment via agile methods

Presentation



Financial Management to enable returns across cycle



Balance sheet management

- » Optimise Capital Structure & Cost
- » Target Net debt to EBITDA <2.5 3.0x across cycle
- » Proactive financing to drive flexibility and reduce costs

Capital allocation

- » Value accretive investments (ROIC : 15%)
- » Portfolio restructuring

Operational excellence

- » Minimise working capital
- » Continuous improvement programs

Becoming culturally future ready





Initiatives to reach new level of excellence



Talent Preparedness for growth to **40 MTPA**

- √ Talent integration post mergers
- √ Focus on skill for all categories of people

Focus on productivity and restructuring

- √ Cost competitiveness
- ✓ Building talent pipeline for decarb projects

Fostering a **Future Ready** Culture

- ✓ Culture of safety: Zero Harm
- ✓ Achieved 20% diversity for the 1st time in India





Business Update

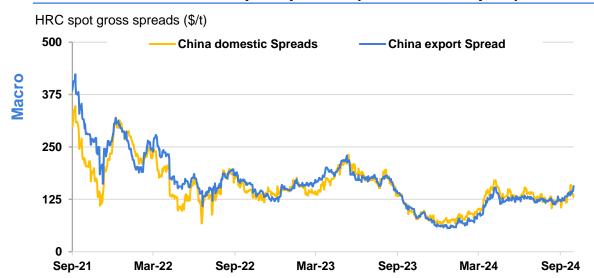
Tata Steel Netherlands inaugurated decoiler and automated sheet packaging line at a steel service center, showcases focus on downstream



Global steel weighed by concerns about China despite stimulus

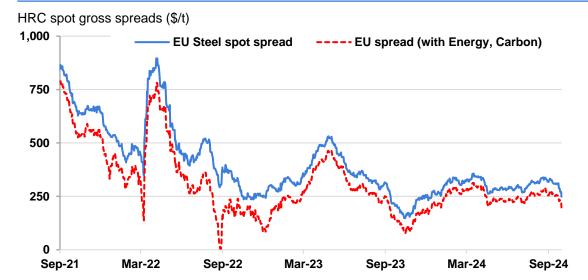
- Global steel prices diverged across key regions during the July – September quarter. US steel prices were up 5% while EU steel prices declined by 7%
- China steel prices were under pressure for most of the quarter but witnessed an increase to \$500 per ton post the announcement of stimulus measures on 24th September

China Steel spot spreads (Domestic, Export)



- Raw material prices moderated during the quarter. Coking coal prices declined by 14% while Iron ore prices moved below \$90/t before recovering and moving above \$100/t
- Overall, Steel spot spreads were mixed across key regions.
 China steel spot spreads were rangebound while EU steel spot spreads remained under pressure

EU Steel spread including energy, carbon costs





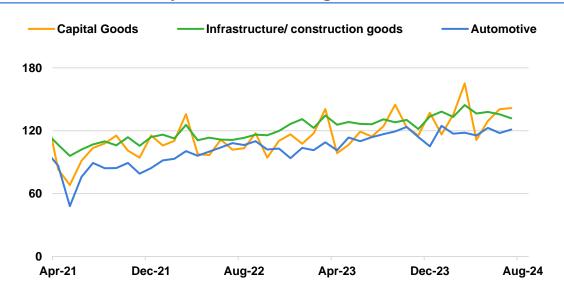
India steel demand continued to grow while EU demand was subdued

India

Macro

- Indian apparent steel demand continued to grow despite seasonal rains weighing on select segments
- Steel imports remain elevated, and India govt. has initiated anti-dumping investigation on imports from Vietnam

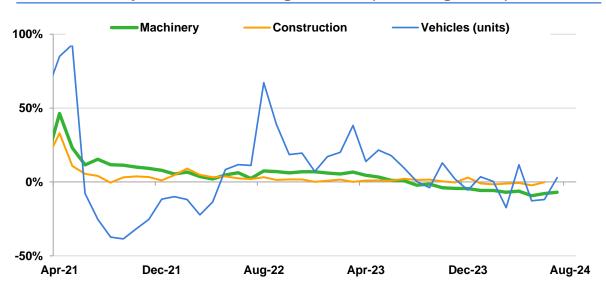
Key steel consuming sectors*



Europe

- EU steel demand continued to be weak. Manufacturing
 PMI was at 45 in September, lowest reading for the year
- ECB reduced interest rates by 25 bps in September amidst moderating inflation and subdued economic activity

Key steel consuming sectors (%, YoY growth)

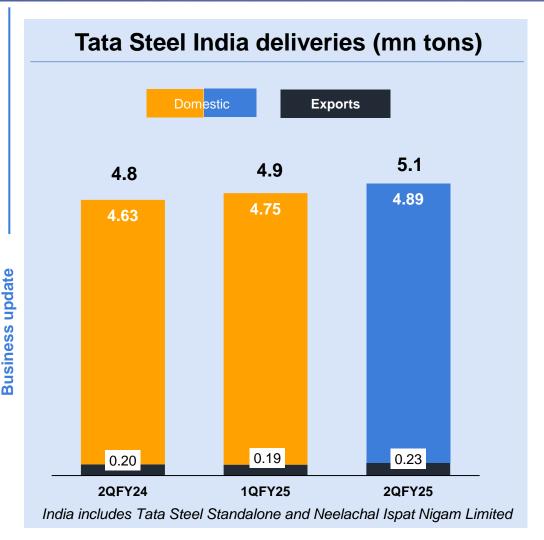


2QFY25 Results Presentation

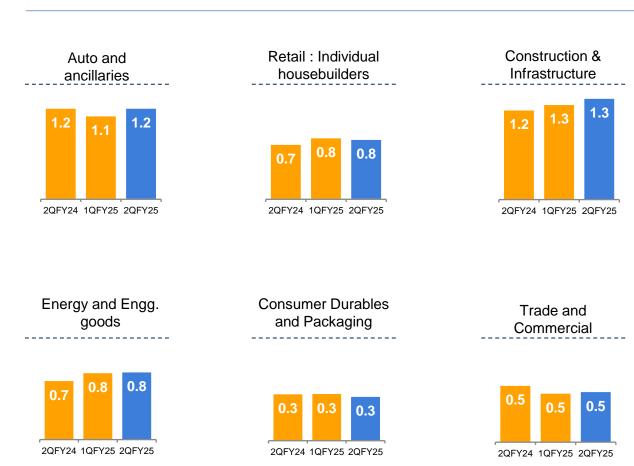
Sources: Bloomberg, SIAM, Joint Plant Committee, MOSPI, CMIE, Eurostat and Tata Steel, *Figures of Industrial Production for Capital Goods, Infrastructure/Construction, consumer durables and railways are rebased to Nov'18=100 using FY12 index-based sector weights; number of units produced as per SIAM; growth of key steel consuming sector is calculated by removing sub-segments 21 which do not consume steel, EU – European Union and ECB – European Central Bank



In 2QFY25, India sales were driven by 6% YoY rise in domestic deliveries

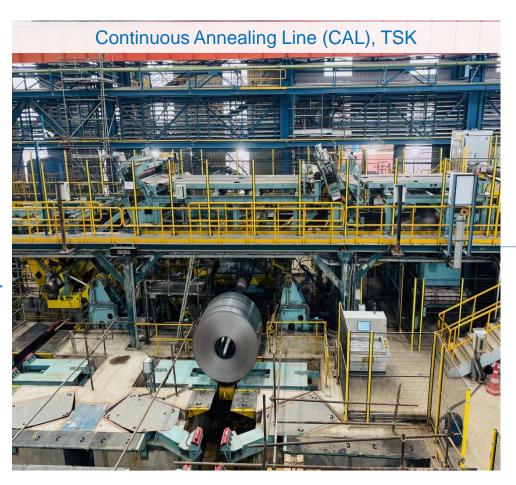


End use sectors



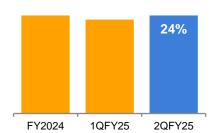
Business update

Auto: Consolidating the position of "Preferred Steel Supplier"



 Strong relationship with OEMs continues to drive healthy sales

Auto¹ as % of total deliveries



Wider width range in CR products

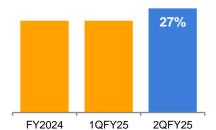
Grade approvals underway with OEMs



from TSK II CAL facility

 Enriched product offerings for emerging needs in future models

Share of hi-end products in Auto sales



 JIT supplies via expanding service center network across major auto hubs



Business update



Poised to double in retail & shaping construction via ready-to-use solns.

Focus on enhancing premium retail play



Tata Tiscon Retail Sales

2QFY25 20% Consistent growth driven by







Leverage 11,000+ dealer base for physical reach

New service offerings on Aashiyana, e-commerce platform

Simplifying customer journey via value accretive ready-to-use solutions



Ready-to-use solutions sales







Tata Steel Consolidated

(All figures are in Rs. Crores unless stated otherwise)	2QFY25	1QFY25	2QFY24
Production (mn tons) ¹	7.69	8.00	7.31
Deliveries (mn tons)	7.52	7.39	7.07
Total revenue from operations	53,905	54,771	55,682
Raw material cost ²	24,690	24,993	25,147
Change in inventories	(747)	(2,570)	756
Employee benefits expenses	6,327	6,467	5,917
Other expenses	17,494	19,187	19,594
EBITDA	6,224	6,822	4,315
Adjusted EBITDA ³	5,522	6,950	4,147
Adjusted EBITDA per ton (Rs.)	7,345	9,407	5,869
Other income	599	260	228
Finance cost	1,971	1,777	1,959
Pre-exceptional PBT	2,146	2,735	160
Exceptional items (gain)/loss	(18)	358	6,899
Tax expenses	1,405	1,458	(228)
Reported PAT	759	919	(6,511)
Other comprehensive income	732	176	(774)

Key drivers for QoQ change:

- Revenues: witnessed marginal decline of 2% primarily due to lower realisations in India and Netherlands
- Raw Material cost: was lower primarily driven by decline in coking coal consumption cost
- Change in inventories: has been primarily driven by inventory build up at UK and Netherlands
- Other expenses: declined due to lower consumables, royalty and rates & taxes
- Exceptional items: primarily reflects credit relating to Employee Separation Scheme at Standalone
- Other Comprehensive income: primarily relates to foreign currency translation differences



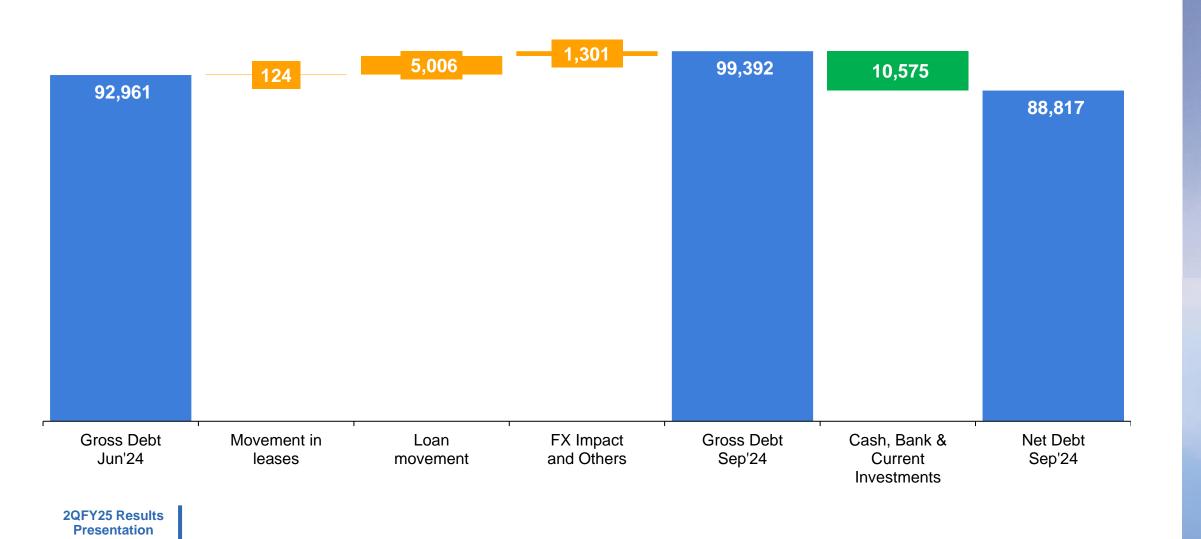
Consolidated 2QFY25 EBITDA¹ stood at Rs 5,522 crores



- Selling Result: primarily driven by lower realisations in India and Netherlands
- Cost Changes: were driven by decline in coking coal consumption cost across geographies
- Volume/Mix: primarily driven by higher deliveries in India
- Others: relates to lower employee benefit expenses and dividend income

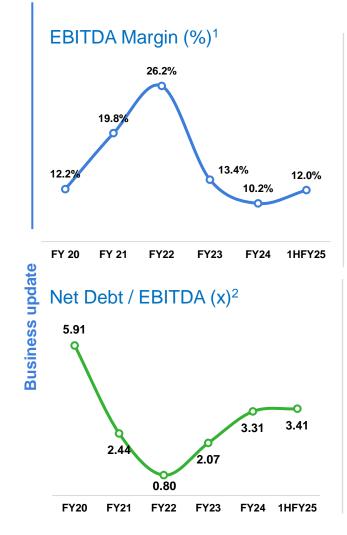


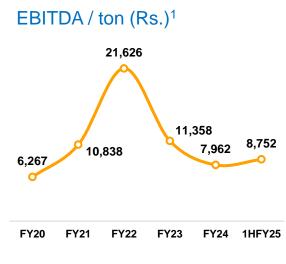
Net debt stood at Rs 88,817 crores

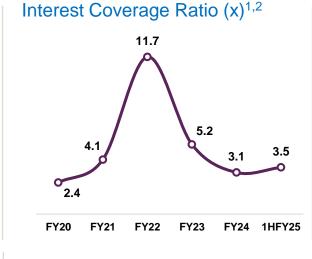


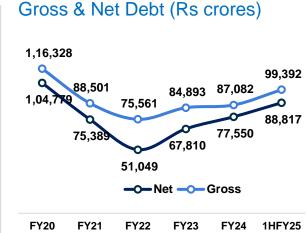


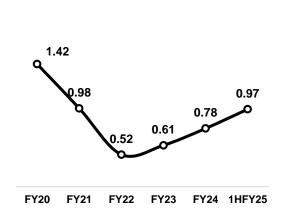
Key financial credit metrices



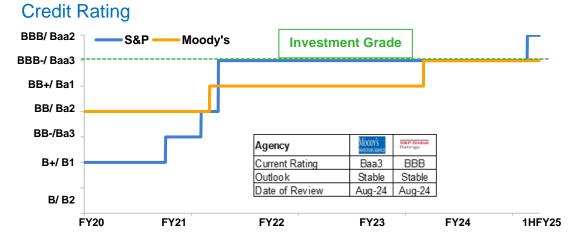








Net Debt / Equity (x)



2QFY25 Results Presentation





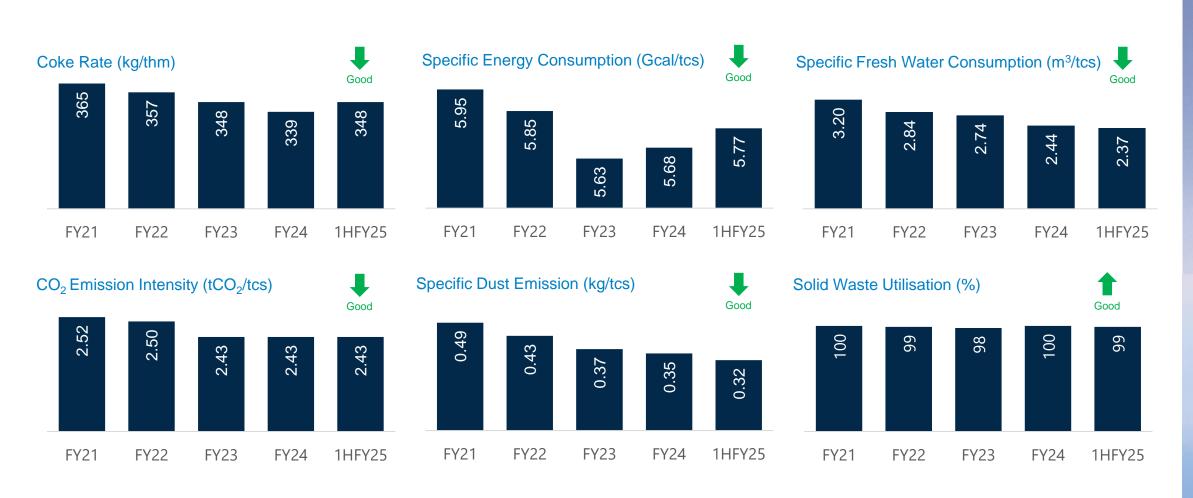


Annexures

Solar installations at Tata Steel Kalinganagar



Tata Steel Standalone: Key operating parameters



2QFY25 Results Presentation Note : Standalone incl. steelmaking sites (i.e., Jamshedpur, Kalinganagar, Meramandali & Gamharia); CO₂ emission intensity as per worldsteel methodology; FY21 – FY23 figures have been restated to include Gamharia



Tata Steel Standalone¹

(All figures are in Rs. Crores unless stated otherwise)	2QFY25	1QFY25	2QFY24
Production (mn tons)	5.06	5.01	4.91
Deliveries (mn tons)	5.11	4.94	4.82
Total revenue from operations	32,399	32,958	34,198
Raw material cost ²	13,808	13,305	14,531
Change in inventories	107	(536)	571
Employee benefits expenses	1,940	2,139	1,883
Other expenses	9,935	11,274	10,308
EBITDA	6,734	6,754	7,035
Adjusted EBITDA ³	6,712	6,757	6,571
Adjusted EBITDA per ton (Rs.)	13,131	13,677	13,646
Other income	851	374	822
Finance cost	1,133	925	1,116
Pre-exceptional PBT	4,772	4,702	5,129
Exceptional items (gain)/loss	(14)	237	12,993
Tax expenses	1,195	1,134	627
Reported PAT	3,591	3,331	(8,491)
Other comprehensive income	8	154	193

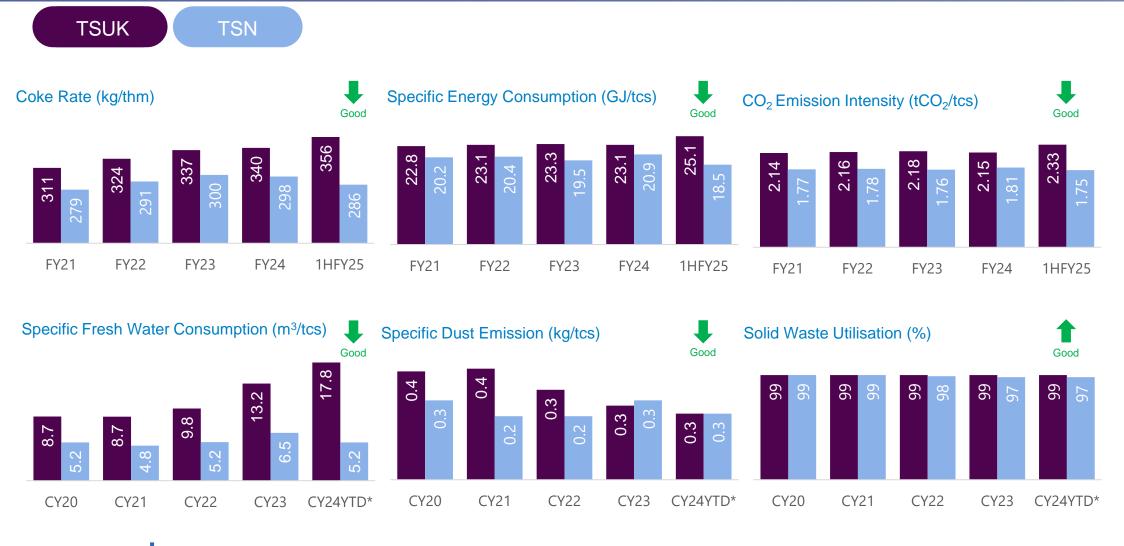
Key drivers for QoQ change:

- Total Revenues: were marginally lower, with drop in realisations being partly offset by higher volumes QoQ
- Raw Material cost: was higher due to change in value of chrome ore inventory. Excl. this, RM cost was marginally lower driven by lower coal consumption cost
- Change in Inventories: primarily driven by broadly stable inventory position vs. build up in 1Q
- Other Expenses: declined due to lower royalty relating to chrome ore inventory. Excl. this, Other expenses were lower primarily due to reduction in rates & taxes
- Exceptional Items: primarily reflects credit relating to Employee Separation Scheme

^{1.} Tata Steel Standalone numbers have been restated from April 1, 2023, to reflect merger of ISWP; Figures for previous periods have been regrouped and reclassified to conform to classification of current period, where necessary; 2. Raw material cost incl. raw material consumed, and purchases of finished and semi-finished products 3. Adjusted for changes on account of FX movement on intercompany debt / receivables



Key operating parameters



2QFY25 Results Presentation

Note: TSUK and TSN report KPIs on a calendar basis aligned to regulatory requirements in their geographies, CO2 emission intensity as per worldsteel methodology, *CY24YTD is an astimate.



Tata Steel Netherlands

(All figures are in Rs. Crores unless stated otherwise)	2QFY25	1QFY25	2QFY24
Liquid Steel production (mn tons)	1.66	1.69	1.19
Deliveries (mn tons)	1.50	1.47	1.23
Total revenue from operations	14,101	14,167	12,961
Raw material cost ¹	6,839	7,280	7,049
Change in inventories	(403)	(608)	(39)
Employee benefits expenses	2,765	2,783	2,536
Other expenses	4,657	4,260	4,560
EBITDA	243	453	(1,145)
EBITDA per ton (Rs.)	1,622	3,075	(9,303)

Key drivers for QoQ change:

- Deliveries: were higher by 2% and include volumes to UK operations. Excluding transfers to UK, External deliveries moved lower on QoQ basis
- Revenues: decreased upon drop in steel realisations given subdued demand dynamics
- Raw Material cost: declined QoQ primarily due to lower coking coal and iron ore consumption cost
- Other Expenses: increased on account of higher emission costs, consumables and bulk gas related costs



Tata Steel UK

(All figures are in Rs. Crores unless stated otherwise)	2QFY25	1QFY25	2QFY24
Liquid Steel production (mn tons)	0.39	0.68	0.76
Deliveries (mn tons)	0.63	0.68	0.73
Total revenue from operations	6,515	6,810	7,288
Raw material cost ¹	4,714	5,347	3,876
Change in inventories	(327)	(1,407)	312
Employee benefits expenses	1,189	1,185	1,121
Other expenses	2,527	2,640	3,346
EBITDA	(1,589)	(955)	(1,367)
EBITDA per ton (Rs.)	(25,239)	(14,076)	(18,802)

Key drivers for QoQ change:

- Deliveries: were marginally lower due to subdued demand dynamics. The remaining blast furnace (BF #4) was safely decommissioned on 30th September
- Revenue: declined in line with deliveries but was broadly stable on per ton basis
- Raw Material Cost: declined primarily due to lower raw material consumption given closure of one of the blast furnaces at the beginning of the quarter
- Change in Inventories: on account of stock build up during the quarter

